# Kent News.

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### THE EXODUS FROM AMERICAN FARMS

With unceasing regularity, and increasing activity and movement from the farms to the cities continues unabated. This is a situation that should be squarely faced and that should command the best of legislative thought to bring about a change.

Reports from 92 out of 154 counties in Georgia, show that 41,383 negroes have left those counties this year and that 15,760 white people also have left the farms. Including the year 1920 and to date 228,938 negroes have left the State of Georgia. Other Southern States have met like experiences.

The movement of course is in response to the call for labor in the north and to the recklessness which the competitive northener is willing to spend his money to obtain and hold workers.

There are sporadic instances in the State of Jersey for example where builders being compelled to finish construction on time under contract have been compelled to pay as high as $30 a day for bricklayers.

### WORLD'S RECORD FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

What is believed to be world's record in the matter of continuous Sunday School attendance is claimed for John Brittingham, who since becoming secretary of Bethesda Methodist Sabbath School, Salisbury, in 1898, has never been absent from his desk in the twenty-five years.

The Rev. R. L. Shipley, in bringing the matter to the attention of the congregation, stated that several years ago there appeared in a New York daily the picture of a young man, then called world's champion in this respect, who had attended every Sunday for fifteen years. Brittingham is a Republican cnadidate for the House of Delegates, from Wicomico county.


FOR SALE

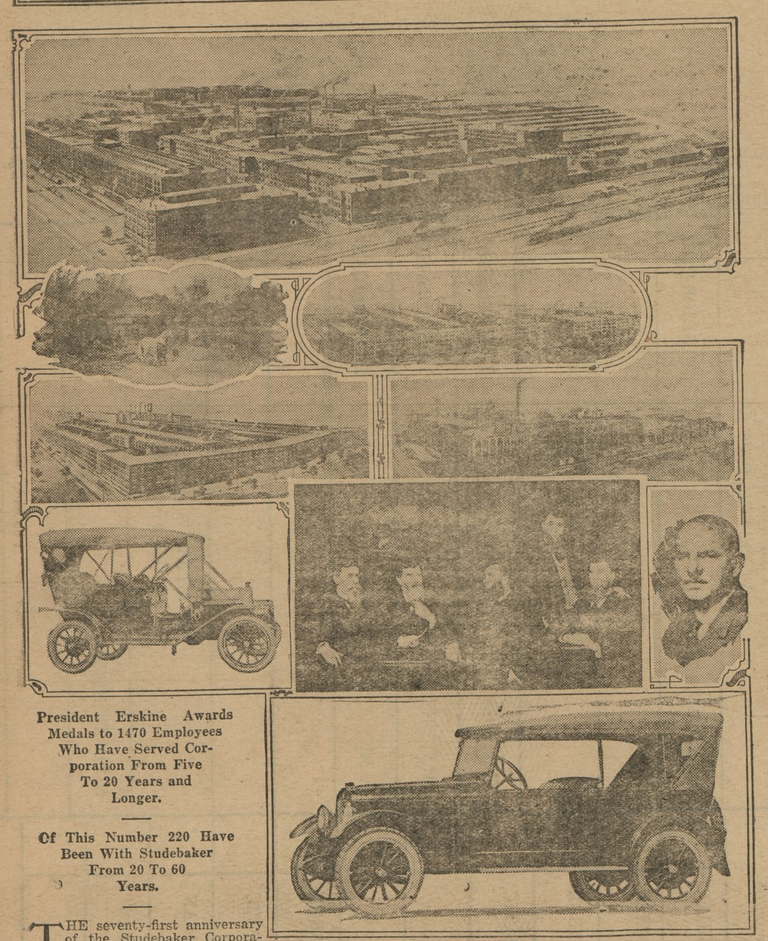
A 6-horse-power Fairbanks Gasoline engine, in good order. T. C. HADAWAY, Chestertown. s29


### SAFETY FIRST IN INVESTMENTS

Weekly reports from Philadelphia, where judges, lawyers and receivers are making herculean efforts to untangle the snarl in the affairs of the R. L. Dollings Company, emphasize the importance of investors conducting a rigid examination before placing money in concerns about which they are not fully and accurately advised. Kent countians lost thousands of dollars in this enterprise and will continue to lose in other similar investment schemes until they reach the point where they decline to invest before they investigate.

After all, Kent county land or Kent county banks, make a strong bid for the home dollar. There are thousands of bonds and securities that may be bought with real safety, and many of them will pay dividends of gratifying proportions. In the final analysis, however, the investor of moderate means will find safety, security and satisfaction in the use of savings banks or by placing his money in real estate mortgages.

