

# Saint Mary's Beach

LEONARDTOWN, MD.

Thursday Morning, July 31, 1919.

## Keeping a Record

By Walter Joseph Delaney

"Note down every important event of each day," directed profound and systematic Julius Thurston, professor of philosophy at the Durham Institute. "At the end of the year go over it and sift out and preserve an epitome of the bearing of those incidents which have had an influence in building up character and mental strength."

"In other words, keep a diary!" whispered madcap Blanche Deming to her close chum, Iola Yardman, but the latter was covertly viewing the serious, interested face of Chester Massey.

She was the daughter of the local banker, he the son of a struggling farmer. He was masterful enough, however, to work his way through school, and was no burden on his aged parents. An uncle of some means had agreed to finance him as soon as he graduated, in starting him in as a lawyer, and there was no doubt among the professors that Chester Massey was destined to make his mark in the world.

It was a few days after that when Chester, entering the little stationery store near the school, found Iola there. Their errands proved similar. Both had come to buy a neat, compact pocket blank book following the suggestion of Professor Thurston.

"We seem to be on the same errand," she said pleasantly, and, as she received her purchase: "Do you know what my first entry is to be?" This day Chester Massey patiently devoted an hour to constraining his Greek for me and won me high marking."

"And I shall write that the most kindly and gracious young lady in the school honored me at little school and college functions and seemed to pair off naturally. At least once a week Chester was included in invitations to tennis and archery at the handsome Yacht club, and the banker father of Iola took a decided liking to Chester when, incidentally in conversation, the latter modestly discussed the subject of trade acceptances with Mr. Yandiman, both being interested in the possibilities of that new discounting system.

A closer bond was cemented between the two young people through the fact that they graduated together, the highest in their class. The wealthy uncle of Chester was present at the exercises, and before he left Durham arranged for Chester to start into professional life in a good way. Chester lingered a week away from home amid a series of frolics and parties given for the class. The last day of his sojourn in the village he visited Iola to row down the river. She accepted in her pretty, pleasant way, and his heart thrilled as he fancied she was sorrowful over his prospective departure, and told him frankly she would miss him. A certain sense of sadness oppressed both as they, slipping the oars, Chester allowed the boat to drift at will. They were each silent, a conscious restraint affecting them as they realized that parting was soon to come. Then suddenly the boat veered past an island that divided the river into two. Chester seized the oars, and the boat sped toward the island, forced it upon the shelving beach, and emerged from the water, staggering and breathless.

"You can rest in the boat until I return with another oar," he said as soon as he could recover his natural poles.

"But how—" "I can swim to the mainland." "Oh, not so!" She had arisen to her feet in the boat, in a pleading attitude. You would risk your life." "But we cannot remain here indefinitely. No one might discover us through the whole day."

"Oh, don't go—please!" but with a light laugh Chester ran down into the water, struck out, and, her heart in her mouth, Iola watched him with fear and trembling until he had reached the other shore. A great sigh of relief swept her lips. She noticed a little book lying in the bottom of the boat. It had fallen out of the pocket of Chester's discarded coat. As it opened in her hand she read her own name, once, twice, three times. Then, flushed and half-shamed, she allowed herself to read what was never intended for her eyes, she sat and clasped the little book in bewildered and delicious gaze.

For the memoranda pages here and there told of the growing love in the soul of the writer. Iola was so engrossed in thought that she did not notice the arrival of Chester with the relief boat until he heaped out and came toward her. She was swayed by some intense emotion. She arose and tendered him the memorandum book.

"I have read inadvertently," she said. "Would it not be only fair to read what I have written, also?"

Iola drew from her pocket her own little volume of confessions. A great cry of joy issued from the lips of Chester Massey as the traces of hope, happiness, love in the crowded lines. He opened his arms, and she nestled into them.

### Height of Clouds.

Clouds are very variable in height—from 500 to 2,000 feet. The clouds in thunderstorms may be very deep—from two to five miles and more—hence the appearance as to distance is very deceptive. Cumulus clouds are intermediate.

### A Georgia Philosopher.

We're all great on sayin' "The devil's to pay," an' never payin' him. A feller wouldn't have to walk across the street to settle with him, as he's always close enough to give you a dig in the ribs, or pat you on the back, an' tell us we're the finest he ever made!—Atlanta Constitution.

## PIGS OF ANY AGE THRIVE ON SPRING-SEEDED FORAGE CROPS AND PASTURES



Cereal Crops Furnish Good Pasture for Pigs in Early Spring.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.

To make hog production most profitable, pasture should be provided whenever possible. The earlier in the year green feed can be supplied the better. Pigs of any age relish green feed, and its use reduces the cost of producing gains. In addition, it keeps the animals in good, thrifty condition.

