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The Transcript.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1894.

R. HARRISON COLLINS. C. COX HOPPER.

COLLINS & HOPPER,

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS.

JAMES E. TULL was nominated for the short term of Congress, at the People's Party Convention for the First Congressional District at Salisbury last week. The convention made no nomination for the long term. The Populists are figuring on a heavy vote in the district.

SECRETARY THURBER, who is running the White House, in the absence of President Cleveland and family at Gray Gables, has received a stuffed crow by express, marked: Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, Washington, D. C. Veto or eat crow." Mr. Thurber ordered the crate boxed up and the bird consigned to the furnace.

THE EXTENT to which stump speakers may be held responsible for their statements on the stump will soon be given a legal test in Indiana. A special despatch from Indianapolis says that William Stanley, a farmer of Pendleton, Ind., is preparing to sue Congressman Bynum, of Indiana, for $1,500. During the last presidential campaign, Stanley heard Mr. Bynum deliver a speech in which he said that if the Democratic ticket was successful wheat would be worth $1.25 per bushel. Stanley went home and sowed wheat extensively, and raised a crop of 2,000 bushels. This, he declares, he has been compelled to sell at different prices, between forty-five and fifty cents per bushel. He will sue the congressman for the difference between what he realized and what he would have received had the congressman's assertions, on the strength of which he was led to sow so much wheat, been verified. Stanley was formerly a Democrat, but is now a Populist.

LOCAL MATTERS.

—A Populist picnic in Kent is being talked of, but as yet the place for the picnic and the date have not been decided upon.

—Thieves entered the freight house at Lambson's on Thursday night and stole several boxes of cigars, tobacco, meat and other articles.

—The Crumpton cannery opened for work on Tuesday of last week and employs over 85 laborers. No colored help is used in the cannery.

—Mr. William A. Potts, the successful owner and manager of the most popular amusements at Tolchester, has purchased of Mr. Paul Paesler, the carousal, for $9000.

—Mr. Casper G. Woodall has sold his valuable farm containing 172 acres and situated near Price's Station on the Q. A. & K. R. R. in Queen Anne's, to Mr. John Evans, terms private.

—The farm of 125 acres, and 85 acres of woodland belonging to Mr. T. J. F. Smith, near Sudlersville, was sold by Messrs. T. J. and B. P. Keating, as attorneys, last week, for $4,125, to Solomon Raub.

—A prominent Galena farmer says that farmers in writing articles for publication "should be brief like the corn crop of 1894." Often true, but farmers like a few others are sometimes too brief.

—Two carloads of white corn were shipped from Kent county last week, one from Hepbron's and one from Lynch's Station. Old corn is a financial luxury in the county now and goes for gilt-edged prices.

—It is reported that Zearfoss, whose splendid work as catch on the Washington College base-ball team, has given him a reputation as being one of the safest men behind the bat on any amatuer club in the State, will not return to Washington College next year.

—Mr. Josiah Massey showed us on Saturday a curiosity in the form of a perfect double cucumber. The two were perfectly formed but were securely joined. Mr. Massey says that with a crop of double cucumbers and Populists, Kent is enjoying a decided progressive movement, and that there is hope yet for better times.

—Information has been received at the light-house inspector's office, Baltimore, that the entrance buoy off Pool's Island, No. 3, a second-class can, and Shark Shoal buoy, No. 2, a second-class can, on the flats to the eastward of Pool's Island, have been dragged out of position. They will be replaced in their proper positions as soon as practicable.

—The bicycle contest between Mr. Walter W. Chapman, and Mr. George W. Tull from Tolchester to Chestertown, a distance of twelve miles, for the *News* medal, was won by Mr. Chapman in 44 minutes and 42½ seconds, Mr. Tull making the distance in 46 minutes and 45 seconds. Mr. Tull rode a Majestic wheel sold by Mr. J. H. Sides, and Mr. Chapman rode a Rambler, sold by Mr. R. Snowden Thomas.

—Miss Lizzie Butler, of Baltimore, a guest of Mrs. W. S. Adkinson, Crumpton, attended an entertainment at the Odd Fellows Hall at Galena last Tuesday evening. As she retired from the building, at the end of the play, her foot caught in her skirt and threw her down the entrance stairway, breaking her arm between the elbow and wrist. The steps were long and narrow. Dr. Scott reduced the fracture and the young lady is suffering as little as could be expected.—*Record.*

THE PEAR-TREE PSYLLA IN MARYLAND.

