Letter to County Agent Thomas

Goldsboro, Maryland,
April 17, 1922

Ir. W. Collins Thomas,
County Agent,
Denton, Maryland.

Dear Sir:

On Wednesday, April 12, I shipped y P. R. R. to New York four crates f asparagus.

Inquiry at the rail road office rought out the statement that their ervice was scheduled for early morning delivery the following day. This hipment did not arrive in Jersey City ntil Friday a. m. But advices from lew York stated Thursday morning's rain was on time but nothing on it rom the D. & C. R. R. On Friday, the 1th, I shipped eight crates. The fast rain was again on time Saturday a. n. but this shipment did not reach the onsignee until Monday the 19th.

Now I believe the railroad people re in better shape to give service han they have been since the war.

Prompt delivery of high class perhable products is vital to the industry. If the people of Caroline County an get this they cannot in my opinon glut our great eastern markets with good fruit and vegetables.

Very truly yours,
J. SPENCER LAPHAM

WEATHER REPORT

The week was cold, with a mean emperature about 7.5 degrees below ormal. The 19-24th furnished a ontinuous cold period that has rarey or never been equalled in Maryland nd Delaware during the last 10 days f April since 1875. Heavy and killg frosts and freezing temperatures esulted at night from the 20-21st to he 23d-24th.

Tree fruit, including apples, peachs and pears was badly damaged in estern Maryland and in portions of orth-central Maryland. There was lso some damage to tree fruit in the terior of the Eastrn Shore and slight mage in southern Maryland, while n the region near and along the hores of Chesapeake Bay and the Atntic Ocean the damage was litle or one. The loss for Maryland and elaware as a whole was decidedly ss than a year ago, and in southern nd eastern counties was small by omparison.

It was the unusual warm wave from pril 8th to 11th that forced fruit ids to open in Garrett, Allegany and Vashington counties considerably in dvance of the normal, and hence killg frosts and freezing temperatures at were not unusually late in those ounties have destroyed hopes of a umper fruit crop.

Strawberries were damaged considably by the freeze.

Wheat and rye continue in good to xcellent condition; growth was reorded by the cold weather. Heading f rye continues in the extreme southn counties. Wheat is reported a ot high in Charles County. Sowing f oats continues. Oats are up in the uthern counties. Pastures continue ood to excellent. Planting of early tatoes continues. Peas and truck at came up and early tomato plants ere killed by the frosts. Plowing r corn continues.

Extracts from County Reports

Queen Annes Co.—About 50 per nt of pears and strawberries killed; ttle damage near bay.

Caroline Co.—Apples, peaches and ars damaged, extent not known; bout 40 per cent of strawberries in loom were killed.

Talbot Co.—Tree fruit not believed have been damaged in orchards ear the Bay. Frost and ice Sunday ght heavier than on any one of the w preceding nights.

ARENT-TEACHER'S ASSO. MEET TUESDAY NIGHT

The Parent-Teachers Association Caroline High School will hold its xt meeting on Tuesday evening, ay 2d. This association has been ing some interesting and effective ork during the school year, which ll now soon close. Beside the business that may be considered at this eeting an attractive program is beg arranged and each member will requested to respond to roll call th a favorite quotation.

Bake on Saturday Afternoon

A bake will be held on Saturday, pril 29th, in the rooms of the Denar Mobile Company's garage, cor r of Third and Main Steets, by the enton Community Club.

There will be for sale dressed bakg chickens, delicious salads, fresh lls, Maryland biscuits, cakes, pies nd doughnuts. Also new laid eggs.

hose Wonderful California Herbs Cured Her and the Neighbors of Rheumatism

Minburn, Iowa, May 6th, 1920.

Gentlemen—My mother is suffering eadfully with rheumatism. We have ied doctors, all sorts of patent medines and liniments, but no relief, and y sister-in-law (Mrs. W. F. Antle Norwalk, Iowa) wrote me and told to get a pound of your Herbs, for e knew it would do wonders for my other. SHE SAID IT CURED HER ND SEVERAL OF HER NEIGHORS. Please send it as quickly as ssible. Very Respectfully, Mrs. E. Jones.

Send for free Booklet of letters om people all over the U. S. testiing to the wonderful results of these erbs. Men and women agents are ilding up a good business selling em. Agents wanted everywhere. ice $1 pound postpaid.

RHEUMATISM HERB COMPANY,
Advt. Ocean Park, California.

RADIO

PROGRESS OF RADIO THROUGH THE YEARS

Wireless Research Began Long Ago, But Development Has Been Swift Lately.

Wireless research started many years ago, as far back even as 1827. Even the radio telephone is not a recent perfection; rather it is that introduction to the layman of the human voice and music has suddenly popularized something that wireless men had thought a pastime or amusement. Here is the chronological record of wireless:

1827—It was found that the magnetic discharge from a leyden jar would magnetize a steel needle.

1831 — Electro-magnetic induction was discovered between two entirely separate circuits by Michael Faraday.

1837—Cooke and Wheatstone of London, England, and Morse of the United States take out first patent for electric telegraph.

