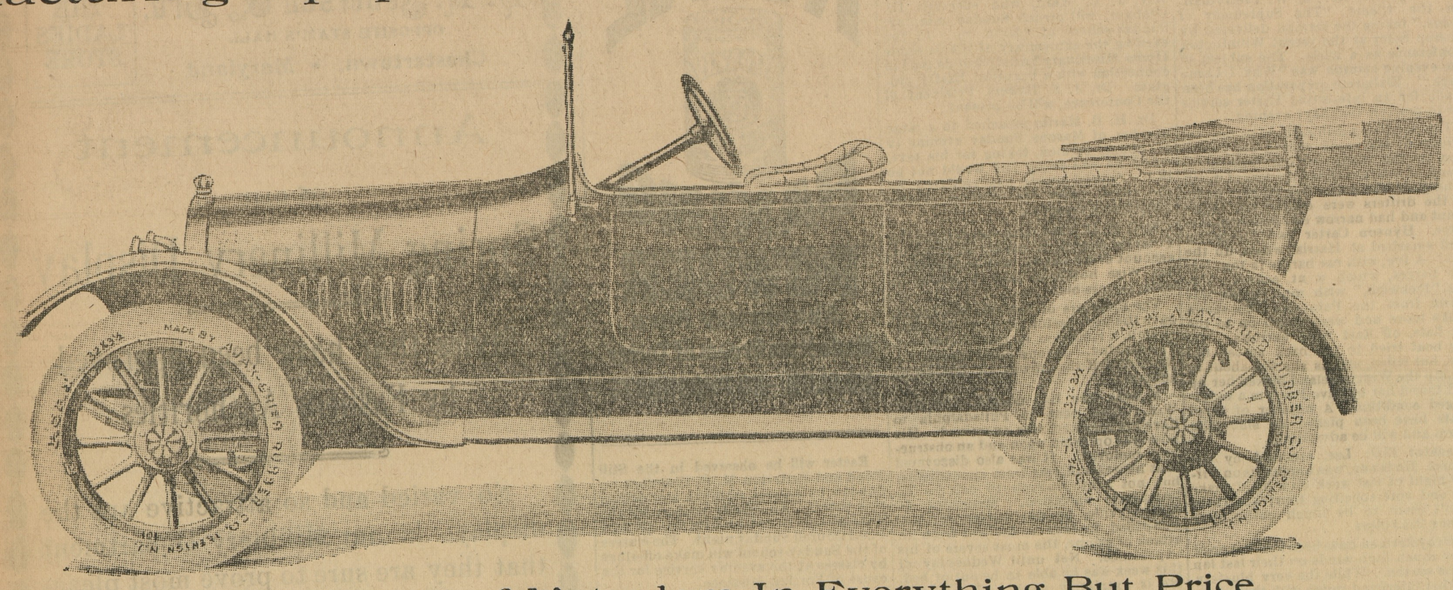
A $6,000,000 Company, With Complete Manufacturing Equipment, Stands Back of Every Briscoe Car



Aristocrats of Motordom In Everything But Price

The automobile industry possesses a number of good engineers, and some good body-designers—though most of our most attractive ideas in body-construction came from abroad. Few men have combined in their own careers engineering experience and at the same time the artistic training necessary to the production of beautiful cars.

Benjamin Briscoe is one of those few. And as a result the Briscoe Motor Company has been able to produce motor cars at once mechanically and artistically perfect—and to produce them at a price far below that which would ordinarily be considered reasonable for such values.

The Briscoe De Luxe Four 38 and Eight 38 stand out among a host of worthy cars. The Briscoe feels the distinctive pride of possession that can come only from the ownership of a flawless car in looks and in performance. And the Briscoe has brought the price of De Luxe cars down to a point that but a short time ago would have been considered impossible—that would be impossible, in fact, except for a wonderful combination of manufacturing efficiency and skill in design.

A ride in the Briscoe is the best Briscoe sales argument. Arrange for yours today.

1916 Briscoe "38"---Four and Eight Cylinder Types

"The car de luxe." Every refinement that good taste and comfort demand. Especially designed and built throughout to satisfy the most exacting—to please the hard to please. Distinctive Briscoe-line body; 38 h. p. motor; full cantilever spring suspension; 114-inch wheelbase; electric starting and lighting; one-man top and full equipment; 32x3½ Ajax tires—with written guarantee for 500 miles. An aristocratic motordom in everything but price.

Five-Passenger Touring Car—4-Cylinder $585 Five-Passenger Touring Car—4-Cylinder $785
Five-Passenger Touring Car—8-Cylinder $985 Three-Passenger Cloverleaf Roadster—4-Cylinder $785
Three-Passenger Cloverleaf Roadster—8-Cylinder $985. F. O. B. Factory.