Its Ravages in the Orchard of Capt. Robt. S. Emory.

BY C. L. MARLATT.

In our issue of July 19th, we published a full account of the ravages of the Pear-Tree Psylla in the orchard of Capt. R. S. Emory. Mr. C. L. Marlatt, first assistant to Mr. L. O. Howard, chief of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has made a most comprehensive and thorough investigation of the trouble in Capt. Emory's orchard and through his kindness we are enabled to give in full the results of his labors. Mr. Marlatt is one of the most representative and aggressive of the corps of workers in the Division of Entomology at Washington, and is besides, a writer possessing more than ordinary literary merit, as is shown by his pamphlets written for the department. Mr. Marlatt in his pamphlet says:

About the middle of July of the present year the Department received information of an overwhelming invasion of the Pear-tree Psylla (PSYLLA PYRICOLA) in one of the largest pear orchards in Maryland if not in the United States. The orchard in question belongs to Capt. Robert S. Emory, is located near Chestertown, Kent county, on Chester river, in the very heart of the famous "Eastern Shore" fruit district, and contains over twenty thousand pear trees. The success of Captain Emory as a pear grower during the last thirty years has made him an authority on the subject, and he has manifested great intelligence and promptness in combating all former attacks of disease and insect enemies. The present invasion, which is perhaps the worst which has occurred in his experience, he is preparing to combat with his customary energy, and, we hope, with his usual success.

The Pear-tree Psylla has not hitherto been reported south of New York, although extending westward as far as Michigan, and occurring generally in the New England States. Its sudden appearance in such enormous numbers so far south was, therefore, a matter of considerable surprise, and at the instance of Mr. Howard, I visited the orchard twice, made careful examinations of the work of the insect, and conducted some experiments with remedies.

The Pear-tree Psylla is by no means a common insect, and most entomologists are unfamiliar with the interesting conditions accompanying an excessive invasion of the pest. As described by Mr. Slingerland in the case of the New York invasion of 1891 and 1892, and as witnessed by myself at Capt. Emory's place, the indications of the presence of the insect in its effects upon the trees, are in the falling of the leaves and fruit, the latter before it is half grown, but chiefly in the enormous secretion of honey-dew by the larvae and nymphs. One who has not witnessed this sight gives credence with difficulty to the reports as to the amount of this liquid constantly being secreted. In the present case the water-like fluid or honey-dew not only covered the leaves and twigs, but, to quote from an interesting account in the CHESTERTOWN TRANSCRIPT, "fairly rained from the trees, and ran down the trunks to the ground; and even now, a discolored circle, extending for from 6 to 8 inches around the tree, attests the extent of the presence of this liquid. Heavy and protracted rains kept the honey-dew washed from the trees for several weeks so that it was not at first noticed, but after the rainy season, when the trees were being worked, the horses used became so drenched with the sticky substance that it became necessary to wash it off with sponges, the currycomb being useless. The trees became weakened and lost much of their fruit, the leves became blackened and fell in great numbers and the bodies of the trees look to-day as if they had been smoked. The scene presented was certainly one never before witnessed in Kent county. Twenty thousand beautiful trees, many of them nearly stripped of their foliage, the remaining leaves blackened by the honey-dew, is a sight well calculated to strike consternation and despair to the heart of the average fruit grower."

