Kent News.

VOL. 86. CHESTERTOWN, MD., SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1926 NO. 24

Report of Auditing Committee
For Kent County, Maryland

CHESTERTOWN, MD., DECEMBER 22nd, 1925.

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR KENT COUNTY,

GENTLEMEN:

In compliance with an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed January 1904, and in harmony with our appointment as Auditors for Kent County, we have examined the Books, Accounts and Vouchers of the County Commissioners Office, The Board of Education, The County Treasurer Office The Trustees of the Almshouse and the Dog License Fund.

This audit deals chiefly with the Levy of 1924-25, when a rate of $1.50 on the $100.00 was declared for County purposes.

This report also gives the Source of Revenue for Kent County for 1925-26, as shown by the Books of the County Commissioners June 15, 1925.

The Auditors submit the following recommendations which they feel will be both beneficial and a saving of unnecessary expense to the tax payers of Kent County.

THAT no rubber stamps be used in signatures or countersignatures on checks or papers of any importance by any Public Official.

THAT the Clerk of the Circuit Court forward lists of the Court expenses to the County Commissioners and that orders be issued from that office and not paid by the Treasurer on orders direct from the Clerk of the Circuit Court.

THAT orders by the County Commissioners for cancellation of Taxes by insolvencies be issued on a printed form (copy of which is submitted by auditors) signed by proper official and a record of same appear on minutes of the board.

THAT the office of Attendance Officer maintained by the Board of Education is an unnecessary expense to the County School system. and we think should be discontinued.

THAT the County Treasurer shall, until he is relieved of all collections of taxes submit to the County Commissioners at each regular meeting a statement showing total amount of taxes collected and to be collected to date.

THAT the Farm containing about 320 acres and stock and implements owned and operated by the county in connection with the Alms House and valued at $10,000.00, and which has been a net loss to the tax payers of Kent County for the last thirteen years of $10,096.78, should be sold at public or private sale at once, as per bill passed by the General Assembly of Maryland, Acts of 1920, Chapter 417, Page 711, introduced by Senator William F. Russell, authorizing and empowering the sale of same.

The Committee wishes to call special attention to that part of the statement pertaining to the Alms House Farm.

The farm is owned by the County, and managed by the Trustees of the Alms House, who are appointed by the County Commissioners.

For the last thirteen years, as our statement below will show, this farm has shown a net loss from the pockets of the tax papers of Kent County, of more than Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000.00) over and above the cost of maintaining the Alms House.

Seven Auditing Committees during that period have recommended the sale of the farm, and, in 1920 during the term of Senator Russell the Commissioners had a bill passed in the State Legislature granting the power to sell the farm, but nothing was done.

In order to avoid this future burden to the people of Kent County, your Committee called a conference of the Board of County Commissioners, The Trustees of the Alms House and Judge Lewin W. Wickes, to meet at the Court House on Friday evening, December 4th, 1925, and the following were present: Jesse H. Usilton, S. J. Johnson, T. Ringgold Jones and John Medders, Clerk of the County Commissioners, James B. Newnam, M. Wilbur Thomas and Harry C. Willis, of the Trustees of the Alms House; Judge Lewin W. Wickes and the Auditing Committee.

The Committee presented the subject fully, showing the unnecessary burden on the people, and offered a written resolution for the sale of the farm at once, to be signed by the County Commissioners, The Trustees of the Alms House and the Auditors.

The Trustees asked for several days to consider the subject, and on Tuesday, December 15th, 1925, held a meeting in conjunction with the County Commissioners and both the County Commissioners and the Trustees of the Alms House in the face of the above startling facts, refused to sign the resolution for the sale of the farm.

We trust the tax payers of Kent County will realize this condition and place the responsibility accordingly.

Respectfully,

J. RAYMOND SIMPERS,
J. FRANK WHEATLEY,
THOMAS W. PERKINS,
Auditors.

EXHIBIT NO. 1

Summary of Assessments for 1924-25 on Books in County Commissioners' Office.

