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warmed is he..."

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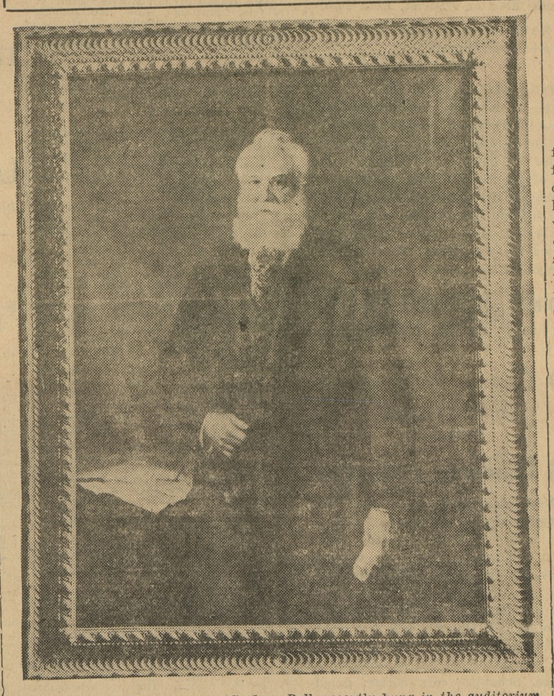
British Institution Honors Inventor of the Telephone



Painting of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, recently hung in the auditorium of the British Institution of Electrical Engineers, London.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, and internationally known scientist, has recently been honored by the British Institution of Electrical Engineers, which has placed his portrait on the walls of its auditorium in London.

The portait was presented to the Institution by Sir Hugo Hirst, Bart., a well-known industrialist. It shows Dr. Bell, not as the young man of twenty-nine as he was when the telephone was invented, but as the white-haired and bearded man of years at the height of his career. The painting is by Walter Wesley Russell, R. A., noted English artist and keeper of the Royal Academy's art collections of that famous body of painters and sculptors.

In 1878, just two years after the invention of the telephone, Dr. Bell endeavored to interest some British capitalists in telephone service as a means of communication. In presenting his case, he said in part:

"It seems to me that the telephone should immediately be brought prominently before the public as a means of communication between bankers, merchants, manufacturers, wholesale and retail dealers, dock companies, water companies, police offices, fire stations, newspaper offices, hospitals, and public buildings, and for use in railway offices, in mines and other operations.

"Although there is a great field for the telephone in the immediate present, I believe there is still greater in the future.

"By bearing in mind the great object to be ultimately achieved, I believe that the telephone company cannot only secure for itself a business of the most remunerative kind, but also benefit the public in a way that has never previously been attempted."

How well Dr. Bell's prophecy of the use of the telephone has proved true is evidenced by the fact that today there are about 35,600,000 telephones in the world, more than 91 per cent of which can be interconnected. Telephone conversations between the United States and England and other countries of the world are daily occurrences.

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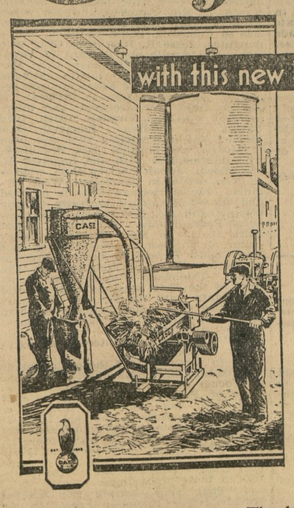

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In the new Case Hammer Feed Mill, we have the right machine for the job. It's a high quality mill... simple, practical and so unusually well equipped to grind grain or roughage that it just naturally does it better.

The feeder is controlled by two governors for uniform feeding and better grinding with less power. The hammers are of the straight type, of heat treated steel, semi-rigidly mounted. This is the simplest known method, free of complicated parts, assuring long service. A high quality speed jack with trouble-free, multiple V-belt drive comes with the mill as regular equipment. This permits the use of a large pulley and puts an end to excessive belt slippage.

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Practical Farm Notes For Kent Countians

BY COUNTY AGENT J. D. McVEAN

Alfalfa seeding time is here. Many fields will be sown. Three important factors in success with this "Queen of hay crops" are sweet soil, innoculated seed, a fine, firm seed bed on well drained soil, which was plowed early and tilled frequently to fine and firm the seed bed and to destroy weeds as they sprout. Lack of lime is a common cause for failure. The County Agent will test your soil for you to determine its lime need.

Seed of verified origin is important. Seed grown in the North West—as Idaho or Dakotas does well here.