When I visited the orchard on July 20th, the transformation from the last nymphal stage to the adult had taken place, and the trees were covered with adult insects only, and these had only just begun depositing what was probably the second summer brood. The secretion of honey-dew had, of course, ceased, the excretion of the adults being wax-like and crystalline, but the trees still bore marked evidences of the secretion of a few weeks earlier. The leaves, limbs and trunks were blackened by the growth in the sweetish liquid of the smoky fungus, FUMAGO SALICINA, and in the falling of the foliage and the diseased and smoky-looking fruit, a picture of disaster was presented which was rather startling in its effects. Mr. Slingerland has described the appearance of the leaves of a tree severely attacked by this insect as small, yellow and easily falling. In Mr. Emory's orchard the leaves were scarcely at all yellowed, but were covered with dead and dry patches or spots, sometimes including almost the entire leaf, which seemed to be not due directly to the extraction of the plant juices by the insects, but rather to the sun-scalding from the collecting on the leaves in large drops or in masses, of the liquid honey-dew. This gave an appearance which might easily be mistaken for the result of some fungous attack, and in fact Mr. Emory supposed at first that this was the nature of the trouble, and had had the matter investigated by Mr. Waite, of the Division of Vegetable Pathology. The orchard was for the most part of dwarf trees, and was arranged in plots, rather thickly planted, and covering an area of upwards of 100 acres. The Psylla was distributed over this entire tract, but was much more abundant in the plots of older trees. The young orchard, perhaps amounting to one-third of the entire tract, was in vigorous condition and had not been seriously affected. The old Duchess orchard seemed to have suffered the most. On these trees the adults were very numerous, frequently 15 or 20 resting along the midrib of a single leaf. They were depositing their eggs along the midrib on the upper surface, and also thickly along the serrated margin of the leaf. I saw no eggs in any amount on any other part of the leaf. At the time of my second visit, July 31st to August 3d, the eggs were much more numerous and had been frequently deposited in small clusters, 5 to 8 together, along the midrib and at the margin of the leaves. Scarcely any of the eggs at this time had hatched, at least not more than two or three per cent., and the adults were still almost as numerous as ever and busily ovipositing.

THE PSYLLA IN THE ORCHARD OF C. C. BROWN.

The presence of this pest in the orchard of Capt. Emory is not the first instance of its occurrence in Maryland. The pear orchard of Mr. C. C. Brown, of Pomona, Md., about eight miles south of Capt. Emory's place, was also very badly infested, over a limited tract, in the summer of 1891. The insect appeared during that year on pear trees next to and in the vicinity of the house, and its presence was first noticed from the fact that clothing put out to dry near the pear trees was covered with the honey-dew secretion. Examination showed that it was confined to an area of three or four acres, which, however, was so thickly infested that the leaves and fruit fell and the trees were so stunted and injured that they have not since been in bearing condition until the present year, when they have set a fairly good crop. Curiously enough, however, in this instance the Psylla disappeared entirely after the first year, and has not again put in an appearance in this orchard. I visited the orchard on August 1st, and examined it very carefully, but failed to find the least trace of the insect. Thorough search in other pear orchards between and in the neighborhood of the two referred to failed to show any indication of the Psylla in any of them.

HOW THE PSYLLA WAS INTRODUCED.

The suddenness and celerity of the appearance of the Psylla in Maryland makes the question of its introduction one of considerable interest. Upon inquiry it was developed that both Mr. Emory and Mr. Brown had procured pear trees from a northern nursery in 1890 or 1891, and it is unquestionably from this source that the Psylla was introduced. It will be remembered that this was just at the time when the Psylla put in an appearance in such extraordinary numbers in New York State, as reported by Mr. Slingerland. Mr. Brown told me that he had heeled in a lot of young pear trees procured in the fall, near his house, for spring planting. These young trees were undoubtedly infested with hibernating Psyllas, and it was in the immediate vicinity of the point where these trees were heeled in that the outbreak occurred in this orchard. Mr. Emory about the same time procured a lot of young stock from the same nursery, and undoubtedly introduced the Psylla into his orchard with these trees, coming as they did from a New York nursery at a time when the Psylla outbreak was at its height in that State. In further confirmation of this, Mr. Emory is confident, he tells me, that the present year is not the first one in which the Psylla has been present in his orchard, and that he has observed indications for the last year or two which he has now no doubt were evidences of the presence of the insect. The multiplication of the insect in the orchard of Mr. Brown was very rapid at the start, and its entire disappearance after the first year is probably to be explained on the ground of some peculiar climatic conditions which obtained in his neighborhood, but did not extend northward to the orchard of Mr. Emory. Such conditions are not unusual in the peach belt of Maryland, as illustrated by the fact that orchards separated by only a few miles and in the same conditions as regards soil and variety of fruit, will seemingly be affected by cold waves or storms, so that one will be barren while the other will be full of fruit.

THE FUTURE OUTLOOK.

