OYSTER SPAT PHENOMENAL

A phenomenal catch of oyster spat occurred in nearly every district in Maryland tidal waters during 1930, according to the eighth annual report of the State Conservation Department.

Embodied in the report was a recommendation by R. V. Truitt, of Crisfield, director of the Chesapeake Biological Laboratory, that the shell of every oyster taken from the bay should be returned for planting purposes if the industry is to be rehabilitated.

Although the oyster catch in the State was 161,448 bushels less than that of 1929, the report said, the departments shell - planting program, instituted in 1927, is beginning to show results. A distinct upward trend in production within the next two years, when the spat attains marketable size, was predicted.

The urgent need at present is for brood stock of seed oysters, which years ago through lack of foresight were harvested and sold out of State, and for a sufficient number of shells to plant the depleted bars, the report said.

Last year 849,295 bushels of shells, or 150,000 more than in 1929 were planted, making a total of more than 2,000,000 shells planted since 1927. An additional 136,000 bushels of seed oysters were planted last year on bars where a scarcity of brood stock existed, it was said.

Dr. Truitt reported that 500 bushels of shells in wire baskets, one bushel per basket, were planted in 1930 for experimental purposes as compared with 113 in 1920. An average yeild of 1,500 spat per basket was obtained in 1929, and a yeild of 2,500 per basket in 1930, it was said.

English Treasure Trove

About a year ago a jar of rose nobles was unearthed at Broadhurst manor, Horsted Keynes, England. These are gold coins of the Fifteenth century and of great value from an antiquarian point of view. Even in London ancient hoards are found. A man digging a trench for a water main at Croydon found two earthenware pots, stuffed with coins, which proved to have been minted between A. D. 337 and A. D. 350. Though green with age, they were in excellent preservation.

KENT NEWS $1.50 PER YEAR.

SAVE YOUR EYES

By DR. J. FRED ANDREAE
Secretary Maryland State Board of Optometry.

"HOUSE LIGHTING"

We need more natural light in our homes. Sunlight in addition to being necessary to life itself, is a health giving light and there is no more effective death to disease germs. Too much shade about the house tends to make it damp, unhealthy and prevents the natural light from entering in as large quanities as it is advisable that it should.

Trees and shrubs should not be planted about the house so that in later years they will grow to shade the building itself.. We say that we plant shade trees to have the house cool in summer but the temperature of the air entering the house is determined by the temperature of the air near the ground surrounding the house and if the trees are so planted that they should shade the GROUND about the house and not the house itself you will have the combined advantage of cool breezes and the healthful sunlight.

The practice of curtaining windows from the top is wrong for best results are obtained in seeing when the light comes from above and if the quantity of light entering the room is too great for comfort it is better to cut off the surplus from the bottom of the window, leaving it unshaded at the top. Try it sometime and note the increase in visual comfort.

The supply of natural light into the homes should be unobstructed. We are well informed on the necessity of fresh air in our homes; sunlight is even more essential and should be welcomed into every room The present day tendency of building homes with fewer and smaller windows is wrong. This was probably brought about by the increasing heating costs because of the cold which enters the rooms around and through the windows. This should be offset, if necessary, by using "double windows" but by all means have plenty of natural light.

Work for Scientists

It has been estimated that the blindness in the world could be reduced by half in the course of a generation, if intensive scientific effort were given to the problem.

WILSON WOULD BAR MD. RUM FROM DELA.

Harold D. Wilson, deputy prohibition administrator for Delaware, addressed a meeting of the Elkton Men's Club in the Church House recently.

"You may wonder," he said, "how the Dry Cheif of Delaware has wandered into Maryland with his educational—co-operative enforcement program. Friends, I am here to protect Delaware against the high power, TNT known as 'Maryland Moonshine.' I have even brought my official chemist, Dr. Harold E. Tiffany, to help prove the devastating effect of your exhilarant on the peace loving Delawareans.

"Dr. Tiffany will back me up when I state that we can tell Maryland hootch a city block away. It is so odoriferous and explosive that the doctor has moved his laboratory to the top floor in order to have a roof window for ventilation and a ready vent to instantly relieve the pressure from explosions.

"Maryland liquor will eat the soles off your shoes. One man who tried to salvage some in his hat, found that the stuff instantly ate a hole through it. Doctor Tiffany tells me that it is twice as expensive to anaylze Maryland hootch. Test tubes and other instruments used in the analysis are quickly corroded and in many instances, absolutely ruined.

"I am here to plead with you to keep your liquor at home. Delaware moonshine and applejack are bad enough without mixing in any Maryland TNT. I would not for a moment infer that Delaware culture is superior to Maryland culture, but I do assert without any danger of contradiction that Delaware stomachs are not attuned or built to stand Maryland manufactured hootch."

PAY HEAVY INCOME TAX

Nine resident of Delaware had incomes in excess of one million dollars in 1928.

