It is easier, now, to kill insects

—and keep them away. Bee Brand Insect Powder or Liquid kills Flies, Ants, Roaches, Poultry Lice, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed Bugs, and other insects. Won't spot or stain. Use powder on plants and pets. *Write us for FREE insect booklet.* If dealer can't supply, we will ship by parcel post at prices named. McCORMICK & CO., Baltimore, Md.

BEE BRAND	
Powder	*Liquid*
10c & 25c	50c & 75c
50c & $1.00	$1.25
30c (*Spray Gun*)	35c





Strawberry Ice Cream

The most favorite Ice Cream of the season has just arrived. We received a shipment of Fresh Red Ripe Strawberries this week right from the sunny south, Plant City, Fla., and have mixed these Red Ripe Fresh Strawberries with our Fresh Rich Milk and Cream and have sweetened it to your tempting flavor.

GILL BROS.

Phone 290. Chestertown, Md.

Sold $17,000 worth of Cars

and less than two-tenths of 1% for the Telephone

In speaking of Long Distance — the sales manager of a well-known automobile company says: "I consider the TELEPHONE the most valuable, and at the same time the cheapest, sales asset I have."

With only ten long distance calls, costing the sum of $19.50 (one-tenth of one per cent), this man sold $17,000 worth of cars at a considerable profit to himself.

Another prominent motor vehicle concern makes four contacts every month with 300 customers in the smaller buying centers, three of which are made by telephone, and the fourth, by a personal visit of the same salesman. They have found that this method pays real returns.

It's Quick!
It's Economical!
and it Brings Results!

Why Not Try It?

THE CHESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC TELEPHONE COMPANY
of Baltimore City

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has obtained from the Orphans' Court for Kent County letters of Administration C. T. A. on the personal estate of

LUCY R. JONES

late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the undersigned on or before the 14th day of October, 1928, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's personal estate.

All persons indebted to this estate must settle at once.

Given under my hand this 10th day of April, 1928.

WILLIAM T. JONES,
a14 Administrator C. T. A.

Hay and Grain Should Be Insured.

DON'T DELAY
INSURE AND BE SAFE.

JOSEPH N. WHEATLEY & CO.
102 CRoss street,
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WM. PEPPER CONSTABLE

Attorney at Law
Maryland Trust Building
Baltimore, Md.
In Elkton, Md., Tuesdays

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has obtained from the Orphans' Court for Kent County letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

SARAH ELLEN JONES

late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the undersigned on or before the 14th day of October, 1928, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's personal estate.

All persons indebted to this estate must settle at once.

Given under my hand this 10th day of April, 1928.

WILLIAM T. JONES, Executor
a14.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has obtained from the Orphans' Court for Kent County letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

HENRIETTA JONES

late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the undersigned on or before the 14th day of October, 1928, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's personal estate.

All persons indebted to this estate must settle at once.

Given under my hand this 10th day of April, 1928.

WILLIAM T. JONES, Executor
a14.

CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT

CHAPTER 122, ACTS OF 1908

171. The following persons shall be guilty of corrupt practices and shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of this act: Every person, who shall, directly or indirectly, by himself or by another give or offer or promise to any person any money, gift, advantage, preferment, entertainment, aid, emolument, or any valuable thing whatever, for the purpose of inducing or procuring any person to vote, or refrain from voting, for or against any person, or for or against any measure or proposition at any election or primary election or political convention or session of the General Assembly of Maryland or either House thereof. Every person who shall, directly or indirectly receive, accept, request or solicit from any person, candidate, committee, association, organization or corporation, any money, gift, advantage, preferment, aid, emolument or any valuable thing whatsoever, for the purpose of inducing or procuring any person to vote, or refrain from voting for or against any person, or for or against any measure or proposition at any election or primary election or political convention. Every person who in consideration of any money, gift, preferment, aid, emolument, or any valuable thing whatsoever paid, received, accepted or promised to the advantage of himself or any other person, shall vote, or refrain from voting, for or against any person, or for or against any measure at any such election, caucus or primary election or political convention. Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, pay, give, contribute or promise any money or other valuable thing, to defray, or towards defraying the costs or expense of any campaign or election, to any person, committee, company, club, or ganization, or association other than to a treasurer or political agent; but this sub-section or paragraph shall not apply to dues regularly paid for membership in any incorporated political club if all money expended by such club for or in connection with the costs or expenses of any campaign or through a treasurer or political agent, as provided in this Act, or to any expenses for postage, telephoning, telegrams, stationery, printing, expressage or traveling and board incurred by any candidate for office or for nomination thereto so far as they are permitted by this Act. Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, by himself or through another person, make a payment or promise of payment, to a treasurer or political agent in any other name than his own; and every treasurer or political agent, who shall knowingly receive a payment or promise of payment, and enter the same or cause the same to be entered in his accounts in any other name than that of the person by whom such payment or promise of payment is made. Every person who being an employer pays his employes the salary or wages due in "pay envelopes" upon which there is written or printed, or in which there is enclosed any political motto, device or argument containing threats, express or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions of such employes, or within ninety days of any election or primary puts, or otherwise exhibits, in the establishments or place where his employes are engaged in labor, any hand bill or placard containing any threat notice or information that if any particular ticket or candidate is elected or defeated, work in his place or establishment will cease in whole or in part or his establishment be closed up, or the wages of his employes be reduced other threats expressed or implied, intended or calculated to influence the political opinions or actions or his employes. Every person, who, before, during or after election or primary election, by himself or by any other person, either directly or indirectly, gives or provides or pays, wholly or in part, the expenses of giving or providing any meat, drink, entertainment or provisions to or for any person, for the purpose of influencing that person or any other person, to give or refrain from giving his vote at the election or primary election, or to influence his vote in any other way therein, or on account of his having voted or refrained from voting, or being about to vote or refrain from voting, and every elector who accepts the same, or any of the same, for any or the purposes aforesaid. Every person who shall be guilty of any corrupt practices as aforesaid shall be fined not less than three hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned for one year, or both, and shall be ineligible to any public office or public employment for a period of four years from and after the time of the commission of such offense.

Secretary of State.

GIVING AWAY LIQUOR ON ELECTION DAY

For the information of all persons concerned, the following Act of the Legislature, passed March 24th, 1895, is published:

AN ACT

Prohibiting the sale of Spirituous or Fermented Liquors in the counties or the State on the day of Election.

SECTION 1. Be is enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that it shall not be lawful for the keeper of any hotel, tavern, store, drinking establishment, or any other place where liquor is sold, or any person or persons, directly or indirectly, of any kind, on the day of election hereinafter to be held in the several counties of the State.

SECTION 2. And be it enacted, That any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be liable to indictment by the Grand Jury of the county where such offense is committed, and shall, upon conviction before any judge of any of the Circuit Courts of the State, he find a sum not less than fifty dollars for each and every offense; one-half the fine is paid to the informer and the other half to the County Commissioners for the use of the public roads.

Article 33 of the Code of Public General Laws, as amended by the Acts of 1900 and 1901, says:

Whoever, during the hours of registration, or revision of registration, or during the hours of election or canvas of votes or of making returns thereof in any precinct, shall bring, take, order or send into, shall or attempt to bring or take or send into any place of registration or of election any distilled or spiritous liquors, wine ale or beer, or, shall at any such time or place drink or partake of such liquors, shall upon conviction thereof be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than $100.

J. THOMAS HADAWAY,
Sheriff.

POULTRY NOTES

ITEMS THAT WILL INTEREST OUR READERS AND HELP THEM WITH THEIR MANY PERPLEXING PROBLEMS

BY POLK T. BRAMBLE
(Proprietor Bramble Poultry Farm)

The recent cold spell has certainly retarded the baby chicks, making it difficult for the hatcheries to move their chicks. This should be the peak of the season, with sales brisk, if they will ever be this season. However, the coming warm weather will help the baby chick business extensively.