When suddenly confronted with an injury as unusual as this and as startling in its effects, one is naturally led to overestimate the immediate damage, and to take a too-despairing view of the probable future. In the case of the Pear-Tree Psylla, however, I incline to the belief that while the seriousness of the present damage cannot be questioned, the injury will be very much less in future, even if there is not an entire cessation of the trouble and a disappearance of the pest. The fact that this insect was imported into the United States with pear trees over sixty years ago, and was long since widely distributed throughout the pear districts of the northern states, and Westward to the Mississippi, and has yet, during all this time, rarely been reported injuriously abundant, argues that the conditions favorable to its increase are seldom met with. Its complete disappearance in the orchard of Mr. Brown after one year of excessive abundance, is a case in point and the excessive muliplication in New York state in 1891 was followed the next year, on the authority of Mr. Slingerland, by scarcely any injury in comparison, while the fact that this particular invasion was the first of any importance of which we have a report, further emphasizes the view taken. The reasons for this sudden multiplication and quite as sudden disappearance of the pest, are difficult to give. A succession of two or three winters favorable to hibernation probably leads to the unusual multiplication, and this results in a condition of plants which is probably prejudicial to the further increase of the insect. Mr Slingerland has pointed out that in the later summer broods the condition of the leaves which has been seriously attacked by the earliest broods becomes such that the insects cannot thrive on them, and it is a common experience that the insect becomes markedly less abundant in the later summer brood. The green succulent foliage of the young spring growth is especially favorable and when the leaves become hardened and mature, and especially dry and innutritious, from having been already sapped of their vitality, they are distasteful and unsuited to the development of the later broods. In Mr. Emory's orchard the eggs were being placed most numerously on the few young shoots and water sprouts which were manifestly not numerous enough to sustain even a small percentage of the coming brood. It is of course possible that some insect disease worked the complete extermination noted in this case.

The influence of parasitic and predaceous insects should be considered in this connection, and a very interesting experience was had in the case of the Maryland invasion, which will be noted later.

LIFE HISTORY.

As a basis for the discussion of parasitic enemies and remedial measures, I have briefly summarized the life-history of this insect, more particularly from the careful account given by Mr. Slingerland. The adults hibernate in crevices in the bark of pear trees, and emerge with the first warm spring days, copulate, and begin the deposition of eggs before the leaves have expanded, placing them singly or in rows or bunches in creases of the bark of the twigs, on old leaf scars, about terminal buds, and later, after the leaves begin to unfold, on the leaves themselves as already described. The egg-laying goes on during April, probably later in the north than as far south as Maryland. The larvae hatch in from 10 to 17 days, from 10 to 12 days probably being the ordinary summer period, station themselves on the axils of the leaf petioles, on the stems of the leaves, on the fruit, and over the surface of the leaves The moment they begin feeding the secretion of honey-dew takes place, and in a short while the bulk of liquid will be several times that of the insect, rapidly increasing until it forms a good-sized drop. This, when there are millions to aid in the work, soon becomes abundant enough to fall as a shower from the tree, whenever it is shaken by the wind or other means. Mr. Slingerland shows that there are five molts, including the last change from the pupa to the adult insect, and the life from the hatching of the egg to the adult covers a period of about 30 days, the periods between molts varying from 3 to 7 days. In Maryland the second brood, as indicated, had already entirely transformed to the adult stage by the 21st of July; and allowing a month and a half for a generation to include the egg period, we ought to expect a third brood of adults about the middle of September, and which will probably be the hibernating brood.

NATURAL ENEMIES.

No enemy for this insect among the parasitic and predaceous species has hitherto been recorded. On my first visit to the orchard of Mr. Emory, I was shown what was taken to be the egg of the Psylla, which proved, however, to be the egg of a common lace wing fly, CHRYSOPA OCULATA say. The mistake was a very natural one, because the egg occurred in such extraordinary numbers throughout the orchard. On some trees nearly every leaf would have one or two eggs of the Chrysopa attached to it. I immediately inferred that the abundance of the Chrysopa was an incident of the extraordinary multiplication of the Psyllas, and recognized that the Psylla had a very important enemy in the larva of the lace-wing fly. At this visit I did not have time to investigate the matter further, but on the second visit nearly full-grown larvae of the Chrysopa were found on the pear trees, attacking and devouring the adult Psyllas in a very vigorous manner. I collected a large quantity of the Chrysopa eggs and bred a number of young larvae, and found that they would feed with great readiness on both the eggs and the young larval Psyllas. On some trees that were infested with a Phytoptus sp., allied to the Pear-leaf Blister-mite but living exposed on the lower surface of the leaves, the Chrysopa larvae were observed also to devour the mites of this species with great avidity. I think it is safe to say that one lace-wing fly will destroy several hundred eggs and larvae of the Psylla, in addition to the adults which it will destroy in its larval growth. From the great numbers of the Chrysopa eggs on the pear trees it is not at all improbable that the lace-winged fly alone will bring the Psylla pretty well into subjection.

