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ed a Place at the
HOUSE STABLES
ESTERTOWN

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per, Rags, Newspapers, Maga-
Furs of all kinds.
will pay cash for all we buy.
es will be the best market

ll your old junk and come
us or let us know and we
come get it.

Chestertown Junk Co.

AMATION

N AMENDMENT TO
TUTION OF THE STATE
BY CHAPTER 281,
2.

the January Session of
embly of Maryland, held
1922, an Act was passed
amendment to the Consti-
e State by adding a new
Article 4 thereof, to follow
of said Article 4 and to be
Section 31A, and which said
known as Chapter 221 of the Acts
and is in the words and figures
egal and qualified voters of the

APTER 281

end the Constitution of
adding a new Section to

it enacted by the Gen-
of Maryland, three-fifths
bers of both Houses con-
the following section be
is hereby proposed as an
the Constitution of the
land, and if adopted by the
ualified voters thereof, as
provided, the same shall
n additional section to Article
Constitution, to follow Section
be known as Section 31A.
addition to the authority
the Mayor and City Council
e by the preceding Section to
of the Judges of the Supreme
annual sum of five hundred
rity is hereby given to said
City Council to pay to each
ges such further annual sum
tion to their respective salar-
Mayor and City Council of
shall from time to time deem
proper, provided, that any such
once granted shall not be
during the continuance of
office.

And be it further enacted
rity aforesaid, that the said
ction hereby proposed as an
to the Constitution, shall be
general election for members
eral Assembly to be held in
submited to the legal and
ters thereof for their adop-
ection, in pursuance of the
contained in Article 14 of the
of this State; and at the
al election the vote on said
mendment to the Constitution
ballot, and upon each ballot
shall be written or printed the
"For the Constitutional Amend-
and "Against the Constitutional
ment," so that the voter may
and immediately after said elec-
he return shall be made to the
or of the vote for and against
posed amendment, as directed by
h Article of the Constitution.

ved April 13th, 1923.

Therefore, I, Albert C. Ritchie
or of Maryland, in pursuance a
ction contained in Section 2 o
14 of the Constitution aforesaid
hereby order and direct this
clamation, containing a true
rect copy of the text of said
281 of the Acts of the General
bly of Maryland of 1922, to be
in at least two newspapers in each
the counties of the State where so
y may be published and where not
e than one may be published then in
newspaper, and in three newspapers
lished in the City of Baltimore, one
hich shall be published in the Ger-
language, once a week for at least
months next preceding the election
e held in the State of Maryland on
day, November 6th, 1923, at which
election the said proposed amend-
to the Constitution of the State
be submitted, in the form and man-
prescribed by the General Assembly
he legal and qualified voters of the
for their adoption or rejection.

Given Under My Hand and
the Great Seal of Mary-
land. Done at the City of
Annapolis this 2nd day of
July, in the year one
thousand nine hundred
and twenty-three.

By the Governor:
ALBERT C. RITCHIE.
PHILIP B. PERLMAN,
Secretary of State.

---

ney P. Townshend, Attorney.
ORDER NISI

illiam R. Crow and Walter C. Crow,
inistrators of Annie M. Crow
versus
Frederic W. Bruce

he Circuit Court for Kent County
In Equity. No. 2156.

rdered, this 28th day of Septem-
1923, by the Circuit Court for
t County in Equity, that the sale
he mortgaged real estate men-
in these proceedings made and
d by Sidney P. Townshend,
y for William R. Crow and
R. Crow, Admrs. of Annie M.
nder and by virtue of power
in mortgage from Frederic
ce to Annie M. Crow, dated
nd, 1920, be ratified and con-
unless cause to the contrary
shown on or before the
December next; provided,
order be inserted in
printed and publish-
once in each of
before the 29th

ount of

TO THE

Tax-Payers

OF KENT COUNTY

TREASURER'S OCTOBER SITTINGS

In pursuance of an Act of Assembly passed at the session of 1894, Chapter 292, the undersigned, Treasurer of Kent county, hereby gives notice that for the purpose of receiving the

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES

in said county for the year 1923 he will sit for the October Sittings in the several Election Districts as follows:

October 16—Bolton & Vandyke's store, Galena, 8.30 a. m. to 10 a. m.; Turner's store, Betterton, 11 a. m. to 1.30 p. m.; Medders' store, Still Pond, 2 to 3 p. m.

