The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.00 PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1892. VOL. XXX—NO. 39

LEWIN W. WICKES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Chestertown, - - Maryland.

DR. GENESE.
Of Baltimore, will attend at Betterton every Saturday for all duties pertaining to Dentistry.
March 26, 1891.

DR. W. E. BARNARD,
—Dentist,—
has located permanently, and will be in attendance daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., at the residence of Mrs. M. J. Howard, Still Pond, Md., for all duties pertaining to Dentistry.

DR. T. H. COOPER,
HOMEOPATHIC,
Office Main street, opposite Voshell House, can be found in office every day from 9 A. M. till 12 M., 3 to 4 P. M. and from 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays excepted.
Special attention given to women and children. May 3, 1888—tf.

C. P. GILPIN, DENTIST,
Chestertown Md.,
MAIN STREET, ADJOINING CAHALL'S STORE.
OFFICE HOURS:—8.30 to 12 A. M.; 1 to 4 P. M.
Having enlarged my office and added many new conveniences, I am able to offer my patients much greater comfort while under treatment than in the past. Nov. 29-tf.

D. B. STEWART COMPANY,
INCORPORATED SEPT. 25, 1890.
(Succeeding D. B. Stewart & Co., established October, 1883.)
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
D. B. Stewart, Pres.; R. G. Nicholson, V-Pres.; G. W. Berry, Treas.; T. G. Newton, Jr., Secy.; H. P. Stewart, Att'y.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
118 E. Pratt, Street, Near Light.
We solicit consignments, and by prompt attention, perseverence and energy, hope to merit a liberal share of the future shipments of our friends and the public.
Reference, by permission, Merchants' National Bank, Baltimore.

WILLIAM P. IRELAND,
(Late of Crew & Ireland)
FRUIT, PODUCE AND LIVE STOCK
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 115 Callowhill Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Established 1876.

E. T. COMEGYS,
—DEALER IN—
GRAIN
COAL, PERTILIZERS,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, Etc.,
KENNEDYVILLE, MD.

J. R. NYCE & CO.,
—:PRODUCE:—
Commission Merchants,
123 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.
SPECIALTIES:
Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Game, Green and Dried Fruits.
REFERENCES.—Third National Bank, Baltimore, Md.; National Valley Bank, Staunton, Va.; Commercial Agencies.
Correspondence Solicited. a9-6m.

WRIGHT & LONEY,
successors to Wright & Sparks,
FLOUR, GRAIN & COUNTRY PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 215 S. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
REFERENCES.—Drovers and Mechanics' National Bank, cor. Eutaw and Fayette, Sts.

RECORDS & GOLDSBOROUGH,
118 Light St., Baltimore, Md.
Wholesale LIQUOR DEALERS,
IMPORTERS OF
Wines, Brandies, etc.
PURE RYE WHISKEYS A SPECIALTY

Jas. W. Stevens. R. Nelson Stevens.
STEVENS BROS.,
Grain, Fruit and Produce
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
303 S. CHARLES STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.
REFERENCE—Merchants National Bank

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR BUTCHERS' STOCK.
WM. E. DODGE,
DEALER IN
HIDES,
Calf Skins Tallow,
Sheep Skins, and Furs.
109 MERCER ST., BALTO.
Charge no commission. Goods paid for on day received. Shipping Tags furnished. n26-3m.

FRAME HOTEL.
LIVERY AND FEED STABLES.
THE undersigned, having moved into the "Maxwell Property," in the town of Millington, and having thoroughly fitted up the same, would announce that he is prepared to accommodate both permanent boarders and transient visitors with good and comfortable rooms and beds.
MY TABLE
will be furnished with the best the market can afford.
MY STABLES
contain good and reliable horses; attentive hostlers, and a plenty of food. Travelers conveyed to any part of the Peninsula. Terms moderate. Give me a call.
SAMUEL MALLALIEU,
Jan. 27, 1887. PROPRIETOR.

