MOTOR PASSENGER SERVICE — MINIMUM FARE 25c

THE SHORE TRANSIT LINE, INC.

Schedule Effective February 15th, 1924

ELKTON, CHESAPEAKE CITY, CECILTON, FREDERICKTOWN, GALENA, LOCUST GROVE, KENNEDYVILLE, AND CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND

Route No. 3. Motor Service with all towns and villages over the good roads between Elkton, Maryland, and Chestertown, Maryland.

DAILY AND SUNDAY

Connections from this Division at Chestertown with Rock Hall Pier with Ferries to Bay Shore to Baltimore City. Also connections at Chestertown with Motor Lines to all points over Route to Centreville, and Easton with connection there with Motor Service to Claiborne Pier Via Annapolis, Md. to Baltimore and Washington, D. C., also connections at Easton for points down the Peninsula as Preston, Hurlock, Salisbury, with Railroad connections at Salisbury with N. Y. P. N. R. R. and B. C. & A.

Connections at Elkton, Md., with trains North and South.

ACCOMMODATION FOR TRUNKS AND BAGGAGE

(Schedules)			(Fares)
	MINIMUM FARE $.25		
Lv. Elkton (P. B. & W. Station)	8.20 A. M.	5.35 P. M.	$—
" Elkton (Howard House)	8.25 "	5.40 "	.25
" Chesapeake City	8.43 "	5.58 "	.35
" Cayots	8.35 "	6.10 "	.55
" Cecilton	9.15 "	6.30 "	.75
" Fredericktown	9.24 "	6.39 "	.85
" Galena	9.30 "	6.45 "	.90
" Locust Grove	9.42 "	6.57 "	1.15
" Kennedyville	9.52 "	7.07 "	1.20
" Betterton Corner	9.57 "	7.12 "	1.30
Ar. Chestertown (Voshell House)	10.18 "	7.33 "	1.50
			FARE
Chestertown	—	2.50 "	$—
Bettertons Corner	—	3.11 "	.25
Kennedyville	—	3.17 "	.35
Locust Grove	—	3.27 "	.50
Lv. Galena	7.00 A. M.	3.39 "	.65
" Fredericktown	7.12 "	3.45 "	.70
" Cecilton	7.18 "	3.54 "	.85
" Cayots	7.28 "	4.13 "	1.15
" Chesapeake City	7.39 "	4.25 "	1.20
Ar. Elkton (Howard House)	7.57 "	4.43 "	1.50
Ar. Elkton (P. B. & W. Station)	8.02 "	4.48 "	1.50

The Busses stop to let off and take on Passengers anywhere on the route. Hold up your hand and the Bus stops for you.

MAIN OFFICE—Salisbury, Md. Phones 112 and 886

MOTOR SERVICE — MINIMUM FARE 25c

The Shore Transit Line, Inc.

Schedule Effective January 17th, 1924

Easton, Centreville, Church Hill, Chestertown and Rock Hall Pie

Route No. 2. Division Easton via Centreville to Rock Hall Pier, with connection at Rock Hall Pier with all Ferry Steamers to and from Bay Shore. This schedule is Daily and Sunday, except where designated. All connections at Easton with Bus Lines and Railroad for points East and West to the Peninsula, of the Eastern Part of Maryland and Delaware. Connections at Hurlock and Salisbury for points North and South.