## Seventy-First Birthday Anniversary is Celebrated by Studebaker at South Bend



**President Erskine Awards Medals to 1470 Employees Who Have Served Corporation From Five To 20 Years and Longer.**

**Of This Number 220 Have Been With Studebaker From 20 To 60 Years.**

THE seventy-first anniversary of the Studebaker Corporation was observed at South Bend, Indiana, with entertainment at Springbrook Park to which the families of 12,000 Studebaker employees in South Bend had been invited.

During the afternoon President A. R. Erskine presented medals to employees for continuous, loyal service to the Corporation for periods of five, ten, fifteen or twenty years. More than 1,100 employees received bronze medals for five or ten years service; 150 were awarded sterling silver medals for 15 years, and 220 had gold medals pinned upon them for more than 20 years employment by the House of Studebaker. The last group included those employees who have been with the Corporation from 20 to 60 years. They were given lively applause by their fellow workers as they received the honors.

Service medals for members of Studebaker's Detroit plants will be awarded there shortly.

A high-class vaudeville program during the afternoon and a mammoth fire works display in the evening, a feature of which was an illuminated replica of a Studebaker Light-Six, furnished entertainment for the thousand of employees and their families.

**Remarkable Growth**

Although the automobile industry is the largest of the nation, it is so young that traditions are not generally associated with it. The Studebaker Corporation is a notable exception. Certainly no company in the industry—and few companies in any industry—are as rich in tradition as Studebaker.

For seventy-one years the name Studebaker has been linked, not only with every improvement in transportation, but with American industrial development as well. Since its inception in 1852 as a cross-roads blacksmithing and wagon-building shop, Studebaker has expanded to one of the greatest manufacturing institutions in the world, with $90,000,000 of actual net assets, including $45,000,000 of plant facilities and a production capacity of 150,000 cars annually. Studebaker has 3,000 branches and dealers in the United States and is widely represented in all foreign countries.

Top picture shows Plants 1 and 2 of the Studebaker Corporation, South Bend, Ind.

Second row—At the left, is the Studebaker Shop and home, Ashland, Ohio, 1835. At the right are Plants 5 and 10, Detroit.

Third row—Plants 3 and 4, Detroit and Plant 7, the Canadian Division, Walkerville, Ontario.

Fourth row—An early model as contrasted with a 1924 model Studebaker Light-Six touring car shown below. The five Studebaker Brothers who pioneered the business. A. R. Erskine, president, the Studebaker Corporation.

Henry and Clem Studebaker commenced operations in South Bend in 1852 with two forges and a cash capital of $68. They built two wagons their first year, one of which was in daily, constant use for 33 years, a record that indicates the ideal of quality upon which the business was founded. Three other Studebaker brothers, John M., Peter E., and Jacob F., joined the firm; the first, John M., adding to the assests $8,000 which he had earned during the "gold rush" to California.

The fame of Studebaker vehicles spread rapidly. In 1868 the firm name was changed through incorporation, to Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing Company, and a few years later the first branch house was opened at St. Joseph, Mo., to handle the trade of pioneers who were crossing the country in large numbers. The business prospered and expanded accordingly during the following years until Studebaker became the world's largest producer of horse-drawn vehicles.

**Builds "Horseless Vehicle"**

It was inevitable, therefore with the advent of the automobile in the late 90's that the company would become interested in this new method of transportation and its possible bearing upon Studebaker's business future.

As early as the spring of 1897 Studebaker built and experimented with a "horseless vehicle", as it was described in the directors' minutes, and bodies were built in 1899 for electric runabouts made by another company. Studebaker actually began building electric runabouts and trucks in 1902 of which twenty were sold in that year, and a total of 1841 were constructed up to 1912, when it abandoned electric machines.

The company started production of gasoline-propelled automobiles in 1904, and during the next seven years built and sold 2461 passenger cars and trucks, the chassis of which were built by another company.

The management perceived the necessity of embarking into the business on a large scale commensurate with its position in the vehicle industry, and sufficient to employ the facilities of its large plants and sales organization throughout the world.

Moderately-priced automobiles to be built and sold in large quantities were decided upon and Studebaker, in 1910, acquired complete ownership of the business, plants, assets, and trade names of the Everett-Metzger-Flanders Company of Detroit, which had been manufacturing machines of this character.