October 17—Feddeman & Collins', Millington 8 a. m. to 10 a. m.; Robt. Young's store, Kennedyville, 11 a. m. to 1.30 p. m.; C. C. Ivens' store, Worton, 2 to 3 p. m.

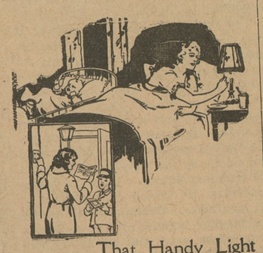
October 18—T. B. Durding's, Rock Hall, 9 to 11 a. m.; John Dickel's store, Piney Neck, 11.30 a. m. to 1.30 p. m.; Bramble's store, Fairlee, 2 to 3 p. m.

October 23—T. R. Starr's store, Pomona, 11 to 12 a. m.

At all other times will be at the Treasurer's Office in Chestertown.

The Treasurer's Office in the Court House will be open every day except on the above dates from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. for the receipt of taxes. Tax payers will please take notice that taxes will be due and payable Sept. 1, and that on all bills unpaid on Jan. 1, interest will be charged and collected from September 1. On the first day of January all taxes unpaid are declared by law to be in arrears, and delinquents are warned that unless settlement in full is made before April 1st, the Treasurer of the county will proceed to seize and sell their property to pay taxes due with charges and all costs of sale. The Treasurer would, therefore, respectfully urge all tax-payers to pay promptly.

LEONARD WILSON,
Treasurer.



That Handy Light
At Your Bedside

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is only one of the many comforts of a completely electrified home. Beautiful lamps, fans and the many helpful appliances such as vacuum cleaners, washing machines, etc. may be used when and where you want them.

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OWEN C. SMITH
Chestertown, Md.

The Noblest Instrumen
—Is An Organ—

and it ought to be in every musical home, but space and cost sometimes prohibit the installation of a pipe organ. However, an

ESTEY

a manual reed organ, built on the exact principles and measurements of a pipe organ—and used in the studios of such organists as Gibson, Dethier and others—such an instrument closely approximates a pipe organ and has everywhere given great atisfaction. It can be built to the special specification of organist and to match the design of any room. Adapted for lodges. Call and hear it.

W. P. NWNAh
CHESTERTOWN, MD.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has obtained from the Orphans' Court for Kent County letters of Administration on the personal estate of

HARRY C. HAMILTON

late of said county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the undersigned on or before the 6th day of April, 1924, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's personal estate.

All persons indebted to this estate must settle at once.

Given under my hand this 2nd day of October, 1923.

WILLIAM G. HAMILTON,
o6-4t Administrator.

JOS. N. WHEATLEY & CO
INSURANCE
MD.

DAIRY

DAIRY COWS NEED MINERALS

Lime and Phosphorus Particularly Required, According to Ohio Station Tests.

That milk cows need more minerals, particularly lime and prosphorus, than is commonly found in their feed, is the finding of recent feeding tests at the Ohio experiment station.

The best feeds to supply these elements are clover hay, alfalfa hay, soy bean hay and wheat bran. If plenty of one or more of these is not given in the daily feed, it will be wise to add about one pound of fine ground limestone and two pounds of specially prepared bone meal to each 100 pounds of grain mixture.

An increased flow of milk may not be noted at once, but the good effects are in the prevention of future decrease in milk production. The minerals may make their best showing in the following year.

The two elements most likely to be lacking are calcium and phosphorus. Limestone carries calcium, and bone meal carries both calcium and phosphorus. When these are combined in the feed while the cow is dry, it is found that she will store enough to increase production still further during her next milking season.

SUPPLY COWS MORE PROTEIN

Bran, Linseed Oilmeal and Cottonseed Meal Will Furnish Necessary Ingredients.

Home-grown feeds for dairy cows, unless there is an abundance of clover, alfalfa or soy-bean hay, do not carry enough protein to produce milk most economically, according to dairy authorities at Ohio experiment station.

