Tolchester Company

SPRING SCHEDULE
Weather Permitting
FORT DEPOSIT AND HAVRE DE GRACE LINE
In Effect 2.45 P. M. March 26th, 1920
Express Service.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays steamer will leave Port Deposit at 6.30 a. m., Havre de Grace at 7 a. m., Betterton 8.15 a. m., Tolchester (except Saturdays) 9.45 a. m.

Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays steamer will leave Baltimore at 2.45 p. m. for Tolchester, Betterton, Havre de Grace and Port Deposit.

SASSAFRAS RIVER LINE
In Effect 2.45 P. M. March 27, 1919

Mondays and Wednesdays steamer will leave Fredericktown at 6.30 a. m., Betterton 7.45 a. m., Worton Manor 8.45 a. m., Tolchester 9.45 a. m.

Tuesdays and Saturdays steamer will leave Baltimore at 2.45 p. m. for all the above landings. (Does not stop at Tolchester on Saturdays.)

Tolchester Saturdays,—Leave Tolchester 9 a. m. and 4.45 p. m., leave Baltimore 7 a. m. and 2.45 p. m.

For further information apply to agents at different wharves, or
TOLCHESTER COMPANY,
Baltimore, Md.

Freight must be marked right and packed right or it will not be received.

Chestertown and Tolchester
AUTOMOBILE SCHEDULE

We meet (when possible) all regular boats to and from Tolchester with automobiles carrying passengers.

We leave the Voshell House, Chestertown direct for Tolchester. Will leave for Chestertown upon arrival of boats at Tolchester. Fare, with war tax included, 35c each way; 55c each way for children under 12 years when they occupy seats.

Will call for passengers when notified in time, BUT BE READY, DO NOT KEEP CARS WAITING. Engage seats whenever it is possible coming by Tolchester.

When boats cannot land at Tolchester will meet Chestertown passengers at Betterton. Call Phone 212-W.

VERNON M. BARNETT.
mh8 Chestertown, Md.

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For a Successful Garden
USE
LANDRETH'S
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All kinds and varieties
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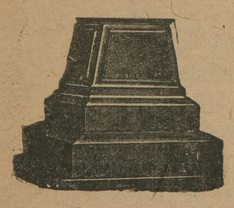
Of Every Description
Cut on Monuments
Tombs



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Large stock to select from.
CHESTERTOWN MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS
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Mr. or Mrs. Chicken Raiser!
are you feeding your hens to make them lay or not, if you are Kirby Coal Co. can give you the best Scratch and Baby Chick Feeds on the market and the cheapest.
Chick Feed $4.85, Scratch Feed $4.65 per 100 pounds.
ALSO SOME PRICES ON
Diamond Auto TIRES And TUBES
We carry a supply.

30x3 Dia. Smooth Tire	$12.50	ea
30x3 Dia. Squeeze Tire	$13.75	ea
30x3½ Dia. Squeeze	$16.75	ea
30x3 Gray Tubes	$2.40	ea
30x3½ Gray Tubes	$2.65	ea

Also COAL, WOOD, LIME, HAY AND CEMENT.
Kirby Coal Co.
PHONE 52

Wm. M. Slay, Attorney.
ORDER NISI.

Wm. M. Slay, Trustee, et al,
versus
Marianne H. Rogers et al,

In the Circuit Court for Kent County.
In Equity. No. 2068.

ORDERED, this 7th day of May, 1920, by the Circuit Court for Kent county, in Equity, that the sale of the real estate mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by Wm. M. Slay, Trustee, under and by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court filed June 27th, 1919, in said cause be ratified and confirmed, unless to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 12th day of July 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 7th day of June next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $875.00.

A. PARKS RASIN, Clerk.
True Copy—Test:
A. PARKS RASIN, Clerk.

KENT NEWS $1.50 PER YEAR.

THE DAIRY

CHEAPER FEED FOR HEIFERS

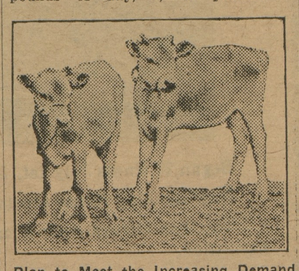
Interesting Results Obtained by Two Experiments Conducted by the Dairy Division.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The importance of providing cheap feed for growing heifers and practicing thorough culling is brought out by the results of feeding experiments recently completed by the dairy division. In these experiments groups of calves were fed from birth to one year and two years of age and a record was kept of all feed consumed.