Two or three species of ladybirds were also observed running about over the pear trees, the commonest one being ADALIA BIPUNCTATA, a little red species with two black spots on its elytra. One of these latter species was seen in the orchard with an adult Psylla in its mandibles and in my breeding cage at Washington one or two adults cleaned the eggs from the leaves of a young pear tree as fast as upwards of 50 to 75 Psyllas laid them. The larvae of the ladybirds are equally active and beneficial, and I had no difficulty in rearing a brood from the eggs in my breeding cages on the eggs and larvae of the Psylla.

It is possible that the disappearance of the Psylla in the orchard of Mr. Brown may have been in part due to the attacks of these two predaceous enemies, but while the great value of these two insects, particularly of the lacewing fly larvae, in this direction, cannot be questioned, they could hardly have caused complete extermination, which has probably been more correctly accounted for above.

REMEDIES.

Judging from the results obtained by Mr. Slingerland the period of my two examinations of Mr. Emory's orchard was not favorable for the application of remedies, the trees being covered with adults and the leaves being rapidly stocked with eggs. Nevertheless, to satisfy myself as to the effects of various washes on the eggs, a variety of careful tests were made. Young trees were selected, the leaves of which were well covered with eggs, and were very carefully and thoroughly sprayed with the mixtures. The applications were all made on the 31st of July, on a very hot scorching afternoon, and the following days were of a similar character, no rain of any importance falling for nearly a week. The insecticides experimented with were milk and whale-oil soap kerosene emulsions, diluted with 9 and 7 parts of water and the soap emulsions also with 4½ parts of water; the resin wash; and an emulsion made by using the resin wash in lieu of soap, with kerosene, this being also diluted with 9 and 7 parts of water. Notes taken on the day following and two or three subsequent days, indicate that with the stronger mixtures of each of the three emulsions mentioned there was a slight change in the appearance of various percentages of the eggs on the leaves. This change consisted in their assuming a reddish-orange color, quite unlike the normal tint of the newly deposited egg, and also much darker and more uniform than the color assumed by the egg just before hatching. The young larvae disclosed at the time of the application were destroyed in every case. Examination of the leaves 10 days after treatment indicated that this yellowing of the eggs really had resulted from the action of the insecticide, the eggs so colored having failed to hatch, and were for the most part shrivelled and dead. From 75 to 95% of the eggs were killed with the 7-time diluted emulsions and more than half as many with the emulsions 9 times diluted. The results for each mixture may be more accurately summarized as follows:

Milk emulsion diluted nine times. From 3 to 5 per cent. of the eggs, dead, one-half hatched, balance apparently uninjured.

Milk emulsion diluted seven times. 25 per cent. of the eggs hatched, balance shrivelled, showing effect of wash.

Whale-oil soap emulsion diluted nine times. 25 per cent. of the eggs hatched, condition of the remainder doubtful.

Whale-oil soap emulson diluted seven times. 75 per cent. killed, 5 per cent. hatched, condition of the rest doubtful.

Whale-oil soap emulsion diluted 4½ times. 3 to 5 per cent. hatched, balance dead, discolored or affected by the wash.

Resin-wash kerosene emulsion diluted 9 times. 25 per cent. of the eggs hatched, 25 per cent. killed, 50 per cent. not certainly injured.

Resin-wash kerosene emulsion diluted 7 times. About 2 per cent. of the eggs hatched, the others dead or shrivelled and changed in color, and will undoubtedly die.