The addition of such feeds as bran, linseed oilmeal and cottonseed meal to the ration will supply the necessary protein and assist in the digestion of the home-grown feeds.

When no legume hay is available and such feeds as silage, mixed hay, clover, ground corn and ground oats are fed, no cow should have less, and heavy-producing cows should have more, than 3½ pounds of linseed oilmeal daily.

Instead of linseed meal one of the following equivalents may be fed: Cottonseed meal 2 pounds and bran 2 pounds, wheat bran 4 pounds and gluten feed 2 pounds, wheat bran 3 pounds and oilmeal 2 pounds, oilmeal 1 pound, cottonseed meal 1 pound and bran 3 pounds, or distillers' grain 3 pounds and oilmeal 1 pound. Where a good legume hay is fed at least half the above amount of protein concentrate should be fed.

NO INDEMNITY PAID SCRUBS

Revised Regulations Disallow Compensation for Tuberculous Steers and Grade Bulls.

Under revised regulations, effective March 1, governing the appraisement of tuberculous animals and federal expenditures by the United States Department of Agriculture in the eradication of tuberculosis, no federal indemnity will be paid for scrub bulls. Section 9, which provides that "no compensation will be paid for tuberculous steers or unregistered bulls," places scrub and grade bulls in the same class with meat animals for which the salvage obtainable by the owner depends largely on their condition and market value.

This new provision reflects the attitude of the United States Department of Agriculture that scrub and grade bulls are undesirable for breeding purposes, and that they are not entitled to be classed as breeding stock. In the case of purebred bulls, for which federal indemnity is paid under the provisions of the regulations, description of animal together with registry number must be supplied to the appraising officer.

SATISFACTORY HAY FOR CALF

Montana Station Finds Mixture of Grasses and Legumes Best for Young Animal.

The most satisfactory hay for young calves is a mixture of grasses and legumes, the Montana experiment station finds. Alfalfa hay is too laxative for calves under three months old that are fed skim milk or whey. Cereal and millet hays are not satisfactory. Feed more hay at all times than the calves will consume so they can pick out the leaves and finer portions. Dry stock and bulls can clean up the coarse hay which is left. After three months, silage may be used in small amounts.

Roughage for Cow.

A cow may be fed enough nutrients in the form of grain to perform her work, but in that case the bulk of her feed would be too small to satisfy her. The better way is to allow the cow all the roughage she will clean up.

Sign of Milk Production.

Milk veins, size and condition of udder, shape and size of barrel, and the general appearance of a cow are points of confirmation having a distinctly significant relation to milk production.

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Special representatives in all principal cities of the United States, Canada and Mexico.

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3E. Park Aven

TALKS to MOTHERS about THEIR BABIES



By DR. J. H. MASON KNOX, JR.,
Chief, Bureau of Child Hygiene, Maryland State Department of Health.

PLACE OF CONFINEMENT.

Reprinted by permission of the Baltimore Sun.

ONE of the reasons for engaging a doctor early is that he may advise with the mother in determining where the baby shall be born. He will be influenced particularly by the result of his examination. If there is indication of any unusual condition, he will probably advise the mother to go to a hospital, if there is a good one available.

There is an increasing tendency for women to have their confinement take place in hospitals, and such a method has many advantages. If the doctor's examination shows a pelvic deformity that would probably require an operative procedure at child birth, he would almost certainly desire the mother to be in the hospital. Many physicians prefer that the woman having her first baby should be in the hospital, and, again, if in the course of the waiting period some unforeseen complication develops it is often advisable to have treatment continued in a hospital.

THE distance of the patient's home from the doctor making it impossible for him to come promptly or to carry out satisfactory prenatal or postnatal care is another reason for suggesting a hospital for the confinement.

The advantages of a hospital are self-evident. There is at hand everything needed in the way of equipment, and such an institution is ready to meet any emergency that may arise. Too, it assures the mother of a good after-care and saves the physician's time, as, of course, in a hospital he can see several patients in less time than is possible if they are living in distant homes.

The expense of a hospital, unless special nursing is required, is perhaps less than that at home if one deducts the salary and maintenance of a nurse and the cost of the supplies which must be procured for a confinement in the home.