PEACHES AND CREAM SLOGAN

In an effort to make best use of Maryland peaches much publicity is being given to the present large crop and the suggestion is made that Marylanders use Maryland peaches. This is something all should be willing to do—provided the price and the quality of Maryland peaches are as good or better than for peaches from outside the State. Receipts are available for many uses of peaches. The Extension Service Agents can supply your needs.

BROOM CORN AT ROCK HALL

Wilbur Gale, of Rock Hall, grows broom corn and manufactures it into brooms. He feels that there is a place for a considerable acreage of this crop in Kent county. He has grown it successfully for some years. He is now harvesting a good crop. He invites those interested in broom corn as a possible profitable crop to visit his farm Saturday morning, August 29th, at 10.00 o'clock. His farm is just outside of Rock Hall on the right hand side of the new nine foot concrete road toward Tolchester. Various plantings may be seen in corresponding stages of growth and harvesting.

If a suitable market is available at a profitable price, doubtless some Kent countians will try out a small acreage. At any rate, it is an interesting sight. Mr. Gale is public spirited in displaying his success with this crop.

WINTER GRAINS

Wheat, barley, rye or winter oats are good sources of Fall and Spring pasture. Due to the extremely low price of wheat, it doubtless will be used rather than the other grains which are higher priced. There is little choice as to the amount or quality of feed these grains will produce. Any of these grains may be sown now. Grazing wheat will keep down danger of Hessian fly damage.

It is time to plan for Fall and Spring pastures.

WATCH FOR WEEVIL DAMAGE

Seed wheat or wheat held for use in feeding livestock is subject to damage from Weevils. Do not treat while the grain is heating or on hot days. Carbon Disulphide—1 pound per 100 bushels of grain, is the common tratment. To be fully effective the grain should be in tight bins. However, if the floor is tight and a canvas can be placed over the grain and down the sides, the treatment will be effective.

Do not use above cattle, nor where there are lights, fires, smoking, etc., as the gas as it forms is highly inflamable. Allow at least 12 hours for the fumigation—then uncover and allow the gas to work out. Fumigation does not injure the grain for seed nor for feed as the gas will have passed off before the grain is ground and fed.

The Carbon Disulphide can be sprinkled over the surface of the pile of grain or can be placed in pans. It vaporizes and the vapor is heavier than air. It passes downward thru the grain, smothering the weevil or grain Moths as it comes into contact with them.

TO CONTROL SMUT

"Do well what you do" seems timely, especially in a time of depression. In this connection the use of good quality wheat treated to destroy Stinking Smut is indicated. While it is true that wheat is not profitable at present prices, still much wheat will be grown from necessity. The idea then is to grow wheat in such a way as to reduce the cost of production per bushel to the lowest possible point. The factors that influence low cost per bushel are—quality seed safe-guarded by anti-smut treatment; well fitted seed bed, adequate amount of commercial fertilizer to stimulate yield and quality; yield per acre and yield per man. Grow as few acres as possible but do well by the acreage you do grow. Certainly less total production is necessary but let the reduction come from decreased acreages economically produced, not from ineffective and inefficient methods and practices in production on large or normal acreages.

Much of the wheat grown in 1931 is so smutty that treatment cannot be effective. Do not expect satisfactory results from treated smutty seed wheat. The Copper Carbinate Dust will destroy the Smut with which it comes in contact but cannot reach all the smut in badly infested grain. Use seed practically free of smut—treat it as a safe-guard or insurance. The dollars and cents value of treating is revealed by the difference in yield and in selling price or in feeding value.

LIVESTOCK BETTER THAN CASH CROP

Cow, Hen, Sow, Sheep are good in combination or alone. They furnish a market for crops, maintain soil fertility with manure, produce edible product that will reduce cost of living and aid the "live at home" idea.

The cow has been the main stay of many farmers, and will continue to be if milk prices can be held where they are. The prospects for profit from hens looks surer than from most sources of income. Sheep as producers of both wool and lambs are still as sound as any line of endeavor. Some farmers may want to start farm flocks as ewes are very low priced in drought stricken areas of the range country. Hogs should offer a most excellent opportunity to market cheap wheat, corn, surplus milk, etc. The man who has shoats or who can buy them at reasonable prices should secure a good price for the feeds they eat. The market price is not high but neither are the feeds. Anyone handling hogs or sheep should plan to observe proper sanitary regulations to insure control of disease and parasites.

