MINUTE TALKS

IN THE INTEREST OF THE BUSINESS MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF CHESTERTOWN

By Wm. R. Moody

The Drama as a Social Force

When the original cave man "got across" to his troglodyte brethren by wild gestures of mimic action and attempts at inarticulate speech that he had just escaped from some prehistoric carnivora, it was drama as a social force.

Processions and elaborately staged triumphs to impress the populace with the prowess of conqueror or king; ceremonial dancing before the alter or in the groves; the festival of Dionysos, from which the Greek theatre gradually evolved, were all drama as a political, religious, social force.

The liturgical plays of our English ancestors, with their grotesque buffoonery and jest, the monks and priests who acted, found in their interpretations something of the joy of life. Interest, diversion, even levity and ungodly cheerfulness came to the men who saw and caused them to forget they were miserable sinners, so the prelates forbade the performance and began their antagonism to the social force they had re-created.

With the development of the Elizabethan drama arose the eternal question as to how much the force of social ideas influences the drama, and how much the drama led the people to actions and ideals. The active genius of the age that sent men forth on great adventures indubitably inspired the active genius of the stage, but it also cannot be doubted that the theatre sent other great adventurers on their way.

How far did the court of Charles II. induce even Dryden to write disgusting plays, and to what extent was the licentious drama of the Restoration responsible for the impossible morals of the time?

The modern manager, in defense of unworthy drama, protests that he gives the public only what it demands; while the religious and social reformer cries out that the stage is hopelessly corrupting the people of today. It may be a vicious circle, but the indisputable fact remains that from our first cave man with his acted conflict, to Stuart Walker and Robert Jones, the drama has been a force of incalculable power in its influence on life and thought and art, reaching out into every phase of modern "social consciousness."

During the Shakespeare Tercentenary, in the city-wide celebration started by the New York Drama League, over two thousand listed organizations pledged themselves to do something in a dramatic way to celebrate the great event.

The postmen, the Society of Chiropodists, institutions of the blind, all kinds of societies and organizations joined in the demonstration. The negroes specialized in Shakespeare at their particular theatre up town, and invited the late Sir Herbert Tree to be their guest of honor to see a particularly meritorious Othello who needed no artificial make up to make the part seem real. For once in a social movement there was no distinction of race or caste or creed, and it is doubtful if anything but the influence of drama could have elicited such a complete civic response at once so spontaneous and sincere.

It is somewhat startling to hear managers state quite frankly that the stage caters primarily to the patronage of women rather than to that of man. Not only do women make up by far the larger part of every matinee audience, but in the vast majority of cases the evening theatre-going male is not the tired business man who seeks vacuous mental oblivion at a specially constructed "show." It is the eager or resigned escort of some fair feminine personage who has herself selected the theatre that best suits her own particular taste.

(Continued Next Week)

CHIROPRACTIC

HEALTH TALK NO. 14.

CHIROPRACTIC FOR LADIES

Showing Lady Prepared For Spinal Examination

Chiropractic is especially beneficial for the ailments peculiar to women. The Chiropractor has a thorough knowledge of these conditions. He understands the fundamental principle of health, which is "without a cause, there can be no effect (disease) consequently he deals with all health problems from the standpoint of cause and effect.

Nationally speaking 80% of Chiropractic patients are ladies. Being of a weaker skeletal formation naturally their spines are not as strong as the spine of the male, consequently the Chiropractor understands why ladies have more sickness than their inferior other half.

The theory of Chiropractic is that slight displacements in the spinal vertebrae, cause pressure upon the great nerve trunks, that leave between the spine, and that this nerve perssure interferes with the transmission of vital energy (generated in the brain) upon which every organ in the body is ependent for its ability to function. Disease then is simply a mechanical interference with the normal processes of nature operating thru the nerve system.

Chiropractic is a God-Send for women, but some women deprive themselves of the benefits to be derived from spinal adjustments, thru fear of being hurt or false modesty.

As shown in the picture at the top, Chiropractic is not embarrasing to ladies, as only the spine need be exposed. As a rule the adjustments when skilfully applied by a competent Chiropractor, cause the patient little or no pain. The skeletal frame of the female being weaker than the male, naturally the spine of the female can be adjusted with a moderate amount of force.

Ladies receive the utmost courtesy and attention to their health needs at this office. Consultation and spinal examination without fee. Office hours 9–12; 2-5; 7-8 p. m., Daily.