Equitable Life Assurance Society
OF THE UNITED STATES.
Before assuring your life, or investing your money, examine the Twenty-Year Tontine Policies of The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S.
Policies maturing in 1891 realize cash returns to the owners, of amounts varying from 120 to 176% of the money paid in, besides the advantage of the Assurance during the whole period of twenty years.
The following is one of many actual cases maturing this year:
Endowment Policy No. 64,925.
Issued in 1871, at age 27. Amount, $5,000.
Premium, $239.90. Total Prems. Paid $4,798.
RESULTS
at End of Tontine Period in 1891:
Cash Surrender Value,
$8,449.45
(Equal to $176.10 for each $100 paid in premiums, which is equivalent to a return of all premiums paid, with interest at 7¼ per cent. per annum.)
Or, in lieu of cash,
A Paid-up Life Policy for
$19,470
(Equal to $405.80 for each $100 paid in premiums.)
Or,
A Life Annuity of
$633.55
One fact is worth a thousand theories. There is no assurance extant in any company which compares with this. The Equitable is the strongest company in the world and transacts the largest business.
BOWERS & HALL, Managers,
217 E. Baltimore St., Balt., Md
W. H. McFEELY,
SPECIAL AGENT
m14 y. CHESTERTOWN, MD

LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS.
GEORGIA SILLS
6x8, 6x6, 4x6 up to 35 feet.
VIRGINIA
6x6, 4x6, 4x4, 3x4, 2x4, 3x5, 2x6, 2x8, 2½x8, 2½x10, 12 to 32 ft.
VIRGINIA No. 1 BOARDS, SIDING, etc.
FLORIDA CYPRESS 6x18 SHINGLES.
North Carolina Cypress 6x20 Shingles.
NORTH CAROLINA CYPRESS
SIDING AND FENCING!
WHITE PINE,
ALL KINDS AND SIZES.
TENNESSEE YELLOW POPLAR,
6x6, 5x5, 8-4, 6-4, 5-4 and 4-4.
HOUSE FINISHINGS—Growing more popular daily.
White Ash, Oak, Cherry and Walnut STAIR WORK.
JOSEPH TURNER,
Oct. 8, 1891. SCOTT'S POINT.

STILL ANOTHER DROP.
We Have a Few More Boots Left
which we will close out at a discount of 5 per cent. on last week's prices. We have a Large
Lot of Tobacco
of Navy, Twist and Flat Plug, which we will close out at 15 cents per pound. About two dozen
FELT HATS,
for Men and Boys, at 25 cents; some in the lot worth one dollar. Men's and Boys' All Wool
WINDSOR CAPS at 25c.
Best English Brass Pins, gilt edge, papers at 4c.
Men's Rubber Boots,
sizes 6 to 10, at $1.67, regular $2.50 Boots.
HORSE and CATTLE POWDERS
all makes, 10 cents per package.
One Package 25 Envelopes at 4 cents. One-half ream best 6 lb. Note Paper at 25c. 1 lb. packages
Blackwell's Durham Smoking Tobacco
at 20 cents per pound.
Best Black Ink per bottle, 3 cents.
Call early—for the first comes will get the first choice. Every article in the store *must* be sold to close the business. Everything *reduced* at and below cost.
N. Lieberman's,
MELITOTA, MD.

SUBSCRIPTION to the TRANSCRIPT, One Dollar per year.

A Most Delicious
LUNCH AND TEA BISCUIT.
Add one teaspoonful of salt and two teaspoonsful of Baking Powder to one quart of "LEA'S BEST FLOUR," sift, and run into it two ounces of butter or lard, add three gills of milk, handle as lightly as possible. Roll out, cut into biscuits and bake in a quick oven for fifteen minutes.
MRS. RORER.
LEA'S
"BEST"
FLOUR.

J. HERMAN IRELAND'S
Insurance Agency,
Kennedyville, Maryland.
Fire! Lightning! Life!
INSURE YOUR HOMES!
INSURE YOUR STOCK!
INSURE YOUR LIVES!
I represent only first-class companies. My rates are low and all losses promptly paid. To all persons desiring insurance I ask them to write or call and see me.
J. H. IRELAND,
Kennedyville, Maryland.

