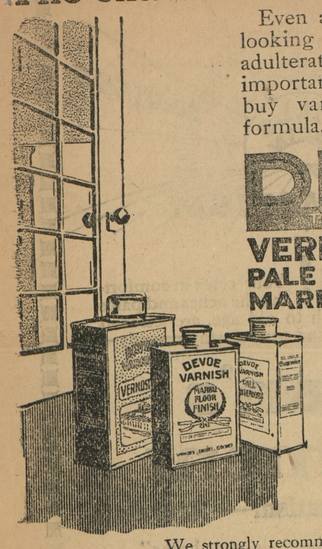
The exact formula on every can



Even an expert cannot tell by looking at varnish whether it is adulterated. That is why it is so important that you should always buy varnish with a guarantee formula.

DEVOE THE GUARANTEED

VERNOSITE THE LONG LIFE SPAR VARNISH
PALE INTERIOR VARNISH
MARBLE FLOOR FINISH

For outside work and all surfaces exposed to water, use Vernosite. It will not turn white from rain or sleet and the sun will not blister it.

For inside woodwork where extremely transparent varnish is required, use Pale Interior. It preserves the natural beauty of the wood, is hard to mar and won't scratch white.

For all floors use Marble Floor Finish. It waterproofs the wood, and enables it to withstand the severest wear and tear without marring.

We strongly recommend these three varnishes, because the guarantee formulas on the cans prove that they have been properly aged and that they are absolutely free from rosin and other adulterants.

Never take chances with varnish. Get Devoe and be *sure*.

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FOREMAN & MASON, Centreville, Md.

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—DENTIST—

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A SPECIAL—Treatment will be given for pyorrhea alveolaris, or Riggs disease either local, subcutaneous or oral.

CONTROL THE CODLING MOTH BY SPRAYING

T. B. SYMONS,
Maryland Agricultural College Extension Service.

Now that the dormant season spraying is over, orchardists must prepare for the control of the Codling Moth, which causes wormy apples, by treating their apple trees just as the blossoms fall.

The Codling Moth passes through the winter as a full grown larva in a small, white cocoon beneath or in crevices of the bark. About the time that apples bloom, the larva transforms to the pupa, from which the moth emerges.

The female lays from 50 to 60 eggs, mostly upon the foliage. The eggs hatch in from five to ten days, depending upon the season and temperature. The young larva usually feeds a little on the tender parts of the leaves before it crawls to the nearest young apple, which it attacks by entering the calyx cup. Some will enter the stem end or on the side. The larva continues to feed into the young fruit, its work being indicated by the well known excreta thrown out from the calyx, showing the worminess of the apple. The larva reaches maturity in from three to four weeks and eats its way out usually through the side of the apple, and seeks a secluded spot, where it spins its cocoon for transforming to the adult. In this region there is a partial second brood occurring about July 1st.

Controlling The Moth.

The Codling Moth is controlled by spraying with an arsenical such as Arsenate of Lead, Paris Green, etc.

Usually a combination spray is applied, using concentrated lime-sulphur solution, diluted at the rate of one and one-half gallons to a barrel of water for diseases, to which is added the arsenical—two pounds. Paste Arsenate of Lead, or about one-third pound Paris Green. Most growers use Arsenate of Lead. If the powdered Arsenate of Lead is used—one pound to the barrel is sufficient.

Many commercial firms are selling Arsenate of Lime in place of Arsenate of Lead. This is a little cheaper and there is no reason why it should not be equally as effective on apple, but should not be used on peach and similar tender foliage plants.

Apply Properly.

It is very important in spraying for the Codling Moth that the work be thorough, and that the spray be applied with good power. Power sprayers are, of course, most desirable for this as well as other spraying. The foliage should be covered with the spray and special effort made to lodge the solution in the calyx cup of the blossoms.

Through extended tests it has been found that the Codling Moth can be usually controlled with one thorough spray applied just before the calyx cup closes, or as the blossoms fall.

With the high cost of arsenicals this season, we would recommend one spraying for this pest this season. Of course, it may be necessary to spray later on for the control of some diseases, such as Bitter Rot.

The above treatment for Codling Moth should also suffice to prevent injury from the Curculio on Apple.

EARLY SPRAYING FOR PEA LICE IS NECESSARY.