Resin wash was applied to an old tree blackened with smoky fungus to test whether it would free the tree of this discoloration and at the same time act on the eggs of the Psylla. The effect in the latter direction was unimportant, most of the eggs hatching, and are now developing uninjured. The smoky fungus also does not seem, at this date, to have been materially lessened, although it is showing some little indications of breaking off and peeling where it was most abundant.

The above series of spraying supports, to some extent, the results obtained by Mr. Slingerland, but are more satisfactory. It is possible that Mr. Slingerland's observations were not continued long enough to determine the actual facts as to the effect on the eggs, the results of these experiments only reaching any definiteness after 8 or 10 days. The results obtained with the stronger washes mentioned are the only ones of any value, and as none of the applications harmed the trees in the least, it will be feasible to spray with the emulsions diluted with as little as 7 parts of water. In every case, however, a number of eggs escaped destruction, while even with the weakest washes the larvae were invariably killed. Spraying has of course no value against the adults, during their active summer existence because they are comparatively shy and at the first disturbance fly to other trees.

In view of the experience gained by Mr. Slingerland, and the above series of experiments, it seems to me that the larval periods in the life-cycle of the Psylla are particularly vulnerable, and the first of these especially so, occuring as it does at a time when spraying can be most economically and efficiently practiced.

Spraying to meet the midsummer broods of larvae when the trees are in full fruit is more or less impractical, but may sometimes be advisable, particularly with young orchards. The spring application should be made immediately after the leaves are well unfolded and the eggs deposited by the hibernating individuals are hatched. To spray at this time with kerosene emulsion diluted to the normal strength with nine parts of water, or, if applied earlier, before the eggs are all hatched, with seven parts of water, will, it seems to me, effect the destruction of practically all the eggs and larvae. Treatment at this time is especially recommended on account of the fact that it coincides with the periods for the first or perhaps the second application for the leaf blight of the pear and the kerosene emulsion and bordeaux mixture may be combined in one application with little additional trouble or expense. The experiments already conducted show the complete feasibility of this combination, which, briefly, consists in using Bordeaux mixture in lieu of water as a diluent for the emulsion.

Another treatment which promises well is the winter spraying for the hibernating adults. A thorough wetting of the trunk and limbs at any time during the winter, it is believed, will reach and destroy many of the insects.

Public Notice

—OF—

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

of Kent County.

ALL PERSONS who have trimmed their hedges or mowed down the weeds, etc., along the public roads, are hereby notified to remove the cuttings, etc., at once. Persons disregarding this notice are liable to presentment to the grand jury.

T. J. SHALLCROSS, Pres.;
ROBERT C. MORGAN,
GEO. W. RODENHISER,
JOHN A. GROVES,
HORACE A. WILLSON,
County Commissioners.

Attest—T. WATERS RUSSELL, Clerk. 33-tf.

FIRE. FIRE. FIRE.

LIGHTNING! LIGHTNING!

Those desiring protection from FIRE or LIGHTNING, call on or address

H. L. BOYD,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

—AGENT FOR—

ÆTNA, of Harford, Conn.,

Assets $11,000,000.

PHŒNIX, of Harford, Conn.,

Assets $6,000,000.

Where the lowest rates consistent with honest protection will be given.

☞ Don't wait until you are burned out.

H. L. BOYD,
April 6, 1893. Chestertown, Md.

BALTIMORE

—VIA—

BUCK NECK.

My Hack

will leave Chestertown, boat days, on and after Friday, June 1, 1894, for Buck Neck, at 8 o'cl'k A. M.

Fare, Round Trip, to Buck Neck, 75 cents.
Fare, Round Trip to Baltimore on steamer from Buck Neck, 75 cents.
Fare, Round Trip to Baltimore from Chestertown, including boat and hack, $1.50.

Parties wishing passage in hack must leave orders at my hotel. Passengers called for and delivered to any part of the town.

Boat arrives in Baltimore at 12 o'clock and leaves at 3 P. M., giving 3 hours in the city.

ROBERT H. WRIGHT,
June 7, 1894. Chestertown, Md.

The Bickford & Huffman GRAIN DRILL!

Positive Force Feed for Wheat & Fertilizer.

Double Distributor.

Perfect Feed Device.

"As Ye Sow so Shall Ye Reap."

