CORN-HOG ASSOCIATION REORGANIZED

APPLICATION PERIOD ENDS MARCH 30TH

PLAN ATTRACTIVE DUE TO DOUBLE INCOME ON LAND LEFT OUT OF CORN

The Kent County Corn-Hog Association has re-organized with the following officers: Pres. Elwood R. Morris; Vice-Pres. O. E. Yerkey; Sec'y. J. D. McVean; Treas. J. Weldon Walbert. Allotment Committee: Elwood R. Morris, O. E. Yerkey, John W. Naylor; Alternate—L. A. Sutton. Fiscal Committee, same as Allotment Committee.

The Board of Directors is made up of the Chairman of the seven election district committees as follows: 1s Dist. John W. Naylor, Galena; 2nd Dist. Edgar D. Lusby, Kennedyville; 3rd Dist. Elwood R. Morris, Chestertown; 4th Dist. L. A. Sutton, Chestertown; 5th Dist. Howard S. Leaverton, Rock Hall; 6th Dist. . Weldon Walbert; 7th Dist. O. E. Yerkey.

The Committeemen in addition to the seven Chairmen are: 1st Dist. W. R. Newnam, Massey; Norman E. Ford, Millington; 2nd Dist. Herbert S. Ford, Millington; 3rd Dist. Herman M. Crew, Worton; J. Albert Sutton, Chestertown. 3th Dist. M. P. Edwards, Rock Hall; Franklin Wood, Rock Hall. 6th Dist. H. Finley Sparks. 7th Dist. Wm. J. Maslin; Elwood P. VanSant.

The function of the Community Committees is to help administer the plan in their respectve districts. The members help make out application papers and serve as appraisers to determine the yield of corn that should be made on the various farms, which yield determines the amount of payment the farmer will receive for reducing corn acreage.

The period for applications to be filed ends March 30th by Federal ruling. This means that anybody considering the plan must get in touch with Committeemen immediately. Fifteen new applications have already been received. The control plan appeals more strongly this year than it did last in that i tis more liberal. There are no contract acres to be left idle. The land left out of corn can be used for any crop other than field corn. The reductions required are less than i n'34, enabling farmers to produce one-fifth more hogs than was possible under last years contract and one-eighth more acres of corn. Only 10 per cent reductions in corn and hogs are required, while any reduction in corn acreage up to 30 per cent, may be made. Many farmers consider the land left out of corn as yielding a double income since they receive pay for leaving it out of corn and at the same time areallowed to produce a cash or feed crop on the land.

Another factor which increases interest in the plan is the fact that the main restrictions regarding the use of the land left out of wheat have been removed so that those acres may be used for feed and forage crops or cash crops.

The recent announcement regarding the removal of restrictions on the wheat reduction plan, does not apply to Kent County, since we grow no spring wheat in this section. 'The official announcement deals with the modification of restrictons on planting of wheat for harvest in 1935 on farms under wheat contract.'

LESPEDEZA WARNING

County Agent, J. D. McVean, announces that interest in the use of the various lespedezas is unusually keen this spring due to the scarcity and high prices on the more common grass seeds. The use of Korean Lespedeza is encouraged in connection with other seeds, as a means of maintaining the costs. He gives warming, however, that lespedezas are not suitable or dependable for early pasture, since they ar hot weather plants and furnish grazing during the hot summer and early fall months when most grasses are at a stand still.

Other seed such as timothy, red top, orchard grass, etc., should be seeded with the lespedeza to furnish the early spring growth to insure early spring pasture. The Korean lespedeza may give a fair hay crop and will do well on land where other clovers fail. On permanent pasture land the Common Lespedeza or Japan Clover is recommended, although the Korean variety will do well unless over grazed.

Sweet clover, if the land is suitable, will furnish early spring grazing and grazing all season through if not over grazed. Sweet clover however requires a sweet soil and many farmers do not succeed wit hsweet clover due to the lime need of their soils.

The lespedezas, both Common and Korean, grow each year from seed, not from the roots. Only one perennial of lespedeza has bee ndeveloped thus far, known as the Serecia, which comes from the roots but still being a hot weather plant will not furnish early grazing as comparedwith sweet clover or grasses. Several cases of sweet clover being mistaken for Korean Lespedeza and Serecia have been noted. The error as between sweet clover and Serecia is easily made by two tests distinctioning the one from the other; first, the sweet clover has a distinctive taste and odor; 2nd the sweet clover grows earlier than will the Serecia. The Gorean as well as the Common Lespedeza will die with the first killing frost in the fall and will appear the next summer only when the seeds of the previous year germinate and grow.

SWEET CLOVER FOR PASTURE

Farmers who are thinking of sweet clover as a pasture crop will find the seed considerably higher than a year ago. Sweet clover is an outstanding pasture crop where it does well.

Several things tending to insure success are inoculation of the seed, seeding on a firm compact seed bed, and th presence of lime while the young sweet clover plants are becoming established.

