Heard in Chestertown

How Bad Backs Have Been Made Strong—Kidney Ills Corrected.

All over Chestertown you hear it.

Doan's Kidney Pills are keeping up the good work. Chestertown people are telling about it—telling of bad backs made sound again. You can believe the testimony of your own townspeople. They tell it for the benefit of you who are suffering. If your back aches, if you feel lame, sore and miserable, if the kidneys act too frequently, or passages are painful, scanty and off color, use Doan's Kidney Pills, the remedy that has helped so many of your friends and neighbors. Follow this Chestertown citizen's advice and give Doan's a chance to do the same for you.

Mrs. I. M. Blyman, High St., Chestertown, Md., says: "We have found excellent results from the use of Doan's Kidney Pills and I can recommend them highly. A member of our family had backache and other symptoms of weak kidneys. Doan's Kidney Pills were finally obtained from Toulson's Drug Store and their use gave complete relief.

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

Men as Well as Ladies Should Wear Good Rings



Good Rings—Like Good Clothes—Are Signs of Success.

Men respect others who appear prosperous, and are apt to place confidence in them.

You have been wanting a good ring—we have them—now is the time to get one for yourself or friend.

Also we have a nice line of small and medium sized DIAMONDS at prices it will be hard to duplicate. We have the most complete line of Holiday Goods we have ever shown. Give us a call.

J. S. KREEGER,

Jeweler and Optician,

Phone 53-2.

CHESTERTOWN, :: MARYLAND.

TOLCHESTER COMPANY



Winter Schedule

(In effect December 24th, 1912.)

Sassafras River and Tolchester Lines.

(Weather and Ice Permitting.)

Every Thursday steamer will leave Fredericktown at 12.00 noon; Betterton, 1.00 P. M.; Worton Manor, 1.45 P. M.; Tolchester at 3.00 P. M. Arriving in Baltimore about 5 P. M.

Will leave Baltimore Thursday at 7.00 A. M., for Betterton and Sassafras River landings, stopping at Tolchester on the return trip.

TOLCHESTER SCHEDULE—Saturdays leaves Baltimore at 7.00 A. M. and 2.30 P. M. Leaves Tolchester at 5.00 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.

For further information apply to Agents at different wharves, or

TOLCHESTER COMPANY,
Pier 16 Light St., Balto., Md.

J. HARRY VICKERS, Sr. J. K. B. EMORY
—WITH—
STEVENS BROTHERS,
GRAIN, FRUITS AND PRODUCE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
226 S. Charles Street, Corner Camden Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

Grain Salesmen—R. Nelson Stevens, J. K. B. Emory, J. Harry Vickers. Fruit and Produce Salesmen—John L. Corson, Thomas Caddell, C. H. Norris, Antonio Ottaviano. All under the personal supervision of R. Nelson Stevens.

We have the best possible facilities for handling shipments of Grain, Fruits and Produce.

References:—Merchants National Bank of Baltimore and all Commission Agencies.

Very truly yours,
STEVENS BROTHERS.

Stewart Fruit Company,
of Baltimore City, Md.,
118 & 120 E. Pratt street.
COMMISSION FRUIT AND PRODUCE SHIPPERS AND JOBBERS.

Highest market prices. Returns same day Fruits, Berries, Melons, Vegetables, Poultry, Eggs, Live Stock, Furs, Hides, Country Produce, Oysters, Grain, Hay, Marsh Grass.

Shippers are invited to visit our new store. Largest Fruit and Produce House in Baltimore. References—National Bank of Commerce, Bradstreet or Dun's.

COMMENTS SOLICITED.

COMEGYS BROWN. R. L. HARPER
BROWN & HARPER,
SUCCESSORS TO
BROWN & STUBBS,
Members of Chamber of Commerce, Grain, Fruit and Produce.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 224 S. Charles St., Balto., Md.

REFERENCE—Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank or any reputable firm in our city.



FARM CROPS

Stable Manure Supplies Many Plant Food Elements and Adds Humus to the Soil—Calcium Should be Applied

Howard Eldridge, Porterville, New York, writes as follows: "I am a farmer living in Erie county, New York. The soil raises very good crops in everything excepting wheat and oats. The average yield of this grain for the past few years has been fifteen or twenty bushels to the acre, as compared to fifty bushels to an acre a few years ago. How can this land be improved?"

The principal plant food elements are nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and calcium. These are necessary for the production of crops. If any one of these elements is deficient, it will mean that the crop production will be lessened. Continuous cropping without rotation, combined with poor cultivation, is bound to result in decreased yields.