Real and Personal	14,298,935.57	@ 1.50	$214,484.03
Extra Real and Personal	175,263.00	@ 1.50	2,628.95
Bank Shares	372,299.50	@ 1.00	3,723.00
Trust Companies	29,345.70	@ 1.00	293.46
Mutual Fire Ins. Co. of Kent Co., Md.	73,510.00	@ .30	220.53
Ordinary Business and Domestic Corp.	175,879.70	@ 1.50	2,638.20
Securities	729,425.00	@ .30	2,188.28
Extra Securities	2,311.00	@ .30	6.93
			$226,183.38
Extra Real and Personal since last Audit	855.00	@ 1.50	12.83
Ord. Bus. and Domes. Corp. since last Audit	101,414.22	@ 1.50	1,521.21
Total			$227,717.42
Levy for 1924 privides for Orders 1924-25			$155,536.11
Levy for 1924 provides for Certificates 1923-24			54,275.36
			$209,811.47

EXHIBIT NO. 2

A statement in detail showing how and for what purposes the Levy of 1924-25 was appropriated.

Paid by Orders issued 1924-25.

Roads ond Bridges throughout the County	$7,662.93	
Roads and Bridges 1st District	4,217.48	
Roads and Bridges 2nd District	693.33	
Roads and Bridges 3rd District	2,942.57	
Roads and Bridges 4th District	142.44	
Roads and Bridges 5th District	2,253.15	
Roads and Bridges 6th District	1,629.68	
Roads and Bridges 7th District	719.53	
Roads and Bridges, Miscellaneous	4,698.39	
		$24,959.50
County Commissioners Salaries		$1,500.00
Clerk of County Commissioners Salary		1,140.00
Supervisor of Assessments Salary		1,000.00
County Treasurer's Salary		1,500.00
Road Engineer's Salary		1,500.00
State's Attorney Salary		1,200.00
Janitor's Salary		400.00
County Commissioners Office Expense		407.63
Alms House		4,212.07
Orphans' Court		1,429.03
Contract Printing		1,149.99
Pensions		695.00
Miscellaneous		288.66
Registrations and Elections		2,569.93
Inquisitions		250.00
Roads and Bridges as applied to Incorporated Towns		3,900.00
Bank Shares as applied to Incorporated Towns		975.75
Schools		100,922.06
Hospitals		2,332.95
Health Office and Jail Physician		758.60
County Agent		1,445.00
Kent County Health Association		300.00
Attorney to County Commissioners		200.00
Easton Emergency Hospital		500.00
Total.		$155,536.11

Paid by Certificates Issued 1923-24.

Circuit Court	2,642.25
Witness Circuit Court Oct. 1923	165.41
Witnesses Circuit Court April 1924	460.98
Circuit Court (Clerk's Office)	2,450.30
Magistrates and Constables	1,203.88
Jail	4,087.43
Court House	829.37
Court House and Jail	2,513.33
Auditors Salaries	242.39
Refund Taxes Paid in Error	100.62
Miscellaneous	1,331.20
Wharves and Landings	772.23
Treasurer's Office Expense	845.78
Hospitals	3,129.63
Registrations and Elections	9,010.57
Inquisitions	98.93
Alms House	5,687.00
Orphans' Court	170.26
Morgnec Bridge Keeper's Salary and Repairs	106.85
Roads and Bridges (before levy)	731.84
School Fund (in addition to levy)	7,485.07
Kent and Queen Anne's Counties Joint Account	192.30
Roads and Bridges (in excess of levy)	2,837.95
Home Demonstration	71.12
Machinery for County Roads	1,380.19
Local Assessments	33.88
School Fund for Repairing Buildings	5,430.29
Charities	159.60
Mutual Fire Insurance Co	104.71
Total	54,275.36

EXHIBIT NO. 3A.