DR. L. M. DILL
CHIROPRACTOR
114 High St. (Near Queen) CHESTERTOWN, MD.
3 Year Graduate of the Palmer School of Chiropractic, Davenport, Iowa.
Licensed by State of Maryland.

Let the Victrola furnish the music for your dances

Everybody who dances enjoys dancing to such excellent music—everybody dances their best to such perfect music.

It is the best dance music to be had anywhere, and it can be enjoyed in every home.

The Fox Trot, Maxixe, and all the other new dances are easy to learn and a pleasure to dance with the music of the Victrola.

Come in and hear some of the latest dance numbers, and find out how easily you can get a Victrola—$15 to $200.

W. P. NEWNAM
Chestertown, Maryland

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Tenant for farm of 200 acres tillage and 50 acres wood. Buildings good. Between Cecilton and Warwick. Near stone road. Possession given Jan. 1, 1924. Apply to

WM. B. DAVIS,
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The Transcript
$1.50

WANTED

FARMS TO SELL—5 to 100 acres. Also Town and village homes. Many inquiries.

Water fronts especially.

No charge if I do not furnish purchaser. See me at office or home. Write and I will see you.

WM. G. SMYTH,
Agent for E. A. Strout Farm Agency,
Office at 110 High St. Phone 90

TALKS to MOTHERS about THEIR BABIES

By DR. J. H. MASON KNOX, JR.,
Chief, Bureau of Child Hygiene, Maryland State Department of Health.

PLACE OF CONFINEMENT.

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ONE of the reasons for engaging a doctor early is that he may advise with the mother in determining where the baby shall be born. He will be influenced particularly by the result of his examination. If there is indication of any unusual condition, he will probably advise the mother to go to a hospital, if there is a good one available.

There is an increasing tendency for women to have their confinement take place in hospitals, and such a method has many advantages. If the doctor's examination shows a pelvic deformity that would probably require an operative procedure at child birth, he would almost certainly desire the mother to be in the hospital. Many physicians prefer that the woman having her first baby should be in the hospital, and, again, if in the course of the waiting period some unforeseen complication develops it is often advisable to have treatment continued in a hospital.

THE distance of the patient's home from the doctor making it impossible for him to come promptly or to carry out satisfactory prenatal or postnatal care is another reason for suggesting a hospital for the confinement.

The advantages of a hospital are self-evident. There is at hand everything needed in the way of equipment, and such an institution is ready to meet any emergency that may arise. Too, it assures the mother of a good after-care and saves the physician's time, as, of course, in a hospital he can see several patients in less time than is possible if they are living in distant homes.

The expense of a hosptal, unless special nursing is required, is perhaps less than that at home if one deducts the salary and maintenance of a nurse and the cost of the supplies which must be procured for a confinement in the home.

THE disadvantages in hospital care are that it removes the patient from her own home and the oversight of her household for a considerable period. It is possible, too, that there may be some risk in taking the patient to a hospital if this is delayed too long.

Unquestionably, there should be in every county of the State one or more hospitals available for confinement cases, as there is undoubtedly an added unnecessary risk when obstetrical procedures are undertaken in the home. The services of a hospital tend to raise the standard of medical practice in the rural distrcts. With good nursing, complete case records, laboratory and X-ray facilities furnished by the hospital, the busy practitioner is able to study his cases more thoroughly, often make a more accurate diagnosis, and carry on more satisfactory treatment in the hospital than in the home.

SUCH a county hospital can become a center for the physicians of the community, to meet to exchange views, and so more easily keep up with the progress of their profession. However, for a long time, even in the rural districts, the average normal obstetrical case will usually be cared for in the home.

A public health nurse, if there is one available, can prove herself invaluable at this time, not only in procuring the best available obstetrical nurse but also in assisting and preparing the home for the confinement. For example, if there is a choice, a bright, sunny room should be selected. Heavy draperies should be removed, and if possible a single bedstead procured, about thirty inches high, with a firm mattress and so situated as to have the foot in good light by day and night. The room should be given a housecleaning at least two weeks before the baby is expected.

The making or buying of necessary supplies both for the mother and the baby should not be delayed until the later months of the waiting period. These needed articles can be gradually procured at the mother's convenience, and if any of them are to be handmade this furnishes the most interesting occupation that the prospective mother can have. There should be no running to the drug store or hasty assembling of supplies after labor has commenced. Many doctors have their own lists of these supplies which they furnish the mother.

