We Need The SPACE!

In order to make room for our tremendous Spring Stock which is beginning to come in. We positively must sell the following Winter Goods. To do so, we are advertising and going to sell them at such wonderfully low prices that you cannot help but buy. These items are taken from our inventory and must be sold. Come early.

Seasonable Goods for the Consumer!

8 dozen Men's 50c Shirts and Drawers, must be sold at	29c
6 dozen Men's $1.00 Wright's Health Underwear, must be sold at	50c
6 dozen Boys' 25c Shirts and Drawers, must be sold at	15c
1 dozen Ladies' 50c Union Suits, must be sold at	29c
2 dozen Ladies' 50c Shirts and Drawers, must be sold at	29c
2 dozen Ladies' 50c Underskirts, must be sold at	29c
1½ dozen Ladies' 25c Underskirts, must be sold at	15c
4 dozen Men's Heavy 50c Caps, must be sold at	29c
2 dozen Boys' 25c Winter Caps, must be sold at	15c
1 dozen 50c Flannel Shirtwaists, must be sold at	29c
3 dozen Ladies' 50c Knitted Caps, must be sold at	29c
7 Men's $3.00 and $4.00 Sweaters, must be sold at	$2.25
9 Men's $1.75 Sweaters, must be sold at	1.00
14 Men's $1.25 Sweaters, must be sold at	75c
16 Men's 50c and 75c Sweaters, must be sold at	29c
6 Men's $1.25 Flannel Shirts, must be sold at	75c
4 Men's $15.00 Overcoats, must be sold at	$8.50
6 Men's $10.00 Overcoats, must be sold at	6.00
13 Men's $7.50 Overcoats, must be sold at	4.00
38 Boys' $4.00, 36.00 and $8.00 Overcoats, must be sold at	2.75

25c Knit Handbags,	12½c	Granulated Sugar, lb.,	5c
15c Milk Pans, 6-quart,	7½c	20c Loose Rio Coffee, lb.,	11c
Agate Basins, large size,	7½c	Royal Gem Coffee, lb.,	16c
Glass Molasses Cups,	7½c	25c pkg. Frisco Coffee, lb.,	15c
Agate Coffee Pots,	7½c	Evaporated Peaches, lb.,	7c
Salt and Pepper Caster Sets,	7½c	Sun-dried Apples, lb.,	6c
50c Agate 14-qt. Dish Pans,	35c	Corn Field Beans, lb.,	9c
50c Zinc Foot Tubs,	29c	3 5c pkgs. Celluloid Starch,	9c
50c and 75c China Washbowls,	25c	3 5c Sticks Stove Polish,	9c
40c Gray Agate Buckets,	19c	Best City Lard (by the can), lb.,	9c
Mrs. Potts' Irons, set,	65c	3 lbs. Buckwheat,	9c
50c Lanterns,	29c	3 10c pkgs. Currants,	9c
25c Coal Hods,	10c	5 lbs. Hominy,	9c
75c Alarm Clocks,	45c	Horse Molasses, gal.,	15c

It Will Pay You to Buy These and Store Them Away for Next Season!

10 Double Bed Blankets, $2.50 and $3.00 values, must be sold at	$ 1.75
12 Comforts, large size, $1.50 value, must be sold at	.90
7 Heavy $2.50 Comforts, must be sold at	1.75
6 Men's $8.00 Kersey Suits (Dickey's All-Wool), must be sold at	4.00
23 pairs Men's $2.50 Kersey and Corduroy Pants, must be sold at	1.50
9 Boys' $5.00 Corduroy Suits, must be sold at	2.50
22 Boys' $2.50 and $3.25 Suits, must be sold at	1.90
20 Ladies' $8.00, $10.00 and $12.00 Coats, must be sold at	5.50
16 Ladies' $5.00 and $6.00 Suits, must be sold at	2.75
34 Misses' $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00 Coats, must be sold at	2.75
29 Children's $2.00 and $3.00 Coats, must be sold at	1.75
6 Ladies' $25.00 Suits, must be sold at	12.50
8 Ladies' $15.00 Suits, " " " "	7.50
14 Ladies' $8.00 and $10.00 Suits, must be sold at	4.50
11 pair Goodyear $4.50 Boots, must be sold at	3.00
14 pair $6.00 Ball Band end Bullseye Hip Boots, must be sold at	4.75
6 pair 2-buckle Combination Felts, must be sold at	1.90
8 pair Ladies' $2.50 Boots, must be sold at	1.75
15 pair Men's $1.25 Arctics, must be sold at	.90
8 pair Men's $1.00 Arctics, must be sold at	.75
9 pair Ladies' $1.00 Arctics, must be sold at	.60
5 pair Children's Arctics, must be sold at	.49
25 pair Children's 45c Rubbers, Sizes 12 to 1, must be sold at	.25
21 pair Boys' 75c Rubbers, must be sold at	.50