In some sections of the country, success with sweet clover follows the practice of drilling from 300 to 600 pounds of lime stone or ground oyster shell with the seed. Some use a combined grain and fertilizer drill with a grass seeding equipment, while others lacking such equipment, mix the lime and the seed together and put it into the ground with an ordinary grain drill. This short cut method of meeting the lime requirement can not be guaranteed but it is doubtless worth trying in an experimental way for those who want sweet clover pasture but whose soil is not sweet enough to meet the requirements of the plan.

The theory back of this short cut liming method is that the lime is most essential at the time the seed is germinating and the young plants becoming established. The plan of drilling the seed and the lime together insures the presence of the lime at the time and the place it is needed, and if the plan succeeds in Maryland, as further west, it would be a much cheaper method of securing sweet clover than meeting the full lime requirement to neutralize the soil.

HOW JERSEY TOMATO GROWERS DO IT

This is the second of a series of articles in which winners in the ten ton tomato growers contest in New Jersey tell how they handled their crop.

The following article is written by Mr. Charles Coate, of Milford, N. J., winner of second pribe in the contest.

During the season of 1934 I grew 15.6 acres of tomatoes under contract with a canner. The land selected for this crop was of a medium loam with clay subsoil, such as we consider good potato ground. Two acres had been in alfalfa for four years, the balance, or 13.6 acres, were planted to potatoes in 1933, after which a rye cover crop was grown.

Beginning April 12, the land was plowed to a depth of about nine inches. No manure has been used in this land for at least five years. The land was disked and harrowed in the usual way. The rows were made up four feet apart and fertilizer was distributed by a potato planter, which mixed the fertilizer with the soil as the ridge was made up.

1150 pounds of 5-8-7 fertilizer per acre was used in the drill and 350 pounds of the same fertilizer per acre was used as a side dressing on June 1.

The ridges were crossmarked at a distance of four feet.

Southern-grown plants were used exclusively and planting done from May 4th to May 7th, inclusive. The varieties used were Pritchard on the two acres and Marglobe on the balance, or 13.6 acres. The planting was done by planter and by hand. Care was taken to see that plants were set deep in the ridge at planting time. I had a very good stand after the first planting and, therefore, the work of replanting was light.

About May 12th I dusted with lime to protect from flea beetles. Applications of bordeaux and calcium arsenate were applied in the form of spray on three different occasions—May 29th, June 16th and July 3rd. The applications of these sprays were for the purpose of preventing disease and also controlling the tomato worm. One spray of calcium arsenate alone for the control of worms was made about July 15th to 20th.

Thorough cultivations were given by riding cultivator three times and one, the last cultvation, was by walking cultivator. No hand hoeing or weeding was done.

Picking began July 7th in the case of Pritchards. The first pickings were light, but by the 20th of July the amounts picked had increased to a considerable extent in the case of Pritchards and many of the Marglobes were also ripe enough for domestic market sales. By the time my contract became operative, which was August 2nd, I had picked and sold in the market for domestic use, forty-five tons—or nearly three tons per acre.

My gross returns from the crop was $152.88 per acre received from the canner and $90.51 received for those sold in the market—thus making a total of sales, net of commissions, $233.96 per acre.

I find that my average yield of tomatoes during the past five years has been 11.02 tons per acre. I realize that this is above the grand average of the State and I attribute it to liberal use of high-grade fertilizer, early planting of good stocky plants, deep plowing, deep setting and protection against insects and diseases.

Another winner's experience will be published next week.

A certan inspector, noted for his faultfinding propensities, was inspecting a newly completed portion of the Trans-Canada Highway. He grumbled at everything—the crown was not high enough, the shoulder too steep, the ditches not deep enough, and so on. The foreman bore it all patiently; then he straightened up to his full height and looked full at the inspector. 'How is she for length?' he asked.

WATCH YOUR KIDNEYS!

Be Sure They Properly Cleanse the Blood

YOUR kidneys are constantly filtering impurities from the blood stream. But kidneys get functionally disturbed—lag in their work—fail to remove the poisonous body wastes.

Then you may suffer nagging backache, attacks of dizziness, burning, scanty or too frequent urination, getting up at night, swollen feet and ankles, rheumatic pains; feel "all worn out."

Don't delay! For the quicker you get rid of these poisons, the better your chances of good health.

Use *Doan's Pills*. *Doan's* are for the kidneys only. They tend to promote normal functioning of the kidneys; should help them pass off the irritating poisons. *Doan's* are recommended by users the country over. Get them from any druggist.

DOAN'S PILLS

Special Sale PONDS

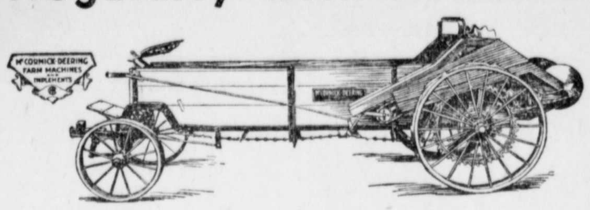
CREAMS—POWDERS—TISSUES

55c Face Powder 39c
55c Jar of Cold, Vanishing or Liquifying Cream 39c
35c Jar of Cold, Vanish or Liquifying Cream 25c
Ponds Tissues—200 sheet boxes— 2 for 25c

STAM'S

Chestertown, Maryland

Treat Your Land Regularly with Manure



Do It Efficiently with a McCormick-Deering Manure Spreader

DON'T let good barnyard manure waste away on your farm. Give it back to the land the most efficient way—with a mechanical spreader like the McCormick-Deering. Your land will repay you well in increased crop yields for the consistent manure treatments you give it.

