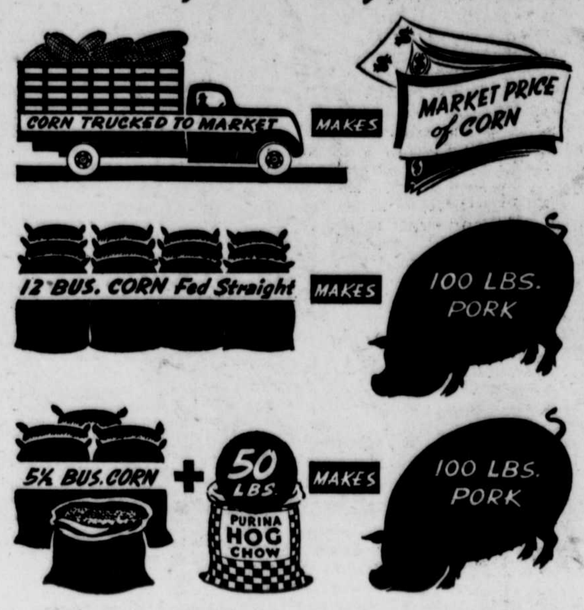
Use Local Prices to Figure Profitable Way to Sell Corn



The problem of how to market corn most profitably is one that confronts hundreds of farmers throughout the country. The easiest way, of course, is to load the crop into a truck and haul it to the local elevator and sell it for cash. If the market is good, the profits may be large, but year in and year out the man who sells his corn crop for cash is at a disadvantage.

Another way to sell the corn crop is to feed it to hogs. Feed lot records show that it takes approximately 12 bushels of corn to produce 100 pounds of pork. Over a period of years, marketing corn on the hoof results in better returns for the crop than if it were sold for cash.

According to E. H. Hamel, manager of the Hog Department, Purina Mills, St. Louis, Missouri, there is still another way to market corn. That is to feed it to hogs along with his company's nationally recognized mixed protein concentrate called Hog Chow. Many prominent hog feeders, he says, have found that they can produce 100 pounds of pork on 5½ bushels of corn and 50 pounds of Hog Chow.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This hog concentrate developed at the Purina Experimental Farm to be fed with home grown grains is distributed locally by our checkerboard feed dealer.

RADIOTELEPHONE SYSTEM WILL CONNECT "LOST ISLANDS" OF TANGIER AND SMITH

Proposed Project Launched By C. & P. Telephone Companies Of Maryland And Virginia Will Cost Approximately $30,000

The 2,200 inhabitants of Tangier Island, Virginia and Smith Island, Maryland, are getting ready to do annual battle with old man winter. What he has in store for them not even the weather bureau can predict, but if, as happened in 1936, he goes on a rampage, chokes the blue-green Chesapeake with ice and cuts off the islands from the mainland, he will find the Tangerians and Smithmen well prepared for him, armed with a new weapon against isolation—the telephone.

Nestled in the corner of lower Chesapeake Bay some ten or twelve miles off the eastern shores of Maryland and Virginia, the islands have for years engaged in a never-ending struggle with the elements. In fair weather months the several miles of water separating them from Crisfield, Maryland, the nearest point on the Bay coast, have served as a valuable ally in the islanders determination to prevent destruction, by the march of progress taking place in the outside world, of the privacy and independence they value so highly. But with the advent of winter these waters often become jammed with ice—ice which locks in the mail boats and other craft constituting the life-line of communication and food between the islands and Crisfield. Then it is that Tangier and Smith literally become "lost islands." Left to their own meager resources the residents of Tangier and Smith have frequently been faced with serious food shortage. Illnesses requiring hospitalization resulted in story-book rescues and pilots flying planes from the mainland. Milk for babies and medical supplies were transported under hazardous conditions.

But in the latter part of 1939 the islanders appealed to the forces of modern science for aid. The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Companies of Maryland and Virginia responded to their appeal by installing portable radiotelephone equipment on the islands and at Crisfield for the transmission of urgent messages. At that time the equipment was to be used only in case of emergencies, but the large number of calls sent out served as irrefutable evidence of the pressing need for telephone service and gave impetus to a plan for even better facilities to the islands.

These "better" facilities are now being installed in the form of a radiotelephone system designed for everyday use to the mainland and for connection with the two islands.

Briefly this is how the system will work. Several public telephones will be installed at strategic places on Tangier and Smith. A call to the mainland merely involves picking up a receiver and signaling the operator at the Crisfield central office switchboard where control of the system is to be centered. Equally simple will be a call from Tangier to Smith or Smith to Tangier. As there will be no direct circuit connecting the island, this type of call will also be handled by the Crisfield operator.

For intercommunication between inhabitants of Tangier and Smith Islands, telephone engineers have equipped each telephone with a key switch. This will be operated by the telephone user who switches it one way for a call over the radiotelephone system and another way for communication with a person on the same island.

