# DEMOCRATIC
# Nominations To Office

List of Democratic Candidates as certified to and filed with the Supervisors of Elections for Kent County as they will appear on the Democratic official ballot at the Primary Election to be held on

## MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1930

FOR DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR TREASURER

VOTE FOR ONE

| | |
|---|---|
| WILLIAM H. McKEE | |
| HARVEY B. MOORE | |
| H. STOCKTON STARTT | |

FOR DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF

VOTE FOR ONE

| | |
|---|---|
| CHARLES W. CARTER | |
| GEORGE W. CARTER, JR. | |
| EDGAR M. CLARK | |
| ROBERT E. LEE | |
| GEORGE W. TOWNSHEND | |

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

VOTE FOR THREE

| | |
|---|---|
| J. AUBREY FAUCETT | |
| ROBERT W. JOHNSON | |
| SAMUEL C. LOLLER | |
| HARRY M. STAVELY | |
| LEONARD WILSON | |
| CHARLES D. WOOD | |

Published in compliance with the provisions of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland, Chapter 307, Section 1914.

C. FRANK CROW, President,
J. HYDIE THOMPSON,
THOMAS W. TREW,
Supervisors of Elections for Kent County.

WM. O. KNIGHT, Clerk

# REPUBLICAN
# Nominations To Office

List of Republican Candidates as certified to and filed with the Supervisors of Election for Kent County as they will appear on the Republican official ballot at the Primary Election to be held on

## MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1930

FOR REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS FROM THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF MARYLAND

VOTE FOR ONE

| | |
|---|---|
| JEROME D. JEFFERSON OF CAROLINE COUNTY | |
| A. STENGLE MARINE OF DORCHESTER COUNTY | |

Published in compliance with the provisions of the Acts of General Assembly of Maryland, Chapter 307, Section 1914.

C. FRANK CROW, President,
J. HYDIE THOMPSON,
THOMAS W. TREW,
Supervisors of Elections for Kent County.

WM. O. KNIGHT, Clerk.

# FARM HELP IS GIVEN MUCH THOUGHT BY GOV. RITCHIE

**EMERGENCY MEASURES RECOMMENDED BY THE MARYLAND FARMERS' MARKETING CONFERENCE TO MEET DROUGHT CONDITIONS.**

The Maryland Farmers' Marketing Conference, in session at the University of Maryland last week, after consideration of the emergency conditions throughout the State developed by the prevailing drought, adopted the following recommendations.

In order that these recommendations might have the most direct and practical application they are issued as adopted by the several sections of the Conference.

**Grain, Dairy and Livestock Sections**

1. For emergency pastures this fall and spring and for an early hay crop next spring, wheat should be sown in the stubble fields. A seed bed should be prepared by discing or plowing, followed by a spring-toothed harrow, and the wheat sown at the rate of two bushels per acre. Barley, winter oats or rye could also be used If early sowing is possible, the addition of 20 pounds of winter vetch will add considerable to the value of the pasture or hay.

2. If it is necessary to increase the carrying capacity of the pastures this can be done by applying 100 150 lbs. of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia per acre as corn as the grain is up or in the early spring or at both times. A decided increase of growth may be expected during the month or six weeks following the application.

3. If rains come soon a seed bed can be made for the usual grass seeding. The following mixtures are suggested: Red Clover 8 lbs., Timothy 8 lbs., Alsike Clover 5 lbs. If the soil is sweet enough, alfalfa may be substituted in whole or in part in the above mixture. Sweet clover may also be included for pasture purposes.

4. For lighter soils and other soils where clover does not thrive the following is recommended: Alsike Clover 5 lbs., Orchard Grass 12 to 14 lbs., Red Top 3 to 5 lbs.

5. That unproductive and unprofitable cows be eliminated from the herd.

6. That surveys be made in dairy counties to determine the feed and credit needs of farmers in those counties.

7. That the Federal Farm Board be requested to provided funds for co-operative organizations in order that they may supply feeds in large quantities at cost to their members.

8. That credit be extended to dairymen for a sufficient length of time and at low rates of interest to enable them to meet obligations created by the drought conditions.

9. Make silage. Those farmers who have silos should fill them. It is not too late to construct silos and this should be done where possible.

10. Shelter livestock propertly and adequately. Feed requirements for livestock are higher where they are exposed to the blasts of winter Use plenty of dry bedding to make quarters warmer, dryer and more comfortable.

11. Prepare feeds properly. Cutting, shredding, or grinding or roughages and grains is in order. They will go farther and be more completely consumed when so treated.

12. Sell livestock at younger ages and lighter weights. Cattle, hogs and lambs should be rushed to market weights while feed requirements are low per unit of grain.

13. Sell "boarders." Barren sows cows, and ewes, culls of all kinds and "pensioned" horses should be disposed of.

14. Replace old sows. Young growing gilts will winter with less feed than old sows.

15. Delay breeding. In certain cases later breeding to have lambs and pigs come after grass next spring will reduce winter feed requirements.