	Except Sat.	Sat. Only	
Lv. Easton (B. C. & A. Station)	9.10		$—
" Easton (Norris Hotel)	9.15 a. m.	11.25 a. m.	10.20 a. m, ,25
" Easton (Queen Anne Hotel)	9.15 a. m.	11.30 a. m.	10.20 a. m, ,25
" Longwoods	9.30 a. m.	11.48 a. m.	10.35 a. m, ,25
" Skipton	9.39 a. m.	11.57 a. m.	10.44 a. m, ,35
" Wye Mills	9.49 a. m.	12.10 p. m.	10.54 a. m, ,50
" Centreville (HotelAlexander	10.11 a. m.	12.33 p. m.	11.12 a. m, ,85
" Starkeys Corner	10.29 a. m.	12.51 p. m.	11.30 a. m, 1,05
" Church Hill	10.37 a. m.	1.00 p. m.	11.38 a. m, 1,20
" Chestertown (Voshell House)	10.56 a. m.	1.21 p. m.	11.57 a. m, 1,45
" Fairlee	11.19 a. m.	1.48 p. m.	12.20 p. m, 1,85
" Edesville	11.27 a. m.	1.57 p. m.	12.28 p. m, 1,90
" Rock Hall	11.32 a. m.	2.03 p. m.	12.33 p. m, 1,95
Ar. Rock Hall Pier	11.37 a. m.	2.10 p. m.	12.38 p. m, 2,05
Lv. Rock Hall Pier	7.30 a. m.	11.45 a. m.	
" Rock Hall	7.36 a. m.	11.51 a. m.	.25
" Edesville	7.42 a. m.	11.57 a. m.	.25
" Fairlee	7.51 a. m.	12.06 p. m.	.30
" Chestertown (Voshell House)	8.18 a. m.	12.33 p. m.	.60
" Church Hill	8.39 a. m.	12.54 p. m.	.85
" Starkeys Corner	8.48 a. m.	1.03 p. m.	1.00
" Centreville (HotelAlexander)	9.06 a. m.	1.21 p. m.	1.20
" Wye Mills	9.31 a. m.	1.46 p. m.	1.55
" Skipton	9.40 a. m.	1.55 p. m.	1.65
" Longwoods	9.55 a. m.	2.06 p. m.	1.80
Ar. Easton (Queen Anne Hotel)	10.09 a. m.	2.24 p. m.	2.05
" Easton (Norris Hotel)	10.10 a. m.	2.25 p. m.	2.05
" Easton (B. C. & A. Station)	10.15 a. m.		2.05

	Except Sat.	Sat. Only
Lv. Rock Hall Pier	6.45 p. m.	5.15 p. m.
" Rock Hall	6.50 p. m.	5.20 p. m.
" Edesville	7.05 p. m.	5.25 p. m.
" Fairlee	7.14 p. m.	5.34 p. m.
Ar. Chestertown (Voshell House)	7.37 p. m.	5.57 p. m.
Lv. Chestertown (Voshell House)	6.40 a. m.	
" Fairlee	7.02 a. m.	
" Edesville	7.10 a. m.	
" Rock Hall	7.15 a. m.	
Ar. Rock Hall Pier	7.20 a. m.	

The Busses stop to let off and take on Passengers anywhere on the route. Hold up your hand and the Bus stops for you.

MAIN OFFICE—Salisbury, Md. Phones 112 and 886

ARLINGTON L. SPARKS

Next door to WM. M. Culp and A. L. Sterling, CHESTERTOWN, MD., and we are ready to serve you.

The House of Quality and Service

New Dress Goods in all the Newest and Most Popular Shades.

Fine Assortment Ladies' Waists.

Everything for Ladies, Girls and Children.

ARLINGTON L. SPARKS

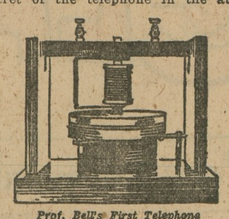


Kent News $1.50 Per Year

FIRST TELEPHONE WAS COMPLETED OVERNIGHT

Thomas A. Watson, Assistant To Bell, Tells How He Made Instrument.

When on the afternoon of June 2, 1875, Alexander Graham Bell, working in conjunction with his helper, Thomas A. Watson, discovered the secret of the telephone in the attic



Prof. Bell's First Telephone

of a Boston electrical shop, the first step was the actual construction of a telephone. This task was delegated to Watson.

All that night the young mechanic worked, following out explicity the directions given by Bell. Concerning these instructions, the former says: "I was to mount a small drumhead of gold beaters skin over one of the receivers, join the center of the drumhead to the free end of the receiver spring and arrange a mouthpiece over the drumhead to talk into. His idea was to force the steel spring to follow the vocal vibrations and generate a current of electricity that would vary in intensity as the air varies in density during the utterance of speech sounds. I followed these directions and had the instrument ready for its trial the very next day. I rushed it, for Bell's excitement and enthusiasm over the discovery were intense.

"I made every part of that first telephone myself, but I didn't realize while I was working on it what a tremendously important piece of work I was doing."

POLICE ONCE BANNED TELEPHONE AS NUISANCE

When the telephone was first introduced in police headquarters Chicago—in 1885—it was regarded as a nuisance and was soon removed to an outer office. It is hard in these days, though, to visualize a police department successfully operating without the aid of the telephone.

As a crime detector the telephone is of incalculable aid. It also serves as a crime deterrent, for criminals know that their chances of being caught are increased by the wide use of the telephone.

If it were not for the patrol box and polipe alarm system, many criminals would succeed in making their escape, but so quickly are alarms and descriptions now flashed to all stations that arrests are often made before the culprit can get beyond the city limits.