THE following articles are likely to be needed:

Two to four pounds of absorbent cotton.
One large package of sterile gauze (25 yards).
Four rolls of cotton batting.
Two yards of stout muslin for abdominal binders.
Twelve old towels.
Two old sheets.
Two yards of bobbin or very narrow tape.

THE nurse will instruct the mother how to make the various dressings needed from these materials. Other things that may be needed are:

Four ounces of boric acid.
One bottle of white vaseline.
One pound of castile soap.
One quart of grain alcohol.
One douche pan.
One stiff handbrush.
One enamel bucket with cover.
Three agateware basins.
Three pitchers, holding at least a quart.
Rubber sheeting.
Fountain syringe.
Medicine glass.
Medicine dropper.
Drinking tube.

THE outfit for the baby, which may be properly considered at this time, must be prepared in advance. It is a great mistake to waste the mother's energy in the preparation of an elaborate layette—so many of the first garments are outgrown before they are worn. For a new baby plain clothes of the softest material are most suitable. If desirable, a complete layette can be purchased. It is essential that the baby's garments must be warm without being unduly heavy and that they be loose enough to provide for freedom of the muscles. It is desirable that they should be simply planned so they can be easily removed.

THE following list is generally agreed to contain all that is necessary for the young infant to wear during the first weeks of life:

Three abdominal bands, 6 to 8 inches wide and 20 inches long, made of soft flannel.
Three shirts, size 2, wool and cotton.
Four flannel skirts, "Gertrude" style.
Three nightgowns or wrappers of outing flannel.
Eight white slips.
Three knit bands with shoulder straps, part wool.
At least four dozen napkins.
Cloak.
Cap.
Carriage blanket of crocheted or knitted wool.
Three pairs of socks.

The following additional articles are useful in the care of the baby:

Bathtub.
Drying forms for skirts and stockings.
Crib, basket or box to be used as a bed.
Bath thermometer.
Crib sheets and blankets.
Soft towels and wash cloths.
Old blanket to be used for a bath blanket.
Baby scales.
A low table on which to bathe and dress the baby.

With these supplies on hand, a good doctor and an experienced nurse engaged, the expectant mother can be confident that she has done everything that she can do to usher in the stranger and can look forward without fear to her confinement.

TALKS to MOTHERS about THEIR BABIES

BREAST FEEDING.

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THERE is no question that the best food for the baby is the milk of its own mother. Any substitute increases the dangers through which the baby must pass. The composition of the mother's milk will develop the tissues and organs of the baby without overtaxing its digestion. Any substitute to be satisfactory requires care and intelligence in its preparation.

It is particularly difficult for overworked and tired mothers to take the time and care required to properly prepare the artificial feeding. For the first two or three days of the baby's life it required little nourishment. Later boiled and cooled water can be given from time to time with a feeding bottle or spoon.

BABIES whose mothers have an abundant supply of breast milk can be fed at four hour intervals. When this is done, overfeeding is rare. Underfeeding is detected by the failure of the baby to gain, but best by the use of the scales. Putting the baby on the scales without undressing before and after nursing several times in a day will show how much milk the baby receives.

If a baby receives in twenty-four hours from an ounce to an ounce and a half of breast milk for every pound of weight, it will gain satisfactorily, that is from four to eight ounces per week.

WEANING when possible should be done gradually. No child should be breast fed after a year of age. When the mother's milk is failing, a small quantity of properly prepared cow's milk may be given to the baby after the breast feeding. Two or three teaspoonsful of orange juice can be given to a young baby daily after three months of age.

THE passages of the baby for the first few days are greenish brown and sticky. This is due to the secretions of the intestines that have accumulated before birth. The movements gradually change in appearance to the natural color. Ordinarily the breast fed child should have from one to four movements a day. They are bright orange in color and semi-fluid in consistency. Sometimes the movements contain lumps and may be somewhat greenish in color even when the baby is thriving. Movements of this kind are no indication for weaning.

The Talisman

By Grace E. Hall

'Twas a little vine-wreathed cottage
Just within the edge of town,
Roses clung to eaves and trellis,
And their petals drifted down,
While a tragic scene was acted
Just inside the cozy room,
Where a man and woman labored,
Lost to morning cheer and bloom;
Gathered here and there the objects,
Dear momentos—now forlorn—
Of the day they entered gaily
On their happy wedding morn.

