RADIOTELEPHONE SYSTEM WILL CONNECT "LOST ISLANDS" OF TANGIER AND SMITH

Proposed Project Launched By C. & P. Telephone Companies Of Maryland And Virginia Will Cost Approximately $30,000

The 2,200 inhabitants of Tangier Island, Virginia and Smith Island, Maryland, are getting ready to do annual battle with old man winter. What he has in store for them not even the weather bureau can predict, but if, as happened in 1936, he goes on a rampage, chokes the blue-green Chesapeake with ice and cuts off the islands from the mainland, he will find the Tangerians and Smithmen well prepared for him, armed with a new weapon against isolation—the telephone.

Nestled in the corner of lower Chesapeake Bay some ten or twelve miles off the eastern shores of Maryland and Virginia, the islands have for years engaged in a never-ending struggle with the elements. In fair weather months the several miles of water separating them from Crisfield, Maryland, the nearest point on the Bay coast, have served as a valuable ally in the islanders determination to prevent destruction, by the march of progress taking place in the outside world, of the privacy and independence they value so highly. But with the advent of winter these waters often become jammed with ice—ice which locks in the mail boats and other craft constituting the life-line of communication and food between the islands and Crisfield. Then it is that Tangier and Smith literally become "lost islands." Left to their own meager resources the residents of Tangier and Smith have frequently been faced with serious food shortage. Illnesses requiring hospitalization resulted in story-book rescues and pilots flying planes from the mainland. Milk for babies and medical supplies were transported under hazardous conditions.

But in the latter part of 1939 the islanders appealed to the forces of modern science for aid. The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Companies of Maryland and Virginia responded to their appeal by installing portable radiotelephone equipment on the islands and at Crisfield for the transmission of urgent messages. At that time the equipment was to be used only in case of emergencies, but the large number of calls sent out served as irrefutable evidence of the pressing need for telephone service and gave impetus to a plan for even better facilities to the islands.

These "better" facilities are now being installed in the form of a radiotelephone system designed for everyday use to the mainland and for connection with the two islands.

Briefly this is how the system will work. Several public telephones will be installed at strategic places on Tangier and Smith. A call to the mainland merely involves picking up a receiver and signaling the operator at the Crisfield central office switchboard where control of the system is to be centered. Equally simple will be a call from Tangier to Smith or Smith to Tangier. As there will be no direct circuit connecting the island, this type of call will also be handled by the Crisfield operator.

For intercommunication between inhabitants of Tangier and Smith Islands, telephone engineers have equipped each telephone with a key switch. This will be operated by the telephone user who switches it one way for a call over the radiotelephone system and another way for communication with a person on the same island.

On each of the islands there will be constructed two 65-foot radio antenna poles together with associated radio and power equipment located in two small radio huts. Outside of Crisfield the telephone companies will construct three poles to carry the equipment needed on the mainland. Additional equipment will be installed in the Crisfield central office. It is estimated that the total cost of the project will be approximately $30,000.

Telephone officials emphasize that a communication system such as that planned for Tangier and Smith Islands cannot be constructed over night. It is hoped the system will be in operation for use this winter, but even if it isn't, the Tangiermen and Smithmen will have their portable radiotelephone set-up with which to maintain contact between the islands and the mainland, and they will be secure in the knowledge that in future winters the system now being installed will serve as an effective defense weapon against all the forces old man winter has to throw against them.

Phone Service Restored

Suspended since the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War in 1936, regular telephone service between the United States and Spain was recently restored with the opening of a direct short-wave radio circuit between New York and Madrid.

Telephone And Trains

Trains on approximately 65% of the total railway mileage of the United States are now being handled by telephone. Miles of road over which trains are operated by means of orders transmitted by telephone total 148,248.

LUNCH TIME FOR BELL RADIO STARS

Left to right, Donald Voorhees, orchestra leader; Francia White, soprano, and James Melton, tenor, stars of the "Telephone Hour" heard every Monday evening from 8:00 to 8:30 P. M., E. S. T., over a coast-to-coast NBC network, pause for a moment during rehearsal to eat a bite of lunch.

