THE CHESTERTOWN TRANSCRIPT

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WHY WE MUST CONSERVE VITAL PROTEIN FEEDS

For a long time, this nation has taken its feed supply for granted. Then, a few months ago shortages began to appear. Farmers, feed dealers and manufacturers were unable to buy adequate supplies of high protein feeds or feeding ingredients.

20% Shortage in Protein Feeds

Faced with these shortages, the feed industry, along with nutritionists from various experiment stations and state colleges set out to find the answer. They found we were about 20% short of the amount of high protein feed ingredients needed in 1943, to meet our wartime food production goals. Several things are responsible for this shortage. Among them:

1. Greatly increased numbers of livestock and poultry, because farmers were anxious to meet the wartime goals, and favorable feed prices made livestock and poultry production very profitable.

2. Better feeding throughout the nation—farmers everywhere are feeding more high protein ingredients than ever before.

3. The submarine menace and lack of shipping space have cut meat scrap imports from South America. Lack of boats and sailors has reduced the production of fish meal. Most of our milk by-products are now being used for human foods.

4. On the vegetable protein side, even though abundant supplies of cotton-seed and soybeans were produced last year, there is a shortage of processing equipment at proper points to convert these into high protein meals for animal feeding. Bad harvesting conditions and lack of farm labor and equipment in the fall of '42 also curtailed America's record soybean crop.

Voluntary Protein Sharing Plan Adopted

As a result of this study, steps were taken immediately to avert a crisis in the food production program. A voluntary protein conservation program was worked out and adopted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Feed Industry Counci.

This program is nation-wilde in scope. It is based on vountary action on the part of farmers, feed dealers, and feed manufacturers. Its aim is to share protein ingredients among poultry anld ivestock producers to help them produce the greatest amount of meat, milk and eggs with the supply of protein feeds available.

The suggestions outlined are the result of careful study on the part of men who have devoted their lives to poultry and livestock production. Our government is asking you, as a producer of poultry and livestock products, to follow these suggestions to help conserve feed, to produce food for freedom.

Save Protein In Feeding Poultry

All types of poultry need some animal protein, but breeding hens and young birds need the most. The Protein Conservation Program allows for enough animal proteins for breeding and starting feeds to supply the needs, providing careful management is followed. Good poultry pastures, close culling, clean quarters and careful feeding all help make better use of available feeds.

1. Provide Grass Range—Young green grass is rich in vitamins and proteins that young growing birds need. Get birds on green, succulent, pasture as eary as possible, at least by the time they are 10 days to 2 weeks old. The best pastures are blue grass, alfalfa or clover, but if these aren't availabe, provide a succession of oats, wheat or sudan grass. Making full use of fresh green pasture will help reduce the amount of mash feed needed.

2. Avoid Waste in Feeding— If feed hoppers are filled too full, birds will bill out the feed and waste it. Provide plenty of feeding space for all birds, but use the right type of feeders to prevent waste.

3. Keep Things Clean—Clean and disinfect the brooder house thoroughly between each batch of chicks and get birds on clean pasture as early as possible to help save feed and cut down loss from disease and parasites.

4. Don't Over-crowd Birds—Best growth and development occurs when chicks are not crowded and when there is plenty of feed and water space. No more than 300 chicks should be included in one brooder house or brooding unit. Pullets should be separated from cockerels as early as possible to allow plenty of room for growth and development.

5. Cull Non-producers—Cull out low producing hens so that the good producers can make more efficient use of available feed. Furthermore, frequent and careful culling will insure that culled birds will be removed while they are still in good condition for sale as meat.

6. Do Away with Rats—Rats consume a large amount of poultry feed. Careful rat poisoning, elimination of hiding places, and rat proofed feeding rooms will reduce loss from this source.

7. Handle Feed Bags Carefully—Avoid tearing bags and spilling feed. Store feed in clean, dry room.

Save Protein In Feeding Dairy Cattle

The protein levels in dairy rations, as provided in the Protein Conservation Program are lower in some cases, than dairymen have been using. However, actual tests show that these rations will do a good job if proper management is practiced.