On each of the islands there will be constructed two 65-foot radio antenna poles together with associated radio and power equipment located in two small radio huts. Outside of Crisfield the telephone companies will construct three poles to carry the equipment needed on the mainland. Additional equipment will be installed in the Crisfield central office. It is estimated that the total cost of the project will be approximately $30,000.

Telephone officials emphasize that a communication system such as that planned for Tangier and Smith Islands cannot be constructed over night. It is hoped the system will be in operation for use this winter, but even if it isn't, the Tangiermen and Smithmen will have their portable radiotelephone set-up with which to maintain contact between the islands and the mainland, and they will be secure in the knowledge that in future winters the system now being installed will serve as an effective defense weapon against all the forces old man winter has to throw against them.

Phone Service Restored

Suspended since the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War in 1936, regular telephone service between the United States and Spain was recently restored with the opening of a direct short-wave radio circuit between New York and Madrid.

Telephone And Trains

Trains on approximately 65% of the total railway mileage of the United States are now being handled by telephone. Miles of road over which trains are operated by means of orders transmitted by telephone total 148,248.

The State of Maryland received 8 carlots each of eggs from Oregon and Washington during 1940 as compared with one carlot from Oregon and two carlots from Washington in 1939, according to Dr. Morley A. Jull, head of the University of Maryland poultry department.

Evil defeats itself when it goes too far. Think how blind submarines will collide when the traffic gets too thick under water.

THE TERRIBLE MAN WITH THE IVORY EYES

Reporting how archeologists have turned up a lost Alaskan city and skeltons which seem to indicate that the ugly bogeyman used by Eskimos to frighten children has a solid basis of fact.

One of many interesting stories in the March 2nd issue of

THE AMERICAN WEEKLY
the big magazine distributed with the BALTIMORE SUNDAY AMERICAN

PENNSYLVANIA BIG DAIRY PRODUCER

Pennsylvania's leading position in the dairy industry is vividly depicted in a new handbook issued by the Milk Industry Foundation. According to the book, Milk Facts, 914,000 cows valued at $69,464,000 produced $95,237,000 in cash farm milk in the state for the year totaled 2,150,000,000 quarts; creamery butter, 12,308,000 pounds; cheddar cheese, 1,554,000 pounds; ice cream 38,419,000 gallons.

The United States is one of the ranking milk using nations in the world with per capita consumption of fluid milk totaling 153 quarts a year, pictographs show. Milk and its products comprise over 25 per cent of the 1500 pounds of the principal foods consumed each year by the average American, the book says, with 45 million quarts of milk delivered daily to homes and stores.

Fluid or fresh milk for cities and villages providing the farmer's highest cash return, accounts for 29.9 per cent of the country's yearly production. Creamery butter takes 31.6 per cent, farm butter, 9.2 per cent, while 11.7 per cent of the milk is used as fluid milk on farms where produced. In making cheese 6.3 per cent of the total milk is used; ice cream, 3.1 per cent, and canned milk, 4.5 per cent according to charts.

"The production and utilization of milk have so increased in this country", says the booklet, "that today we are the greatest of dairy nations. Milk, butter and other dairy products annually create an output valued at 3½ billion dollars.

"One out of every fifteen families in the U. S. is dependent on milk for a livelihood. Milk is largest single source of farm cash income, larger than cattle, twice cotton, three times wheat, five times tobacco. There are 25 million cows on three quarters of the nation's seven million farms.

"Americans enjoy the best milk in the world and economical distribution, meticulous sanitation, pasteurization and other safeguards have made our milk supply a world standard."

CROP AND FEED LOANS

Mr. G. T. Umbarger, field supervisor of the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Office of the Farm Credit Administraaion, who has charge of the emergency crop loan activities in this county, announces that the 1941 loan in Maryland are being received. He explained the fact that no delay will be occasioned for making loans early since Congress now provides a revolving fund and it is not necessary to make early appropriations.

This agency has operated within the state for many years and it is known among many farmers as "The Crop Loan Office." The purpose of this loan is to furnish credit to farmers to enable them to purchase seed, fertilizer, and other supplies necessary or incident to the production of crops for market. In the case of farmers who raise livestock, poutlry, or turkeys rather than cash crops, the loans are made for the purchase of feed or expenses incident to the growth of fed crops. The loan affords an opportunity for the farmers to take advantage of cash prices at opportune times.

Mr. Umberger further advises that the loan is designed to serve at low costs that large group who are experienced farmers, but who do not have collateral available to borrow from local banks or production credit associations and who do not need rehabilitation or supervised credit.

The amount loaned to any one individual at any one tim eis limited to $400. Farmers have found this loan to be very serviceable since it enables them to make very substantial savings on their seed, fertilizer, and feed bills by paying cash. The rate of interest is 4 percent nad no inspection or service fees are charged.