The nitrogen can be replenished by growing leguminous crops, such as clovers, cowpeas, soy beans, vetches, etc. Also, by applying stable manure, or plowing under a legume as a green manuring crop. By doing this you not only supply nitrogen to your soil, but you improve its physical condition by adding vegetable matter.

Very few soils require potassium. This is especially so of sandy soils, although if the soil is not in good physical condition, the potassium may not be available, but if you supply the vegetable matter either in the form of green manure or stable manure, it will tend to make the potassium available.

It may be necessary to supply phosphorus in the form of a commercial fertilizer, which may be done by using finely ground phosphate rock, providing the soil is in the proper physical condition. The phosphate rock will cost you only about half as much and contains practically twice as much phosphorus as acid phosphate. The best way of handling rock phosphate is to spread it in the stables with the bedding or to scatter it on the manure pile. The decaying of the stable manure will tend to render the phosphorus available.

The other principle element, which is especially important if you expect to grow leguminous crops such as clover and alfalfa, is calcium. This may be supplied by the use of finely ground limestone rock. The need of calcium is shown by the presence of horse sorrel, and the failure of legumes to grow.

There is another way of determining the acidity of the soil or the lack of calcium by the use of litmus paper, which may be purchased at any drug store. Place the most soil around the litmus paper for ten or fifteen minutes. If the blue paper is turned to a pinkish or reddish color, it will indicate that your soil requires lime. Finely ground limestone may be applied at the rate of from one to eight tons to the acre, depending upon how badly your soil needs calcium, but the usual application varies from one to four tons.

The other factors which enter into crop production are the selecting of good seed and the preparing of the soil. It is possible that the seed that you are using has become somewhat run out and needs to be replaced by pure seed. Combine with this the preparation of a good seed bed—which is very important in order to obtain a satisfactory yield of small grain.

Yours very truly,
I H C SERVICE BUREAU.

HARVESTING ALFALFA

Reply to John McGeary, Canehill, Arkansas

"Can you tell me when to cut alfalfa so as not to injure the succeeding crop? When is the best time to harvest red clover for hay?"

The usual practice is to cut alfalfa when about one-tenth of the plants are in bloom, and if cut at this stage there will not be so much danger of injuring the next crop as if permitted to stand longer. From the standpoint of feeding value it will not depreciate to any extent until the field is practically in full bloom.

Red clover should be harvested when the plants are in bloom. If cut before this time it will be difficult to cure because of the amount of moisture clover contains when green, while on the other hand, if permitted to stand too long, the leaves will break off when curing, also the stems will become more fibrous and coarse, thus decreasing the quality of the hay.

If any machine gave trouble, or is not up to date, you can hardly afford to store it and try to "get along" with it another year. Investigate the new machines advertised, and you will be surprised at the improvements.

See that sheds are in good shape to protect the stock that are in the pasture. The first storms do stock more damage than later ones because they are not accustomed to them.

LABOR SAVING

Farm Implements are Needed in the South

[By G. H. Alford, I H C Service Bureau]

The demand of the times is for improvement along every line; for building better roads, better homes, churches and school houses. We desire better equipment on our farms and in our homes. The teachers and ministers must have expensive educations and hence demand better salaries. Telephones, rural deliveries of mail, libraries, etc., are becoming necessities. It is the desire of every parent to educate the children at colleges or good schools.

Apparently the key to agricultural improvement in the south is more power and labor-saving farm implements on the farm. The average farm worker toils with a small mule or horse and his total annual income is about $148.00. In Iowa the average farm worker uses nearly four large horses and produces $611.11 annually exclusive of stock. Investigators show a much smaller use of power on the southern farms than in other sections of the country, and, consequently, less use of labor-saving farm implements and a correspondingly lower earning capacity of the farmers.

The power must come first and then the labor-saving implements. Every farmer in the south can easily raise the necessary horses. He can better afford to buy extra horses than to attempt to farm with one or two small mules. By the use of strong teams and labor-saving implements, the wages of one, and sometimes two men, can be saved, and this will soon pay for an extra animal. However, every farmer should raise his own horses. A good team of mares will do more work than several small mules, such as are largely used, and the colts raised will be a handsome profit, or furnish the additional power needed to handle larger farm machines.

Money-making farmers have fully proved that summer and winter pastures and well cured hays should be the main reliance for feed. The feeding of horses and mules on pulled corn fodder and corn is so expensive and out of date that the practice should be abandoned. I saw seventeen fine mules that were raised on good pasture and pea vine hay. The mule colts obtained their living entirely in pastures from March 1 until December 1. The pastures were not brush patches or fields of weeds and briars, but tracts of fertile soil, well set in Bermuda grass, lespedeza, white and burr clover. Plenty of pea vine hay was kept in large racks for them, from December 1 until March 1.