In one experiment 11 heifer calves were raised to the age of one year. The average amount of feed consumed by each calf was as follows: Hay, 571.8 pounds; grain, 885.5 pounds; silage, 3,693.1 pounds; milk, 110 pounds; skim milk, 2,414 pounds. Estimating the hay at $30 per ton, grain at $60, and silage at $8 a ton, milk at 4 cents, and skim milk at three-quarters cent per pound, the cost of raising each heifer to one year of age was $72.42.

Five of the calves from the first experiment were then fed for one more year. During this second year each calf consumed on the average 1,117.8 pounds of hay, 1,221.6 pounds of



Plan to Meet the Increasing Demand for Milk by Raising Better Dairy Heifers.

grain, 8,031 pounds of silage. Using the same figures for computing the cost of the feeds consumed during this second year, the total cost of raising a heifer from birth until two years of age was $157.96. These figures emphasize the necessity of providing for heifers cheap feed such as pasture and silage, and bring out the importance of carefully culling the heifers to avoid raising those which will prove to be inferior cows.

FEED FOR MILK PRODUCTION

Thousand-Pound Cow Devotes About Half of Her Food to Maintenance of Her Body.

Too many cows are underfed. A cow weighing 1,000 pounds needs each day, for the maintenance of her body, an amount of food equivalent to that supplied in eight pounds of clover hay and 20 pounds of good corn silage, according to M. H. Keeney of the University of Missouri college of agriculture. She must have this food regardless of whether she produces any milk. Food used for milk production must be in addition to that required to keep the cow's body. A 1,000-pound cow producing 20 pounds of 4 per cent milk a day, if properly fed, devotes about half of her feed to maintenance and half to milk production. Obviously, when a dairyman has gone to the expense of supplying that half of the food required for maintaining the cow's body, it is poor economy to withhold any of the other half, all of which goes to produce milk. A cow then requires feed in accordance to the amount of milk she is able to produce. The heavy producer needs the most feed.

Farm-grown roughages (silage, hay, etc.) furnish the cheapest food nutrients. However, a good dairy cow cannot eat enough roughage to supply her needs for milk production. She must have some grain. Therefore, to feed with the most economy the following rules must be observed:

1. Feed all the roughage a cow will eat. She will eat more if fed three times a day instead of twice.

2. Feed grain in proportion to the pounds of milk produced.

To a Jersey or a Guernsey cow feed one pound of grain for each 3 to 3½ pounds of milk produced. To a Holstein, Ayrshire or Shorthorn feed one pound of grain for each 4 to 4½ pounds of milk produced.

DAIRY NOTES

The dry cow in winter is dry picking for her owner.

* * *

Four tons of alfalfa is equal to a 120-bushel corn crop.

* * *

Whitewash helps a lot to lighten up the inside of the outside buildings.

* * *

Cold stables and hot words are equally effective in retarding milk flow.

* * *

Calves should also have free access to good alfalfa hay, but not so much that it is wasted.

* * *

When a cow develops something wrong with her udder she is practically useless for a dairy cow.

JOYFUL EATING
Unless your food is digested without the aftermath of painful acidity, the joy is taken out of both eating and living.
KI-MOIDS
are wonderful in their help to the stomach troubled with over-acidity. Pleasant to take—relief prompt and definite.
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MAKERS OF SCOTT'S EMULSION
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THE FOREST'S EDGE

By JACK LAWTON.

(Copyright, 1920, Western Newspaper Union.)

Nathan had lived so long at the edge of the forest, that he seemed a part of the growth about him. The tall trees were friends to Nathan, and the wide spaces his breathing place. Twice, he had attempted city life.

The walls of Nathan's bungalow were lined with books and on tables covered with various skins were always the latest magazines. Nathan liked to pick out accompaniments to his singing on the piano which filled a further corner, and old Charlie, attended quietly to Nathan's needs. Charlie was, in his own recommendation, "a natural born cook," and Nathan required no other. So he lived. When he returned from some enforced stay in a faraway city, lying upon the bank of a stream with fishing rod in hand, Nathan called that, and not the busier life, living, And if he missed a woman's touch or ministration he contented himself with the thought that here he had made his choice. Resting satisfied in his decision, Nathan looked up one fall day to find a young woman standing before him. He stared, surprised at her appearance in his fisherman's seclusion, and his stare was prolonged when he took in the sweet charm of her. She was a smiling thing, lips with dimpled, smiling corners like those of a child, her gray eyes deep and shadowed as one knowing sorrow. The girl's golden brown hair blew in wisps across her dark lashes; and as she raised her hand to confine it beneath her hat she smiled. "I have lost my way," the girl said, "will you direct me? I am looking for Rawley's shack."