King of Medicines
Scrofulous Humor—A Cure "Almost Miraculous."
"When I was 14 years of age I had a severe attack of rheumatism, and after I recovered had to go on crutches. A year later, scrofula, in the form of white swellings, appeared on various parts of my body, and for 11 years I was an invalid, being confined to my bed years. In that time ten or eleven sores appeared and broke, causing me great pain and suffering. I feared I never should get well.
"Early in 1886 I went to Chicago to visit a sister, but was confined to my bed most of the time I was there. In July I read a book, 'A Day with a Circus,' in which were statements of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was so impressed with the success of this medicine that I decided to try it. To my great gratification the sores soon decreased, and I began to feel better and in a short time I was up and out of doors. I continued to take Hood's Sarsaparilla for about a year, when, having used six bottles, I had become so fully released from the disease that I went to work for the Flint & Walling Mfg. Co., and since then
HAVE NOT LOST A SINGLE DAY
on account of sickness. I believe the disease is expelled from my system, I always feel well, am in good spirits and have a good appetite. I am now 27 years of age and can walk as well as any one, except that one limb is a little shorter than the other, owing to the loss of bone, and the sores formerly on my right leg. To my friends my recovery seems almost miraculous, and I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the king of medicines." WILLIAM A. LEHR, 9 N. Railroad St., Kendallville, Ind.
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

THE TRANSCRIPT,
SUBSCRIPTION $1.

Leads Them All!
—IN—
LOW PRICES!
WE wish to announce to the general public that owing to the great depression in business and low prices of the products of the farm, we have reduced our prices to compare with the hard times, therefore it will be to your interest, when in need of a good
CARRIAGE, ROADCART
—OR—
DEARBORN
one that we can guarantee in every particular, and one that we know to be as represented, know it because it is of our own manufacture, to visit
ORRELL'S CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY
where they will find a full line of the above named articles always on hand. We make a specialty of
REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS,
which will receive prompt and special attention. We have a skillful and thoroughly competent workman at the head of this department, and can safely guarantee satisfaction in every particular. We give our personal attention to our
BLACKSMITHING AND WHEELWRIGHTING
DEPARTMENTS, and guarantee all work to be satisfactory.
We Take Orders for Farm Wagons
which will be promptly furnished
W. C. ORRELL
Cor. Cross & Cannon Sts., Chestertown, Md

What is
CASTORIA
Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria kills Worms. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.
Castoria.
Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Gives healthy sleep and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.
Castoria.
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

Sheep Dip or Thymo-Cresol,
Known also as "THE COLD WATER DIP," is a very highly concentrated fluid preparation, absolutely non-poisonous, and which mixes instantly and thoroughly with water of any temperature, forming a milky liquid, which, for cheapness, convenience, safety and efficiency, is unrivaled as a Sheep-Dip, Cattle-Wash, Insecticide, Disinfectant, etc. One or two applications in a year to Sheep not only keep them in health, but also increase the growth and improve the quality of the fleece to a surprising degree.
For Ticks, Lice, Scab, Mange, Screw-Worms, Thrush, Scratches, Wounds, &c.
For all Skin troubles, and for ridding all kinds of Live Stock from parasites, it has no equal. It is also wonderfully effective in many infectious and contagious diseases, such as
PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, SWINE PLAGUE, CHICKEN-CHOLERA,
In such cases it is administered internally as well as externally. It is used and recommended by the leading Veterinarians in both hemispheres. Its uses upon a Farm are innumerable. Hon. John E. Russell, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture of Massachusetts, writes, under date of October, 1886, "Your DIP is not only excellent for Sheep, Dogs, Fowls, etc., but it is the best possible dressing for diseased hoofs of horses. I have used it for thrush, bruises of the sole, and wounds, with great effect. It is also an excellent stimulant for the coronet, to increase the growth of the hoof, in cases of contraction and slow growth. If I did not keep Sheep, I should have it on hand for stable use."
For sale by the trade generally. For further information apply to
LILLY, ROGERS & CO., Druggists,
No. 108 E. Baltimore St. and No. 6 North Ave., Balto., Md.
—FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT BY—
R. F. PARKS, C. F. STAM, M. A. TOULSON,
Nov. 5 1891—y. Chestertown, Maryland.

