

Corkhill Brand Frankfurters are an excellent luncheon dish

FEW products of the Corkhill Plant are as appetizing as Corkhill Frankfurter Sausage. They are most skillfully blended and have a delicate spiciness that is always delightful.

Remember this. There is no cereal in Corkhill Frankfurters, and no filler. They are prepared from pure, wholesome pork and beef, expertly seasoned—And it's the Corkhill way of seasoning that gives them their distinctive, delicious flavor.

Your dealer has them—or can get them for you if you ask.

Say Corkhill

All Corkhill Products are Government Inspected.

TRUSLOW'S BABY CHICKS

We have one of the largest and best equipped Hatcheries in the country. Capacity 218,000 eggs at one setting. With our years of experience, we are sure we will be more than pleased with our Wishbone Hatched Chicks.

Price List for the Season 1924

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, BARRED ROCKS, BUFF ROCKS, R. I. REDS	$15.00 per 100, 8.00 per 50
WHITE WYANDOTTES, WHITE ROCKS, BLACK MINORCAS, ANCONAS	$17.00 per 100, 9.00 per 50
BLACK JERSEY GIANTS	$22.00 per 100, 12.00 per 50

CUSTOM HATCHING

$5.40 per Tray (180 Eggs)

Book your order now, so as to be sure to have them when you want them.

Queen Anne Poultry Farm,

WM. H. TRUSLOW & SON,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Coal Coal Coal

UNDER COVER

Palmers Lump Lime

IN BARRELS

HEADQUARTERS

For Cement and Baled Hay

Agricultural Lime

By Rail and Water

Your Orders Solicited

J. D. BACCHUS,

Farmers, List Your Repair Needs

It would be hard to find a farmer who at some time or another had not lost valuable time waiting for necessary repair parts. Take this territory and total up the time lost in this way and it will astonish you. And all because repairs are not odered as early as they should be.

There is no better time than right now—just before the busiest season on the farm—to go over your machines carefully, make a list of repairs you are likely to need and send it to us. With this list in our hands, we can order our stock so as to be prepared to meet every call promptly.

Repair part service is a necessary part of our business. We realize what it means to you in time and money to get what you need at once. Help us to help you by making up your list now and sending it in to us.

PAUL COMEGYS

Millington, Maryland

BRICE'S MILL

JOSEPH BRICE, Proprietor.

Bake things he likes with FLAVO FLOUR. It's healthful and tissue building. There is more nutrition and a sweeter taste in FLAVO FLOUR. It is made with a new process by the most modern mill in the world. Nature's food values and the delicious flavor of the wheat are not milled out as they are by other methods. FLAVO FLOUR is milled at home from home wheat. It is good. Buy it and patronize Home Industry.

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Mill Work, Fencing Material, Siding, Flooring, Shingles, Roofing Felt of all kinds, Galvanized Iron Roofing, Lime, Hay and Cement, Putty, Galss, Builders' Hadrware, Farm Gates always on hand.

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Your Wheat or Hay by Fire or Lightning

INSURE IT WITH

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OF ALL KINDS

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POULTRY NOTES

Arranging The Brooder House For The Early Spring Chicks—Other Items Of Interest To Poultrymen.

Arrangement of plans for a real, honest-to-goodness brooder house should occupy some time of every person who aims to raise chicks this spring or early winter. This is, without doubt, the one most important problem that confronts the poultryman or the person who aims to become a poultryman some time in the near or far-off future. A person can say or think what he will regarding the raising of young chicks, but, in the long run, the ones who have the best equipment have the best chances of success. And in this, the poultry business is not unlike any other business, where equipment is always considered among the fundamentals. In the first place a brooder house must be tight and made so it can be ventilated. It must be built so that the floor will be dry and warm. Then the roof must be considered. There must not be too much head room because of the fact that it will be too hard to heat. And then it must not be too long and shallow. About 12x12 or 16x16 is the ideal size for the average brooder stove, which gives a flock of 400 or 450 room for exercise. Widely advertised brooder stoves that will accommodate 1000 and 1200 are only in the imagination. They are not practical. To put over 450 chicks under any brooder is to invite disaster of some kind that will doubtless overtake you sooner or later should you try it. We have seen a flock of 600 do well under a 1200 brooder, only to be stunted before you realized it. About 400 is the limit you can put under any brooder with a reasonable chance of success. Arrange the brooder house with care. Make it so you can move it to new ground should you want to—in case the ground you are using as a run should become contaminated. The brooder house correctly made is the first step toward success in raising poultry. (Next week we will take up the feed and care of young chicks.)

During the next few weeks millions of chicks will be turned loose from mammoth incubators of the East to find their way into the hands of poultrymen and apprentices—a great many of the latter. What success they have is a matter for the future to prove. That they will have care and unlimited attention goes without question.