WE ARE LOCAL AGENTS FOR

The American Fence Wire Co.

Prices are very interesting.

ON WEDNESDAY WE WILL PAY **2c** ABOVE MARKET PRICE FOR EGGS.

ABE COHEN

Sells It For Less and Pays More For Produce

SANDY BOTTOM DEPARTMENT STORE!

THE FARMER'S INCOME.

What Does the Farmer Make and What Does it Cost to Live.

Just how much does the average farmer make? The answer to this puzzling question has long been sought by agricultural experts, since it is the ultimate test of all systems of farm management. It is simple enough to calculate the cash profits received in the course of the year, but these do not measure the farmer's success. The farm supplies him with much besides money—with food, shelter and fuel. For these things the city worker has to pay out a large part of his wages. They must, therefore, be included in any just estimate of the farmer's income. In other words, the city worker is paid entirely in cash, the farmer partly in cash, partly directly in the necessities of life.

To obtain fuller knowledge of the value of this direct contribution from the farm the department has recently concluded an investigation which included 438 farm families divided between 10 States in different sections of the country. The investigators found that on these farms the cost of maintaining each grown person was on the average $176 a year. This sum was composed of the following items:

Dairy products	$ 21
Pork	12
Poultry and eggs	12
Garden	10
Beef	6
Fruit	6
Wood and coal	14
Groceries	22
House rent	28
Labor	28
	$176

Of this sum only about 22 per cent. was paid out in cash. The remainder was furnished by the farm, not in the form of money, but in those things for which the money would have been exchanged. The extent to which a farm can thus be made self-sustaining, made to supply the wants of the family that lives upon it without resorting to buying and selling, is indicated by conditions in the particular area of North Carolina included in the investigation.

The investigators found that in this area the average value of the food, fuel, oil and shelter enjoyed by the farm family was $505. Of this sum the farm furnished directly $429, leaving only $76 to be bought.

Food was, of course, the principal item. This amounted to $401.93, of which $330.65, or 82.3 per cent. was raised on the farm. If it had not been, indeed, for such groceries which it was impossible to produce at home, these farms might be called actually sef-sustaining. Of the animal products consumed—meat, poultry, milk, eggs, cheese, etc.—97.3 per cent. were home grown; of the fruits, 98 per cent. and of the vegetables 86.1 per cent. Of the other articles consumed, however, and classed together as groceries, only 24 per cent. was raised on the farm. The grocery bill was therefore the largest items in the cash expenditure.

This was even more apparent in other sections where the farmers were less nearly self-sustaining than in this particular area of North Carolina. The bulk of the groceries was always bought but the total quantity consumed depends to a great extent on the quantity of animal products and vegetables raised on the farm. Where these abounded the consumption of groceries diminished. From this it would seen that an obvious way to effect an important saving in expenses is to raise most vegetables and animal products on the farm. Whether it is better to cut down expenses in this way or increase receipts by concentrating attention on each crop is one of the great problems in farm management, the answer to which in each individual case depends upon local conditions. In the past, however, many farmers have not relized the existence of the alternative. The two other important items in the cost of maintenance are house rent and labor. Both of these it is a common error to overlook in estimating the farmer's income. Since the house usually goes with the farm and the labor is performed by members of the family, both are taken for granted. This, however, is obviously unfair. In the recent investigation, for example, the investigators found that $125 was a fair rental charge for the average farmhouse, including interest, depreciation and repairs. The fact that the farmer does not have to pay out this sum is equivalent to adding $125 to his income. With labor it is much the same. The members of the family secure by their work comfort which they would otherwise have to buy; or to put it another way, if they did the work for somebody else they would be paid. As it is they pay themselves.