BRISCOE MOTOR SALES CO., 1011 W. North Ave, Baltimore, Md.

Phone—Madison 1073

Local Agent—EMORY BONDWILL, Still Pond, Md.—Phone 69-F4

Stam Drug Co.

Prescriptionists

PURVEYORS of the BEST that Drug Stores Carry.

Call, Phone or Write

and note the QUALITY OF SERVICE we give in each transaction.

STAM DRUG CO.
Chestertown, - Maryland

Shafer & Redmile

Fire Insurance Agents

Kennedyville, Md.

SUCCESSORS TO T. SHAFER
jan29 3m

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county letters testamentary on the estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

JOHN F. ERNEST.

late of Kent county, Maryland, deceased.

All persons having claims against deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, on or before the 25th day of September, 1916, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. All indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

Given under my hand and seal this 22nd day of March, 1916.

ELMER E. ERNEST, Executrix

mch25 4t

W. W. BECK, ATT'Y.

Ratification Nisi.

William W. Beck, Assignee, versus Herbert B. Stimpson

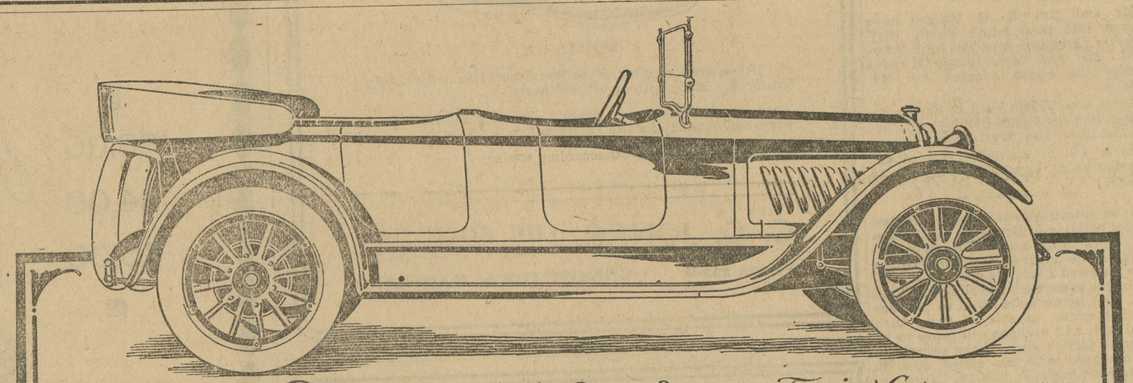
In the Circuit Court for Kent County In Equity. No. 1614.

ORDERED, this 25th day of March 1916, by the Circuit Court for Kent County in Equity, that the Auditors Account and Report, stated and reported by Lewin W. Wickes, Auditor, in the above entitled cause, be Ratified and Confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 24th day of April next; Provided a Copy of this Order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, once in each of two successive weeks before the 17th day of April, next.

A. PARKS RASIN, Clerk.

True Copy—Test:
A. PARKS RASIN, Clerk.

April 1 1916—2t.



The Ross Eight Cylinder Seven Passenger Touring Car
$1350.

The Standard Motor Company of Easton introduces the new Ross eight-cylinder car to the public in this territory. The company is pledged to the most advanced automobile design and construction and therefore handles only eight-cylinder cars.

Years ago the industry abandoned one-cylinder motors and turned to twin and four-cylinder design. In the higher grade cars the four-cylinder engine soon gave way to the six. And as a natural development the six-cylinder engine is fast being replaced by the multiple-cylinder engine.

The six-cylinder car is now obsolete. It is rapidly being superseded by the eight. Two years ago only one eight-cylinder V-type car was being built in America. Today over forty manufacturers are building V-type cars.

This new Ross is the highest development—the pinnacle of perfection in V-type construction at a popular price. Never before has there been offered such a motor car for less than $2,000.

Think of the following specifications for a car a $1350: 80 horse-power motor which is a veritable living storehouse of energy, an engine which in high gear will jump the car from less than three to more than sixty miles per hour with amazing rapidity; a wheel base of 130 inches—think what that means—130 inches, larger than any car now on the market at the price; a seven passenger body with roominess and comfort never before known in any car at a price under $2000; 57 inch rear springs, nearly five feet long, which cradle the car with a feathery lightness truly remarkable; every detail worked out to perfection—and all weighing only 3100 pounds.

It is useless to explain further. Come into our salesrooms and see for yourself. Several of these new cars have already arrived and others are on their way from Detroit.

The complete specifications will be sent to you if you willdrop us a post card.

STANDARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY
EIGHT-CYLINDER CARS EXCLUSIVELY
WEST STREET - - EASTON C. & P. Phone 383

A CARD TO PUBLIC

I wish inform the public thatI am still in the

Plumbing Business

All Sanitary Plumbing, Heating, etc., will receive expert attention if entrusted to us. Estimates given.