Egg production is low for the season of the year, due to the intermittent spells of cold and warm weather. Hens will do far better in continued cold or continued warm weather than in weather continually changing.

Chicks hatched now will make the early layers. No one doubts this. But if you are not equipped to raise them, better wait until the weather moderates somewhat. Egg production is the chief aim of many of the owners of large flocks of chickens in the counties and they are trying every possible means to develop strains of fowls that will do their laying when eggs are bringing the best prices.

The hen has been about elimnated as a factor in the hatching of eggs. Even the farmers have abandoned her for this use.

The Queen Anne Poultry Farm has the finest flock of Black Giants in this part of the country.

As egg production increases, poultrymen predict that there will be a development of cold storage plants all down the Shore. This will, no doubt, be a big boost for the business in this section.

Roup has been conspicuous by its absence in this section this year. However, it will appear sooner or later. This disease is usually confined to the eyes. It may spread and cause the appearance of the symptoms in other members of the flock. All affected birds should be removed from the flock and kept by themselves until certainly cured or until it becomes evident that a cure will not be effected. The eyes and nostrils, if the latter show a discharge, should be cleansed several times daily with some simple disinfectant solution, like boric acid in water, one ounce to the quart. After cleansing, one or two drops of a 15 per cent soultion of argyrol, to be obtained at the drugists, may be put into each eye. If "cankers," or patches of false membrane appear in the mouth, they should be touched with tincture of iodine upon a swab. Vaccination with the bacterins used to control roup by conferring immunity may be practiced. Disinfection of utensils used by affected birds is necessary to prevent spread of the disease.

FARM NOTES

AGRICULTURAL NOTES THAT WILL BE OF INTEREST TO TILLERS OF THE SOIL AND OTHERS

The influence of the Farm Bureau is becoming far-reaching. Our local hatcheries are now receiving letters asking for bids for day-old chicks by the thousand from various Farm Bureaus.

Not long ago a Wisconsin farmer went to see his banker about borrowing some money, according to Prof. George M. Briggs, of the University of Wisconsin.

"How many cows do you milk" asked the banker.

"Six," replied the farmer.

"How many acres of clover, alfalfa or soy beans do you grow to feed them?"

"None," was the reply. "I grow timoth for hay."

"I can lend you money if you will grow legumes; let's say six acres of soy beans, an acre for each cow," was the answer of the banker.

Country bankers know that the man who has legumes growing on his farm has a safe soil collateral.

The tentative grades for cannery tomatoes suggested by the United States Department of Agriculture will undoubtedly appeal strongly to Maryland growers who are endeavoring to improve their yield per acre and at the same time produce a superior product. The improvement of quality is undoubtedly a prime factor from the standpoint of the Maryland tomato growing industry. A good pack necessarily has to be based upon a good raw product and the efforts of both canner and grower are essential if the State is to establish a reputation for quality canned tomatoes.

Kent farmers are now more interested in the price for their tomatoe crop than in any other one thing. Kent along with Queen Annes, Talbot and Caroline, are expected to pool many thousands of acres and secure a more uniform price.

Henry Rigdon, of Forest Hill, Harford county, carried off the handsome silver pitcher offered by the Maryland Crop Improvement Association for the best ten-ear exhibit of corn in the State Corn Show held at the Southern Hotel in connection with the annual meeting of the Maryland Agricultural Society—the Maryland Farm Bureau Federation. Mr. Rigdon likewise won the sweepstakes ribbon in the ten-ear Yellow Dent class.

The Potato Tuber Moth, which has recently been discovered in the potato growing region of the eastern shore of Virginia, has been discovered in two places in Somerset and Worcester counties, reports County Agent E. I. Oswald, Since the presence of the pest was reported in the neighboring counties of Virginia, nearby Maryland territory has been carefully inspected to discover any evidence of the insect's existence. Thus far it has been found only in a storage house at Pocomoke and in a nearby field. A trace of its injury was found near Beaver Dam close to the Virginia line. Growers have been notified promptly and steps for control of the pest have been taken.

Mammoth Red Wheat, developed by the Maryland Experiment Station, has proved its superior yielding qualities in Prince Georges county over the ordinary varieties grown, reports County Agent W. B. Posey. Five demonstrations of an acre each were completed in the county during the year and produced a total of 148 bushels, an average of 29 3-5 bushels per acre. This compared to the average of 18 3-5 for the common varieties. The entire yield 148 bushels has been distributed and planted for a 1924 crop.

NATURE MIXED IN CHOPTANK

Nature seems all tangled up in the Choptank. Ducks are avoiding the steam, shad have been caught in "traps" or pound nets, since early fall, and sea-grass that matures normally in August, breaks off and floats ashore is now carring on just that way.