Summary of Assessments, Real and Personal, etc., and amounts levied by County Commissioners and charged to County Treasurer, for the year 1924-25, George W. Sutton, Treasurer.

Real and Personal	$14,298,935.57	@ 1.50	$214,484.03
Extra Real and Personal	175,263.00	@ 1.50	2,628.95
Bank Shares	372,299.50	@ 1.00	3,723.00
Trust Companies	29,345.70	@ 1.00	293.46
Mutual Fire Insurance Co.	73,510.00	@ .30	220.53
Ordinary Business and Domestic Corp.	175,879.70	@ 1.50	2,638.20
Securities	729,425.00	@ .30	2,188.28
Extra Securities	2,311.00	@ .30	6.93
			$226,183.38
Extra Real and Personal since last Audit	855.00	@ 1.50	12.83
Ordinary Business and Domestic Corporations, since last Audit.	101,414.22	@ 1.50	1,521.21
			227,717.42
Cash from County Commissioners, see list below			42,666.58
Interest collected on 1924-25 to June 15, 1925			2,132.52
Total			$272,516.52
Collected Real and Personal to June 15, 1925			209,139.10
Uncollected Real and Personal to June 15, 1925			5,344.93
Collected Ex. Real and Personal to June 15, 1925			2,410.65
Uncollected Real and Personal to June 15, 1925			231.12
Collected Bank Shares to June 15, 1925			3,723.00
Collected Trust Companies to June 15, 1925			293.46
Collected Mutual Fire Insurance Co. to June 15, 1925			220.53
Collected Ordinary Business and Domestic Corporations to June 15, 1925			3,514.87
Uncollected Ordinary Business and Domestic Corporations to June 15, 1925			644.54
Collected securities to June 15, 1925			2,116.69
Uncollected Securities to June 15, 1925			78.52
Cash from County Commissioners			42,666.58
Interest collected for 1924-25 to June 15, 1925			2,132.52
Total			$272,516.52
Taxes collected for 1924-25 to June 15, 1925			221,418.30
Taxes uncollected for 1924-25 to June 15, 1925			6,299.12
Interest collected for 1924-25 to June 15, 1925			2,132.52
Cash received from County Commissioners			42,666.58
Total			$272,516.52
Total expenditures 1924-25 to June 15, 1925			261,154.29
Taxes uncollected 1924-25 to June 15, 1925			6,299.12
Balance George W. Sutton, Treasurer			5,063.11
Total			$272,516.52

We find cash $73.31 in excess of balance shown in statement, which is explained as follows:

$41.44 taxes collected in duplicated Clara O. Ward, 6th Dist.
31.87 over run in figuring tax bills.

$73.31

Merrick Clements, Treasurer, year 1920–21.
Uncollected October 20th, 1924.

Real and Personal	4,384.99
Extra Real and Personal	1,934.30
Corporations	488.16
Bank Shares	.47
Securities	387.45
Millington Building Loan Association	30.08
Interest collected to June 15, 1925	104.58
Total	$7,330.03
Collected Real and Personal to June 15, 1925	87.27
Uncollected Real and Personal to June 15, 1925	4,297.72
Uncollected Extra Real and Personal to June 15, 1925	1,934.30
Collected Corporations to June 15, 1925	479.16
Uncollected Corporations to June 15, 1925	9.00
Uncollected Bank Shares to June 15, 1925	.47
Uncollected Securities to June 15, 1925	387.45
Uncollected Millington Build'g Loan Associat'n to June 15, 1925	30.08
Interest collected to June 15, 1925	104.58
Total	7,330.03

Merrick Clements, Treasurer, year 1921–22.
Uncollected October 20th, 1924.