High-priced labor makes it imperative that more and better farm implements be used. On every farm there sould be at least a reversible disk plow or a large turning plow or disk harrow, two sections of steel harrow, combination planter, single row cultivator, grain drill mower and rake, or a binder and a hay press. The above are essential, and if the means of the farmer will allow, many other convient labor-saving implements, such as a two-row planter, thresher, gasoline engine, feed grinder, feed cutter, manure spreader, cream separator and an auto wagon could be added.

Yours very truly,
I H C SERVICE BUREAU.

LAYING TILE IN QUICKSAND

Reply to M. E. Barton, Mishawaka, Indiana: "Will you please give me a little information on laying tile on a farm that has a quicksand bottom, also a little advice on killing out smartweed?"

This is quite a difficult proposition, and we believe the only way that results can be obtained is to use some durable timber and lay a board in the bottom of the ditch on which the tile can be laid to keep it from getting out of line. You would need a board about the same width as the tile, that is, for 4-inch tile a 1x4 board would be sufficient. At the points where the boards join, a short piece 12 or 14 inches long should be placed below so that there would not be a possibility of the tile becoming disjointed by one end of the board settling.

If you can get a considerable fall, the sand will probably not bother in filling up the tile, but if you cannot get a fall of three or four inches per 100 feet, it would be best, if possible, to fill in about the tile with clay or some other soil through which the water would seep and at the same time keep out the sand.

As to smartweed, we believe if you get your land properly drained you will not be bothered with this pest, as it only grows in soil that contains too much water for the proper growth of ordinary crops. If draining does not do it, we are sure that you can get rid of it by cultivation. A few crops of corn will help rid your land of this pest.

Yours very truly,
I H C SERVICE BUREAU.

OCTOBER REMINDERS

Arrange sheds and mows to feed shredded fodder to the stock—if you have never done so you will be pleased with results, especially with the fine lot of manure you have to spread.

Hay stacks in meadows adjoining corn fields should be fenced now in order to give free range to our stock just as soon as the corn is husked. To dig post holes in frozen ground is not what we call a "snap."

To furnish food for the world is an accomplishment worthy of great praise, but it is not our whole duty—remember that Tuesday, November 5, is election day.

See that the seed corn which you have carefully selected and hung up or put on racks to dry is not subjected to freezing weather. Sudden weather changes may happen any time—we should guard against these.

Pasturing alfalfa or clover too late is bad practice, to say the least. These crops, when cut or pastured close, are apt to be winter killed.

Are you making a record and ordering the needed repairs for the various machines as they are stored for the winter?

BASEBALL HUMOR.

This Brand Is Purely English and Wholly Unconscious.

THE WAY WE PLAY THE GAME.

A British Writer, Who Must Have Encountered a Curious Species of "Fan," Describes the Fine Points of the Great American Sport.

One of the most illuminating appreciations of the national game is that contained in a book on America written by Hon. Chillingly Butler-Stout, a gentleman of British extraction who is evidently a trained student of American life.

Hon. Chillingly Butler-Stout naturally felt that no picture of life on this side of the water would be complete without a description of our national game—a view which we are glad to indorse as eminently correct. He therefore devoted several pages of informed comment to it which the average American in particular will read with admiration and gratitude.

Hon. Chillingly Butler-Stout began this part of his work by the statement that the mysteries of baseball were generally supposed to be too profound for any foreigner to penetrate. But the writer was no ordinary foreigner, and baseball had no mysteries for his trained eye. Witness the following marvelous description of the organization of the game:

"A number of clubs representing different cities of the U. S. A. and manned presumably by natives of the respective cities join to form a league, and throughout the spring and summer months a lively contest is under way for the championship of the league, or, as it is popularly referred to, the banner. Two teams of nine men each take the field. The men on one team, known as the 'outs,' distribute themselves about the field, while one of their number in the center, known as the 'pitcher,' tosses the ball to a comrade at one end, known as the 'catcher.' The men on the other team, known as the 'ins,' take turns at smiting at the ball as it is tossed past them by the pitcher. The object is to hit the ball and to reach the first station before the ball can be returned by a member of the opposing team to his comrade at that station."

There is an authoritative air about this statement that carries conviction. No one could mistake the Hon. Chillingly Butler-Stout for one of those travelers in foreign lands who see things on the wing and indulge in generaliztions about the country as inapt as they are hasty. He has plainly gone carefully into the subject of American baseball, and the result is a conservative statement that must commend itself to all thinking people. But the erudite writer has more to say:

"Sometimes the ball is struck so hard as to enable the runner to advance to the second station or the third station or even to complete the circuit of the field and make what is called a 'home run.'