You hear a lot these days about co-operation and the like. However, this is not practiced, by a long way. It is quite a risk for hatcheries to buy eggs from one end of the season to the other, putting them in their incubators and then running the risk of selling the chicks. There are those among the wiseacres who think a hatchery has only to buy eggs at a small price, hatch out the chicks easily, and then have people swarm in and buy up the chicks, the hatcher making a good profit. They don't dream of what the producer has to do in order to sell his chicks. Many of the eggs he buys goes right back on the market at ten to fifteen cents less than he pays; many of the chicks go to customers at a big loss; many of the chicks are handled poorly in transit and die before they reach their customer. Many of the chicks, and perhaps a majority of them, go on the market at wholesale for what the hatcher can get, in order to keep them from being swamped with a surplus. And, then, we hear reports of how some of these same people, after selling there eggs to the hatcher through the whole season at a good margin above market price, go out of the state and purchase their chicks from other hatcheries because they can get them for a cent or two cheaper, when these hatcheries, in order to do this, are paying the farmers in their neighborhoods far less for their eggs. Ths kind of co-operation will damage farming, hatching, or any other business.

Let me say, if you will, that the real cause of eggs of small size is early development of the fowls. Pullets that are pushed for quick development usually if not always lay eggs of small size. This because the organs of production are hastened in their development the same as or more than is the body. Such will lays eggs of small size all their lives. We can force nature, we can hasten maturity, we can deceive ourselves and others, but we cannot change nature in her laws of production. We can force the laying contests, some of them to count eggs without regard to size, but when the eggs come into the open market for sale they bring their own value, usually less than half the price of eggs of full size.

Figures released lately by the Bureau of Economics in the United States Department of Agriculture give the total receipts in pounds of dressed poultry at the four principal markets, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston. The totals for the chief states are also given.

The chief dressed poultry shipments to New York came from the following states in 1927: Illinois, 28,355,829 pounds: Iowa, 25,225,535 pounds; Kansas, 20,724,914 pounds; Wisconsin, 1,824,494 pounds.

The chief dressed poultry shipments to Chicago came from the following states: Iowa, 14,719,221 pounds; Minnesota, 10,540,552 pounds; South Dakota, 6,068,986 pounds; Missouri, 4,811,779 pounds; and Wisconsin, 3,982,043 pounds.

The csief dressed poultry shipments to Philadelphia came from the following states: Minnesota, 4,475,317 pounds, Illinois, 4,232,459 pounds; Iowa, 4,178,924 pounds; Indiana 4,135,357 pounds; while Wisconsin sent 543,726 pounds there.

The chief dressed poultry shipments to Boston came from the following states: Illinois, 14,202,734 pounds; Iowa, 7,003,214 pounds; Minnesota, 5,886,362 pounds, while Wisconsin sent 553,025 pounds there.

The total receipts at the four markets show Iowa ahead with 51,126,894 pounds; Illinois second, with 50,684,318 pounds; Minnesota third, with 31,722,298 pounds; and Kansas fourth with 28,847,138 pounds. Wisionsin shipped 6,921,288 pounds of dressed poultry to the four markets named.

There is very little available knowledge of the origin of the Langshans. They were, however, originated in a province in China by the name of Langshan. Later they were taken to England and were bred to a distinct Langshan type.

White Langshans originated as sports from the original black types. Like the Black Langhans, they had their first development in England, and from there to America. The American White Langshans have been developed both through importation of White Langshans from England and through production of white sports from American-bred Black Langshans. White Langshans were admitted to the Standard of Perfection in 1893.

Years ago I found that the average breed did not carry enough feathers to keep them warm in the winter time. During warm weather, when eggs are low in price, they would lay fine but when the cold winter came they quit. Perhaps in the year's run they would lay more than the larger fowls but taking the money value of the eggs produced in a year's time they fell down because they did not lay enough when eggs were high.

"The poultry raiser who hasn't become panic-stricken and is going about his business raising chicks this spring is the poultryman who is going to make money in 1928," was the prophecy of J. S. Jones, managing editor of the Purina Poultryman. "One need only to pause and ponder long enough to 'take stock' of the existing situation to find signs that point to an improved poultry market just around the corner."

In a graphic way, Mr. Jones illustrated clearly that the poultry industry like any other business has its ups and downs. He pointed out that the low level of the poultry depression has been passed and poultry prices are quietly but gradually taking an upward trend.