Real and Personal	$2,423.19
Extra Real and Personal	12.28
Corporations	775.25
Securities	159.70
Interest collected to June 15, 1925	59.91
Total	3,430.33
Collected Real and Personal to June 15, 1925	139.94
Uncollected Real and Personal to June 15, 1925	2,283.25
Uncollected Extra Real and Personal to June 15, 1925	12.28
Collected Corporations to June 15, 1925	278.24
Uncollected Corporations to June 15, 1925	497.01
Uncollected Securities to June 15, 1925	159.70
Interest collected to June 15, 1925	59.91
Total	$3,430.33

Merrick Clements, Treasurer.

Collected 1920–21 to June 15, 1925	566.43
Uncollected 1920–21 to June 15, 1925	6,659.02
Cllected 1921–22 to June 15, 1925	418.18
Uncollected 1921–22 to June 15, 1925	2,952.24
Interest collected for 1920–21 to June 15, 1925	104.58
Interest collected for 1921–22 to June 15, 1925	59.91
Total	10,760.36
Amount turned over to County Commissioners by Merrick Clements, Treasurer, since Nov. 20, 1924 to June 15, 1925	1,149.10
Taxes uncollected for 1920–21 to June 15, 1925	6,659.02
Taxes uncollected for 1921-22 to June 15, 1925	2,952.24
Total	$10,760.36

On Oct. 27th, 1925, the above uncollected were declared insolvent by the County Commissioners and allowed as a credit to Merrick Clements, Treasurer, as of June 15th, 1925.

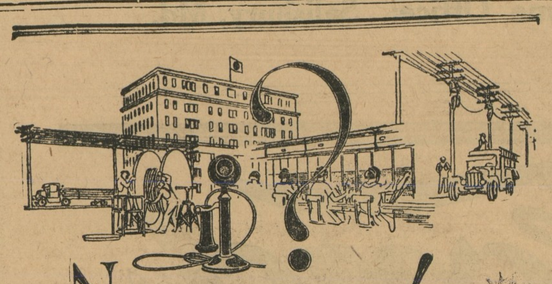
Leonard Wilson, Treasurer, year 1922-23.
Uncollected June 15th, 1924.

Real and personal	7,839.29
Extra Real and Personal	191.39
Securities	23.64
Corporations collected to June 15, 1925	774.10
Interest collected to June 15, 1925	495.01
Total	9,323.43
Collected Real and Personal to June 15, 1925	4,190.47
Uncollected Real and Personal to June 15, 1925	3,648.82
Collected Extra Real and Personal to June 15, 1925	26.18
Uncollected Extra Real and Personal to June 15, 1925	165.21
Collected Securities to June 15, 1925	4.20
Uncollected Securities to June 15, 1925	19.44
Collected Corporations to June 15, 1925	272.20
Uncollected Corporations to June 15, 1925	501.90
Interest collected to June 15, 1925	495.01
Total	$9,323.43

Leonard Wilson, Treasurer, year 1923-24.
Uncollected June 15th, 1924.

Real and Personal	23,272.22
Extra Real and Personal	841.71
Corporations	1,401.91
Securities	53.93
Interest collected to June 15, 1925	787.04
Total	26,356.81
Collected Real and Personal to June 15, 1925	16,683.78
Uncollected Real and Personal to June 15, 1925	6,588.44
Collected Extra Real and Personal to June 15, 1925	277.69
Uncollected Extra Real and Personal to June 15, 1925	564.02
Collected Securities to June 15, 1925	3.60
Uncollected Securities to June 15, 1925	50.33
Collected Corporations to June 15, 1925	303.82
Uncollected Corporations to June 15, 1925	1,098.09
Interest collected to June 15, 1925	787.04
Total	$26,356.81
Balance Leonard Wilson, Treasurer, to June 15, 1924	9,183.96
Taxes collected for 1922-23 to June 15, 1925	4,493.05
Taxes uncollected for 1922-23 to June 15, 1925	4,335.37
Interest collected for 1922-23 to June 15, 1925	495.01
Taxes collected for 1923-24 to June 15, 1925	17,268.81
Taxes uncollected for 1923-24 to June 15, 1925	8,300.88
Interest collected for 1923-24 to June 15, 1925	787.04
Total	$44,864.20
Amount turned over to County Commissioners by Leonard Wilson, Treasurer, to June 15, 1925	31,291.27
Taxes uncollected for 1922-23 to June 15, 1925	4,335.37
Taxes uncollected for 1923-24 to June 15, 1925	8,300.88
Balance to June 15, 1925	936.68
Total	$44,864.20

(Continued Elsewhere)



No mystery!