E. N. CORY,
Maryland Agricultural College.

The pea and melon lice are the most serious aphids with which the trucker has to deal. Pea lice live for approximately eight months of the year on clover, preferably on crimson clover, hence the first measure against the pea louse should be to remove the pea field as far from clover as practical or if it is necessary that both be close together, the clover should be turned under early in the spring.

Careful watch should be made in April for the first aphids, which are light green and about one-eighth of an inch long, and spraying should take place immediately after they are first observed.

A tractor sprayer with nozzles so arranged as to direct the spray over the top and both sides is the best machine to use. Four rows can be sprayed at once with such a machine. Use "Black Leaf 40," 1 to 640 parts of water or 10 ounces to 50 gallons—plus 4 pounds of fish oil soap. Using 75 gallons per acre, one application will cost approximately $2.80 per acre, including labor of two men, team and materials. The same mixture is effective on the melon aphis, a small black aphis, but the cost will be higher as the vines must be turned over and back again, since the aphis cluster on the under side of the leaves.

Weeds take out of the soil plant food which should be utilized by the desired crop. Everyone knows, also, that a good, clean, well cultivated garden with straight rows has a much better appearance than a garden full of weeds. Sometimes the ground between the rows of certain vegetables is mulched with straw, strawy manure or sawdust to prevent the evaporation of moisture and keep down weeds.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

CHICHESTER S PILLS
THE DIAMOND BRAND.
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter S Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

PROPER PLOWING OF THE GARDEN IMPORTANT

Affects Both The Plant Food Available As Well As The Soil Moisture.

E. F. STODDARD,
Maryland Agricultural College.

Plowing modifies the physical conditions of the land considerably. The degree of benefit from this operation will be determined by the condition of the land when it is plowed, the type of soil, and the kind of plow that is used. Since the land should be thoroughly pulverized, the soil should be somewhat moist but never very wet as is often the case with clay soils. On the other hand, the top 3 to 5 inches of soil should not be dried out completely for the plow would turn this down and make it more difficult for moisture and roots of plants to go deep. Sandy soils are usually so open and porous that they dry out early in the spring and sooner after rains than heavy soils; and for these reasons the gardener encounters less difficulty in plowing the land. Ordinarily heavy soils with stiff clay subsoils should be broken up rather deep; for good drainage is just as important here as in the seed bed. It may be advisable in some cases to lay lines of tile drain in order to carry off excess water, and thus aid in the amelioration of the land. Surface ditches will help to carry off excess water but not so well as will the tile drain. Sandy soils, however, tend to let too much moisture pass on through the subsoil; and for this reason plowing need not be so deep and should be about the same depth every year in an effort to compact the under soil and prevent leaching. The physical condition of clay soils will be improved if they are plowed in the fall and left rough over the winter. They will also absorb more water for the use of the spring crops and can be worked into shape earlier than spring plowed land. Heavy clover sods and manure plowed down in the fall will be better decayed and more valuable to the spring crop. When rotten manures are used, however, they may be plowed down in the spring. In case a cover crop is sown on the land toward the end of the garden season, plowing should be deferred until early spring. When a cover crop is being turned under it is best to have the furrow slice lap and stand somewhat on end (rather than to be turned clear over) in order to maintain a connection with the subsoil and aid in capillary rise of soil moisture.

MAKING THE HEN MOTHER COMFORTABLE.

R. H. WAITE,
Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station.

To hatch well, a hen must have a good nest. If she has to jump down into the nest box she is apt to break some of the eggs. Fix it so she can get on from the side. Use some soft straw, hay or like substance for the nesting material. Be sure it is clean and free from mould. You will not want to give the chicks any of the diseases caused by moulds. If you are not sure it is clean, give it a thorough spraying with some disinfectant and let it dry out before putting it in the nest. The eggs, while in the nest, should form a saucer shape. If the nest is too deep the eggs from the outside will roll on the top of the others in the center and then those underneath cannot get the proper heat. If the nest is too flat the eggs will roll apart and those on the outside will be too cold. Be sure there are no corners left, just outside the nesting material, for the eggs to roll into. It pays to spend plenty of time arranging the nesting material. Too many hens are set on poorly prepared nests.

Use Care In Feeding.