1. Fit Your Feed to the Hay—The quality of the hay should determine the amount of protein needed in the dairy ration. With good hay, the total protein in the ration should not exceed 16%. With poor hay, 18% total protein is permissible. If cows are on good pasture, total protein in grain raton may be cut to 12%.

2. Provide Good Pasture—Provide all the good pasture and hay that you can. These are the most valuable sources of protein for dairy cows on the farm. Even on good pasture, cows producing more than 20 pounds of milk a day need some grain to keep up weight and milk production Increase grain feeding as pasture dries up.

3. Feed According to Actual Need—Weigh the milk and weigh the feed at least one a week. One pound of grain ration for each 3 to 4 pounds of milk with good roughage is sufficient. Feed each cow according to individual milk production, keeping in mind that Jerseys and Guernseys require sightly more grain in proportion to the amount of mlk produced, than Holsteins, Ayrshires and Brown Swiss.

4. Keep Your Herd Healthy—Check cows carefully for mastitis. Only cows in good health can make full use of their feed.

5. Follow Good Milking Practices—Milk regularly night and morning. Feed each cow part or all of her grain while she is being milked.

6. Feed Dry Cows Better—Cows in good condition at calving time can get along on less purchased protein during their next lactation.

7. Co-operate with Your Feed Dealer—He is supporting the program in order to help you get your feed requirements. Don't ask for feed with a higher protein content than the program calls for, unless it is to be mixed in accordance with the above recommendations.

Save Protein In Feeding Hogs

Supplements for growing and fattening hogs should not contain more than 35% of total protein. The animal protein content of hog supplements should not exceed 3 pounds per 100 pounds of fattening supplements, and 4 pounds per 100 pounds of sow and pig supplements. In other words, 5 pounds of 60% tankage or 8 pounds of 50% tankage will supply 3 pounds of total animal protein in 100 pounds of fattening supplement.

1. Make Full Use of Pasture—Good pasture, especially alfalfa, clover or lespedeza will supply large amounts of vauable proteins and vitamins. Also, pigs on pasture are generally healthier, and usually have less trouble from disease and parasites than pigs in dry lot.

2. Use Vegetable Proteins—Replace tankage, meat scrap and othed linseed meal or cottonseed meal as animal proteins with soybean meal, far as possible. Ground or whole soybeans should not be fed to hogs, because soybeans may cause soft pork. and the oil in the soybeans is urgently needed for war purposes.

3. Feed Carefully to Avoid Waste—In case of self-feeders, be sure there is no leakage. Do not feed on the ground, but feed in tight troughs or containers. Don't fill troughs too full. With today's shortage of protein feeds, many hog men prefer to hand feed rather than self-feed, in order to prevent waste.

4. Keep Hogs Healthy—Hogs that are free from disease and internal and external parasites gain faster on less feed. See your veterinarian or local service man for advice.

5. Feed Good Legume Hay—Legume hay may be fed in racks to breeding sows. Ground hay may be mixed in the grain rations for growing pigs at the rate of 5 to 15%.

6. Feed Protein with Other Feeds—Feed protein supplement along with ground grains or other low-protein feeds to prevent waste of protein ingredients.

7. Use Milk By-products, If Available—If you have liquid skimmilk, buttermilk or whey for which there is no market, by all means feed it.

8. Cut Down Protein for Heavier Hogs—Many hog men are cutting out protein supplement entirely after hogs reach 180 pounds, if the hogs are on pasture, or at 225 pounds in dry-lot.

9. Follow Dealer's Recommendations—Follow the recommendations of your state agricultural college or your local feed dealer, on home mixing or custom mixing of hog supplements.

Save Protein In Feeding Beef Cattle

Because of the protein feed shortage, it may not be as desirable to feed cattle to as heavy weights as in the past, but instead to market them while they are still making fast and economical gains. Cattle over 1000 pounds usually make less efficient use of feed, and make slower gains.

1. Provide Legume Hay—Good legume hay furnishes protein, calcium, and Vitamins A and D which cattle need. An abunaance of good alfalfa or red clover hay will help greatly to make up for lack of protein in the ration. Soybean hay is also good, though not as palatable as alfalfa or red clover. Sweet clover can be sowed and cut during the first summer for hay, but is usually too coarse and woody if cut from the second year's growth.