"There was some good to come out of the slump of last year," said Mr. Jones. "Low prices encouraged stores and restaurants to feature eggs and poultry. This resulted in stimulating the nation's appetite for eggs and poultry. The 'eating up' of the surplus has now shaped the situation where there are fewer eggs and less poultry meat in storage than a year ago."

Having made a survey of the hatchery chick production recently, the editor of the Purina Poultryman brought out that from all indications the chick crop is later and perhaps will be smaller this year.

Here is the story in dollars and cents of our chickens for one year. In early November, 1926, we culled our hens and sold forty-three for $38.76, leaving us for the winter approximately 150 hens and pullets.

The following March we again culled and sold seventy-six hens and four roosters that brought $86.01. On March 6, 140 chicks were hatched and March 29 173 more came. Another bunch of 100 came off later, making a total of near 400 baby chicks. Fifty were kiled in a hail storm.

During the summer and fall we sold 218 cull pullets and roosters for $116.54. In October we culled our hens and sold eighteen more of them for $17. 5.

This brought the total sum received for poultry between November 1, 1926, to the same date, 1927, to $258.96.

During the year we sold 1,331 dozen eggs for $290.12. Eggs and poultry brought a totalof $549.08. We kept no account of eggs and poultry used for cooking and eating or for hatching. Every egg we set was produced by our own flock. Eggs and poultry were all sold at our local market at prices that have been unusually low this season.

From February until June the neighbors took nearly every egg available for hatching, but as they were neighbors, we just charged them market price. We now have approximately seventy-five old hens and 100 pullets in our flock. We are getting more eggs than we were at this time last year. The price is not so good.

The total cost of feed was approximately $109.50.

Apparently our profit above feed is $439.58.



Miserable With Backache?

Too Often This Warns of Sluggish Kidney Action.

EVERY day find you lame and achy —suffering nagging backache, headache and dizzy spells? Are the kidney excretions too frequent, scanty or burning in passage? These are often signs of sluggish kidneys and shouldn't be neglected.

Use *Doan's Pills. Doan's*, a stimulant diuretic, increase the secretion of the kidneys and thus aid in the elimination of waste impurities. Are endorsed by users everywhere. *Ask your neighbor!*

50,000 Users Endorse Doan's:

Geo. M. Wilson, Easton, Md., says: "A cold settled on my kidneys and they acted irregularly. I had a constant, dull ache across the small of my back and when I stooped the pains were so sharp I could hardly straighten. Doan's Pills rid me of the backache and after I used them my kidneys acted in good order. I haven't had any return of the annoyances."

DOAN'S PILLS 60c
A STIMULANT DIURETIC FOR KIDNEYS
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FIRE INSURANCE of all kinds.
Placed at minimum rates.

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Subscription to the Transcript $1.50 per annum.

PRICE REDUCTION
—OF—
Quality Chix!

Beginning week of April 30, we are making a big reduction in the prices of our High-Quality Chix. We advise our customers to send in their orders early in order to secure the date they wish.

APRIL 30 AND MAY

	25 CHIX	50 CHIX	100 CHIX	500 CHIX	1000 CHIX
White Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$12.00	$55.00	$110.00
Brown Leghorns	3.50	6.50	12.00	55.00	110.00
Barred Rocks	3.75	7.00	13.00	60.00	120.00
White Rocks	4.00	7.50	14.00	65.00	130.00
Rhode Island Reds	3.75	7.00	13.00	60.00	120.00
White Wyandottes	4.00	7.50	14.00	65.00	130.00
Mixed	3.00	5.50	10.50	50.00	100.00

$1.00 per 100 less when called for.

Custom Hatching $5.40 per tray.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

WE ARE HATCHING TURKEY EGGS, $8 PER TRAY OF 130 EGGS

Bramble Poultry Farm

PHONE 308. CHESTERTOWN, MD.



SPRING CLEANING MADE MUCH EASIER

Check up from this list of cleaning helps the things you need

Scrub Brushes	Cleaning Powder
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Chinaware at COST!
Glassware

Bargain Counter first floor.

It will pay you to look it over.

Our Electrical Business has grown so that we must have space.

From now on our line will be strictly Electrical, the better to serve you.

Special in Electrical line---

AllSilk Shades Less 25 per cent.

A good but cheap Iron, the famous Bersted, $3.75.

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