The famous musical trio, accustomed to the applause of tremendous audiences, must forego this prerogative of the actor when they broadcast for the "Telephone Hour" because the new show is one of the few programs of its size and popularity that does not have a studio audience. The "Telephone Hour" is built for the enjoyment of people sitting at home and the thousands of appreciative listeners the program has gained serve as ample proof that Melton, White and Voorhees do just as well with or without an audience.

Most men find it easier to take two steps backward than to take one forward.

Many an alleged blessing in disguise would be a blessing but for the disguise.

Four persons a minute—are receiving old-age assistance from the Government thru the Social Security Board.

Canada's contribution to the British Empire's war effort is costing the Dominion . . . $2,000 every minute that passes by.

A man would never discover that his wife had a temper if she didn't lose it.

Fifty per cent of the production of newsprint paper in the entire world comes from the U. S. and Canada. The combined total of all countries now is . . . 30,000 pounds of paper . . . every 60 seconds.

Cool Drinks Without Ice

For campers and others who want cool drinks when ice is not available, relief is now being promised with the perfection of powders which through a chemical reaction produce a temperature of 20 degrees lower than ice in three minutes. A cocktail shaker with a special chamber in which the powders are mixed is supplied for cooling liquids, according to an announcement by the Canned Cold Chemical company.

Nothing aggravates a girl so much as her inability to make a man angry.

Many a man who gave marriage serious thought is still in the bachelor class.

There are 300 establishments in the United States which manufactures buttons of all types, valued at $1.00 a second.

Correct Posture Helps Homemaker Avoid Fatigue

Not the work but the way it often is done gives a homemaker backaches and makes her tired, maintains Miss Fannie Brooks, extension specialist in health, University of Illinois college of agriculture.

Every time a homemaker stoops over to put a pie into the oven or to collect dirt in the dustpan, she uses 55 per cent more energy than she does lying down. Sitting requires 4 per cent and standing 12 per cent more energy than lying down. The point to remember is to keep the back straight by kneeling down rather than stooping over, Miss Brooks said.

Every time a homemaker can sit to iron, to prepare food or wash dishes, she saves her strength. Since standing straight takes less energy than bending, any equipment which enables the homemaker to maintain an erect posture will forestall fatigue. Thus a long handle on the broom or mop and a high oven instead of a low one are devices to minimize energy output.

More backaches probably occur because the kitchen table, sink and the laundry wash tubs are too low than for any other reason, Miss Brooks said. These faults can easily be remedied by having the table, sink or tubs raised on blocks of wood. Hanging out the clothes also becomes a less burdensome task if the clothes basket is placed on a medium height portable cart or a coaster wagon.

Fatigue not only affects a homemaker's physical well-being but indirectly affects her mental well-being, Miss Brooks pointed out. Thus the family's happiness may be dependent upon such small factors as too short a broom handle or an undersized table.

Home-Loving Sex Now Has Wanderlust

"This is a woman's world, and in planning our trips and cruises we first ask ourselves what 'the head of the family' will think," says Robert R. Mathews of the American Express travel service. "Over 60 per cent of all those who travel for pleasure belong to the so-called 'home-loving sex' and, in making a choice on travel, we figure that feminine fancy is a directing—if not the deciding—factor in the majority of cases."

The average woman traveler is very tolerant of the shortcomings of her fellowman—up to a given point, says Mathews. She can take her dictators or leave them; she doesn't mind rags or poverty as long as it's picturesque; or lack of plumbing as long as it is somebody else's plumbing.

But heaven help the unfortunate cruise director who brings her to a hotel that hasn't all the latest nickel-plated fixtures, and if even so much as one humble cockroach should inadvertently cross her path—why, the trip is off.

Plan Census of Salmon

One of the first steps to provide for a continuation of the salmon industry in Oregon waters is the establishment of an experimental salmon culture station at Big Eddy. The construction and operation of the station is a result of co-operation between the canning industry, the state and federal fishery agencies.

The state of Oregon took the first move in stocking the station with fish by delivering 200,000 young Chinook salmon. These fish will be held in the pools of the station for a period of time for study by members of the federal bureau of fisheries, the Oregon state game commission and Willis Rich, internationally known ichtyologist of Stanford university.

The fish will be tagged and recorded for future checks as to migration and loss through activities of salmon fishermen and predatory fish of the ocean.

All fish caught later by the various groups of fishermen will be reported to the fish commission. When all figures are compiled, at the end of the four-year period, the difference between the number of fish released originally and those which return to Five Mile creek will represent the total loss of fish during the period spent in the Pacific and caught by fishermen.