**Makes Unusual Records**

During its dramatic rise in the automobile industry Studebaker has established many records. Perhaps the most remarkable of these was in 1921, a year of business depression, when Studebaker enjoyed the biggest business in its history, up to 1922. The sales of Studebaker cars were 29 per cent greater than in 1920, notwithstanding that the total number of cars sold of all other makes except Ford was 45 per cent less then in 1920. Sales during 1922 surpassed 1921 by 65 per cent and the record for 1922 was exceeded in the first eight months of 1923.

In its 71 years Studebaker, of course, has undergone many changes, yet in one respect it has remained unchanged. The old ideals of quality, value and dependability of product, and integrity have endured down to this day and remain the inspiration of those who control the destinies of Studebaker.

## DAIRY

### Some Requirements for Right Start of Calves

The dairy calf six to eight months old should be provided with salt. It is best to keep a small box in the calf pen or stall with salt in it at all times. The calf will then take just what is needed.

More than 56 per cent of the calf's body is made up of water; and for digesting the feed, regulating the body temperature, and other body purposes the calf needs 4 to 6 gallons of clean, fresh water every day. So the club boy should see that his calf has all the water it wants and that it is watered during warm days three times.

Sunshine is necessary for normal growth of the calf, but like most good things the calf can get too much; therefore, see that your pasture has plenty of shade to which the calf can go to lie down and chew its cud during the heat of the day.

When the dairy calf is weaned from skimmilk, it should be eating grains and hay well. A good legume hay, like alfalfa, peavine, soy bean, or lespedeza, should be fed. This hay is necessary to furnish minerals to build bone, to supply protein for muscle building, and to furnish bulk for developing large feed capacity.

During the "fly season" a liberal use of the curry comb and brush will help keep the hair silky and the skin oily, both of which will tend to keep off flies.

Teach the calf to lead by the halter this summer. The best way to do this is to lead the calf to pasture each morning and back to the barn at night.

### Tuberculosis Introduced Into Healthy Dairy Herd

Tuberculosis may be introduced into a healthy herd by any of the following means:

By the addition of an animal that is affected with the disease; therefore animals should be purchased only from herds known to be free from tuberculosis, or from herds under supervision for the eradication of the disease.

By feeding calves with milk or other dairy products from tuberculous cows; this frequently occurs where the owner purchases mixed skim milk from the creamery, and feeds it to his calves without first making it safe by boiling or pasteurization.

By showing cattle at fairs and exhibitions; reports have indicated that numerous herds have become infected through mingling with infected cattle at shows or by occupying infected premises.

The shipment of animals in cars which have recently carried diseased cattle and which have not been disinfected properly.

Community pastures; pastures in which tuberculous cattle are allowed to graze are a source of danger.

In most cases the outward appearance of the animal bears no relation to the degree of infection. The disease frequently develops so slowly that in some cases it may be months or even longer before any symptoms are shown; therefore be on the safe side and have your herd tested.

### Cows Require Material for Production of Milk

To keep the summer milk checks up to normal, the cows require a little special attention at this time of the year. In spite of good pastures, grass is apt to be tough and not nearly so appetizing as it was in May or June. Hence the cows are going to stand around in the shade instead of putting away material for milk production.

This all means that the cows need a little grain at milking time during the late summer months and a little silage, too, if you have it. Green oats and peas or green corn are very good, as well as many other forage crops, cut green and fed during milking time. Here's a good grain mixture to be used while the cows are on pasture:

200 lbs. cornmeal
150 lbs. cottonseed meal
150 lbs. ground oats
150 lbs. gluten feed

Feed the grain mixture according to the way the cow responds. If a cow will not respond to grain feeding in the summer, she isn't worth keeping.

At the New Jersey agricultural experiment station the cows are being sprayed night and morning with a reliable spray that kills the flies. As a result, the cows stand better for milking and since they are not bothered with the flies they have time to eat their grain. Furthermore, when the milker is swatting flies and the cow is switching her tail around in his face he isn't apt to take much interest in how much milk the cow gives.

A good fly spray is a good investment.

### Unprofitable Cows Kept Simply for Amusement

Not over a third of the so-called dairy cows of the United States are profitable to their owners. Ten million "loafer" cows are milked whose yield is worth less than their feed. Their owners seem to keep them for the sole purpose of milking them fourteen times a week, cleaning out after them, and otherwise enjoying their society.

**Knowledge Men Claim.**

Men will talk of little things and great things as if they knew what things were little and what things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