Office and Shop in Automobile Garage, Cannon Street, near Princess.

W. C. SUTTON.
CHESTERTOWN, MD

Wm. Pepper Constable

Attorney-At-Law

700-706 Maryland Trust Building
Baltimore, Maryland,
—AND—
Jan10-tf Elkton, Maryland.

Coal, Wood

LIME, CEMENT, BALED HAY

T. D. FRANCE & CO.
CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Forty Horse Power Touring Car

$845

The first four-cylinder, seven Passengs Touring Car of the size, power and quality ever offered at so low a pric

Studebaker

Fifty Horse Power Touring Car

$1050

The first seven-Passenger, six-cylinder Touring Car of this size, power and ever offered at so low a price

Studebaker Auto Announcement

THIS is to notify you that we are distributors for the STUDEBAKER AUTOMOBILE and why we are offering this car is because after a close study of over one year we selected what we believe is today a car without any equal. POWER, FINISH, ROOM and LOW PRICE. The only 40 H. P. 7-Passenger Car for $845.00.

We invite any buyer, dealer or manufacturer of a 4-cylinder car to test his car against the new Studebaker Forty Horse Power FOUR on the hills.

We invite any dealer of a 4-cylinder car to show as much POWER and unbroken PULL on hills with the car loaded to capacity.

OWEN C. SMITH & CO.
CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Summer Spray Important In Securing Clean Fruit.

C. E. TEMPLE,
Maryland Agricultural College.

When there is an over-production of peaches, the men who take good care of their orchards usually make some money in spite of the low prices, for in such seasons only the best peaches can be marketed; on the other hand, when there is less than a normal crop of peaches, the men who care well for their trees reap a rich harvest, for they produce, not only more perfect fruit, but also more of it than those who neglect the care of their trees. In the year 1915, there was an over-production of peaches in almost all peach-growing sections of the country and many peach growers lost money on their crop, but there is sufficient evidence now at hand to show that the present year is going to produce a light crop; at least in some sections of Maryland. This, coupled with the fact that the past season was especially favorable to the development of Brown Rot and Scab, it would seem that the present season will be an opportune time to do effective, profitable spraying.

It is with considerable satisfaction that we find practically all growers giving their peach trees the dormant spraying for scale and leaf curl; however, it is to be regretted that we find so few who realize the value or who have demonstrated the effectiveness of the self-boiled lime sulphur summer spraying for brown rot and scab. It is for those, then, who are not familiar with the summer treatment that this article is prepared.

At least three applications of self-boiled lime sulphur 8-8-50 should be given. One pound of powdered arsenate of lead or two pounds of the paste should be dissolved in water and added to the above for the first spraying when the shucks are splitting off, and for the second spraying which should be three weeks later. When only three spraying are given, the third should be made about a month before the fruit ripens. Wherever brown rot or scab is severe, other sprayings may be necessary to control the disease.

But the chemicals used are not expensive. For the three sprayings as outlined here, the chemicals will cost between $2.00 and $3.00 per hundred trees.

DAMAGE FROM PLANT LICE SHOULD BE PREVENTED.

E. N. CORY,
Maryland Agricultural College.

Plant lice (aphids) attack every growing crop, but the insects are so small and their attacks so insidious that they are usually overlooked until most of the damage is done. Curling of leaves and the wilting of terminal leaves and shoots is generally indicative of plant lice infestations.

Tobacco extracts must be counted upon as the best summer contract sprays for general use on sucking insects, such as orchard and truck crop plant lice, whose control offers one of the greatest problems with which the growers have to contend.

There are three orchard plant lice that are of major importance to Maryland; namely, the green aphis, which usually infest new growth rather late in the season; the rosy apple aphis, so called because of its reddish hue, which infest fruit buds, and the oat aphis, which is usually found around the swelling buds and which appears before either of the others. The rapidity with which these pests multiply necessitates prompt measures for their suppression.

Orchards that are sprayed extremely late in the spring are usually kept practically free of the oat and rosy aphis by this dormant spray, because there are usually sufficient warm days in the spring to hatch aphis eggs before it is too late to spray. Spraying in the spring as late as practical is recommended. If late lime sulphur applications are not practical, the grower should use a separate spray of "Black Leaf 40," at the rate of three-quarters of a pint to 100 gallons of water, to which has been added three-fifths of a pound of soap. This mixture will cost about $1.15 per 100 gallons. This should be applied when the aphids have clustered on the expanded buds. If later applications are necessary, due to the later hatching of eggs of the rosy and green aphids, the "Black Leaf 40" may be combined with the codling moth spray, but soap should be omitted in lime sulphur combinations as it forms an insoluble soap that will clog the nozzles.