MY VALENTINE.

Good St. Valentine, I pray,
While around this town you stray,
You will keep your eyes alert
For a maid who loves to flirt.

If among the hurrying crowd—
Beauties fair and beauties proud—
You should see one like a queen,
Eyes of blue, with golden sheen
In her hair that's flecked with brown,
And a grace about her gown,
That's Diana!

Catch her eye
As she's gayly tripping by;
Say you know a sorry wight,
Slow of speech and slow to write,
Who would tell her through these flowers
That her eyes are bright as stars
In the blue; that her speech
Haunts his mem'ry (out of reach
Like their perfume faint but fine);
That her laugh is like rare wine.
As you leave her touch her lips;
Say that men are like old ships,
Easy towed but hard to steer;
Then just whisper in her ear,
"Lovers change, but friends are true
Like these violets." Then "Adieu."

This, Saint Valentine, I pray,
On the morning of that day
When you keep your eyes alert
For all maids who love to flirt.

—*Harper's Magazine.*

ARCADY, Feb. 14.

THE PEACH YELLOWS AND ROSETTE.

Additional Evidence of Their Communicability.

BY DR. ERWIN F. SMITH.

PART I.

II.—INOCULATIONS.

Continuing the experiment with the D. P. Barnard trees, Dr. Smith says:

For this experiment the buds were selected with great care from *terminal branches* upon the healthy-looking side of a diseased seedling tree which was about 4 years old. If any portion of the tree was free from the disease these branches should have been. The buds were cut and inserted September 7, 1887. The tree from which they were taken manifested symptoms of Yellows in all parts in the spring of 1888, and died that summer.

One failure of another kind remains to be recorded. A large and vigorous seedling tree in the yard of Prof. Cleveland Abbe, in Washington, was inoculated in a dozen terminal branches with buds taken from one of the 10 trees set on the Department grounds and described under Experiment 1. The buds were cut August 15, 1889, and inserted the same day. The growth of the tree from which the buds came had been stronger and healthier looking than that of the others, but fully one-half of the winter buds were then germinating and the inserted buds were of this character.

This tree had remained healthy, but no stress should be laid upon the fact because owing to the use of a dull knife or to the fact that the shoot-axes had already pushed, all of the buds dried up in a few days and entirely failed to unite with the branches. So far as relates to the propagation of Yellows it must be classed with pruning and other experiments of simple contact, and I have not yet obtained any indisputable evidence that the disease can be spread in this way, although it seems very probable. Several extensive experiments of this kind are now in progress. In experiments 1 and 2, in all or almost all of the inoculations there was distinct union between the buds and the stock, *i. e.*, between the diseased and the healthy tissues, some months prior to the first appearance of symptoms in the stocks.

Experiment 5.—In order to be absolutely certain as to the healthy character and sound constitution of the seedlings, stones were procured in quantity from three localities free from Yellows. These were planted November 8, 1889, upon well drained and fertile soil in the grounds at the Department of Agriculture. Row No. 1 were Tennessee pits. "These pits were bought of Johnson & Stokes, Philadelphia, and came from London, Tennessee." I procured them from Charles Wright, Seaford, Delaware. Row No. 2 came from Sussex county, Delaware, and were also procured from Mr. Wright, who had purchased them for his own use. Concerning them he wrote: "The Delaware pits were collected by myself of William P. Brown, of Seaford, and were saved from old seedling trees in his orchard near town." Row No. 3 came from Caroline county, Maryland. They were collected by J. W. Kerr, of Denton, for his own use.

The seedlings came up satisfactorily and made a good growth in the season of 1890. About 100 of each row inoculated, and the rest were reserved for future experiments.