2. Good Pasture—Blue grass pasture can be used to good advantage in helping supply needed protein. Other crops such as lespedeza and sweet clover may also be used. Sweet clover pasture must be cropped closely to prevent it from becoming woody and unpalatable late in the summer. If cattle are run on alfalfa or clover pasture, care must be taken to prevent bloat.

3. Corn Silage—Corn silage is an excellent feed for fattening cattle. It is palatable and helps to keep cattle on feed.

4. Variety of Grains—Corn, of course, is the most valuable grain in fattening cattle. Wheat and barley have nearly the same feeding value as corn, but are not ordinarily as palatable and should be ground when fed to fattening cattle. Oats are not as good for fattening cattle, but may be used for breeding cows or for growing calves. Wheat should not be fed straight because it is gummy and somewhat unpalatable to steers. Grinding the grains and feeding two or three grains mixed together may help increase palatability of the grain ration. Sorghum grains such as kafir corn, milo, hegari, etc., may also be used in the grain ration.

5. Molasses for Palatability — If molasses or molasses supplement is available even in limited quantities, feed it along with the grain raton to help cattle stay on feed. In addition to having excellent feeding value for steers, molasses is also very palatable and helps keep cattle in good condition.

6. Water and Salt—Provide plenty of clean water and salt for fattening cattle. Iodized salt is preferred, especially for breeding cows and calves. with cattle on pasture in the summer, provide shade wherever possible.

—V—

PRODUCE MORE FOOD FOR FREEDOM

the CONSERVATION WAY

CONSERVATION AND DRAINAGE

Organic matter is one of the most important soil constituents and should receive more attention from the farmer today.

Organic matter is the organic constituents of the soil varying all the way from undecomposed plant and animal materials to the decomposed products resulting from the action of microorgan on the raw organic materials.

Some common sources of organic matter are (1) farm manures, (2) crop residues such as wheat straw, soybean straw, corn stover, pea vines, potato tops (3) green manure crops such as small grains, vetch, crimson clover (4) hay aftermath and (5) such commercial materials guano, sheep manure, bone meal, dried blood, liver meal and shredded cow manure.

Organic matter and erosion show a startling relationship. Organic matter erodes four times faster than the soil. Phosphorous moves off in eroded material about 1.5 times as fast as the soil potash about 1.4 times as fast, lime about 2.4 times as fast.

Erosion control practices not only conserve moisture and the very soil itself but also all those elements a farmer spends money and time putting into his soil to grow economic crops.

Organic matter has a variety of influences on the soil, and these influences are determined to some extent by the type of soil in which it has been applied. In light soils, it increases the water retaning capacity and tends to make them more loamy in structure. In heavy soils, it tends to cause a granulation of the finer particles, thus improving the tilth and structure. It increases the water holding capacity water retaining capacity and water absorbing capacity of soils. It makes soils warmer earlier in the spring, thus facilitating earlier seedng. The nitrogen content of soils is largely held in the organic matter, and the available nitrogen in the soil is frequently influenced through the addition of organic plant residues.

Our soil is more important than the average land occupier realizes. It is the land more than the buildings, fences, or other improvements that determines the value of a piece of property. The treatment the land receives determines how long and how well it will react to man's manipulations. Organic matter is an important adjunct to adjunct to successful farming.

—V—

Eggs

Out of every 7½ dozen eggs produced in the United States this year, at least one dozen is being dried to supply Lend-Lease needs.

COUNTY AGENT ADVISES AS TO PEST CONTROL

The County Agent's Office is receiving numerous requests for information regarding the control of several insects.

Corn Ear Worm

Corn ear worm damages sweet corn severly if uncontrolled. The following practical control measure is urged for the corn plantings not all ready attacked by the worm. This method is developed by and recommended by the Entomologist at the University of Maryland. The procedure is as follows: A mixture of a highly refined light mineral oil plus 2 per cent dicholorethyl ether or 2 per cent pyrethrum (if the ether or pyrethrum cannot be obtained, use the mineral oil alone) is placed in an ordinary oil can, which should have the spout adjusted so that it will deliver about 1-5 of a teaspoonful of liquid when pressure is applied on the bottom. With the mixture in the can, and the delivery adjusted, the spout is placed down into the tip of the ear and held in place with the thumb and index finger of the left hand until the pressure is applied and released on the base of the can. This procedure requires only a few seconds for each ear of corn.