The most practical and modern Grain Drill in the world. In use everywhere. It talks in the wheat field, while competitors talk on the fence. "The best is cheapest," first, last and always.

REESE'S Complete FERTILIZERS,

High Grade, Full Strength and in Fine Drilling Condition.

Reese's Half Guano and Half Bone Phosphate, Reese's Challenge Crop Grower, Reese's Excellenza Soluble Phosphate, Reese's Crown Bone Phosphate and Potash, Reese's Elm Bone Phosphate.

These Phosphates have been largely used in Kent and Queen Anne's counties for a number of years, and always with the best results. The best results for the past harvest have been from the use of Reese's Phosphates, as we can show testimonials to prove.

Call & See Our Line of Carriages & Road Carts.

OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS,

Best on Earth; in use everywhere. OLIVER PLOW REPAIRS; Also, Repairs for South Bend, Advance, Syracuse & Ohio Plows.

DISC HARROWS,

of most approved kinds, to reduce your soil to a complete seed bed.

BUFFALO PITT'S LAND ROLLERS,

Complete Implements. FALLOW HARROWS. A Complete Line of FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Ready-Made Harness,

and HARNESS MADE TO ORDER by the best workman in this county. All kind of HARNESS REPAIR WORK DONE IN THE NEATEST MANNER.

SPLENDID STOCK OF LAP DUSTERS, FLY NETS, HORSE GOODS.

SMITH & CLEMENTS,

July 5, 1894. CHESTERTOWN MARYLAND.

T. R. HUBBARD & SON'S

TRADE MARK

Bone Super-Phosphates

Have been constantly made and sold since 1875, and their sales have increased each year. Can the sales of an inferior article constantly increase for 20 years? These Fertilizers are not better than all others, but we are willing to have you try

Our A. A. Bone Super-Phosphate,

IMPERIAL COMPOUND and VICTOR FERTILIZERS

in competition with ANY PHOSPHATE for Wheat and Grass. Read what some of our patrons say:

COL. WM. J. VANNORT says that he threshed from A. A. on one of his farms last year 30 bushels per acre, and it was used in competition with a goods that cost more money. This year the prospect of yield is good as any of his neighbors.

MR. LUTHER HANDY says the best wheat he ever grew was with T. R. Hubbard & Son's goods, and on one occasion, from actual experiment, he would have made money to have paid another party for his phosphate and not used it and bought A. A. Expects to use some of our Fertilizer this fall.

THOS. A. JACOBS, of Sassafras, Md., says that T. R. Hubbard & Son's A. A. has paid him better than any other. Has used from 25 to 30 tons per year for 12 years, and sometimes his yield of Wheat on corn ground has been as high as 34 bushels to the acre.

MESSRS. A. & L. B. ROBINSON, near Fallston, Harford county, grew about forty bushels of Wheat per acre with A. A., and says it is as good as any they ever tried.

MR. E. W. KEYSER, of York Co., Pa., writes his yield last year was 29 bushels, and this year it is over 50 from A. A.

MR. JOHN N. WRIGHT, of Oak Grove, Del., writes us July 30th, he has just threshed from the machine 27 bushels per acre where Imperial was used, which is the best turnout for many years, and that he wants it again.

MR. J. HENRY PORTER, of Pomona, Md., when asked how his Wheat was, replied by saying, "Hubbard, my Wheat was so good I think you must have cheated yourself; I got more Wheat than ever I did off the farm; got 25 bushels to the acre. They can all say what they please about Hubbard's Phosphate, but I have used it off and on now for 20 years, and whenever I did use it got a crop of Wheat, and for whatever I want you can count on me this fall.

MR. ARTHUR KENDALL says he had a fine turnout, about 24 bushels per acre from the Imperial.

MESSRS. W. E. SYLVESTER and H. S. FISHER, near Hillsboro', Caroline county, sent us word last week that the carload of 15 tons of Imperial used on their Wheat certainly gave them entire satisfaction, having threshed from the machine 31 bushels of corn-ground, and 33 bushels off of fallow, and expect to use again this fall.

We take pride in saying that it has been our aim all these years to give the farmer a Fertilizer that is worth every dollar he pays for it, and we intend in the future, as in the past, to give one and all value received the money they spend with us.

T. R. HUBBARD & SON,
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