Temporary pastures, such as the cereals, are best utilized in the early spring, and forage crops such as corn, velvet beans, and in the South, velvet beans, furnish fall grazing. In the late spring and summer there is a season during which few temporary pastures are available, with the exception of rape. At that time permanent pastures, such as alfalfa, the clovers, bluegrass, Bermuda, and a number of others, have their greatest use. They do not furnish grazing as early in the season as do the cereals previously mentioned, but they grow better during late spring and summer and afford an abundance of forage at a season when few other pastures are ready to graze.

### Value of Permanent Pastures.

Permanent pastures require a minimum of attention and care. They make the cheapest forage, as it is not necessary to plow and replant each year. If not too heavily grazed they can be carried over from one season to the next and increase in value each year. Only a little supplement need be fed to obtain a normal growth of the pigs.

One of the chief advantages of the permanent pasture is its long growing season. Growth continues from spring until fall, and the forage is palatable and nutritious at almost any time. Either a few hogs may be grazed during the whole season, or after the pasture has made considerable growth a large number may be pastured for a short time with practically equal results in the amount of pork produced to the acre. This shows that a permanent pasture is adapted to a variety of conditions. It takes the place of a reserve forage crop, being called upon to furnish grazing at any time of the year when other pastures fail or are exhausted.

### Feed Grains With Pasture.

Although pasture reduces the amount of grain needed to bring pigs to a profitable weight and prepare them for market, it does not furnish a complete food. A sufficient quantity of roughage cannot be consumed and digested to supply all the nutrients required for rapid growth. The forage, especially from leguminous pastures, furnishes a cheap source of protein, supplies ash for bone making, adds bulk to the ration, acts as a mild laxative and tonic, and keeps the hog's system in condition to utilize profitably the concentrated feeds. Even with the present high prices of grain it pays better not to cut the grain ration more than half, feeding at the rate of two pounds daily for 100 pounds live weight to pigs on pasture instead of the usual four to five pounds when they are in a dry lot. Pigs that are fed grain while on pasture will gain a pound or more a day from weaning to a weight of 200 to 250 pounds, while those getting little or no grain will gain but one-half to three-quarter pound a day.

This will bring pigs to a marketable weight early in fall. A grain ration, then, reduces the time of feeding, the risk, interest on the investment, and produces a higher condition with a finer and more palatable meat and fat. Light, steady grain feeding on pasture gives better results than heavier feeding during a shorter finishing period.

## FOOD IS CURE FOR BOLSHEVISM

First Aid Treatment Splendid Medicine for Spite of Unrest. Now War Savings Stamps Help.

President Wilson has asked for food to stop the wave of Bolshevism rolling westward out of Russia. No intelligent person doubts the value of food as a first aid, but at bottom the security of our institutions rests upon the working interest the people take in those institutions.

Citizens having no interest in a government, no economic interest in the success of that government, are apt to be the first victims of violence, propaganda or unbalanced political theorists. On the other hand men and women who have invested in their Government either by way of conducting private enterprise under its protection or through direct purchase of government securities have something at stake and desire to maintain stable institutions. Such persons are not necessarily reactionaries. They may be quite progressive and anxious for reform where reform is needed.

Consequently the effective barrier to Bolshevism in America today is thrift and investment in government securities. The philosophy must reach into the workhouse of the nation. It is reaching into those workshops and into the schoolhouses of the nation in the form of the Thrift Stamp and the War Savings Stamp.

When everybody in America is buying Thrift and War Savings Stamps a habit one won't hear much about Bolshevism in America. It is the financial and patriotic duty of every American who loves real liberty to get the Thrift Stamp habit NOW.

## HOLD WAR SECURITIES.

Eastern Business Men Issue Warning Against Parting With Government Bonds and W. S. S.

That it is a bad business proposition for any merchant to encourage holders of War Savings Stamps to exchange them for merchandise is the opinion of a group of eastern business men, who recently discussed this question at their annual convention.

"Such action merely helps fake promoters and dishonest brokers in their effort to shake public confidence in government bonds as an investment," said one of the speakers. "It is lamentable that they have worked to an alarming degree among the poor, and among ignorant people of this country."

The two hundred delegates attending the gathering were so impressed with the necessity for keeping War Savings Stamps in the hands of the original purchasers that each pledged to go back home and constitute himself the head of a vigilance committee to oppose the offering of merchandise for government securities.



Swat the Fly.

## Even the Germans Had Some Horse Sense

Hunland, Preparing For War, Did Not Overlook Part To Be Played By Steeds

At the risk of perpetrating a pun, it must be said that even the Germans, at the beginning of the war anyway, had horse sense, for they realized the great part played in war by the horse. O'Neil Sevier, the great authority on the history of the development of the horse, tells us:

"At the outbreak of the great war the German imperial studs of Graditz and Trakona were the domiciles of the British derby winning stallions Galtee More and Ard Patrick, each of which had cost the German imperial stud \$10,000, also of Blinco, a French stallion and a Grand Prix du Conseil Municipal winner, which had cost another \$7,000. Austria-Hungary had in service a French stallion called Adam, which had seen stud service in this country and had been purchased at public auction at Paris for \$68,000; also Robert le Diable, which had been imported from Great Britain only a few years before at a cost of \$80,000, along with the American stallions Aymer, Blue Label, Fountainblus, King Hanover, etc.