Colored Rain and Snow

White snow and rain water are occasionally varied by the most unusual substitutes.

About 12 years ago yellow snow fell on the northwest coast of Japan, and everyone was curious as to how this strange phenomenon came about. Some Japanese said it was brimstone and sulphur as punishment for sins.

It was traced, however, to the yellow dust that had been whirled up from the Gobi desert in central Asia and carried in snow clouds to the Japanese districts where it fell.

Yellow rain, too, has been known to fall. It was discovered to be caused by flower-pollen blown by the wind up to the rain clouds.

Black snow has been known to fall, but this, too, was no magical manifestation, being traced to a violent eruption of Mount Etna in Sicily, where dust and ashes had got mixed up in snow clouds.

Red rain, caused by myriads of tiny little red insects, has been known to fall in France, Holland, and elsewhere.

THE CECIL FARMER'S CLUB

March Meeting Held At Sunnyslope Farm, Near Colora

The Cecil Farmers Club was called to order by Pres. Alonzo Cresswell at Sunnyslope Farm, the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Lippincott on the 19th of March, 1941. All but three of our members families were represented at roll call, and our County Agent J. Z. Miller and Home Demonstration Agent Miss Helen Irene Smith. Visitors present were Mr. John Morgan of Ill., Mrs. Jane Balderston Dye of Chengtu, West China. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Whitson of Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. R. G. McDonald, and Levi M. Balderston. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Reuben Reynolds was somewhat hurt by a severe kick from his blind mare. He reported that he is still making butter and feeding the skim milk to hogs.

Clarence Cullen said that he was still feeding a large herd of swine, about 170 of all ages. Sales the past month have been a little lower, slightly under $8.50 per hundredweight. A general discussion about hybrid corn followed. The late planting of corn in early June so that pollinization will have a better chance to escape severe injury from the Japanese Beetle, calls for the use of the short or mid season hybrids. The past season much of the late planted corn was of too long a season and failed to mature before frost. The European corn borer was noticed in some fields in the County and we realize that we will soon have to take new precautions to stop the activity of this serious pest. The shredding of all corn fodder and the early plowing down of all stalks will destroy the overwintetring larva.

John Morgan told us of the detail work which is necessary to produce inbred strains of corn, which are the parents of the hybrid seed we use.

Our hostess then invited us to dinner and Fred Martenis, Ernest Cullen and Reuben Reynolds were appointed an inspection committee.

We reassembled with the singing of America. Then the committee chairman Fred B. Martenis made the following report. We all enjoyed a splendid dinner after which the men looked over the farm and livestock. A new tractor and plow were in the shed awaiting the Spring work. The apple packing house was in good condition with 150 bushels of apples still in the storage cellar. At the barn we found 19 cows, 7 heifers, 7 calves and a Jersey bull and a Quernsey bull calf, 4 horses and about 12 tons of mixed hay, 2 of alfalfa and 2 of soybeans with ample straw and fodder. A good supply of fire wood was on hand. About 10 acres of wheat was growing.

Our hostess then introduced to us again, John Morgan, an Illinois farmer's son who has been a leader in recreation work in the schools and communities of the Ozarks in Missouri and later in the mountains of Kentucky. He told of some interesting experiences in this worth while work and he also played several mountain carols and songs on his hand made shepherds pipes.

Our hostess also introduced her sister Jane B. Dye of China. Mrs. Dye took us on an early spring visit through the farming section of West China. The typical community has no horses, for they cannot afford to feed them, and they seldom have a cow but they do keep some pigs. The plain where they are located is 100 miles long by 30 miles wide. Fresh vegetables are produced all winter, and a large amount of beans and yellow mustard or rape. The rape is their principal source of oil, both for lights and cooking. The fragrance of the blossoms of both of these crops in March is very pleasing. Winter wheat occupies about half of the soil and all these crops must be removed and the ground flooded in time to set out the seedling rice plants which have been started in flooded seed beds. She told us that practically no missionaries had been sent home on account of the wars, and that she and her husband were home on their usual 8 year furlough and hoped to return this Fall.

Upon motion both of the speakers were given a rising vote of appreciation.