The buds for inoculation were selected with the greatest care from 17 diseased trees in the older orchard of James W. Green, Magnolia, Delaware. I did not have an orchard map when the buds were cut, but, judging from the appearance of the trees, all were cases of 1889. Each one was plainly diseased by Yellows, but none were wholly diseased, i. e., none appeared to be so. One-third to one-half of each tree was more or less yellow and bore the diseased shoots, but the other side was green and thrifty and although examined very minutely gave no indication of disease. Two shoots were taken from each tree (different limbs). These were 2 to 3 feet long, robust, well matured for the time of year, and to all appearances perfectly healthy. Each shoot came from the healthy-looking side of the tree, and all bore smooth, green and vigorous leaves, 6 to 9 inches long. Better *looking* buds were never used. These shoots grew out at much greater distances from diseased parts than those used for experiment 2. They were cut July 18, 1890, immediately stripped of foliage, and wrapped in damp cloths. Row 1 was budded July 19; row 2, July 21; and row 3, July 22. All of the buds were used except some on the base of the shoots which proved too large for the stocks. Two buds were put into each seedling, but owing to dry weather and unskillful manipulation, many of them failed to unite with the stock. Others healed on satisfactorily but made no growth. Still others made a growth of 1 to 10 inches, although the upper portion of the stocks was purposely left uncut in order to prevent this.

The stocks were healthy (December 13, 1890), and it was only the few buds which had already developed into shoots that I desired to notice here. None of these appeared to be perfectly healthy, and some of them had developed very characteristic symptoms of Yellows. Plate XXVI, from photographs, represents two good examples. One is from row 1; the other is from row 3. In both a majority of the winter buds germinated in autumn. Since then there have been new developments. At this date (July 16, 1891), 28 stocks show symptoms of Yellows, and the foliage on five or six vigorous shoots, which have grown from inserted buds, begin to take on a peculiar yellow tint very suggestive of this disease. There are cases in each of the rows, but most at present in the S. row.

This experiment is, in part, a repetition of No. 2. Whether these trees (the stocks) will all perish in the same way remains to be seen. Another point important to be settled is whether *any* of the inserted buds will develop into healthy trees. The seedlings will be transplanted at an early date to a locality entirely free from Yellows and kept under observation until this can be determined.

III—EXCISIONS.

Symptoms of Peach Yellows, as already noted, frequently appear at first on one branch only, or on one side of a tree, while the rest remains for several or many months, to all appearances, perfectly normal. The symptoms of the disease are progressive from part to part until the whole tree is involved, and this has favored the idea that the disease is local at first and only constitutional or universal after the lapse of considerable time. Generally, in bearing years the earliest plain symptoms are found in the fruit, and this fact has led to a strong popular belief that the disease is communicated from tree to tree by pollen, through the instrumentality of bees or otherwise. There is, however, absolutely no foundation in observation for any such belief. The following experiments were undertaken in the hope of determining whether the disease is local or constitutional when the first symptoms appear. Assuming that the cause of the disease is a contagium which has gained an entrance into the tree through such blossoms as develop into prematurely ripened fruit, then it follows that the disease is first of a local nature, as the appearances indicate; and it would seem that it might be removed, in some cases at least, if the excisions were very prompt and rigorous. Anyway, this was the theory on which I proceeded.

The experiments are as follows:

A.—*Orchard of William Brothers, Dover, Delaware.*—Trees set 3½ years; both of them cases of 1887; selected out of 27 as being most suitable for this experiment. The limbs which bore affected branches were cut away close to the body of the tree, and the stumps were painted.

(1) September 16, 1887. Variety, Beers' Smock. This tree seemed to be healthy, except parts of one large limb. This limb showed slight beginnings of diseased sprouts, and bore one peach, which was ripe, red-spotted on the skin and red-striped and streaked in the flesh. The limb was removed.

RESULT.—August 16, 1888. The tree is full of peaches, and three-fourths of them are now ripe and red-spotted. The proper time of ripening of this variety in this locality is about the middle of September. Only two small limbs bear green, healthy fruit. The foliage of the affected limbs is yellowish, and they bear a few small diseased shoots.

(2) September 16, 1887. Variety not recorded. This tree bore no fruit, but diseased sprouts had developed on one limb, and to a greater extent than on No. 1. This limb was cut away. The rest of the tree seemed to be healthy.