Five others had incomes during that year between $750,000 and $1,000,000.

Of the nine reporting incomes in excess of $1,000,000 three had incomes between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000.

These figures are included in income tax statistics for 1928, made public by David Burnett, U. S. Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington.

During 1929, a total of 9592 residents of the State filed returns on their 1928 income. The returns showed that the total income of these persons was $107,335,477. The average income tax paid was $1,104.35. The percentage of the State's population filing returns was about four per cent.

It's a good plan to hope for the best, but it's a better plan to work for it.

JAN. OUTBREAKS OF HOG CHOLERA

The disease was reported to exist on sixteen premises during the month, compared with thirteen a year ago, and a twelve-year average of nineteen for January. Six were classed as backyard outbreaks, while ten occurred on farms where hogs are bred and raised. However, garbage feeding plants were maintained on six of the latter. All sixteen were classed as primary, or new outbreaks.

Washington county easily won first place with six outbreaks, while Montgomery came second with three, and Prince Georges as close third, with two outbreaks. Anne Arundel, Caroline, Howard, Cecil and Baltimore were bunched with one case each.

On the premises where hog cholera was reported to exist during the month, there were one thousand three hundred twenty-seven hogs when the disease appeared. One hundred twenty-five were dead and two hundred nine were visibly sick before the cases were reported. Nine hundred thirty-eight, or 70.6 per cent of the hogs involved were in garbage feeding plants.

The untimely death of Dr. I. K Atherson occurred on January 23rd 1931. He was in charge of this work since its inception and most of its progress has been due to his patient accumulation of facts, and the courage with which he carried out his convictions to logical conclusions.

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DON'T take chances with substitute repair parts. We can supply the *genuine* parts for these well-known farm machines.

Each part is an exact duplicate of the original, made to careful specifications—perfect fitting; uniform in quality; durable and long-lasting.

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Right now, before starting your field work, is the time to go over your machinery and see what new parts are needed. Phone your requirements, or come in. Quick service—always.

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February Specials!

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$6.00

Full Size, 60 lbs., Damask Tick, a Real Bargain

$18.50

Inner Spring Matresses, Nationally Adv. $39.50 now

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Other Mattresses at Reduced Prices, Bed, Spring and Mattress (full size)

$18.00

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CHESTERTOWN MARYLAND

1931 T. H. M. BRAMBLE 1931

February Sale!

Lower Prices on All Merchandise

All fast color prints 15c per yd.

Heavy Unbleached Muslin wide 9c per yd.

9-4 Heavy Sheeting 28c per yd.

Amoskeag Apron Gingham 10c per yd.

BOOTS and SHOES
For Ladies, Men and Boys

Mens all leather shoes..2.00 pr.
Boys $3.50 Shoes now..$2.25 pr.
Mens Rubber Boots....$3.75 pr.
Mens ¾ Boots .....$4.75 pr.
Mens Hip Boots .....$5.75 pr.
Ladies $2.50 Galoshes..$1.50 pr.

Mens $12.50 Sheepskin lined Coats, waterproof now....$8.25

Mens $7.00 Sheep lined Kaki Coats $5.00

Mens $3.50 Heavy Pants Now $2.25

Boys $2.00 Winter Pants Now $1.19

GROCERIES

4 lbs. Fancy Rice 25c
3 lbs. Small Beans 23c
4 Cans Peas 35c
3 Kelloggs Flakes 23c
1 barrel good Flour $5.00
1 barrel Best in World Flour... ..... $6.75

Kennys Norwood Coffee none better ..... 29c lb.
Good Coffee ..... 16c lb.

T. H. M. BRAMBLE, FAIRLEE

DRIVING 1,945 AUTOMOBILES 21,000,000 MILES

That's a Real Test For Any Gasoline and Motor Oil

IF all gasolines and motor oils were as high quality as "Standard," it wouldn't make any difference what kind you used: they'd all give you maximum results. But they aren't and they don't. The quality has to be proved and "Standard" does it with actual operating road tests—21,000,000 miles of them in one year.

Those 21,000,000 miles last year showed the power in ESSO, the Giant Power Fuel. They showed the excellence of "Standard" Gasoline; the extraordinary lubricating qualities of "Standard" Motor Oil. They stood the test in 371 passenger cars and 1,574 trucks—"Standard" vehicles driven daily over good roads, bad roads and no roads at all.

And those 21,000,000 miles proved the economy of using "Standard" Products. Costs were carefully watched. Miles per gallon checked. Engines were taken down and inspected. "Standard" Products proved themselves again. And their popularity with the public (they're two-to-one favorites) showed that motorists everywhere have found them *right,* too.

In the interests of your own pocketbook and the pleasure a smooth-running motor gives you, you can't ignore the results of the "Standard" 21,000,000 mile test. Stop at the nearest "Standard" service station or dealer's today and ask the operator to "fill 'er up!"

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