After a few remarks from J. Z. Miller, in which he expressed appreciation for the lamb dinner, remembering the lamb was a product of a 4-H club project, we adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

Lloyd Balderston, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION

Three meetings of interest to farmers have been held in Cecil Co. this week. At Elkton on Tuesday, April 1, at 1:30 p. m.; Rising Sun, April 1, 8:00 p. m.; Cecilton, Thursday, April 3, at 8:00 p. m.

Discussions of the meetings pertained to corn allotments, wheat allotments, soil building practices, grant of aid, corn marketing quotas, wheat quotas and the 1941 program in general.

Should wheat and corn marketing quotas become effective this fall all commercial corn and wheat growers would be affected. Farms which are not enrolled in the Agricultural Conservation Program will be subject to the marketing tax for all excess production of corn and wheat on acreage above their allotments.

DAIRY PRODUCTION PROGRAM AGAIN OPENS TO 4-H MEMBERS

The national 4-H club dairy production demonstration contest, which is sponsored by the Kraft Cheese Company and the various state extension services, will be continued during the coming year, it is announced by E. G. Jenkins, State Boys' Club Agent for Maryland. The prorgam, which is designated to promote a wider use of approved dairy practises, especially among rural youth, emphasizes demonstrations on breeding, growing, fitting, feeding and judging dairy cattle, and the production of high grade milk and cream on farms.

Medals will be presented to county winners in the contest and an all-expense trip to the National Dairy Show at Memphis, Tennessee next October, will be presented to state winners. Sectional winners will be determined at the National Dairy Show and $250 scholarships will go to the winners, and $150 scholarships to second place in the sectional rating.

Maryland demonstration teams won the eastern section contest in 1939 and 1940. The 1940 team was composed of Fred Kretzer and David McKee, of Washington county, and the team demonstrated the feeding of dairy calves. The 1939 team was composed of Vernon Bolte and Earl Uzzell, Baltimore county, and the demonstration was on equipment necessary for producing milk for the Baltimore market. Both Bolte and Uzzell used their scholarships at the University of Maryland.

Mylo S. Downey, assistant Boys' Club Agent for Maryland, will serve as superintendent of all boys 4-H Club demonstrations at the National Dairy Show.

BETTY LAMP CLUB

The Betty Lamp Club is a club that does work pertaining to Home Economics. It is a local member of the American Home Economics Association. The members are as follows: Gladys McMullen, Helen Barrett, Lilliam Abrams, Ethel Way, Ellen Mahoney, Ella Wigton, Mildred Wigton, Sara Simmers, Doris McGrady, Elaine Trimble, Geraldine Goodman, Janet Keller, Ruth Barrett, Marie Jones, Evelyn Goodman, Nancy Balderston, Norma Price, Carolyn Sebold, Ruby Graybeal, Louise Waddell.

The officer sof the club are at present as follows: President, Louise Waddell; Secretary, Ruby Graybeal; Treasurer, Ethel Way.

During the last meeting, which was held on March 21, the club appointed new officers, which are to be installed at the next meeting. They are as follows: President, Sara Simmers; Secretary, Carolyn Sebold; Treasurer, Norma Price.

News Reporter: Ella Wigton.

The club also selected new members which are to be initiated soon: Mabel Conrad, Irene McCauley, Mary Rakes, Doris Lucas, Charlotte Copenhaver.

The club sent for a new Betty Lamp, a symbol of the club and pins for all members.

During the year, the club has given five new books to the school library, Sue Barton- "Senior Nurse", "Peggy Covers Washington", "Madam Curie", "For Whom the Bell Tolls", "More of the Future". $5.00 for stage properties, donated $1.00 to Red Cross, $1.00 to the Childrens Aid, 5 patterns for the Home Economics Pattern Exchange shelf and new initiation uniforms.

Ella Wigton, News Reporter.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

"Unreality" will be the subject of the Lesson-Sermon in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday, April 6.

The Golden Text will be from I Timothy 8:17, "Charge them that are rich in this world, that they be not high-minded, nor trust in uncertain riches, but in the living God, who gives us richly all things to enjoy."

Among the citations comprising the Lesson-Sermon will be the following from the Bible, Proverbs 21:3: "Every way of a man is right in his own eyes; but the Lord pondereth the hearts".