RESULT.—August 16, 1888. The tree is badly diseased. It now bears premature fruit on all parts. Also on all of the main limbs there are many diseased shoots, and some of them are large.

All of the diseased, except these two, were removed in 1887.

B.—*Orchard of James W. Green, Magnolia, Delaware.*—Trees set 5½ years; all cases of 1887; selected out of several hundred as being freest from symptoms of Yellows. In all of these trees the disease appeared to be localized on one or more of the several main limbs. In fact, I was at great pains to select trees which showed the premature peaches and feeble shoots only upon a few limbs. Many otherwise promising trees were rejected because of slight symptoms upon the base of the main limbs. In several cases there were yet no diseased sprouts. In none were there very many. In some of the trees healthy shoots of that summer had grown out between the diseased parts and the points of amputation. The limbs were sawed off smoothly and the stumps were painted. Whenever a small diseased branch joined a larger healthy limb I severed both, cutting below next to the body of the tree in order to be more certain of success. In most cases, from one-third to one-half of the tree was removed. All that was left, and much of what was cut away, appeared to be perfectly healthy. In some trees the symptoms of disease were more pronounced than in others, but the final results were the same.

(1) September 15, 1887. Variety, Beers' Smock. The main limbs were removed; five of the same size were left out.

RESULT.—August 17, 1888. The tree now bears premature fruit on every main limb. It also bears diseased shoots. Some of the smaller branches bear a few sound peaches.

(2) September 15, 1887. Variety, Beers' Smock. Three limbs were removed; three were left.

RESULT.—August 17, 1888. The tree bears many peaches, most of which are premature. Upon two of the three main limbs, some branches only still bear green, healthy peaches. The trunk and limbs also bear diseased shoots.

(3) September 15, 1887. Variety, Beers' Smock. One small limb, 1½ inches in diameter at the base, was removed; four large limbs with many branches were left.

RESULT.—August 17, 1888.—The tree is now badly diseased in every limb, and bears almost nothing but premature fruit, i. e., there are not over 40 green peaches on the entire tree. Diseased shoots have also grown from every limb and from the trunk near the earth.

(4) September 15, 1887. Variety, Beers' Smock. A smaller tree than No. 3. One limb was removed, two were left.

RESULT.—August 17, 1888.—One of the two main limbs bears green, healthy peaches; the other bears mixed fruit. That on two branches is premature; that on three others is healthy. There are no diseased shoots.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

KENT'S RICH OFFER.

Her Great Peach Orchards and Her Chances for Development.

[Special Correspondence of the *American*.]

CHESTERTOWN, February 1.—Kent county to-day stands in the very front rank of Maryland counties, and it is safe to say that the most beautiful and productive section of the celebrated Cumberland Valley cannot surpass the high state of cultivation or productiveness shown by the results secured to the Kent county farmer. All progressive measures along the line of agriculture and horticulture have always found a ready lodgment in Kent county soil, and have flourished and brought forth fruit until superseded by some more advanced and better systems. The Grange has done a good work, and farmers' clubs, peach-growers' associations and similar organizations having in view some specific object, are all in active operation here. The Still Pond Farmers' Club is one of the most aggressive organizations of the kind in the State; has a large membership, and continues to achieve magnificent results along the line of agricultural and horticultural investigations and experiments. The disposition of the farming community throughout the county to adopt more improved methods and advanced ideas in the cultivation of the soil has had a good effect, and yet a speaker at a recent meeting of farmers declared, that by the adoption of scientific and still higher principles of fertilization and cultivation, it is believed that the productiveness of these already fertile lands may be doubled.

The surface of the county is beautifully undulating or rolling, while the soil, though varied, is, for the most part, of a dark loam, fertile, warm and easily worked. Underlying this is a rich and deep clay subsoil, making geological conditions calculated to produce the most satisfactory results.

PLENTY OF GOOD LAND FOR SALE.