1838—K. A. Steinhell of Munich suggested that a system of wireless telegraphy could be established after his discovery of the use of the earth return.

1840—Joseph Henry (U. S. A.) produced the first high-frequency electric oscillations, and stated that the condenser discharge is oscillatory.

1842 — Wireless experiments were made by S. F. B. Morse by electric conduction through water across Washington canal and across wide rivers.

1843—A wireless system for transatlantic communication was suggested.

1845—Water was used as a conducting medium in wireless experiments across a wide river.

1849—Intelligible signals were actually sent across a river 4,500 feet wide in India, but the cost was found prohibitive for commercial use.

1867—The electric waves that are now utilized in wireless telegraphy and telephony were predicted in an address before the Royal Society in London, England.

1880—The sending of an electric current through earth was systematically studied by John Trowbridge of Harvard. It was found that signaling might be carried on over large distances between places not connected by wires.

1885—It was found that telephonic speech could be conveyed by induction over a space of quarter mile. This experiment took place in England.

1889—Electric waves were suggested as being particularly suitable for the sending of signals through fogs.

1892—An instrument for the detection of electro-magnetic waves was discovered which was given the name of a "coherer."

1894—A scientist of Berlin signaled through three miles of water.

1895—High frequency waves excite curiosity of Senatore Marconi.

1896—First patent for practical wireless transmitting system is taken out in London by Marconi. Afterward, successful signaling was carried out over distances as great as one and one-quarter miles. Sir William Preece of the British postoffice system interested his cohorts in Marconi's wireless experiments.

1897—Marconi establishes communication between points four miles distant. Balloons were used to suspend antennae.

Marconi demonstrates his wireless system before the king of Italy, communicating with two Italian warships nine miles distant.

The first Marconi station is erected on the Isle of Wight and experiments conducted over a distance of 14 miles.

Near the end of the year the first floating wireless station was successfully operated.

1898—The first paid marconigram was sent from the Isle of Wight station.

1899—Reports made on lighthouse accident by radio. First French gunboat is fitted with radio apparatus. In Vienna communication between two balloons is established. New York Herald receives radio report of international yacht races. The British war office introduces Marconi apparatus into the South African battlefields.

1900—German vessel communicates a distance of 60 miles by radio signals.

1901—Radio communication started with five islands in the Hawaiian group. The first British ship is fitted with the wireless telegraph.

1902—Radiograph signals received aboard vessels at sea at 1,500 statute miles. Signals received from a distance of 2,000 miles.

1903—King Edward receives a radio message from President Roosevelt. High-power stations were ordered by the Italian government. First transatlantic radio message sent. Telegraphic news service for ships at sea is started. Marconi knighted in Russia.

1904—The first press message was sent across the sea.

1905—Patent suit started in New York between the Marconi and De Forest company.

Patent for horizontal directional aerial is taken out. This was a great step forward in long-distance work.

1906—International conference is held in Berlin, at which most of the countries of the world are represented.

1907—The use of steel disks for producing notes were successfully tested.

Radio stations in Ireland and Nova Scotia were opened for limited public service.

1908—Radio stations opened for unlimited public service between Great Britain and Canada.

1909—Steamship in collision with another off the coast of Florida succeeds in calling assistance by radio.

1910—Marconi receives messages 6,700 miles while on board ship going to South America.

Spanish radio company formed.

1911—Canadian government leased radio stations for 20 years.

1912—Radio distress signals from the Titanic bring assistance and save lives of 700 passengers.

1913—Tests were made between the Eiffel tower in France and the station at Washington. During the trip into Central Asia an explorer received his longitude and time signals from a distant radio station.

1914—Marconi and radio officials start test of wireless telephone between vessels of the Italian fleet. The test was continued between vessels on the high seas and voices were heard with clarity at a distance of 44 miles. One day radio telephone communication was kept up constantly for 12 hours. Great Britain declared war upon Germany August 4 and all private radio telegraphy and telephony suspended.

1915—Radio communication between America and Japan is completed. The stations were located at San Francisco and Tokyo with a relay station at Honolulu.

The American Telephone and Telegraph company succeeded in radio telephoning from Arlington station at Washington to Hawaii, a distance of nearly 5,000 miles.

Secretary Daniels of the United States navy transmitted telephonic messages from Washington to the Brooklyn navy yards.

1916—President Wilson and the mikado of Japan exchange messages over the new transpacific radio service, which is formally opened.

1917—Senatore Marconi visits the United States and aids greatly in recruiting for radio operators for the United States army.

1918—Wireless telephony progressed rapidly, being used to a great extent in the equipment of airplanes.

Several new long range stations were erected in the United States, it being claimed for one built at Annapolis, Md., that it was capable of communication at 4,000 miles. The United States government also opened a high-power station at Bordeaux.

In September of this year radio signals sent from a point 12,000 miles away were received in Sydney, Australia.