Feeding sitting hens is a rather simple matter. Keep fresh water before them and feed them regularly. It is probably best to keep some feed where they can get it whenever they wish. Corn and wheat or either grain alone is all the sitting hen requires. All she needs is some heat and energy producing food which contains only enough protein to repair her waste tissues. If you give her a stimulating feed (feeds high in protein are usually considered stimulating feeds), she is apt to get into laying condition again and leave off sitting.

Do not put too many eggs under one hen. Too many persons take a chance by putting "just a few" extra eggs under a hen thinking they will get a few more chicks. If the extra eggs alone were affected it would not be quite so bad; but the whole nest full will be treated alike by the hen for she moves the eggs about and is constantly changing their positions. The number it is safe to set varies with the size of the hen, season of the year, size of the eggs, and value of the eggs. Naturally, a small hen cannot cover so many as a large one, a hen cannot keep so many warm during cold weather as during warm weather, she connot cover the same number of large ones as small ones, and naturally one would not care to trust many very valuable eggs with one hen. For some reason an odd number of eggs is usually used in setting hens. This may be due to superstition but it is also partly due to the fact that thirteen or fifteen eggs fit the nest better. About thirteen eggs in winter and from fifteen to eighteen in summer would be about right for a medium sized hen on medium sized eggs.

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Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

"Kent NEWS" $1 Per Year in advance.

1916 —— —— 1916

R. F. Parks & Son
CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND

SPRING TIME IS HERE!

The Season Is Coming

We have prepared in advance for our business wants with new goods at old prices. New Wash Goods with German Dyes, and new goods with fast standard colors, operating on a profit-sharing basis.

Commence with Percales, Ginghams, Kindergarten Cloths and other wash fabrics; Bates and Toil de Noide Ginghams, the cream of patterns from the manufacturers; same old dyes, every yard fast colors, and same old price, 12½c.

Remnants of the above go at 10c per yard.

Muslins at less than market price, too, next week.

We have 4-4 Muslins, good value, 8c.

We have 4-4 Muslin, extra value, 9c.

We have 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4; start 10-4 Sheeting at 23½c.

We have Pillow Cases, Bolster Cases, Sheets; Pillow Cases, 12½c each; Bolster Cases, 25c, 35c, 40c; Sheets, 80x90, at 65c, 75c, 98c, old prices.

We have a nice line Curtain Scrim at old prices, from 10c up to 35c yard.

Lace Curtains, Portieres and Lounge Covers for the summer.

To Arrive

Dress Goods, in Worsteds
Dress Goods, in Silk Taffetas
Dress Goods, Silk Poplins
Dress Goods, Silk Messalines
Dress Goods, Wool Serges
Blacks, Blues, Greens, Browns

We can and will offer at a saving of 25 and 30 per cent. less than market price to-day.

We have a pretty line of Table Linens, ranging in price from 75c to $1.25 per yard.

Also Table Napkins, from 75c to $5.00 dozen.

A pretty line of Towels in Linen, Striped Turkish and Huck, ranging in price from 25c to $1.50 pair.

See our line of Fancy Shirtwaists and Muslin Underskirts, Night Wrappers and Corset Covers, at a very low price.

We have beautiful Waisting Materials in White Voiles, plain and figured; also have Colored Voiles, in Pink, Blue, Green, Lavender and Tan, 40 inch. wide; price 25c per yard.

A new line of SHOES just arrived. Dress and Work Shoes for Men, Women and Children, at a reasonable price.

Trunks, Suit Cases, Hand Satchels and Pocketbooks to suit everyone's purse.

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10,000 Yards Matting at old prices, from 12½c to 40c yard. (Have an offer for every roll we have from an importer at an advance, yet we have saved them for our patrons.

LINOLEUMS, American and English, from 50c to 65c square yard.

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Special Bargain in 100-piece Dinner and Tea Sets. Prices $10.50, $11.00, $12.50, up to $25.00.

Chamber Sets, from $3.00 to $10.00, in pretty new designs, in 9, 10 and 12-piece sets.

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1916 Chandler Roadster	$625
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1916 Dodge Touring	$[illegible]
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1916 Overland Touring	$[illegible]
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Tolchester Company
SPRING SCHEDULE
(Weather Permitting)

Sassafras River Line
In effect 2.45 p. m. March 18, 1916.