HOW'D YOU LIKE THIS MOVING DAY BILL

Shifting Telephones From One Location To Another Costs $20,000,000 A Year.

Most people give little thought to what "moving day" means for the telephone company. When the streets are choked with vans and vehicles of every description carrying household goods to new quarters, telephones also must be checked up, taken out and reinstalled. A family may get along for a while without dishes, pictures and the piano—but the telephone is well nigh indispensable.

What this increased demand for installations means even to a single telephone company in a single state is shown by a recent survey of the three Ohio cities of Cleveland, Dayton and Columbus, made by the Ohio Bell Telephone Company. This survey disclosed that the service of the average Cleveland user is disconnected every twenty-seven months. For the five-year period ending with December, 1921, there were 304,674 disconnections for less than 140,000 subscribers. The telephone of the average subscriber in Dayton, the statistics showed, is changed every twenty months. In Columbus, the Bell engineers found that forty-two per cent. of the new subscribers quit within a year, sixty-three per cent. within two years, while nine per cent. used their telephones less than three months. When it is considered, in addition, that the average Ohio family moves every twenty-five months, the problems presented to the telephone company by "moving day," are self-evident.

What is true in Ohio is true elsewhere, and it has been estimated that the cost to the Bell Telephone System as a whole for installing and removing telephones is $20,000,000 annually. In addition to the large force of men needed for putting in, taking out and transferring telephones, a numerous clerical staff must also be maintained to take care of the book end of the business.

The city of Springfield, Massachusetts, which has practically the same population as Auckland, has nearly three times as many telephones as the New Zealand city.

INSURANCE OF ALL KIND

Life, Accident, Health, Fire, Automobile and Compensation. A portion at least of your business solicited. Prompt attention guaranteed.

H. R. GRAHAM

au4-1yr

KENT NEWS $1.50 PER YEAR

DAIRY POINTS

Requirements Outlined for Good Dairy Ration

The requirements of a good dairy ration are: 1. It must be balanced. 2. It should be palatable. 3. It must be laxative. 4. It should be sufficiently bulky. 5. It should contain a variety of feeds. 6. It must be adapted for milk production. 7. It should be of lowest possible cost.

In order to feed cows economically it is essential that the roughage be produced on the farm. Home grown feeds cost less than if purchased. Many farms can also produce some grain feeds.

A good cow will require the following feed for a year:

Roughage—4 tons silage, 1½ tons legume hay—alfalfa, cowpeas or peanut; 1 ton sudan sorghum or kafir, fed green when pastures are dry or an extra ton of silage provided for the dry season; 1 acre wheat, oats or rye, for winter pasture.

Grain Ration—700 pounds corn, kafir or barley chop; 400 pounds cottonseed meal or peanut meal; 200 pounds wheat bran. (Some ground oats can be substituted if desired, or the amount of bran increased, depending upon the roughage available.)

Heavy milk producers may need some grain even when on a good grass pasture. A Jersey cow giving the following amounts of milk per day can profitably be fed grain as indicated: 20 pounds milk, 3 pounds grain; 30 pounds milk, 5½ pounds grain; 40 pounds milk, 8 pounds grain. Holstein cows: 25 pounds milk, 3 pounds grain; 35 pounds milk, 5½ pounds grain; 45 pounds milk, 9 pounds grain.

A balanced ration for dairy cows may be calculated by consulting a table of digestible nutrients usually found in books on feeding and considering the feeds available and obtainable.

Here are a few helps in making a dairy ration, suggested by Professor Baer:

1. After balancing the grain mixture for the average cow in the herd, mix enough for a week's supply.
2. Have at least two laxative feeds in the ration (alfalfa hay and bran are laxative feeds).
3. One-third of the grain by weight should be of bulky character.
4. Add one pound of salt to each 100 pounds of grain.
5. Adjust the amount of grain for each cow to the amount of milk.
6. Silage may be fed at the rate of 2½ to 3½ pounds per 100 pounds live weight of cow.
7. Feed one pound good dry roughage for 100 pounds live weight of cow.—A. C. Baer, Professor of Dairying, Oklahoma A. and M. College.

Cheese Lags in Bigger Use of Dairy Products

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

While the consumption of dairy products in the United States is increasing, there is still room for dairy interests to expand through creating an increase in the consumption of cheese, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Although the American people are large eaters of butter compared with European peoples, they consume relatively small amounts of cheese. The consumption of cheese is approximately 3.8 pounds per person, while in some European countries the consumption is four or five times this amount. Cheese of the American Cheddar type is chiefly manufactured in this country, but there is a demand for cheese of foreign varieties, especially by persons who have come from foreign countries. Before the war more than 60,000,000 pounds of cheese, or approximately one-fifth as much as was produced of all varieties in this country, was imported annually.