"France had in service Hermis, a Brighton Cup and Suburban handicapper winner on this side and upwards of 3,500 other stallions, one of which, Blarney, a son of our own Irish Lad, had been presented to the Government by the late Herman B. Duryea, of Brooklyn.

"Hermis had been obtained by gift from Edmond Blanc, the Monte Carlo crooked. Germany maintained thoroughbred stallions at 4,000 stallion stations in selected breeding districts. The stallions served the mares of neighboring farmers free, the Government, however, reserving the privilege of buying all foals at 3 years old at previously fixed prices, provided they fulfilled exacting military standards.

"Austria-Hungary maintained as many more stallions, and the production of horses of suitable military type in dual monarchy territory so far exceeded military requirements the Government was permitting the sale of grades of horses in the neighboring Balkan States and in Italy.

"Great Britain, the cradle of the thoroughbred family and the great source of supply of basic thoroughbred stock for the entire world, had not neglected the production of horses for military purposes. Private breeders had easily supplied the needs of her comparatively small standing army of less than 500,000 soldiers of all arms. But the difficulty she and her allies have experienced these three years in obtaining, even at a cost of another \$300 or \$350 million dollars in Canada, Australia, South Africa and the Argentine Republic, another million and a half horses to supplement the million and more bought in the United States, has convinced her statesmen of the necessity of making new and vast plans for horse production in the future.

"A year ago last spring Major J. Hall Walker, one of Great Britain's most distinguished soldier-sportsmen, made a patriotic gift to his country, of his entire stud of thoroughbred stallions and cowpans are relished by horses, and when accessible will serve as a careful addition to the grain feed for mares in foal. They are relatively rich in protein, and consequently combine well with corn.

### MANAGEMENT AND FEED OF MARES WHILE IN FOAL.

Mares in foal do not require a great deal of care, but there are points which cannot be neglected if the colt is to be a healthy, robust animal. One of the things to be observed is that the mare will be healthier and the foal stronger at birth if the dam is used at slow, light work nearly every day.

If it is not possible to work a mare, she should be turned out in an open pasture, where she can get exercise, fresh air and nutritious feed.

Her feed should supply the demand for the maintenance of her own body and also for the development of the fetus. The ration, therefore, should contain a little more protein and ash than that demanded by a working gelding. The proportions of these should be increased slightly toward the last of the pregnant period. If the mare is idle in winter most of the feed may be roughage, but a heavier ration must be fed when work is done. The quantity of feed is determined by the size and condition of the animal, whether thin or fat, sick or well, by the appetite, by the amount of work done by individuality, condition of the droppings, and whether the animal is easy or hard to keep.

Oats is the best grain for the horse; it is light, palatable, and balanced feed. Corn is a good grain, but is used to better advantage if it forms only from one-third to one-half of the grain ration of the brood mare. If wheat is fed, it must be given ground and not whole. Barley is a good horse feed; it is more bulky than wheat and nearer like oats than corn in composition. Barley is often cooked and fed once or twice a week in the evening for its medicinal qualities. Bran is an almost essential horse feed. It is a regulator and a preventive of overfeeding. It is bulky and palatable and lightens the ration. Soy beans

and cowpans are relished by horses, and when accessible will serve as a careful addition to the grain feed for mares in foal. They are relatively rich in protein, and consequently combine well with corn.

Roughage.

Timothy hay is a popular roughage for horses. Brome grass makes good hay which is equal to timothy hay in feeding value. Orchard grass, if cut in early bloom, is equal to the best of the hay grasses, and carries considerable more crude protein than timothy. Meadow fescue is not so valuable as timothy for horses. Sudan-grass hay is a safe feed for mares, and numerous native prairie grasses furnish hay that is equal to timothy. Clover hay is likely to be dusty, but it has great fattening qualities. Millet is not a safe feed for mares in foal. Corn fodder frequently is used to feed idle horses in the winter, but there is not enough nutrition in it alone for mares in foal. The same thing is true in a greater degree of straw. If there is fed, good-quality hay also should be fed. Unthrashed cowpans or soy-bean hay is also a valuable roughage which is relished by horses. Even the thrashed hay contains considerable nutrition. It should not be fed to brood mares if it contains any mold. Alfalfa hay makes an excellent feed for mares if it is fed once a day and timothy or corn fodder given at the other feeding. Occasionally alfalfa hay is not properly cured, causing it to mold badly in which case it should not be fed to the horse. Farmers have reported occasionally that alfalfa causes the kidneys to act too freely, but it is likely that this trouble will not be noticed if the alfalfa does not make up over one-half of the roughage.

To sum up: Proper feed of sufficient quantity and variety, regularly supplied; exercise, and clean work, and careful handling will maintain an in foal mare in proper physical condition to develop a healthy, strong foal.

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