Whether the avoidance by wild fowl and the wintering of the white shad is caught by the phenomenon of the grass no one will make a guess, but never before has the maturing of sea-grass in late January been noted.

Watermen who havelived here at almost the mouth of the river all their lives have no explanation to offer, but are very sure that such a thing has never happened before.

Rock fish, flounders, perch and herring are beginning to apper, and the fishermen greatly fear that the grass will make it impossible to properly fish their nets and that the unusual may prove their undoing.

HOW VOLSTEAD ACT WORKED

OVER A HUNDRED THOUSAND CASES DISPOSED OF IN FOUR YEARS

The Federal courts disposed of more than 115,000 criminal cases in the four years the Volstead law has been in effect.

Convictions resulted in 92,411 of these cases, or 80 per cent. of the total number of prosecutions terminated. Fine assessed total $15,726,593.28, a monthly average for the four years of $327,641.52 and an average per case of $170.

On January 1, 1924, there were 22,412 prohibition cases pending on the criminal dockets—640 less than on June 30. During the year 40,021 cases were commenced. At the beginning of 1923 there were 16,713 cases pending. Convictions during the year numbered 34,067. This was an increase of 50 per cent. over the number convicted in 1922 and almost double the number convicted in 1921, convictions for those years totaling, respectively, 22,749 and 17,962.

Federal judges are imposing stiffer penalties on dry-law violators. While there were only 101 more convictions during the last six months of 1923, as compared with the same period of 1922, there was an increase of 563 years, 11 months and 14 days in the total of jail sentences imposed and an increase of $663,619.80 in fines assessed.

The Attorney General's report also reveals a marked increase in the application of the "padlock" injunction provision of the prohibition law.

—One of the meanest thieves broke into the Church of the Nazarene, in North East, a few nights ago, and robbed the poor box of its contents [illegible] accumulations of four months.

REV. S. S. HEPBURN

Writes Interestingly of Farm Life Six Decades Ago.

(From the Sunday Baltimore Sun.)

In conversation with a farmer's wife, she said, "You have given us a hopeful view of farm life, but were not things in days gone by very different from what they are now? Did not the farmer get more for his produce and have to pay out less for his labor and his implements, than now "

My answer was, apparently so, but not in reality. The difference is not as great as we are disposed to think. It is a good subject for an old man to write on formally and now.

Compares Life On Farm.

Farm life as he knew it in Kent county in the fifties, sixties and seventies, was not the comfortable, luxurious life it is today, especially to the farmer's wife and his children. The man in that day was just like the man is now and has been in all his history, the self-indulging member of the family.

He took general supervision and management of the farm, planned the crops and put the hands to work. His horse was bridled and saddled for him and stood awaiting his pleasure. He would ride over the farm and be back in ample time for dinner. He was generally a reader, but books were few and the newspaper, at most, came only triweekly.

After dinner he would indulge in a good long nap and then another horseback ride over the farm. He took little interest in domestic affairs. All inside of the house was turned over to the wife.

Describes His Fatheer

Few farmers worked themselves. My father had a blacksmith shop and could work wood, leather or iron. We rarely went off the farm for anything he could make. He was self-indulgent, as I now view things, fond of a book, an omniverous reader and could hold his end of the discussion on any subject. He was a good farmer and made it pay; a man of whom any son could be proud.

The wife's position was by no means a sinecure. She was mistress of the household, but the geratest slave of the family. In most families there were servants galore. She was the servant of servants. There were 14 members of our family, four in the house and ten in the kitchen, ranging from 2 years up to 40.

All this family were abundantly fed three times daily. It was some job to plan and provide for these meals. Girls, old enough, swept the house, made up the beds, helped in the washing and preparing food for the cook.

Tells Wife's Duties.

What was left for the wife to do with all those servants to do her bidding? Much of the rough clothing was made of cloth or linsey spun and woven on the place. The woman at the spinning wheel and on the loom had to be supervised. The cloth, if woolen, was made into clothing and if linen into grain bags, towels, etc.

The wife was the tailor and head seamstress. She did all the cutting out and all the neat sewing for the family. Her work, literally, "was never done." There were no sewing machines; all the sewing was done by hand.

I have before me now a vivid picture of many women whom I have seen sitting hour after hour uncomplainingly stitching away. I can see that nimble front finger of the left hand, rough up to the first joints, from the millions of needle pricks. Besides all this, the woman was the wise doctor and gentle nurse of the whole family.

Praises Housewives.

No more industrious, wise gentle and self-sacrificing women ever lived than those of that period. They gave birth to the men and women of our day. I am disposed to think that most of the good we find in our generation is due to them.