Increasing the consumption of cheese offers large opportunities for the development of the dairy industry. If the people of this country would consume as much cheese per capita as the Dane, the Englishman, the Hollander, the German, or the Frenchman, or half as much as the Swiss, it would create a market for 9,000,000,000 pounds of milk more than is required at the present time.

DAIRY NOTES

Kindness is an important factor in profitable dairying.

* * *

Stirring milk and cream aids in reducing garlic and onion flavor.

* * *

Cottonseed meal is not considered a good feed for young calves.

* * *

Wild onions, garlic and ragweeds are not eaten by cows when there is plenty of other feed.

* * *

Too much working is a common fault in farm-made butter. This gives the butter a sticky and salvy body and a dull, greasy appearance.

* * *

A rich cream is the best cream. It will not sour as quickly as a thin cream. You will not have to handle such a large volume of material.

* * *

A cow pays well for good care. She does her best when needs for plenty of water, air and feed are met, and her bodily comfort is considered.

NOTICE

The Kent County Board of Commissioners will meet the first week of April Court April 23 and 24 as a Board of Review for adjustment of taxes. By order of Board.

mch22-tf JOHN MEDDERS, Clerk.

DR. L. C. HESS, DENTIST

Dentistry at Reasonable Cash Fee

Anaesthetics—Gases, Novocain

Phone 113 High Street, Chestertown. tf

RADIO

A Complete line of SUPPLIES Now Available,

ELIASON MOTOR, INC.

TELEPHONE 184

Chestertown, Maryland

Sachs' Shoe Store

ANNOUNCEMENT

Having entered the wholesale shoe business in Baltimore City, we have decided to continue the operation of our retail shoe store in Chestertown, Maryland.

THE PUBLIC WILL BENEFIT

This means that we have declared WAR on Shoe Prices and the people of this section will have an opportunity to buy their shoes here at WHOLESALE PRICES.

NEW SYSTEM

Our store room is now being re-arranged for the new system; tables have been provided for all shoes which will be piled up by the hundreds, consisting of small lots, discontinued styles, broken sizes, etc., at rediculously low prices.

NEW STYLES

All the latest spring creations which are being shown in the best city stores, will be quite in evidence here, they will come in just as fast as can be produced in the factories.

FROM FACTORY TO YOU

All of our shoes will be priced at actual wholesale cost—FROM FACTORY TO WEARER. Come in and look around, you may find just the shoe you are looking for on our tables at your own price.

CULP CLUP LUMEBR

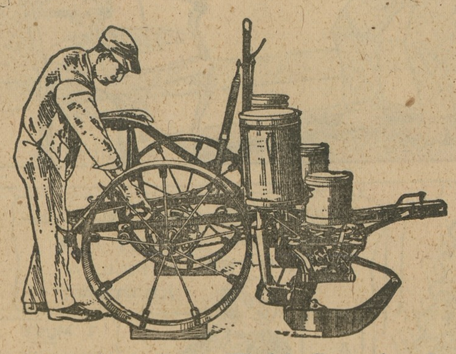
Everything to Build Anything

Working plans Free at our office

Full Stock Building Materials

W. S & A. M. CULP

Chestertown, Maryland



Your Old Corn Field Can Again Be Made to Produce Big Corn Crops

You can make fields that have been repeatedly cropped to corn again produce the old time yields. The remedy is not expensive and consumes no time. It is applied successfully and extensively under similar conditions in many sections.

Stop in our store the first chance you get and ask us about applying fertilizer at the same time the corn is planted. We can show you a corn planter which, besides dropping the desired number of kernels in each and every hill, is equipped with a fertilizer attachment that successfully distributes any standard fertiliser. It drops the fertilizer without any choking up or bridging of fertilizer in the hopper and it does not let the fertilizer come in contact with and fire the seed.

Don't overlook the "accurate planting" features of this planter—the instant variable drop. A kick of the foot and the drop can be changed to 2, 3 or 4 kernels per hill, as desired. A push of the foot lever and the planter changes instantly from hill dropping to drilling, or back to hill dropping, and you don't have to get off the seat nor touch the seed plates to make these changes.

Come in and see our John Deere No. 999 Corn Planter.

W. R. NICKERSON

PRINCESS STREET

CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

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