Though, as a rule, the county is in a high state of cultivation, and the land commands correspondingly good prices, yet there are many acres possessing all the desirable qualities, which have not as yet been so highly improved or developed, which invite the immigrant, offering a pleasant home and abundant and speedy returns for his labors. Under the financial depression which has existed during the several years past, land which at one time sold for from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five dollars an acre may now be bought at a much lower figure. The scale of prices for lands in the county might be put: Eighty or eighty-five dollars for the best and twenty dollars per acre for the lowest, grading from that up according to quality, improvements and location.

The soil is adapted to the cultivation of the cereals, fruits and grass, thus offering advantages to the agriculturist, horticulturist, trucker or stock raiser. It is claimed that under the impetus and stimulus given by the introduction of creameries, the value of stock in the county has more than doubled within the past five year, thus placing the county as one of the first cattle-producing sections in the State.

The climate is delightful and healthful, the thermometer rarely ever reaching 96° in mid-summer, or falling below 10° during the winter months. Fever and ague are almost things of the past, and low fatal fevers are not more common than in the most healthful sections of the State. Contagious diseases of a malignant form and epidemics are almost unknown.

HER SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The public school system of the county, it is safe to say, is not surpassed by that of any county in the State, the school houses being conveniently located, and the schools taught by a most thorough and efficient corps of teachers.

Nearly every religious denomination is represented in the population, and Catholic Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Protestant and Presbyterian churches are located at convenient distances throughout the county.

That unchanging hospitality and sincerity of social relations which is characteristic of the entire Eastern Shore of Maryland, is developed here to a prominent degree; the stranger may rest assured of a kindly welcome and thoughtful consideration when he crosses the borders of this county. Fine water power is afforded for milling purposes in various sections, and all of the coarser bread materials, and much of the finest patent-roller process flour, are turned out by fine mills located on natural streams.

RICH IN ITS FINE FRUIT.

Though particularly adapted to agriculture, the lands of Kent have been found to be all that could be desired for a successful cultivation of the peach, pear, and all of the more profitable small fruits; indeed, it might be said that this county is now, and has been for years past, the great peach garden of the Maryland and Delaware peach belt, the county furnishing nearly two millions of packages of peaches alone to the markets of the world during the season of 1891.

Situated, as it is, with the Chesapeake bay sweeping its western borders, the Sassafras and Chester rivers forming its northern boundaries, it is protected, to a great extent, from the destructive effects of frost. The peach has absorbed, in a greater measure possibly than any other crop, the attention of the people, and vast tracts of the most fertile lands of the county are in peach orchards, stretching away miles in length. All of the Maryland fruits are largely cultivated, and form sources of extensive revenue.

WHEAT, CORN AND THE DAIRY.

As a section having an enviable record for large yields of corn and wheat, this county stands second to none in the State, her best lands yielding from forty to forty-five, and as high as forty-seven bushels of wheat per acre, with a minimum yield in exceptional instances of twelve bushels. The corn crop runs as high as eighty and as low as twenty bushels per acre. Many farmers have devoted much attention to grass, and with the introduction of vast creamery and dairy interests in nearly every district, it has been clearly demonstrated that the lands are capable of growing grass. Already the products of the dairy have become sources of great wealth to the farmer. In addition to this, it has resulted in the introduction of superior grades of dairy cattle, and it may be doubted whether any county in the State can show finer herds of thoroughbred Holstein and other high-bred stock. Indeed, stock raising has become an important and profitable industry, which, with its dairy profits, stand second only to the cultivation of grain and fruit.

ACCESSIBLE TO THE MARKETS.

The question which naturally presents itself is: What cause to a greater extent than any other has been conductive to this high state of general agricultural development? The answer is given—accessibility to market, an abundance of good labor and excellent transportion facilities. There is scarcely any section of the county which is further than a thirty or forty minutes drive from either rail or water. During the summer months, seven steamboat lines touch the county daily, and during the heavy freighting seasons extra boats are frequently put on to meet the demands. The Baltimore and Delaware Bay Railroad traverses almost the entire length of the county, while a branch of the Pennsylvania Road touches at Millington and Massey's on the northeastern border. Scarcely less than twenty sail vessels ply constantly between the rivers and Baltimore City. What county can show a more extended array of commercial facilities? By rail, Kent is brought within two hours of Wilmington, two and a-half or three hours of Philadelphia, four hours of New York, bringing her into acessibility to the great markets of the West and Northwest; Baltimore is but two hours from some sections and within a five hours' run by steamer from her farthest points. Her river and bay frontage offer excellent ports.