"I have taken the school up at Belden's Pass," she said, "and—I did not care to board in that vicinity as former school teachers did; so I looked the country over—and rented the only available walls and floors called a house. It's Rawley's shack."

"You mean," Nathan asked, "that you intend to live there—alone?"

"It is for that reason I rented the place, she replied, "so that I could be alone."

He glanced at the modish suit the girl wore, at the simple hat, which bore the mark of style.

"I'm afraid," he said gently, "that you do not realize the situation."

The new school teacher looked interested.

"Then," she told him, "I shall have to lay in a larger supply of food and fuel than I have intended. You say I do not realize the situation. Why, it is much better than I anticipated. I just passed a house back there, yours I suppose. I shall have neighbors, people of my kind whom I did not hope to find in this desolation. Your wife would be friendly, would she not, with a stranger?"

"I have no wife," Nathan answered. Just an old man who acts as housekeeper. He's a silent old chap, but would no doubt help you in an emergency. There are no women—none—in all the forest. It would be wiser to accept the poorest board that Belden's Pass would offer. How do you expect to reach the school house in winter?"

"The school is half way between," she said. "I shall make it some way. I've brought my own horse and a bob sleigh," her eyes were shining. "Oh! You'll see," she finished: "I wish you would be less pessimistic." Nathan sighed; he arose and went with her to show her the way to Rawley's shack. After that Nathan's visits there became a matter of course. The little teacher showed him her housekeeping transformation. With cretonnes, bright rugs, and simple home furnishings she had made the interior of the weather-beaten cottage a place of actual beauty. He formed a habit of meeting the girl toward the end of autumn days as she came down the road on her tramp from school, and long ere this, Nathan acknowledged to himself that he loved, with a man's one true and faithful love, this little Mollie Gail. His absences from her were filled with visions. And Nathan hoped fearfully, and at times almost confidently, that the solitude would be solitude for him no longer, with her presence always near. He told Mollie of his simple life, with its outer glimpses of farther lands, Mollie did not reciprocate, making no reference to her past. When the story of Nathan's love had forced his lips, Mollie trembling, at last whispered her story. She, too, had learned to love Nathan. But there could be no betrothal. A purpose had brought her to this world. For a year she had lived under the shadow of crime. It was her father, they said, who had committed the great bank robbery—Mollie's father, the cashier. When he was convicted he had run away. Where—even Mollie could not guess. Certain of her father's innocence and fearing that the shameful strain had been too much for him, Mollie had determined to follow the clue of a map he had left in his room, which marked accurately the very route she had followed to its destination. It was only when she was on her long journey that she read her father's innocence published in the papers, with a confession of the real culprit.

"My father is here!" Mollie ended her story. "I feel it. I shall never go back until I have found him. I cannot marry you, Nathan."

"Sir," said old Charlie's gentle voice behind them, "Jake is at the house, waiting orders. I came to tell you."

Mollie Gail turning, gave a sudden cry. Then her arms went out to Charlie's bent old figure.

"Father," she said. "Oh! Father. It's true," she told Nathan, joyously—I have found him."

DAIRY

CHANGING COWS TO PASTURE

Caution Must Be Observed to Avoid Drop in Flow of Milk—Reduce Grain Gradually.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Farmers welcome the season when dairy cattle can be turned on pasture, as they feel that the heavy expense of winter feeding is over, and expect that during the late spring and early summer months the cows will reach their maximum flow of milk at a minimum cost. This is true within certain limits, but caution must be observed in making the change from dry feed to pasture conditions. The change should not be made too early in the spring, nor too abruptly, especially in the case of cows that are producing a relatively high flow of milk and that have been fed liberally during the winter. Unless the change is made gradually there will be a decided drop in the flow of milk.

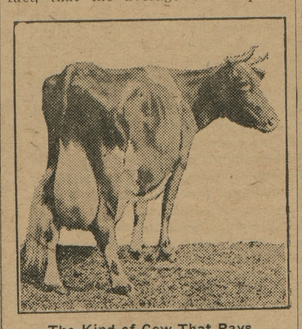
Pasture grasses in the early spring are immature and contain a high percentage of water and but a small amount of dry matter. This makes it physically impossible for cows producing a large amount of milk to eat enough of such grass to supply the necessary amount of nutrients. The cows should be allowed on pasture only a few hours a day and the grain ration should be reduced gradually. After the change has been made cows which are producing only an average amount of milk and butterfat will find a sufficient supply of feed on good pasture. High producers, however, will require some grain throughout the season. While direct results may not show immediately it is the general consensus of opinion that cows are brought to a better body condition and are likely to maintain their flow of milk longer during the balance of the lactation period if they receive some grain. Three to five pounds daily of grain, such as a mixture of oats, bran, and corn or barley, may be used to supplement pasture.