From the wall he took a picture,
From a shelf she lifted books,
Silently they stripped the cottage,
Leaving bare its pleasant nooks;
Eyes and voices cold and lifeless,
Each avoided other's way,
Soon they cleared the little parlor
Of the things they'd meant to stay;
When, from out a crowded trunk-till
Tumbled something small and white,
And a flood of burning tear-drops
Hid the object from their sight.

Just a boby's shoe, quite shapeless,
With a hole in one wee toe,
But it told a heart-break story
Of their dreams of long ago;
Each one stooped to grasp the token
That was lying on the floor,
And at last two hearts were broken
From their icy chill once more;
Sobbingly two voices mingled
In a name that came to mind,
While hands clasped o'er a baby's shoe
That Fate had chanced to find!

FINE GIFTS FOR ESSAYS

American Chemical Society Offers $10,000 and Scholarships To Yale and Other Universities

Albert S. Cook, State Superintendent of Education, has been officially notified of the opening of the Prize Essay Contest of the American Chemical Society in which all students of high and secondary schools in the State of Maryland have been invited to compete in a national contest for $10,000 in cash prizes and scholarships to Yale, Vassar and other universities and colleges. The contest, which is the result of the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Garvan, of New York, is a memorial to their daughter, Patricia, and is intended to stimulate interest among high school students in the development of chemical science in this country. All arrangements for the contest are in the hands of the Committee on Prize Essays of the American Chemical Society, with headquarters at the Munson Building, New York City. Six prizes of $20 in gold are to be awarded in each state in the Union and scholarships to Yale and Vassar will be given for the six best essays in the United States. Thees scholarships will carry with them tutuition for four years in chemistry or chemical engineering and $500 a year in cash. In addition to these awards many other scholarships will be offered through various universities and colleges. A set of five books which include Creative Chemistry by Slosson, The Riddle of the Rhine by Lefebure, The Life of Pasteur by Vallery-Radot, Discovery, The Spirit and Service of Science by Gregory, and the Future Independence and Progress of American Medicine in the Age of Chemistry by a Committee of the American Chemical Society, is being sent from the New York headquarters to every accredited high and secondary school in the country, and sets of these reference books are being placed in the leading libraries of the state for the use of students who enter the competition.

The contract which has the endorsement of Dr. John J. Tigert, Commissioner of Education of the United States, is fully described in a pamphlet which will be distributed through the high schools and the libraries. This pamphlet contains in addition to facsimile letters of endorsement from Dr. Tigert, and from Dr. E. C. Franklin, President of the American Chemical Society, a full outline of the terms and conditions of the contest together with the letter of gift of Mr. Garvan. The entire supervision of the contest and the award of the prizes has been left to the American Chemical Society by Mr. Garvan. H. E. Howe, editor of "Industrial and Engineering Chemistry," the official organ of the American Chemical Society, has been named as Chairman of the Committee, and he is assisted by Dr. Wilder D. Bancroft, Professor of Chemistry at Cornell University, one of the best known men in educational circles in this country and President of the American Chemical Society in 1910; by Dr. Charles H. Herty, President of the Synthetic Organic Manufacturers Association and president of the American Chemical Society in 1915 and 1916; and by Alexander Williams, Jr., of New York, who is acting as Secretary of the Committee. It is the plan of the Committee in charge to appoint a national committee of fifteen, who will be chosen from all walks of life; from among the leading educators, scientists and public spirited men and women of the country. It will be the duty of this committee to judge the essays and to award the scholarships in the national competition. They will be assisted in their work by state committees of eleven whose duty will be to award the prizes in the state competitions.

Next Congress To Be Close

Whether the Republicans will be able to organize the House and Senate immediately upon the convening of the Sixty-eighth Congress is a subject of concern to some of their leaders. The balance between the two dominant parties in both Houses is so delicate that a small group of Republican Progressives can block the election of both the speaker of the House and the president of the Senate. This situation gives the Progressives a vantage point from which they are expected to crowd their demands as to the character of organization. Majority of the membership is necessary for the organization of each branch of Congress. The Republicans will have a membership not to exceed 51 members in the Senate—one seat normally Republican is now vacant—and 49 members constitute a majority. Thus three Progressives could prevent an election unless the Republicans could draw support from the Democrats. In the House the Republicans will have a majority not to exceed eighteen, and so it is possible for the delegation from a single Republican State, such as Wisconsin, to hold up the whole organization program.