The corn worm wil lattack tomatoes as well as corn. The probabilities are that it will likewise do considerable damage to late canning and market beans. Dusts or sprays applied to the beans will give fairly good control if applied in time.

Bag Worms

Bag worms feeding on arbor vitae and cedars are receiving att

These insects are more easily controlled early in the spring but at that time are frequently overlooked. Two ounces of arsenate of lead in four gallons of water make a satisfactory spray; or two parts of arsenate of lead and nine parts hydrated lime used as a dust are quite effective. Extra treatments will be needed if rains wash the material away.

Some people depend on hand picking and burning as the strongest means of destroying.

—V—

The Trouble

A public servant seldom senses the immediate presence of his boss; and that's the trouble.

—V—

Storm Sashes

Windows steal heat unless protected with storm sash.

Joseph N. Wheatley & Co.
GENERAL INSURANCE
Chestertown, Maryland

Money To Lend—

If you want to refinance the mortgage you are now carrying on your farm at a much lower rate of interest on a Long Term First Mortgage, consult

THOMAS D. BOWERS,
Mortgage Loan Solicitor,
Court St., Chestertown, Md
Office Phone 252j

(20)

Of the distilling industry's 1943 quota of 240,000,000 gallons of war alcohol for the government, a large part has been ear-marked for the synthetic rubber program.

With the nation's former sources of crude rubber under the control of the Axis, the synthetic rubber program is of the utmost importance to America's military superiority.

To help insure the success of this program, and to supply alcohol for other vital war uses, the distillers of Maryland are devoting their facilities 100% to the war effort.

Association of
MARYLAND DISTILLERS & ALLIED INDUSTRIES
Mercantile Trust Bldg. Baltimore, Md.

Johnson Cows Win National Recognition

The American Guernsey Cattle Club of Petersborough, N. H., announced this week that three Guernsey cows on the Wayne Johnson farm, near Worton, have just completed outstanding advanced registered records. The first of these cows is Hardwick's Jean whose record was 15005.5 pounds of milk and 749.0 pounds of butter fat. This cow has also produced a healthy cow for her own.

This is Jean's third official record. Her total production for three tested lactations is 40969.2 pounds of milk and 2083.8 pounds of butter fat.

Jean is a daughter of the famous Guernsey sire Mixter Hardwick that has one hundred and sixteen sons and daughters in the Performance Register of The American Guernsey Cattle Club.

Hindsdale Golden Cyrene had a record of 14816.1 pounds of milk and 813.4 pounds of butter fat. She also produced a calf.

This is Cyrene's third official record. Her total production for three tested lactations is 26947.7 pounds of milk and 2089.0 pounds of butter fat.

Supreme's Glory had 14474.1 pounds of milk and 727.6 pounds of butter fat.

This is Glory's second official record Her total production for two tested lactations is 25652.0 pounds of milk and 1301.6 pounds of butter fat.

—V—

Governed by Heredity

The color of the eyes is governed by heredity and if two parents have eyes of the same color the children ordinarily will have eyes of the same hue.

PUBLIC SALE OF FARM PERSONALTY

Due to the ill health of my wife, I am forced to discontinue farming and will offer for public sale on

Tuesday, Aug., 3, 1943

starting at 11 a. m.

At my farm in Quaker Neck, about three miles from Chestertown,

11 Milk Cows

Guernseys and Bangs Disease Tested. All are young cattle and good milkers, 1 with calf by side.

Farm Implements

1 grass seeder, 1 Deering binder, 1 farm wagon, 1 corn planter, 1 grain drill and 1 single grain drill, 1 double disk tractor harrow, 3 section spring tooth harrow, 1 two section drag harrow, 1 land roller, 1 hay rake, milk cans and several other small articles. 1 David Bradley Riding Plow, 1 Fordson Tractor.

TERMS OF SALE—CASH.

ARVID GUSTAFSON, Owner

H. Stockton Startt, Auctioneer.
Chaplin Willis, Norman Lee, Clerks.

Attention! FARMERS

We have on hand for immediate delivery the following farm equipment. . . . .