IMPROVING MECHANICAL CONDITION OF SOIL.

Green manure crops improve the mechanical condition of soils by increasing the content of organic matter or humus. They give land a good texture and put it in good heart or as farmers often say, make the soil mellow, loose, friable, porous and easy to work, and will prevent its leaching, forming clods and becoming lumpy. The organic matter equalizes the water holding capacity of soils.

The use of deep rooted crops will open up the subsoil to the action of air, water and carbonic acid. Increasing the amount of vegetable matter or humus in soils will prevent the washing or gullying of land.

The use of cover crops will also prevent much loss and injury from washing and from wind.

They are also helpful in smothering out and clearing land of weeds.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

HATS FOR EASTER
AND SUMMER

are on display at EDNA FITZPATRICK'S, Galena Md. 1t

IMPORTANCE OF SEED SELECTION IS URGED

Boys' Corn Club Members Are Advised To Use Great Care In Securing Seed For Their Acres.

In letters recently issued to the several hundred corn club members in the State, the county demonstration agents and club leaders are including some valuable suggestions regarding the selection of seed corn as furnished by Prof. Nickolas Schmitz, of the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station. In regard to securing suitable seed corn, Prof. Schmitz says:

"In growing a profitable corn crop, it is a mistake to go far from home for seed, particularly if a heavy yield the first year is desired. Seed brought in from a long distance and grown under different conditions from those in your neighborhood, will not, as a rule, yield as well the first year as good seed of a good variety grown nearby.

Suitable Varieties.

"Usually, the larger-growing and later-maturing varieties of corn will yield more than the earlier and smaller-growing sorts. Be careful, however, that the variety you select is not too late in maturing and that the cob is not too large and has not too high a percentage of moisture, because a late-maturing, large-cob variety may mean a lot of rotten corn for you, and hence, a much lower yield. In sections where the growing season is long enough, such varieties as Boone County White, Collier's Excelsior, Giant Beauty, Reed's Yellow Dont, Johnson County, if grown near by, the long yellow variety grown in Frederick county and the white cap corn grown in Baltimore, Carroll, Cecil and other nearby counties, are as good as any for large yields. These varieties require from 125 to 135 days to mature.

Grading Important.

"Your seed corn should have a high germination, that is, you want as many kernels as possible to be live kernels. You can only make sure of this by testing your seed corn in the manner which we will describe later on. The best time to grade your seed corn for planting is when you are ready to shell it. Select only heavy, solid ears, with kernels of a uniform length, width and thickness. Ears with many kernels uneven in size should be thrown out. Before shelling the seed ears, remove all small and poorly developed kernels from them, as such kernels may produce only weak or barren stalks and lessen your chances of growing a profitable crop. When a corn planter is used in planting, it is always best to also take out the large and irregular kernels.

"Seed corn is best shelled by hand, letting the kernels drop into a coarsely meshed sieve, where off-sized kernels will be quickly seen. Remember that you expect a strong, and healthy corn plant to grow from every kernel you plant; you cannot afford to be careless in seeing that every poor kernel is thrown out."

WILT RESISTANT CABBAGE IS DEVELOPED.

C. E. TEMPLE,
Maryland Agricultural College.

For ten years, Mr. T. H. White, of the Maryland Experiment Station, has been devoting a part of his time to the production of a variety of cabbage that would be resistant to certain destructive diseases. He has developed a strain of the Flat Dutch type which is resistant to the yellows, this being one of the worst diseases of this cabbage plant.

The Extension Service of the Maryland Agricultural College in co-operation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has arranged to conduct some demonstrations to show the value of this improved seed and to distribute it over the State. In order to secure a demonstration, the grower must agree to set the plants from the resistant seed in the same field with plants from commercial seed, and if possible, a field that had grown cabbage last year should be selected. He must also agree to keep a record of the yield of both the resistant and the commercial seed and to permit the public to visit the plots.

Applications for these demonstrations should be made to the County Agent or to the Director of the Extension Service, College Park, Md.

HOW OFTEN TO APPLY LIME.

The quantity of lime applied varies considerably in the various sections and at various times. This has probably been due in a large measure to the cost of lime and the relative distance it must be hauled. Recent observations seem to indicate that it is better to apply small quantities and make the applications at frequent intervals rather than to apply very large quantities at one time. The old practice of putting 100 bushels or more per acre is seldom practiced now. The kind of soil to which the application is made makes it necessary to vary the quantity. It is now pretty well recognized that on poor soils and on sandy soils, the quantity applied at one time should be small. The results of the test made by the Maryland Experiment Station indicates that from 10 to 20 bushels is ample for one application. The application should be made every four to eight years.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

"KENT NEWS" $1.00 per year in advance.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc6000_16_1-0134.jpg