—Of the 1031 patients treated in the Easton Hospital during the year just closed 536 came from Talbot county, Queen Anne's sent 180, Caroline 177 and Kent 83. These figures amply justify the small payments made to the hospital by the County Commissioners of these counties. Of the patients in Talbot 356 were absolutely free and 80 partly free. In Queen Anne there were 76 free and 34 part free; Caroline, 84 free and 36 part free; Kent, 35 free and 20 part free.

TO ALL DOG OWNERS

The 1923 Dog Licenses and Tags are now ready and may be obtained from any Justice of the Peace in the county, also at the County Treasurer's office, in Chestertown.

LEONARD WILSON,
19-tf. Treasurer for Kent Co.

WALTER T. PIPPIN

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Plans, Specifications and Blue Prints made at a reasonable cost. Forty-one years experience doing good work. I know how. Let me estimate on your buildings.

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Sidney P. Townshend, Attorney.

ORDER NISI

Louisa C. Bell
versus
George Bullis, Rosalie Bullis, his wife.

In The Circuit Court for Kent County
In Equity No. 2246.

Ordered, this 28th day of September, 1923, by the Circuit Court for Kent County in Equity, that the sale of the mortgaged real estate mentioned in these proceedings, made and reported by Sidney P. Townshend, attorney for Louisa C. Bell, under and by virtue of the power of sale in mortgage from George Bullis and wife to Louisa C. Bell, dated August 30, 1920, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 1st day of December next;—provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, once in each of four successive weeks before the 29th day of October next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $1250.00.

True Copy:
ROBERT R. AYRES, Clerk.
Test:
ROBERT R. AYRES, Clerk.

ORDER NISI

Ordered this 25th day of Sept., 1923, by the Orphans Court for Kent County, Maryalnd, that the sale of the real estate of Julia C. Wroth, late of Kent County, Maryland, deceased, mentioned in these proceedings, made and reported by Thomas G. Wroth, Administrator C. T. A., of the said deceased, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 21st day of November, 1923, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent County, Maryland, once in each of three successive weeks before the 15th day of October, 1923.

The report states the amount of sale to be $3000.00.

EDWARD A. SCOTT,
J. HENRY THOMPSON,
W. K. HUDSON,
Judges of the Orphans Court.
True Copy, Test:
Register of Wills.
S. G. CALDWELL,

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has obtained from the Orphans Court for Kent County, letters of administration, C. T. A., on the personal estate of

SINGLETON T. BRYDEN,

late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the undersigned on or before the 29th day of March, 1924, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's personal estate.

All persons indebted to this estate must settle at once.

Given under my hand this 25th day of September, 1923.

MARY D. BRYDEN,
s29-5t. Administratrix C. T. A.

DR. LOUIS C. HESS
Dentistry at a reasonable cash fee
Gases, Anesthetics, Novocain.
Dentist.
Over Gill Brothers' Ice Cream Parlor

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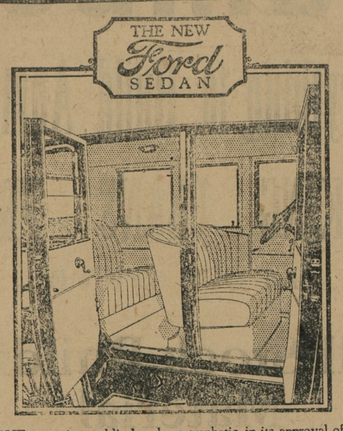
New Low Prices

Effective Sept. 1st, 1923.

Superior Roadster	$490.00
" Touring	495.00
" Utility Coupe	640.00
" Sedan	795.00
" Commercial Chassis	395.00
" Light delivery	495.00
Utility Express Truck Chassis	550.00

All prices f. o. b. factory

Newsome's Garage,
Betterton, Md.



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Now, at its reduced price, it presents a more compelling value than ever. Although better looking, roomier, easier riding, it is listed at forty dollars less.

$685.00 f. o. b. Detroit

This good-looking, comfortable, and dependable Ford selling at this low price offers an agreeable solution to your closed car problems.

These cars can be obtained through the Ford Weekly Purchase Plan.

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