THERE are probably some things about the telephone business which mystify you, just as there are things about other businesses which you do not thoroughly understand.

Perhaps it is a charge that appears on your bill, or some practice about the service which puzzles you, even if it does not actually annoy you.

When these occasions arise why not ask the local manager about them? He will be glad to explain.

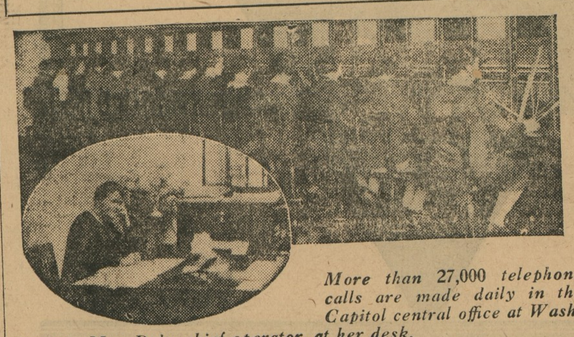
All of this Company's practices are designed to make it easy for you to do business with us and to improve your service. They are the result of long years of experience and they reflect our best business judgment. But they are flexible and are constantly being revised in the interests of service betterment and satisfaction to our patrons.

Willingness to correct and cheerfully explain every detail of our business are, we believe, two of our principal responsibilities in conducting this important public service.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC TELEPHONE COMPANY

Bell System

IN THE CAPITOL CENTRAL



More than 27,000 telephone calls are made daily in the Capitol central office at Washington. Mrs. Daly, chief operator, at her desk.

The Capitol central office at Washington is of sufficient size to serve a city of about 15,000 population.

When the sixty-ninth Congress convened in December, it was served by entirely new central office equipment. A new switchboard and associate apparatus, including main frame, charging generator, and storage battery, had just been installed for this service in new quarters, arranged by the government architect.

The equipment is located in the house office building and is operated by the government as a private branch exchange under the supervision of Mrs. Harriet G. Daley, a pioneer telephone operator of Washington, and first operator at the Capitol. Mrs. Daley worked at the first one-position switchboard installed in the late 90's, and has seen the office grow to its present size.

From this central office 1603 telephones, connecting the government offices and the Capitol, Senate and House Office building, including the press galleries are served. All members of the House, Senate and Supreme Court and their clerical forces receive service from this switchboard.

The press galleries in the Senate and House Office buildings each contain a number of telephones in booths, so that telephone calls may be made without interruption to each other. Also many of the Washington papers and several of the press associations have direct telephone lines to their offices, whereby the news may be telephoned direct. The Capitol office during the present session of Congress is handling about 27,000 calls daily and this figure is constantly increasing. Some one has said that if any more women members are elected to the House, there probably will have to be additions made in the near future.

The present switchboard consists of eighteen positions, but the space, as arranged, will accommodate seventeen additional units, sufficient to provide service for 3,000 telephones, these sections to be added from time-to-time as required.

The Capitol office—Main 3120—has 120 trunk lines connected with Washington offices of the telephone company and 80 direct lines to other private branch exchanges of the government. Ultimately it is expected that this private branch exchange will require about 2000 trunk lines and 120 direct lines.

Service is continuous throughout the twenty-four hours of the day, young women "man" the switchboard during business hours, while men operators are on duty during the evening and night.