Ice Age "Turkeys"

Turkeylike birds once nested in the region now occupied by the city of Los Angeles, Calif. This fact has been brought to light in the course of a review of the Ice age birds of Rancho La Brea tar pits in the collections of the Los Angeles museum. The review was undertaken by Dr. Hildegarde Howard, of the museum, for the purpose of establishing a census of the birds of the region. It was found that of about 500 individuals of the extinct, turkeylike bird, Parapavo, represented in these collections, more than 150 were young birds, many of them only chicks.

Scientists Find Many Metals in Human Body

Such figurative expressions as "a heart of gold," "the iron fist," and "with leaden feet" are recalled by the recent investigation of two French chemists. Through spectroscopic examination of the ashes of human organs, says Popular Science Monthly, they found there are copper, aluminum and a little silver in the heart; copper, aluminum and traces of the rare metal, titanium, in the lungs; cobalt, nickel, lead and silver in the pancreas; copper, lead and silver in the liver; aluminum, silver and copper in the kidneys and the near-by adrenal glands, and silver, tin and copper in the spleen.

The brain appeared to be rich in tin, and this metal was also found in the thyroid gland, in the neck, which also contained silver, copper, lead and zinc.

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Buying Tomatoes On U. S. Grades

Canning factories have secured men from the Maryland Bureau of Markets to establish grades on the raw stock of tomatoes used in factories The men doing this work are under Federal and State supervision, their salaries being paid by the State Bureau of Markets.

The grading system used is not new. It was first used in 1926 in three factories on the lower Eastern Shore of Maryland as an experiment Wisconsin, Indiana, and New Jersey people then took up the work and it has been more widely used in these states each year since.

By the system those growers who pick and deliver to the factory good ripe No. 1 tomatoes receive a premium, while those who deliver poorer grades of fruit are paid a low price according to grade. Each load is graded a certain percentage No. 1's, the percentage of No. 2's and percentage of culls by the inspector. No tomatoes are sorted into grades except the samples taken by the inspector. Then the grower receives his pay according to the percentage of each grade in the load according to his contract with the canner.

The description of grades are as follows:

U. S. No. 1. Shall consist of tomatoes which are firm, ripe, well colored, well formed, free from molds and decay and from damage caused by growth cracks, worm holes, catfaces, sunscald, freezing injury or mechanical or other means.

U. S. No. 2. Shall consist of tomatoes which do not need the requirements of the forgoing grade, but which are ripe, fairly well colored and which are free from serious damage from any cause.

Culls. Are tomatoes that do not meet the requirements of either of the foregoing grades.

The size of fruit does not affect grade except as mentioned in the contract. The minimum size may be 2 inches in some factories, 1½ inches at another or no minimum size set at others. The size to be delivered depends entirely upon the agreement between grower and canner.

The advantages of grading are beneficial to both grower and canner. The grower who uses care in picking, who picks fruit that grades a high percentage of U. S. No. 1 receives a higher price for his fruit. A premium is put upon good quality which has never been true in the straight buying system.

The canner by paying more for the good quality fruit and gets more of it and less culls and No. 2's which pull down the grade of his canned product by having a higher quality fruit to pack the canner has less waste and a higher grade of canned product. In the past few years he has been faced with the problem of how to sell his good stock at a paying price while low quality canned goods can hardly be sold at all.

Grading Is Not Compulsory.

Government grading is not compulsory, but is asked for by the canners and growers so that proper benefits can be secured from the production of high quality fruit.

SAVE YOUR EYES

By Dr. Fred Andreae,
Secretary Md. Board of Optometry.

There can be no question as to the value of good lighting in the school or factory. "Good light" is a much misunderstood term, too many people considering the "amount" of light when really the "quality" and "direction" of the light is more important A small amount of light of good quality properly directed is more serviceable in seeing than a far greater light poorly distributed.

The lighting of schools generally is below standard and less attention is given to it than to office or factory lighting. Eyes of children are immature and poor eyesight is sure to develop in poorly lighted surroundings. Factory managers are finding that poor working light means fatigue, inefficiency, and poor workmanship, while good light means more safety and better production and their business judgment leads them to make the needed improvements as a rule.

It is estimated that about thirty million dollars of industrial waste each year may be charged to poor industrial lighting. Industrial accidents to the amount of three hundred million dollars annually are also charged to faulty lighting conditions. If these are the conditions in industry where care and attention are usually given to such things how much more it is likely that the lighting of the school and home are faulty.

Good eyes in poor light are no better than poor eyes in good light. Improve the "School and Shop Lighting" and save the eyes of the large number of people falling under those classifications.

Modesty is to merit what shades are to the figures in a picture. It gives strength and heightening.—De la Bruyere.

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