"The various stations are known as 'first sack,' 'second sack,' 'third sack' and 'home plate.' To decide whether the runner reaches the station before the ball there is an official known as umpire who passes on all other disputed questions as they arise. Decisions are frequently very close, and partisan spirit runs high among the spectators. There are cheers when the umpire cries 'Saved!' There are loud cries of protest when the umpire declares a ball fouled or 'out of bounds.' Clever plays are always applauded, and after a peculiarly difficult catch the stands ring with cries of 'Well fielded; well caught, indeed!'"

How vivid, yet how exact, is that description! As one reads those marvelous lines of the Hon. Chillingly Butler-Stout he can almost hear the umpire calling out "Saved!" as the runner reaches the first, second or third "station," as the case may be, and the enthusiastic cry of "Well caught, indeed!" from the wild eyed excited mob of "fans" on the bleachers as the fielder manages to engulf an unusually difficult fly.

There has been in the past some criticism of British books on America. Dickens and Kipling, as well as divers other notables, have been charged with viewing this country with eyes jaundiced by British prejudice. But in the case of the Hon. Chillingly Butler-Stout such criticism is silent. His genial and instructive criticism leaves room for nothing save admiration.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Pepys and the Cook Maid.

There was a servant problem in the seventeenth century, but it was solved in a rough and ready fashion. Pepys records on April 12, 1667, that he came home, "saw my door and hatch open, left so by Luce, our cook maid, which so vexed me that I did give her a kick in our entry and offered a blow at her."

Two days afterward (Lord's day) Pepys writes this: "Took out my wife and the two Mercers and two of our maids, Barker and Jane, and over the water to the Jamaica house, where I never was before, and there the girls did run for wagers over the bowling green, and there with much pleasure spent little and so home." Luce was not there, but the other maids were treated as members of the family.

There is only one real failure in life possible, and that is not to be true to the best one knows.—Canon Farrar.

At Least He Hesitated.

A group of St. Louis men were discussing a banker in that city who has the reputation of hard bargaining, closefistedness and who invariably gets his pound of flesh.

"Oh, well," said a man present who hadn't taken part in the general hammerfest, "he isn't so bad. I went in to see him the other day to get a loan of $10,000, and he treated me very courteously."

"Did he lend you the money?"

"No, he didn't lend it to me, but he hesitated before he refused."—Saturday Evening Post.

BRIDGE OF THE SEAS.

The Isthmus From Which Every Other Isthmus Has Been Named.

The "Bridge of the Seas" is the striking name which Pindar gives to the narrow isthmus which connects the gulf of Corinth with the Aegean sea. It is one of the most interesting strips of soil on the five continents. It is the isthmus par excellence of all the world, for from its Greek name, Isthmia, every other isthmus has been named.

The ancients were not good sailors. They never went by sea where they could conveniently go by land, and to cross this narrow neck of land, only four miles wide, saved them many a weary league of sailing around a stormy coast in going from the Peloponnesus to Attica and indeed from Europe to Asia.

The southeastern point of Attica was especially dangerous, and an old proverb used to run, "When you are rounding Cape Malia forget all you have at home." Indeed, navigation in these seas was almost wholly abandoned in the winter months, and we remember that in the graphic account of St. Paul's shipwreck he advised the captain to winter in the Cretan harbor of Fair Havens. Through disregarding this advice disaster came to ship and crew and prisoners alike.

No wonder, then, that the isthmus which the ancient city of Corinth dominated, became at one time the busiest and perhaps the most notable strip of land which the world knew. More battles have been fought, more dynasties established or dethroned, just here in all probability than in any other spot on the earth's surface.—Christian Herald.

A ROYAL FEATHER CLOAK.

Kalakaua Couldn't Wear It, and His Groom Disgraced It.

When King Kalakaua of Hawaii visited Japan many years ago he was very anxious to exhibit to the Japanese his famous royal feather cloak. It did not look well draped over the regular costume of the king, which was based on European military models. It was out of the question to wear it draped over brown cuticle, as was the ancient fashion. Finally it was decided to let Robert, one of his attendants, wear it.

William N. Armstrong, the king's attorney general, said: "This additional service delighted Robert, who now, according to a confidential statement made to his Japanese attendant, was 'keeper of the royal standard,' 'groom of the feather cloak' and 'valet in ordinary.' While in the imperial car, on the way to Tokyo, the king's suit had suddenly seen Robert sitting in state in the luggage car dressed in a silk hat, white gloves and with the gorgeous royal cloak hanging over his shoulders the tableau being completed by a group of Japanese attendants who were standing before him lost in admiration.