1919—With the exception of the three transatlantic flights—that of the U. S. NC-4, and the British flights of Alcock and Brown and the dirigible R-34, in which radio communication played an important part in keeping the ships of the air on their courses—no very great progress was made in radio telegraphy, although radio telephony was being pushed along quietly.

Restrictions upon amateur receiving and sending were lifted by the American government.

1920—This was the year of the radio telephone, more attention probably being paid to this branch of radio than to its older brother, telegraphy. Several broadcasting stations were opened.

1921—This year was another radio telephonic year. It was marked by the opening of numerous broadcasting stations.

Elizabeth A. Bergner, Radio Instructor in Lane Technical High School, Chicago, and Her Class.

Summer is at Our Grasp

Ice Cream Season is Open Now

We are prepared to quench your thirst with a refreshing Drink or a delicious plate of Ice Cream or invigorating Sundae.

Our Fruit Syrups are prepared by us. We do not buy extracts but the very best of fruits.

We now have the Agency for HENDLER'S (Baltimore Best) VELVET KIND ICE CREAM.

HERE ARE A FEW OF OUR DRINKS AND SUNDAES
AT PRE-WAR PRICES

FANCY SUNDAES

Banana Split	20c
Lovers Delight	20c
Honey Moon	20c
Denton Beauty	20c
Merry Widow	20c

FRUIT SUNDAES

Strawberry	10c
Pineapple	10c
Peach	10c
Marshmallow	10c
Walnut	10c
Cherry	10c
Nabisco	15c
Anola	15c

FANCY DRINKS

Choc. Egg Malted Milk	20c
Choc. Malted Ice Cream Milk	20c
Choc. Ice Cream Egg Milk	20c
Chocolate Malted Milk	15c
Choc. Egg Milk	15c
Egg Lemonade	15c
Lemonade (Fresh Fruit)	10c
Orangeade (Fresh Fruit)	10c

ICE CREAM SODAS

Vanilla	10c
Strawberry	10c
Pineapple	10c
Peach	10c
Chocolate	10c
Lemon	10c
Orange	10c

PLAIN DRINKS

Coca Cola	5c
Root Beer	5c
Cherry Smash	5c
Ginger Ale	5c
Moxie	5c
Orange Julep	5c
Oraneg and Lemon Phosphate	5c
Grape Juice	10c

Denton Candyland and Restaurant
BERGEY, PAPPAS & CO.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Lawrence B. Towers and Francenia W. Towers to Jesse W. Porter—2 lots in Greensboro, consideration $200.

Henry R. Lewis and J. Owen Knotts, attorneys-in--fact to Lawrence B. Towers and T. Frederick Towers—3 parcels in 3d district, 33a, 43a, 46a respectively, consideration $3300

Lawrence B. Towers and Francenia W. Towers to H. Clinton Wright—10 lots in Denton, consideration $1200.

Henry R. Lewis and J. Owen Knotts, attorneys-in-fact to P. Roland Fisher—3d district, Denton, 3 parcels, consideration $1500.

Joseps Holecheck and Barbara Holecheck to Rudolph Jurceka and Agnes Jurceka—4th district, 50 acres, consideration $1500.

Perry S. Messick and Clara M. Messick to John W. Hallowell—2 lots in Federalsburg, consideration $5 and other consideration.

Emma T. Wright and John N. Wright, Jr., to Benjamin F. Dalious—5th district, 2 lots, Federalsburg, consideration $10 and other consideration.

Richard Wayman and Mary Wayman to George Murray and Margaret Murray—6th district, 9¾ acres, consideration $710.

HARMONY

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Donahue and children spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Lay Bailey of Concord.

Mrs. Dora Trice of Concord was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Mollie Story.

Mr. Genne Ferrains is quite ill at his home here.

The Dorchester Fertilizer and Lime Company of Cambridge have bought Mrs. McConnell's store house and will turn it into a warehouse for their products.

FULLER BRUSHES
69 USES · HEAD TO FOOT—CELLAR TO ATTIC
R. H. BUNNEY
305 Franklin St. Denton, Md.

WILLISTON

Mrs. Edgar Graham and two sons, of New York, Mrs. Herbert Howard of Philadelphia have returned home after spending a pleasant visit with Mrs. Graham's brother, Messrs. Walter and Charles Howard.

Mrs. Ellis and son Jesse, who recently moved to Charleston, Va., have returned to Williston to live.

Mrs. Wright Sullivan is the guest of her son, Mr. Howard Sullivan.

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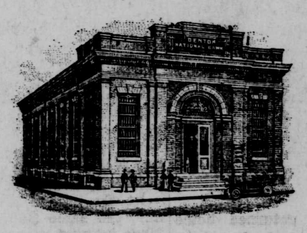

NO RED-BLOODED AMÈRICAN

is content to stand by passively and watch other men crowding ahead to success.

We all want to be in the procession!

When you have a Savings Account and the habit of adding to it regularly, it's easy to get into the swing and to keep up a steady stride.

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

THE DENTON NATIONAL BANK
Capital $100,000.00 Surplus, $175,000.00
DENTON - - - - MARYLAND

Order your Cabbage Plants NOW
The American Union

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