It is obvious, therefore, that what the farmer furnished directly in food, in fuel, in shelter and in rent is an important part of the farm family's income. On the other hand it must be remembered that the farmer has capital invested in his business, the interest on which must be earned before he can truly be said to be making money. In the proper relation of the three factors—interest on the investment, cash receipts and direct income from the farm—lies the secret of successful farming.—U. S. Dept. News Letter.

G. B. TAYLOR

SURVEYOR.

Farm surveys for area, division lines and recovering lost lines.
Leveling for ditches, drains and grading.
Maps, plots and blue prints.
High-class work, moderate charges.
5-tf. P. O. Chestertown or Millington, M

Subscription to the Transcript $1 per annum.

The Chief Obstacle.

The French are not inclined to take things too seriously. Thus, while they love and respect the venerable French academy, they never refrain from making it the subject of a little good natured wit. Even the members themselves, as this entry in Victor Hugo's notebook will show, indulge themselves in occasional sallies against the famous institution.

On Dec. 17, 1846, Victor Hugo, himself one of the forty "immortal" members of the academy, wrote in his notebook "Today, Thursday, in the academy. I spoke there with Dupin the elder about Balzac and of his chances of election to the academy. 'Thunder!' Dupin interrupted me. 'So you really believe that, without any more to do, Balzac will be chosen the first time he comes up for election.

"'You quote examples where that has occurred, but those prove nothing. Think of it! Balzac, at the first presentation of his name! You have thought the matter over carefully? Good! But you have forgotten one reason why it is quite impossible that Balzac should be elected to the academy—he deserves it!'"

"To Keep Young."

Youth is what we all love to have and to hold, and since Ponce de Leon's time many a way of conserving it has been prescribed—dosage, drinking sour milk, systems of exercise, bathing, rubbing. Any one of these things may help the individual, but not every individual. And let us not forget that youth is in great measure a gift of the spirit. Children are young because for them life abounds. They find springs of energy within and stores of refreshment without. Wonder, curiosity, the enjoyment of ten thousand trifles, a short memory for punishment and pain—all these things make for youth. Quarrels, resentfulness, suspicion, worry, grouchiness—these bring harder lines around the mouth, hardened arteries, old age. Nothing is too small to delight a child, given the right conditions; nothing too big to darken for very long the spangled sky. That is the secret of youth. Draw the curtain, Master Manager! On with the human comedy.—Collier's Weekly.

Japanese Flower Etiquette.

To order a dozen or two of roses or carnations indiscriminately over the telephone, to be delivered in a pasteboard box by a florist's boy, as a gift to a friend would mean a lack of refinement to a Japanese, writes Grace H. Bagley in Suburban Life. In fact, ignorance of flower lore might result in disastrous blunder. If, for example, you sent a purple wistaria, however exquisite in itself, to a bride she would hardly forgive you, since purple is a color of a bad omen, never to be used on felicitous occasions. On the other hand, you would convey a delicate compliment by sending chrysanthemums, because, on account of their long period of blooming, they signify long life. A peony sent to a friend is a flattering recognition of his distinction, as it is suitable only for those of high rank.

The Comparison Held.

A lecturer went to Yonkers with a letter to a Yonkers citizen from a man in New Rochelle and succeeded in getting an engagement. His three hour lecture proved dull, dry and uninteresting. Next day Mr. Yonkers met Mr. New Rochelle.

"What did you mean," asked Yonkers, "by recommending that lemon lecturer?"

"I didn't recommend him."

"Well, I just guess you did. I've your letter right here in my pocket."

"Better read it over again—carefully."

Mr. Yonkers did. It was noncommittal:

"I have heard Mr. B.'s lecture. It is as interesting as it is instructive."

"And it wasn't either," said Yonkers.

"Then the comparison holds," said New Rochelle.—New York World.

A Queer Question.

"I have come to consult you," she said to the prominent lawyer.

"What is the trouble?"