The "best crop ever grown on the farm is the crop of children." The boy and the girl of the period of which I am thinking were ready to face life and its hardships more uncomplainingly than they are today. Schools were not as numerous as now and yet more numerous than in the preceding decades. Many had to walk from three to five miles. At 8 and 10 years of age my brother and I, rather than walk two miles over land of a farmer whom we disliked, walked four miles to another school, and did it for six years.

I then entered Washington College, riding every day seven miles each way horseback for four years longer.

Thankful For Training.

I was by no means the only country boy of that period and locality who got his training under similar conditions. I am thankful now for that training It fitted me for 56 years of a country parson's life, from which I have derived happiness almost without alloy, during which time I am not without hope that I have been somewhat helpful to others.

How different the child's lot today, when, under a paternal government, he is not allowed to walk a mile to school A public conveyance comes for him or his parents take him in an automobile where everything is furnished him but food and raiment.

Food is in a measure furnished him by hot lunches, and the raiment may possibly come after a while. I fear the boy of the present day will not make the husky men we have raised in the past.

Called Interesting Period.

The sixties was an interesting period in farm life, not entirely unlike the present.

It was a period of anxiety. The farmer was not without his forebodings for the future, but of these I am not going to write now. This paper already has gone far beyond my intended limit. It is good sometimes to look backward. The Psalmist did so and he said it gave him confidence in the present and filled him with hope for the future.

PINEY NECK TO HAVE SCOUT TROOPS.

The meeting to have been held in Piney Neck Tuesday for the purpose of organizing a Scout Troop was postponed due to bad weather although the Scout Executive, Mr. Bradford was on hand.

Mr. Robert L. Creighton has been appointed Scoutmaster of the Piney Neck Troop and a meeting will be held in the Piney Neck School House, Tuesday Feeb. 26. All boys in that section are urged to be present so that they may learn something about Scouting and have the opportunity of joining this fast growing organization.

Later in the Spring a Scout county-wide meeting will be held at which time all the Scouts of the county will meet together for a general rally.

All the troops in the county are reporting progress, and interest will grow fast with the coming of spring.

—It is reported that plans are being drawn for a Union Station in Easton, to be built near the present B., C. & A. station, this to be done to care for the freight and passenger traffic occasioned by the connecting of the Pennsylvania and the old M., D. & V. at Queen Anne.

DR. LOUIS C. HESS

Dentistry at a reasonable cash fee. Gases, Anesthetics, Novocain.

Dentist.

Over Gill Brothers' Ice Cream Parlors. Phone 319 Chestertown, Md.

DODGE BROTHERS TOURING CAR

Important Improvements

New Front Axle Makes Driving Easy

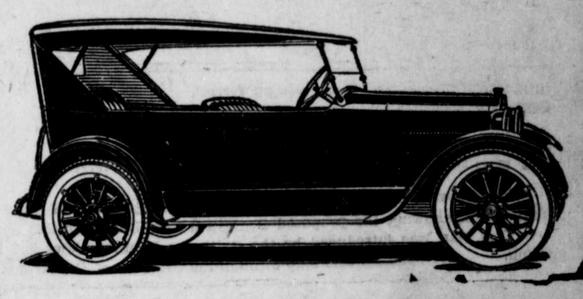
The front axle has been strengthened for greater margin of safety and redesigned to afford greatest possible ease in steering.

Springs Now Very Long and Underslung

The rear spring is underslung and semi-elliptical in type It is increased to 55 inches in length—ten inches longer than the old spring. Riding ease is now a feature of Dodge Brothers cars.

The front springs have been increased from 1¾ to 2 inches in width and are composed of more leaves of thinner stock, thus greatly improving riding comfort.

$965.00 Delivered



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In order to make a change in our Business we are going to reduce our stock by giving the public extra ordinary prices, such as:-

$2.00 suits of Under Wear—$1.50
$1.50 Men's Union Suits—$1.20
30c Hose—23c.
$2.00 Men's Overalls—$1.50
5c Soap—4c
7c Soap—5c.
10c Beans Canned—8c.
18c Rasins—13c.
Corn Field Beans—9c.
Lima Beans—10c.
45c English Walnuts—34c.
27c English Walnuts—23c.
35c Paper Shell Almonds—29c.
30c Butter Nuts—25c.
28c Bell Chocolate Drops—22c.
20c Chocolate Drops.—17c.
28c Coconut Bon Bons—22c.
20c Cans Peas—15c.
12c Can Corn—9c.
$12.00 Coats—$9.00
$10.00 Coats—$8.00

and every thing in our store like this, so if you want to get your money's worth come and see us.

Hadaway & Hadaway,

Successors to Wm. Hadaway,

WORTON 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.

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 shone 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 yor are looking for on our tables at your own price.

SACHS' SHOE STORE.

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