16. Apportion feeds to meet individual requirements. Thin and growing animals will need more feed during the winter than fat animals.

17. Desroy animal parasites. Ticks, lice, mange, and worms make livestock uncomfortable and unthrifty and increase feed requirements.

18. Destroy rats and mice. Rats and mice eat and destroy many bushels of grain. Keep weevils and other insects out of feeds in storage. Save grain for livestock by destroying the rodents and insects.

19. Remove chill from drinking water. Many bushels of feed on each farm are required to bring icy water to body temperatures. Take the chill off drinking water.

**Poultry Section.**

1. That a mixture of whole ground wheat, two-thirds by weight be employed as a substitute for an equal amount of wheat bran and flour middlings in mash mixtures.

2. That barley be substituted for as much as one-half the usual amount of corn in the grain mixture. A satisfactory grain mixture is: wheat one-half; corn, one-fourth; barley, one-fourth; parts of weight.

3. That as soon as a seed bed can be prepared quick growing crops such as rape, kale and turnips be sown in the yards to meet the present shortage of green feed as early as possible. Rye, wheat, and oats can also be used in the yards for later crops.

4. Alfalfa, clover and soybean hay, is cut before plants are in bloom and cured so as to retain a rich green color, can be used as a substitute for green feed by being fed separately form mash and grain. Yellowish, woody plants should not be used as trouble may result from use of inferior qualities.

5. Alfalfa leaf meal or high quality alfalfa meal can be used in the mash mixture to comprise 5 to 10 per cent of the total mixture as a green feed substitute, provided only a rich green product relatively low in fiber and high in protein is used.

**Fruit And Vegetable Section**

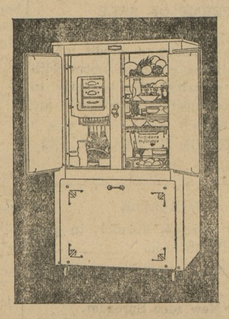
1. Thining of apples and peaches at this time is considered of valu on trees which do not show promise of growing fruits of marketable size, Considerable amounts of sun-scalded fruits, as well as other defective fruits, now on trees, should be removed when the thinning operation is being done.

2. "Spot-picking" is especially desirable pickings on each tree, removing only the largest fruits at each picking.

3. Irrigation, already resorted to by some growers, should be practiced wherever possible on both fruits and vegetables. Application of water in furrows between the rows is the most practicable as an emergency measure, pumping water to the head of the furrows.

4. Green manure crops can be profitably planted in vegetable fields where late summer crops have failed. Organic matter is important in both orchards and gardens in helping crops to withstand drought conditions.

5. As a result of the short corn crop it is suggested that apple pomace be placed in silos and fed during the coming winter as a supplement to corn silage or corn fodder At the outset not more than 10 lbs. per cow daily should be used. This amount may be gradually increased until the animals are getting all they will consume. One ton of apple pomace silage per cow fed will be ample.

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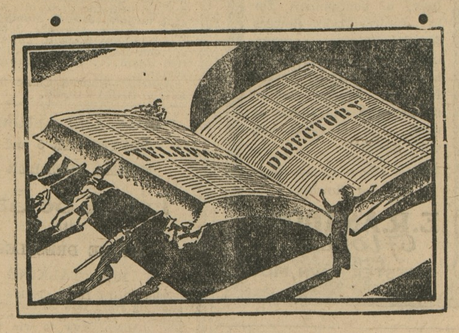


CLOSING!

The new issue of the telephone directory is going to press on MONDAY, SEPT. 8, 1930
Now is the time to get your name in it or change your present listing.

*If you are moving*
*If you wish a new telephone*
*If your listings need changing*
*If you want to advertise in the new directory*
*If you are a seller of Trade-Marked articles*

PLEASE
Get in touch with the nearest Business Office. You will find it listed in the front of your telephone directory.

THE CHESAPEAKE and POTOMAC TELEPHONE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE CITY

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BALTIMORE
Telephone PLaza 2484

J. CARTER RICHARDSON
Eastern Shore Representative
Easton, Md.
Phone 587


# NOT NECESSRRY TO TELL AGE

The registration law says: "A female applicant for registration as a voter shall not be required to state her exact age, but it shall be sufficient for said applicant to state, in answer to any and all questions relating her age, that she will be at least 21 years of age on the regular election day next succeeding the day of registration."

Registration judges should ask women if they will be 21 years of age or older before the regular election.

NOT just "How old are you?"

**The Difference**

"Before marriage a man can get away with anything he does." After marriage he does anything with which he can get away.—Exchange.

**Natural Gasoline**

What was formerly usually called casinghead gasoline is now called natural gasoline and is obtained from natural gas by compression and refrigeration or absorption. This gasoline is more volatile than commercial motor fuels and is used for mixing with straight run or cracked gasoline.


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