THE disadvantages in hospital care are that it removes the patient from her own home and the oversight of her household for a considerable period. It is possible, too, that there may be some risk in taking the patient to a hospital if this is delayed too long.

Unquestionably, there should be in every county of the State one or more hospitals available for confinement cases, as there is undoubtedly an added unnecessary risk when obstetrical procedures are undertaken in the home. The services of a hospital tend to raise the standard of medical practice in the rural districts. With good nursing, complete case records, laboratory and X-ray facilities furnished by the hospital, the busy practitioner is able to study his cases more thoroughly, often make a more accurate diagnosis, and carry on more satisfactory treatment in the hospital than in the home.

SUCH a county hospital can become a center for the physicians of the community, to meet to exchange views, and so more easily keep up with the progress of their profession. However, for a long time, even in the rural districts, the average normal obstetrical case will usually be cared for in the home.

A public health nurse, if there is one available, can prove herself invaluable at this time, not only in procuring the best available obstetrical nurse but also in assisting and preparing the home for the confinement. For example, if there is a choice, a bright, sunny room should be selected. Heavy draperies should be removed, and if possible a single bedstead procured, about thirty inches high, with a firm mattress and so situated as to have the foot in good light by day and night. The room should be given a housecleaning at least two weeks before the baby is expected.

The making or buying of necessary supplies both for the mother and the baby should not be delayed until the later months of the waiting period. These needed articles can be gradually procured at the mother's convenience, and if any of them are to be handmade this furnishes the most interesting occupation that the prospective mother can have. There should be no running to the drug store or hasty assembling of supplies after labor has commenced. Many doctors have their own lists of these supplies which they furnish the mother.

THE following articles are likely to be needed:

Two to four pounds of absorbent cotton.
One large package of sterile gauze (25 yards).
Four rolls of cotton batting.
Two yards of stout muslin for abdominal binders.
Twelve old towels.
Two old sheets.
Two yards of bobbin or very narrow tape.

THE nurse will instruct the mother how to make the various dressings needed from these materials. Other things that may be needed are:

Four ounces of boric acid.
One bottle of white vaseline.
One pound of castile soap.
One quart of grain alcohol.
One douche pan.
One stiff handbrush.
One enamel bucket with cover.
Three agateware basins.
Three pitchers, holding at least a quart.
Rubber sheeting.
Fountain syringe.
Medicine glass.
Medicine dropper.
Drinking tube.

THE outfit for the baby, which may be properly considered at this time, must be prepared in advance. It is a great mistake to waste the mother's energy in the preparation of an elaborate layette—so many of the first garments are outgrown before they are worn. For a new baby plain clothes of the softest material are most suitable. If desirable, a complete layette can be purchased. It is essential that the baby's garments must be warm without being unduly heavy and that they be loose enough to provide for freedom of the muscles. It is desirable that they should be simply planned so they can be easily removed.

THE following list is generally agreed to contain all that is necessary for the young infant to wear during the first weeks of life:

Three abdominal bands, 6 to 8 inches wide and 20 inches long, made of soft flannel.
Three shirts, size 2, wool and cotton.
Four flannel skirts, "Gertrude" style.
Three nightgowns or wrappers of outing flannel.
Eight white slips.
Three knit bands with shoulder straps, part wool.
At least four dozen napkins.
Cloak.
Cap.
Carriage blanket of crocheted or knitted wool.
Three pairs of socks.

The following additional articles are useful in the care of the baby:

Bathtub.
Drying forms for skirts and stockings.
Crib, basket or box to be used as a bed.
Bath thermometer.
Crib sheets and blankets.
Soft towels and wash cloths.
Old blanket to be used for a bath blanket.
Baby scales.
A low table on which to bathe and dress the baby.

With these supplies on hand, a good doctor and an experienced nurse engaged, the expectant mother can be confident that she has done everything that she can do to usher in the stranger and can look forward without fear to her confinement.