"I have received three proposals of marriage, and I do not know which to accept."

"Which man has the most money?"

"Do you imagine," she asked, "that if I knew I would consult you or any other lawyer?"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Open to Conviction.

"Some of your constituents are disagreeing with you," said the trusted lieutenant.

"Well, keep tab on them," replied Senator Sorghum, "when enough disagree with me to constitute a reliable majority I'm going to turn around and agree with them."—Washington Star.

A Wise Child.

"Willie," sadly said a father to his young son, "I did not know till today that last week you were whipped by your teacher for bad behavior."

"Didn't you, father?" Willie answered cheerfully. "Why, I knew it all the time."—Woman's Home Companion.

Then She'll Tell You.

"Tell me," said the lovesick youth, "what's the best way to find out what a woman thinks of you."

"Marry her," replied Peckham promptly.—Philadelphia Press.

Mean Inference.

Bix—My wife is never happy when I am out of her sight. Dix—My wife doesn't trust me, either.—Yonkers Statesman

We are very fond of reading others' characters, but we do not like to be read ourselves.—Rochefoucauld.

Insurance

Best Companies,

LOWEST

Current Rates.

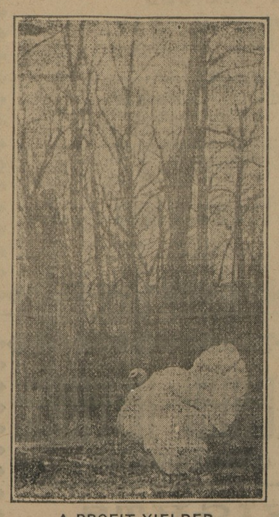
James G. Beck.

MONEY IN POULTRY, BUT NOT A FORTUNE.

Experiment Station Poultrymen Counsels Against Great Expectations in the Poultry Business.

ROY H. WAITE,
Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station.

I wish it were possible for every poultry raiser to make "$7.16 per hen per year," to have "16 hens bring $2,300.00," or to have "6 hens yield $1,300.00." These are some of the headings we have seen recently in connection with advertisements appearing in the poultry press.



A PROFIT YIELDER.

On second thought, I am not so sure though that I do want to see poultry raisers make so much, but I am not thinking so much about over-working the hen, as I am wondering where the poor fellow who doesn't raise chickens would get the money to pay for his breakfast eggs. Furthermore, I don't believe the industry would live long. It would just naturally kill itself off, for the consumer would soon find a substitute or go without, and how could you pay the help, buy the feed, build the house, rent the land, buy the incubators and brooders and the one hundred and one other things necessary, if you could not sell your product? I don't believe a Maryland reader would take any stock in the statements in question, but a few words of comment may not be out of place.

The poultry business is not unlike other businesses in regard to profits. Some make more and some less, depending largely on personality and training. A shrewd dealer, a man that understood advertising and one experienced in business methods might make a pretty good thing out of breeding stock and hatching eggs, but I am pretty well convinced that one ought to be satisfied with from one to two dollars net profit under ordinary conditions. I don't believe in baiting people into the poultry business with big-sounding talk, only to have a large number of them disappointed with unexpected smaller returns and forever afterwards being bitter enemies to the industry as a whole. The right man, on the right place, with the right equipment, raising the right breed, feeding the right feed, and marketing in the right manner will be well repaid for his efforts, and by the way, the right place is usually right on the farm.

SPRAYING ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESSFUL ORCHARDING TODAY.

S. B. SHAW,
Maryland Agricultural College Extension Service.

After the trees have been pruned and the brush taken away and burned the orchard is in shape for spraying. Notwithstanding all that has been written of the necessity for spraying or what has been told of the advantage resulting from this operation, there are many who still do not realize the full importance of such work. True, there was a time when it was not necessary to spray for the production of profitable crops, but conditions have changed. The introduction of certain insects and diseases, the necessity for a wider distribution of crops and the ever increasing demands of the trade make it absolutely necessary for the grower to spray if he expects to realize anything whatever from his trees.