"But Robert was scarcely equal to the dignity that was his. In his capacity of valet he preceded the party to the palace assigned to them and discovered there abundance of wines and spirits, which he consumed until they arrived. He was found asleep in the king's bedchamber with the silk hat far down over his head and the gorgeous cloak askew on his shoulders. He was at once deposed from his office of 'groom of the feather cloak.'"

Girl Driven From Home as Witch.

Great has been the excitement in the little Indian village of St. Regis, near Ogdensburg, N. Y., where the people have been living in dread of Lola Razen, a native girl of fifteen, who is believed to possess an evil eye.

The Indians declare that Lola is a black witch, and that wherever she appears children get sick, dogs go mad, animals die and people's lives are made miserable. Medicine men have been unable to drive out the evil spirit.

The squaws told their children to avoid the witch girl, and warnings were given out not to let her shadow fall on any member of the tribe, nor on their live stock.

The chiefs finally decided that the girl must leave the tribe at once and she has gone to Luzere Mountain, where she has an uncle.

Lola is described as a bright and pretty girl, who cherishes the ambition of becoming a teacher of her tribe. It is believed that a few clever tricks performed by her at a school entertainment aroused feling against her which ended in her being banished.

Wife Beater Lashed.

J. A. Bowman, of Bridgewater, who had just had a hearing before a magistrate in Beaver, Pa., upon the charge of wife beating, was taken from a policeman by thirty-five masked men, dressed in women's clothes, and was dragged to the ball park, where he was partly stripped of his clothing, tied to a post and a "rubber snake" whip was plied to the bare flesh of Bowman until his cries for mercy could be heard for blocks.

After the whipping the masked men escorted Bowman to his home, with the warning that the next offense on his part would bring the "finishing job" on his head.

The police of the city have made no effort to investigate the affair, and they apparently have no intention of doing so, as one police official declared it was "better to let well enough alone."

New Management.

"What's come over Wombat? I saw him scooting up Penn avenue a little while ago, and he couldn't stop for a word."

"Yes; he's working like a horse these days."

"But he used to be rather lazy. Why the change?"

"He's under a new management. His latest wife needs a lot of expensive things."—Pittsburgh Post.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

M. KRAMER
Rock Hall,
Desires to Thank You

for the courtesies you have extended him the past year. We appreciate them highly, and shall do our utmost during the coming year to make it to your advantage to give us still more of your patronage.

Wishing you all a Happy New Year.

Yours very truly,

M. KRAMER,
ROCK HALL, MD.

Watch this space for our Fourth Semi-Annual Sale Jan. 4th.
M. KRAMER.

FARM WAGONS!



NOW is the time you need a GOOD WAGON and we have them on hand. We ask you to examine them and see for yourself they are the wagons that will fill your needs. These wagons are built by skilled mechanics out of dry seasoned lumber.

If you need a good WAGON HARNESS, we have them, and the price is right.

We have a fine assortment of CARRIAGES and RUBABOUTS. Also, a fine line of CARRIAGE HARNESS, FLY NETS and WHIPS.

It will be to your interest to call upon us when you want a good DEARBORN.

Remember we carry a large stock of seasoned LUMBER on hand, and it will be to your interest to see us about your repair work.

We have the AMERICAN FENCE in different heights. GASOLINE, MACHINE and COAL OIL of best grades.

SHAFER, REDMILE & CO.,
KENNEDYVILLE, MARYLAND.

A. W. CARMINE,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.

The Christmas Sun is Rising Bringing a Year Full of Smiles.

Santa Claus' message is that he finds more good children this Christmas than ever before—that is why there are so many Toys.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!
You will find a complete line of Toys at prices unheard of. Bring the little folks in and let them look them over before Old Santa buys them all.

Fancy China and Glassware.
A most useful gift for the housewife. Salad Dishes, Olive Dishes, Trays, Vases and Colonial Glassware, which is very much sought after just now.

Christmas Neckwear in Individual Boxes.
Beautiful assortment of the very latest fashions at unmatchable prices—25c & 50c

CANDY, CANDY.
The best line of Candy that we have ever been able to give the public is now on sale at prices way down.

NUTS AND FRUITS.
If you want the very "Best" and newest Nuts we have them; if you want last year's Nuts which are rotten, strong and bitter, we don't handle that kind.

Raisins, Currants, Citron and Figs.
Fancy and Staple Groceries.

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