The new location of the office is on the top floor of the building, and is ventilated and lighted by huge skylights in the roof. Ample quarters have been provided for the distributing frames, power equipment, and batteries, which are in an adjoining room

The old central office which has just been replaced was located on the fourth floor of the House Office building. There were eleven positions of switchboard, but the space was very limited so that no additional sections could be added, and as it happened the room was so situated that there was no way to enlarge the operating room, making it necessary to provide another location and establishing an entirely new central office.

DAIRY

FARMER MUST KNOW PRODUCT OF COWS

That utensils exert the greatest single influence on the bacterial count of fresh milk has been shown many times by experiments, says F. C. Button, professor of dairy industry at the New Jersey State College of Agriculture.

Professor Button points out that having clean, sterile utensils is the most important of the "Big Four" in clean milk production. clean cows, small-top pails, clean utensils, and prompt cooling. Utensils may be clean so far as the eye can discern, but unless they are thoroughly sterilized they may contribute enormous numbers of bacteria to the milk coming in contact with them.

Utensils should first be rinsed in water that is clean and cold or lukewarm. This will remove any milk that might otherwise be cooked to the sides of the utensils later when hot water is used. They should then be washed in hot water containing an alkali or washing powder. Scrubbing with a stiff brush is necessary to get into the cracks and seams. Wash rags, soaps, and greasy powders should not be used in the dairy. A final rinsing in clean water prepares the utensils for sterilization. Steam is the best sterilizing agent. Live steam should play upon the utensils for five minutes. After that the utensils will dry quickly when inverted on a rack. Boiling in water for five to ten minutes is next best to steaming. The drying of utensils after sterilization should not be overlooked, and protection from dust, flies, and chickens is important.

The importance of washing utensils immediately after using them is very great. Experiments showed that when utensils were washed directly after milking, the average bacterial count of the subsequent milking was 666,000 in 25 drops of the milk. When some of the utensils were left unwashed for eight hours and then washed in the same manner as the other utensils, the subsequent milking had an average count of 1,677,000 bacteria in 25 drops of the milk.

Improved Milk Shipping Methods to Avoid Loss

To develop better methods for handling and shipping milk from the farms to the city market is the object of an investigation of practices in various milk plants, which is being made by the dairy division of the United States Department of Agriculture. Milk losses during shipment have a marked effect upon the price that the consumer must pay for the product, and upon the price that the farmer receives for the product. The losses are of two kinds; those resulting from milk souring in transit, and those from theft, spoilage and leakage. Both are believed to be avoidable if the farmer, country dealer and city dealer will work together.

Dealers are being asked to give information on various subjects, such as the methods used for transporting milk from the farm to the dealer, the protection provided for milk while in transit between the dealer and the city market, and the relative efficiency of different types of refrigerator cars.

Five Points to Observe in Selecting Dairy Cow

The five points to be observed in selecting a good dairy cow are as follows:

First—Large body, and especially middle piece, indicating a capacity for eating and digesting a lot of food.

Second—Thinly fleshed backbone, and especially back of the shoulders. This indicates that the food is not made into flesh.

Third—Large udder, as it is here that the milk is made.

Fourth—Large milk wells. It is through these that the blood returns to the heart from the udder. If the are large, it indicates that a lar amount of blood passes through udder.

Fifth—Large, clear eyes. This indicates good nerves, and they drive the organs of digestion and milk-making.

Treating Hard Milkers

Hard-milking cows are treated by the persistent use of dilators or by cutting the lining membrane of the teat with a teat bistoury. After this is done a little milk must be stripped away often during the healing process. In some cases it may be advisable to cut away a small portion of the tip of the teat. These instruments may be obtained and used at home, but it is usually best to have the work done by a veterinarian unless one is skilled with the instruments.

DAIRY FACTS

The dairyman who is receiving less than 200 pounds of butterfat from his cow is being poorly paid for his labor.

* * *

The silo provides the best and cheapest form of succulent winter feed, which helps to keep the cows healthy and productive when dairy products are highest.

The KENT NEWS Is Only $1.50 a Year.

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