One of the most persistent and devastating troubles the orchardist of today has to contend with is the San Jose scale. This insect, protected by a scale-like covering, does its damage by sucking the vitality and life from the tree or plant. For this reason, the means for control must be the application of something that will kill by contact. Concentrated lime-sulphur and some oil preparations have proved very effective for this purpose. They must, however be applied during winter while the trees are in a dormant condition. If applied in the summer, the strength necessary for the control of the scale would injure the fruit and foliage. Scale must be killed if trees are to be kept alive. Left alone, the insect soon wins out and there is nothing left but dead wood. Those who expect to continue in the orchard business or who contemplate the planting of new trees and have not fully made up their minds to control at least this one trouble had better reconsider and get into some other business. It is a waste of time, energy and money to attempt to produce fruit under present existing conditions without spraying.

INSURANCE!

Fire, Lightning, Life Accident and Health

In old reliable companies at lowest current rates. Policies cover Grain and Hay in both Stack and Barn. Prompt Personal Attention to all business.

EDGAR P. BECK,
Office in new Transcript Building

A WORD WITH WOMEN.

Valuable Advice for Chestertown Readers.

Many a woman endures with noble patience the daily misery of backache, pains about the hips, blue, nervous spells, dizziness and urinary disorders, hopeless of relief because she doesn't know what is the matter.

It is not true that every pain in the back or hips is trouble "peculiar to the sex." Often when the kidneys get congested and inflamed, such aches and pains follow.

You can tell it is kidney trouble if the secretions are dark colored, contain sediment; the passages are too frequent or scanty. Then help the weakened kidney. Don't expect them to get well alone.

Doan's Kidney Pills have won the praise of thousands of women. They are endorsed at home—Read this Chestertown woman's convincing statement:

Mrs. A. A. Sparks, High St., Chestertown, says: "I have used Doan's Kidney Pills and they have given highly satisfactory results. I strongly recommend this remedy."

Mrs. Sparks is only one of many Chestertown people who have gratefully endorsed Doan's Kidney Pills. If your back aches—if your kidneys bother you, don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—ask *distinctly for Doan's Kidney Pills*, the same that Mrs. Sparks had—the remedy backed by home testimony. 50c all stores. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y. "When Your Back is Lame—Remember the Name.

SAVED A FOOT

January 11th, 1915.

WHITE FOOT REMEDY CO.,
Centreville, Md.

Dear Sir:—Please send me by Parcels Post a large size can of White Foot Oil. I have been crippled for 15 years, had a bad running sore on my foot, and had decided, on the advice of physicians, to have it amputated. I heard so much about your oil that I thought I would try it, and it has done the work, it has saved my foot. It is the greatest healer I ever saw for a sore, whether on man or beast.

Your friend,
O. M. BRANDENBURG,
R. F. D. No. 2, Monrovia,
Frederick County, Md.

WHITE FOOT REMEDY CO.,
CENTREVILLE, :: MARYLAND.

Come to Specialist With Experience

WHO HAS A FULL LINE OF

LAP ROBES & HORSE BLANKETS

in great variety of materials and prices.

HARNESS made and repaired.

E. RADNOR,
MILLINGTON, MARYLAND.

THE

Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

OF KENT COUNTY

SOLICITS YOUR INSURANCE!

ITS SAVING FUND FEATURE

is unsurpassed by any other insurance companies.

During the past 8 years it has returned to its policy holders where policies have been cancelled $34,684.00
In the same period it has increased its reserve over $10,000.00
And its Total Assets $50,000.00

Applications for Insurance can be made to
James Brice, Chestertown;
Chas. F. Jefferson, Chestertown;
E. S. Valliant & Son, Church Hill;
Ellsworth Bowers, Lynch's;
G. E. Owens, Betterton;
Joseph Downey, Rock Hall;
J. A. Casey, Rock Hall;
A. M. Kendall, Fairlee;
R. W. Moffett, Millington;
F. H. Ruth, Galena;
W. J. Sparks, Crumpton;
J. E Thomas, Kent Island.

THOMAS W. ELIASON, President.
GEO. B. WESTCOTT, Secretary.

WE WISH
ALL OUR FRIENDS
AND PATRONS
A HAPPY CHRISTMAS
and a
PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

HERMAN BLACKWAY.

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 Dunn.
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