HER OYSTERS AND FISH.

Having one of the most extended waterfronts of any county in the State, it may readily be seen that the oyster and fish industry are valuable. Thousands of the population live exclusively from the products of the water, and several comfortable and beautiful villages have sprung up on the shore contiguous to the vast oyster fields along the bay. The rivers teem with fish and oysters. Swan and wild geese, and the canvas-back, red-head, black-head and other choice varieties of ducks are numerous on the waters, while excellent gunning is found in the interior of the county.

CHESTERTOWN A LIVE PLACE.

Chestertown, the county seat, is a prosperous town of about thirty-three hundred inhabitants, and is situated on Chester river, about thirty miles from its mouth. Here is an excellent harbor, extended wharf front, and navigable water sufficient for steamers and the larger classes of sailing vessels. The town is alive to the spirit of enterprise. A board of trade has been formed, and special inducements in the matter of free sites, exemption from taxation and other advantages are offered to manufacturers settling within her limits. The manufactories already in operation are: the extensive plant of the American Strawboard Company; the large paper basket works, under the same corporation, both plants being valued at several hundred thousand dollars; an ice factory, creamery, a new patent process roller flour mill, extensive brick works, several phosphate factories, planing and sawmill, sash and door factory, foundry, wagon and carriage works. It has two banks, two newspapers, four churches, an excellent public school, and one of the finest water supplies in the State.

Washington College, one of the oldest and most efficient educational institutions in the State, is also situated here. The surrounding country is fertile and beautiful, while socially, Chestertown is like the entire county, characterized by that genial hospitality which reigns as a most striking feature of her social life.

The biographical history of Kent bears some of the most prominent names of the State, namely: The Pearces, Vickers, Ringgold, Hanson, Wilkins, Wroth and many others.

Kent may challenge any county in the State to offer greater inducements to the immigrant, the manufacturer or the investor. Rich in her natural resources of soil, climate, location and general healthfulness, Kent invites all to share her blessings and advantages. A land of splendid opportunities, she offers a home alike to the poor but honest immigrant, the manufacturer or the retired merchant or man of business in quest of a home.

This is Meant for You.

It has been said that half the world does not know how the other half lives. Comparatively few of us have perfect health, owing to the impure condition of our blood. But we rub along from day to day, with scarcely a thought, unless forced to our attention, of the thousands all about us who are suffering from scrofula, salt rheum and other serious blood disorders, and whose agonies can only be imagined. The marked success of Hood's Sarsaparilla for these troubles, as shown in our advertising columns frequently, certainly seems to justify urging the use of this excellent medicine by all who know that their blood is disordered. Every claim in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla is still backed up by what the medicine has done and is still doing, and when its proprietors urge its merits and its use upon all who suffer from impure blood, in great or small degrees, they certainly mean to include you.

YOUR pasture field can now be dressed with light fertilizers of any kind, followed by a very light harrowing, if the ground is not too soft.

Racing With Wolves.

Many a thrilling tale has been told of a race with wolves across the frozen steppes of Russia. Sometimes only the picked bones of the hapless traveler are found to tell the tale. In our own country thousands are engaged in a life-and-death race against the wolf Consumption. The best weapons with which to fight the foe, is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This renowned remedy has cured myriads of cases when all other medicines and doctors had failed. It is the greatest blood-purifier and restorer of strength known to the world. For all forms of scrofulous affections (and consumption is one of them), it is unequaled as a remedy.

KEEP the stock off the wheat fields now and see that the surface drains are kept open.

FOR scrofula in every form Hood's Sarsaparilla is a radical, reliable remedy. It has an unequaled record of cures.

©Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8209-0259