2 Wilson Milk Coolers

1 New 4-Can Electric Milk Box

1 Used 2-Can Electric Milk Box

1 New Tractor Double Disc Harrow

2 New 9-Foot Land Packers

Call us at once—tomorrow may be too late

JEWELL BROS.
Lynch, Maryland
Phones:—Chestertown 819F3; Still Pond 49J

Sport Ensembles

with short or long sleeves in most all leading shades and sizes

$5.00 to $8.50

BATHING SUITS
for Ladies and Misses, and MEN'S

SWIM TRUNKS
$2.00 to $5.00

STRAW HATS
$1.50 to $4.00

SPORT SHIRTS
85c to $2.95

SUMMER PANTS
$3.25 to $8.95

Albert L. Wheat
THE MEN'S SHOP
Chestertown Maryland

PUBLIC SALE OF FARM PERSONALTY

Having decided to discontinue farming, the undersigned will sell at a public sale on the Cherry Lane Farm, 3 miles north of Crumpton, in Kent County, on

Monday, Aug., 23, 1943

starting at 10.30 o'clock in the morning the following Personal Property.

Horses

3 brood mares, young, quiet and gentle, pair weighs 3000 lbs.
1 3-year old mare colt.
2 2-year old mare colts.
1 1-year old mare colt, all of which have been broken.
1 Registered Imported Belgian Stallion, Larry.
1 Percheron Stallion, Judge.

Cows

30 head of Guernsey and Holstein Cows, some close springers, fresh and with calves by side.
1 Purebred Holstein Bull, 18 months old.
1 Grade Holstein Bull, 12 months old.

Hogs

1 Young Essex Boar Hog, Brood Sows with pigs and killing Hogs.

Implements

1 1940-Chevrolet pick-up truck, 1940 model.
1 Model H Tractor with lights, starter and on rubber, power lift cultivators, plow and disk.
1 10-ft. power binder on rubber.
1 7-ft. binder, 1 wagon, manure spreader, mower, rake, corn planter, drill, roller, spring arrow, cultivators, corn cutter, buggies, milk cooler, milk buckets, cans, bridles, collars, harness, hay fork and rope. Lots of other articles too numerous to mention and also 3 Brooder Houses.

TERMS—CASH. No property to be removed until terms of sale are complied with.

EDGAR E. WALLS, owner.

CLASSIFIED

Card Of Thanks—

I wish to thank the many friends and relatives for the beautiful floral offerings and the use of their cars at my recent bereavement.
Jy23-1t Mrs. Jannie Robertson

For Sale—

Office Desk $15.00.
Belonging to Mr. Harry Jarman. May be seen at the home of Mr. Charles Wilson, Green Acres Farm, Phone 826-F-12. jy23-3t

Wanted—

A full time Waitress.
25jntf. BELL HAVEN

Lost—

A license plate, No. 613-052 with 44 corner plate attached. Lost in the vicinity of Fairlee and Chestertown. Please return to THE TRANSCRIPT 16jy3t.

Real Estate Wanted—

Do you want to sell your waterfront or inland farm or town or village property?
If so, call or write
TRFHERNE ASSOCIATES,
Chestertown, Mrayland
tf Phone 359j, or 90.

Want To Buy—

A good coon Dog, not under eight years old. A good night dog that hunts nothing but coons. None but the best need to apply.
C. D. HICKS
Phone 833-F-3 Goose Hill
apr16tf Chestertown, Md.

Wanted—

Old American Coins. State year and face value. Write Box 120, Chestertown, Md. 16jy

For Rent—

My 150 acre Farm near Massey. Call Galena 442
L. ROD VANSANT
Galena, Maryland.

Notice—

Townsend's Hair Restorer, for Itching Scalps—Dandruff—Fallen Hair & Restoring New Hair. Convince yourself at
RUTH'S BEAUTY SHOP
206 Hight St. Phone 124-J
16jy Chestertown, Md.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
For Real Estate Only

This is to give notice that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans Court of Kent County letters of Administration on the estate of Emma L. Downey late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to file in said Court their claim against said decedent, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, on or before the 16th day of January 1944; they may otherwise by law, be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 13th day of July, 1943.

RICHARD CARVELL
Administrator

W. PAUL JOINER
Register of Wills.

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