Mondays and Wednesdays steamer will leave Fredericktown at 7 a. m., Betterton 8.15 a. m., Buck Neck (Wednesdays only when tides will permit) 9.30 a. m., Worton Manor 9.30 a. m., Tolchester 10.15 a. m.

Tuesdays and Saturdays steamer will leave Baltimore at 2.45 p. m. for all the above landings except Buck Neck. Does not stop at Tolchester on Saturdays.

Freight for Buck Neck landed only on Wednesdays only.

Port Deposit Line
In effect 2.45 p. m. March 15, 1916

Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays steamer leaves Baltimore at 2.45 p. m. for Tolchester, Betterton, Havre de Grace and Port Deposit.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays steamer will leave Port Deposit at 7.00 a. m., Havre de Grace 7.30 a. m., Betterton 8.45 a. m., Worton Manor (Friday) 9.30 a. m., Tolchester (except Saturday) 10.15 a. m.

Tolchester Special

Beginning Saturday, March 11th, steamer leaves Baltimore at 7.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. Leaves Tolchester at 9.00 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.

For further information apply to agents at different wharves or

THE TOLCHESTER COMPANY,
d25-tf Pier 15 Light St., Baltimore, Md

Md., Del. & Va. Railway

CHESTER RIVER LINE.
SCHEDULE
In Effect Monday, April 10th, 1916

Steamer will leave Baltimore, Pier 9, Light St. wharf, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 1.00 p. m., weather and tide permitting for the following points

Rock Hall, Queenstown, Bogles, Spaniard's Point, Cliffs, *Ashland, Quaker Neck, Booker's, *Riverside, Rolph's, *Piney Grove, arrive Chestertown about 7.30 p. m.

*Stops on signal.

Returning, steamer leaves Chestertown for Baltimore Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7.00 a. m. weather and tide permitting, stopping at the above landings, arriving in Baltimore about 1.00 p. m.

Steamer leaves Baltimore, Pier 9, Light St., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.00 p. m., weather and tide permitting, for

ROCK HALL.

Returning, Steamer will leave Rock Hall for Baltimore weather and tide permitting, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 8.00 a. m. arriving in Baltimore 10.00 a. m.

This Time Table Shows the times at which steamers may be expected to arrive at and depart from these several wharves, but their arrival or departure at the times stated is not guaranteed, nor does the Company hold itself responsible for any delay or any consequence arising therefrom.

WILLARD THOMPSON,
General Manager

T. MURDOCH,
General Passenger Agent
W. H. BROWN, Agent Baltimore

REPORT
—OF THE—
Commissioners of Chestertown

For the Bond Sale and Disbursements therof, ending April 20, 1916, for Chestertown Water Works.

Sale of Bonds $20,510 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Express on Bonds ..... $	26
Registering Bonds	56
Stamps	86
E. T. Jones & Co.	2,908 88
W. C. Sutton	37 96
Insurance on Bond	1 00
Expenses on Bond Sale	15 00
C. S. Smith, sundry acc'ts	33 12
Pittsb'g Des Moines Steel Co.	4,325 94
Gould Manf Co	1,610 64
C. N. Satterfield, tress'r, for sundry bills	516 [illegible]
Fairbanks Morse Co	1,416 74
Coupons on Bonds	500 00
Renssalear Valve Co	7 00
B. F. Shaw & Co	6 23
Building Iron Foundry	525 00
G. H. Cannan, contractor	1,021 25
H. T. Downey	2,200 00
G. A. McDaniel & Co	1,427 50
C. S. Smith, sundry acc'ts	43 52
S. L. Wright, for lot	250 00
R. J. McWhorter, for lot	1,500 00
C. C. Magruder, Clerk	5 20
J. T. Dixon, Clerk	5 75
W. S. & A. M. Culp	632 82
Elsie Whiteley	3 00
Walter Copper	20 25
Walter Wright hauling	27 00
R. Hynson Rogers, drawing deed and searching title	10 00
Crane & Co	11 01
J. R. Clements, Agt	33 26
Discount and int. on notes	193 78
S. Scott Beck	5 50
C. S. Smith, sundries	19 17
	$19,308 59
Balance on hand	1,201 44
	$20,510 00

Approved April 20th, 1916.
MERRICK CLEMENTS,
GEORGE R. ROUSE,
ROBERT MOFFETT,
Commissioners

JAMES W. CROUCH, Clerk. apr28

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