The Lesson-Sermon also will include passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures", by Mary Baker Eddy, among which is the followinfl, page 406, "Resist evil,-error of every sort-and it will flee from you.

According to the most recent report, the average cow in Maryland produces about 4,350 pounds of milk annually.

Of all the costs of milk production, the cost of feed comprises about onehalf of the total.

You aren't "giving mother a home" if you merely give her a guest bedroom and no rights in the kitchen.

It doesn't matter if big shots are dumb. The Government has thousands of efficient nobodies to do the work.

Beards were expedient in the old days. By the time a sermon ended, the smooth-faced brethern needed another shave.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND THE NEW JOB

A worker who wants to claim his old-age and survivors insurance benefits at age of 65 or any time thereafter can get an application form by writing or calling at his nearest Social Security Board office. With the form properly filled in, the worker will need to furnish some proof of his age. If his wife is past 65, she will also be entitled to benefits, and should obtain and file a separate application form. She, too, will need to furnish proof of her age and, in addition proof of her marriage to the worker.

There is usually little difficulty in obtaining a wedding certificate, but birth certificates of persons now 65 years of age or more are comparatively scarce. If a birth certificate is not available, the Social Security Board office will advise claimants about other types of proof of age which will be acceptable.

Workers and their wives who are planning to file claims for old-age and survivors insurance benefits should obtain their proofs of age and marriage beforehand in order to avoid delay in getting their claims approved. Frequently it takes some time to locate such evidence as a church record of infant baptism or record from the family Bible.

UNPRODUCTIVE FARM LAND MAY BE PLANTED TO TREES

With more than 10,000 acres of Maryland farm land being retired each year from active, agricultural use, farmers of this state should give more attention to the possibilities of planting this land to forest trees, according to C. F. Winslow, specialist in forestry for the University of Maryland Extensioin Service. He points out that most of this land is unproductive and planting it to trees at low cost will at least aid in defraying tax expense.

In selecting trees for this purpose it is essential to remember that they should be of a variety that will make good growth and remain strong and healthy for many years. Other factors to be taken into consideration are the size of the planting stock, time of planting, arrangement and spacing of the trees and the planting method to be used.

Mr. Winslow will be glad to aid land owners with field examinations or any other tree planting problems. He urges all landowners who are interested in tree planting to get in touch with him at once, as the best time for planting is between March 15 and April 15.

LONG RANGE PLANNING FOR ADEQUATE HIGHWAYS

Long-range planning for adequate highways designed with a view to safety will be discussed at the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Keystone Automobile Club in Convention Hall, Philada., on the night of Thursday, April 17, it is announced by J. Maxwell Smith, President of the Club.

More than 15,000 members and their friends are expected to attend the meeting, which will be addressed by Mr. Smith and other speakers on the highway safety topic.

Koystone's meetings in Philada's. Convention Hall are annually the largest gathering of motor vehicle owners in the United States. The Club is the only motoring organization of comparable size which holds meetings of the membership every year, and since Convention Hall has been used for this purpose, the great auditorium has been taxed to capacity.

Already thousands of members in Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and the District of Columbia have received tickets for the meeting and from the increasing demand it is predicted by Club officials that the gathering will be the largest in Keystone history. An entertainment program will follow the business meeting.

SANITATION ESSENTIAL IN RAISING YOUNG CHICKS

One of the most important keys to success in raising brooding chicks is to give close attention to good sanitary precautions so the chicks will not become infected with disease, according to Dr. Morley A. Jull, head of the University of Md. Poultry Department.

Dr. Jull says the chicks should be obtained from breeding stock which is known for high laying ability, rapid growth and good feathering and which has been officially tested and found free from pullorum disease.

The brooder house should be cleaned and scrubbed thoroughly and disinfected with a three percent solution of high test lye before the chicks are placed in it. Whitewash the interior of the brooder house thoroughly. Keep feed troughs and watering vessels on a wire platform, and, if automatic watering fountains are used, place a dry well under each fountain to keep the litter dry.

The range should be kept clean at all times and should not have been used by poultry for two or three years. Keep growing chickens separate from the older stock and especially from turkeys. Houses should not be over-crowded because crowding weakens the stock and tends to spread disease. Encourage early roosting in order to promote rapid growth and good feathering.

The sweet music children make in a home has nothing in common with piano lessons.