Bargains For Quick Buyers

$25 3-Burner Quick Meal Oil Stoves, now $16.75
$30 4-Burner Quick Meal Oil Stoves, now $22.00
$21 Refrigerators, now - - - - $16.50
$18 9x12 Congoleum T. S. Rugs, now - $13.75

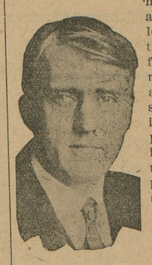
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"Th Furniture Dealer"

PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURE

By J. R. HOWARD
Former President American Farm Bureau Federation



Recently I was asked by a leading banker of New York city to name for him the greatest agricultural problems confronting the American farmer today. My reply was that among the outstanding farmer issues were transportation, including merchant marine, industrial promotion, international exchange, the balancing of European budgets, German reparations and the solution of the Russian problem.

The farmer has a greater direct interest in European conditions at this time than has the merchant or the manufacturer or the banker. They all have other trade fields to which they can turn. The farmer has none other. Europe is the sole customer for our agricultural surpluses, the disposition of which is vital to every American industry.

Open European Markets.

A shrewd business firm is always interested in the welfare of its customers. The fewer the customers the more solicitous the management. Since the farmer has but the one customer it becomes exceedingly important that our trade relationships with Europe be maintained upon such a reciprocal basis as will enable us to keep open our European markets. So keenly do the farmers of the country realize not only our moral obligations to Europe in time of their distress but our own economic dependence upon their welfare that we insist upon such liberal grant of credit as can be safely accorded them and object to any tariff barriers which would prevent an easy flow of world commodities.

There is no limit to the agricultural possibilities of America and we ought always to produce a food surplus. Our national safety, in fact, depends upon it. But if we produce a surplus, we must have for that surplus not only a market but a profitable market. It is because that market lies almost exclusively in Europe that the American farmer has so vital an interest in the reconstruction of Europe.

Farmers' Foreign Commerce.

Let us see how large the farmer's stake is in foreign commerce. In 1920 the whole value of all domestic exports for the year was $8,080,000,000. Of this total amount $4,122,000,000 were agricultural commodities either in raw state or semi-finished form. This was $82,000,000, more than one-half the entire amount of exported products.

It is interesting to know that for that year there was exported $1,538,000,000 of cotton, $1,780,000,000 breadstuffs, $481,000,000 of animals and animal products, $250,000,000 tobacco, the four commodities constituting more than 82 per cent of the total.

There are three things which if accomplished in Europe would assist greatly American agriculture, viz., the balancing of European budgets, the final settling of German reparations and the stabilization of exchange. The three are somewhat inter-related. A nation is like an individual, it cannot continue to spend more than it collects indefinitely. Bankruptcy would inevitably come. This Europe has done and has kept out of bankruptcy as yet through the issuance of currency not based on stable values. This has been largely responsible for the drop in the price of foreign exchange. It is clear that American agriculture, which disposes of so many surpluses abroad, is able to sell its products for a higher price as the price of exchange goes higher and becomes more certain. Our interest lies in having exchange go back to par and stay there.

Gold Basis Necessary.

I have indicated that the interest of the United States and of American agriculture lies in the re-establishment of the gold basis by foreign countries. This cannot be accomplished by draining those countries of their gold as had been done in 1921, during which period net gold imports into the United States exceeded three-fourths of a billion dollars.

Production is not only the antithesis of bankruptcy—it is the cure for it. It is the only means by which we progress in material affairs or advance in our standards of living. Half our own domestic trouble lies in lack of production. As a nation we need to learn that idleness is more highly fatal physically, socially and morally than is overwork. I can conceive of no better solvent for the present world distress than work—and Europe can only be rehabilitated through the medium of well-directed productive energy. The American Farm Bureau gladly joins its efforts in every good effort to bring order out of a world chaos. Our cause and interest are one. We must be patient for the whole civilized world is yet war torn and shell shocked. The ends we must seek are not nostrums or expedients or stimulants, but permanent welfare of the people and the continuing peace and good will of the nations.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have obtained from the Orphans' Court for Kent County letters of Administration on the personal estate of

FRANK A. COLEMAN,

late of said county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers, thereof, to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of March, 1924, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said deceased's personal estate.

All persons indebted to this estate must settle at once.

Given under my hand and seal this 11th day of September, 1923.

Wm. M. CULP
(Successor to Lehman Culp)
CHESTERTOWN, MD

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