GREATEST PROFIT FROM COWS

Difficult for Some Owners to Realize That Greatest Returns Come From Good Feed.

Records of cow testing associations go to show that it is the well fed cow that returns the greatest profit. "It would be advisable often for the man who is milking ten cows to sell two of them and give all the feed to the rest," says J. B. Fitch, head of the dairy department at the Kansas State Agricultural college.

"It requires a long time for some cattle owners to realize that it is profitable to feed a cow well. It is a fact, that the average cow requires



The Kind of Cow That Pays.

one half of her ration to maintain her body and that only the part of the ration above that required for her maintenance can go into the production of milk, as the cow's share is taken out of the ration first.

"It is obvious that, after supplying a cow with her maintenance, not to give her all the feed she will use in producing milk would be an unprofitable practice."

DAIRY COWS RELISH SILAGE

Not a Complete Feed Because of Its Bulk, Moisture and Lack of Mineral Matter.

Silage has been found to be particularly well adapted to the feeding of dairy cattle, but it is not a complete feed because of its bulk, its high moisture content and its lack of protein and mineral matter. In combination with silage one should feed some alfalfa or clover hay and in addition a well-balanced grain ration.

THRIFTY GROWTH OF HEIFERS

Daily Average Gain of Young Animal Should Be Close to One Pound Up to Calving Time.

If fed so as to induce a thrifty growth, yet not produce fat, dairy heifers will gain on an average close to one pound daily from the age of six months up to two years or calving time.

EMPLOYEES' SHARE OF RAILWAY REVENUES.

Year	Number of Men	Payroll	Average earnings per man.
1909	1,502,823	$ 998,323,694	$ 657.64
1910	1,699,420	1,143,725,306	673.01
1911	1,669,809	1,208,466,470	723.72
1912	1,716,380	1,252,347,697	729.64
1913	1,815,239	1,373,830,589	756.83
1914	1,695,483	1,373,422,472	810.05
1915	1,524,978	1,260,186,340	826.36
1916	1,700,814	1,506,960,995	886.02
1917	1,732,576	1,739,482,142	1,003.99
1918	1,820,660	2,581,884,559	1,418.10

A 100 to 1 shot is when you are sure of coming out on top; Service with Genuine Parts, correct equipment and the best of workmanship is a 100 to 1 shot and sure to please. See C. A. Goodwin, Ford, Fordson, Authorized Dealer, Chestertown, Md.

The Johns Hopkins University
BALTIMORE, MD.

Entrance Examinations

State Scholarships in Engineering Courses

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS for the Department of Engineering, as well as for the College of Arts and Sciences, will be held in the Civil Engineering Building, Homewood, Monday to Saturday, June 21-26, 1920, beignning at 9 a. m. each day under the auspices of the College Entrance Examination Board.

APPLICATIONS FOR SCHOLARSHIPS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING, established under the provisions of the Laws of Maryland, Chapter 90, 1912, will now be received. If there is more than one applicant for a particular scholarship, a competitive examination must be taken Friday, September 17, beginning at 9 a. m. Appointments will be made soon thereafter.

Each Legislative District of Baltimore City and each county of the State, with the exception of Cecil, Harford, Queen Anne's, Talbot and Worcester counties, will be entitled to one or more scholarships for the year 1920-1921, in addition to those which have already been assigned. In the five counties mentioned above, all the available scholarships have been awarded.

Under the provisions of the Act of Assembly, the County and City Scholarships in the Department of Engineering are awarded only to deserving students whose financial circumstances are such that they are unable to obtain an education in Engineering unless free tuition is granted to them. The scholarships entitle the holders to free tuition, free use of text-books and exemption from all regular fees. One of the scholarships in each County and each Legislative District of the City carries also the sum of $200. The expense of attendance for those who do not receive scholarships is not greater that at other Maryland institutions.

Scholars may be awarded to graduates of Loyola College, St. John's College, Washington College, Western Maryland College, Maryland Agricultural College, Mt. St. Mary's College, Rock Hill College.

One scholarship will awarded "At large."

Applicants should address The Registrar, The Johns Hopkins University, for blank forms of application and catalogue giving information as to examinations, award of scholarships, and courses of instruction. The next session begins Tuesday, September 28, 1920. m22-4t

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Every Monday, Wednesday, Friday
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The Best Silo on the Market
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Free sample on request.
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