Buy a McCormick-Deering Manure Spreader now. It will prove to be one of the most valuable pieces of equipment on your farm. We can provide you with this sturdy spreader, built to give years of good service.

LIME SPREADING ATTACHMENT



The McCormick-Deering Spreader can be equipped quickly with this unit. It has an easily controlled spread, and a capacity of 35 to 40 acres a day.

Jones & Satterfield

Chestertown, Maryland

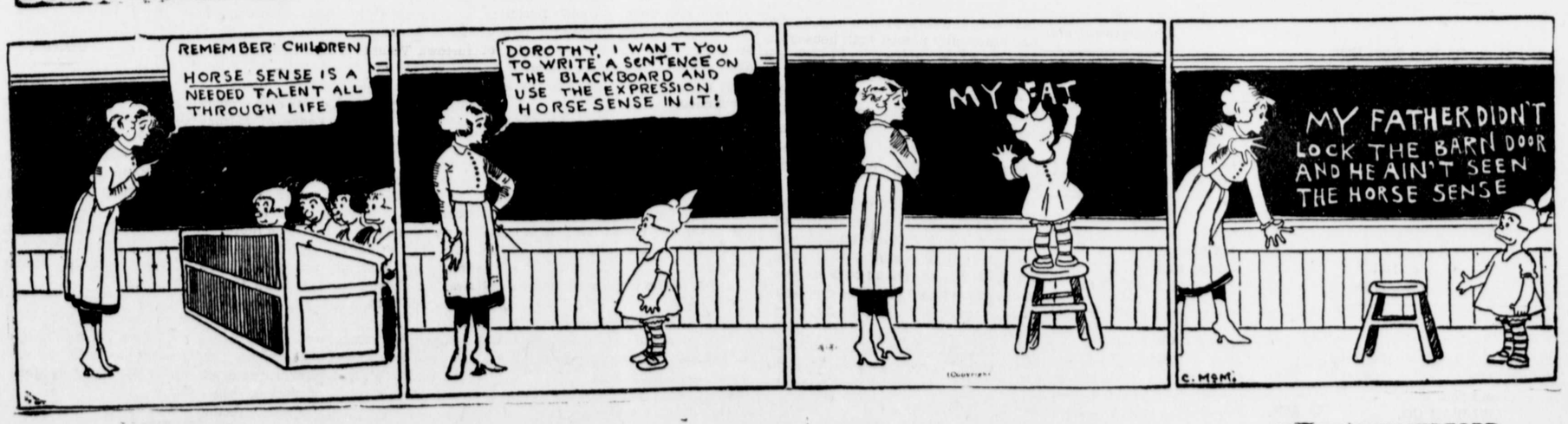
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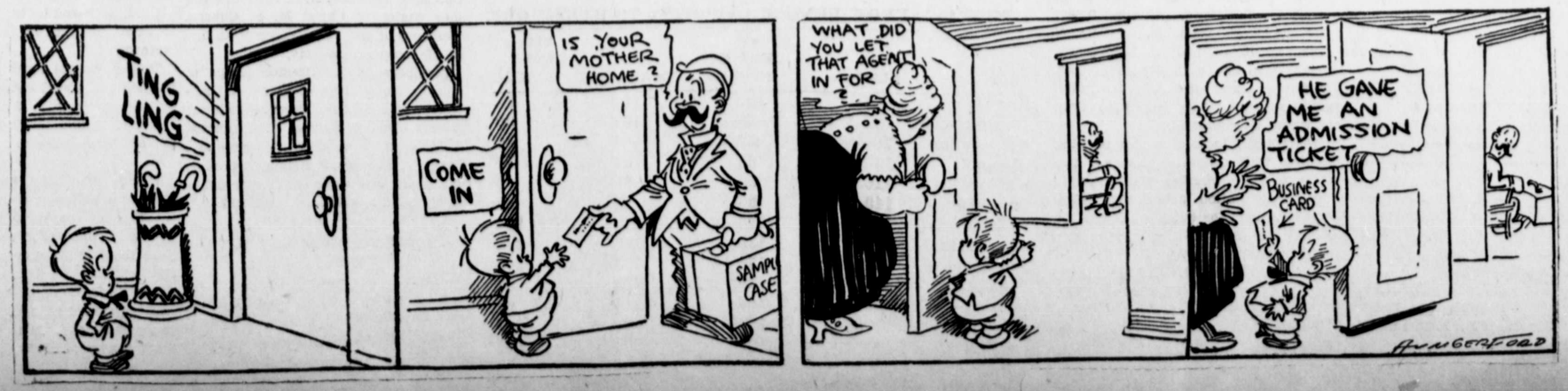
DRUGSTORE COWBOYS — By Gus Standard



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