For further information, farmers interested may contact their county agent or write or call to see Mr. G. T. Umbarger, field supervisor, Federal Land Bank Building, St. Paul and 24th Streets, Baltimore, Md.

Mr. G. T. Umbarger, field supervisor, will be in the county agent's office every other Friday beginning March 7th from the hours of 9:00 a. m. and 12:00 m. for the purpose of taking applications.

Springsyke Loraine, a 6-year-old registered Holstein Friesian cow owned by the University of Maryland, in a 365 lactation officially recorded and just announced by the Holstein Friesian Association, produced 919.3 pounds of butterfat from 24,634 pounds of milk. She was milked three times daily.

According to officials of the Association, this production, if in quart bottles placed side by side, would make a row more than 3,600 feet long.

Wisdom of conservation and scientific farming are among topics treated in a new book, "What You Don't Know About George Washington", which has just appeared. One of the co-authors is a Marylander, George Morgan Knight, Jr., who is also author of "Intimate Glimpses of Old Saint Marys". Further information about his new book can be obtained by writing him at Leonardtown.

APPLE SCAB MAY BE CONTROLLED BY SPRAYING LEAVES ON GROUND

Attention of Maryland fruit growers is called to a new scab spray which is an eradicant fungicide made up as a mixture of sodium-dinitro-orthocresylate and which is appearing on the market under a number of different trade names, according to Dr. Ernest A. Walker, of the University of Maryland department of plant pathology. He says that a mixture of sodium nitrate and calcuim arsenite also may be used for the same purpose.

The new erdicant scab sprays have been used successfully in apple orchards all over the United States. Last year they were used in three and records from two of the orchards show that the sprays greatly reduced scab where it had been a serious problem for years .

Application of these sprays is made on the ground leaves now lying under apple trees and regular spray penetrates the over-wintered 400 to 500 pounds pressure. Five hundred gallons of a one-half per cent commercially prepared dinitro product or similar material will cover one acre of orchard floor if it is applied at the time the apple buds begin to swell and open. This apple leaves and kills the developing scab spors. It greatly reduces the initial scab inoculum, thus cutting primary scab infection so low that the build-up of secondary scab through the growing season is much slower.

Dr. Walker points out that this eradicant fungieide will not serve as a single spray but is a means by which enterprising growers may reduce primary infection. The regular scab spray schedule must be followed also.

Cost of the eradicant fungicide treatment is high and runs about 10 to 15 cents per tree or $5.00 per acre. It is advisable to apply it on orchard floors where scab injury is a severe problem and where varities, such as Stayman, Delicious, and Winesap are planted.

A CART HAS TWO WHEELS

"The farmers' stake in consumer welfare", says the annual report of the Consumers' Counsel, "parallels the Nation's stake in farm welfare. There are two wheels to a cart; unless both are in working condition the cart can't bring products of the farm to town or carry back city products to the farm. Farmers have a stake in consumer welfare because agriculture depends upon purchasing power in the hands of consumers, both urban and rural, to provide a market for farm products. consumers are the sources of farm income."

Another paragraph comments: "Farmers have another stake in consumer welfare, their own consumer interest. They are food consumers, too. Not only does the average farms' expenditure for living purposes account for more than half of its total outlay for living and productive operations, but, as with the city family, its expenditure for purchased food is the largest single item in the budget. Sixteen percent of the total outlay of the average farm is estimated to have been spent for purchased food in 1935-36."

FORESTS IN WARFARE

How forests go to war was suggested in a recent address by Carlile P. Winslow, Director of the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., when he gave a partial list of uses that indicate the wide adaptability of wood and its products. Some uses are old and familiar, others are new developments of modern research.

The list includes: wood for cantonments, barracks, hangars, boats, wharves, bridges, pontoons, railway ties telephone poles, mine props, and shipping containers; plywood for airplanes, air raid shutters, pre-fabricated housing, assault boats; ship interiors, truck bodies and army lockers; fuel for airplane engines, gasolenes and trucks; pulp and paper for surgical dressings, boxes, and cartridge wrappers; synahetic wood fibers, such as in rayon, artifical wool and cotton, for clothing, parachutes, and other textiles; wood cellulose for explosives; wood charcoal for gasmasks and steel production; rosin for shrapnel; turpentine for flame throwers; cellulose acetate for photographic film, shatterproof glass, and molded articles; wood flour for dynamite; wood bark for tannin and dyestuffs; and rubber for tires, tank treads, and other military uses.

WHY SUCCESS OR FAILURS DEPENDS ON YOUR EYES

Absorbing article disclosing the findings of scientists who say that if you are right-eyed and left-handed, or vice versa, you will likely have more trouble than people whose eyes and hands cooperate. Don't miss this illustrated feature in the March 2nd issue of

THE AMERICAN WEEKLY
the big magazine distributed with the BALTIMORE SUNDAY AMERICAN

To seem a somebody, wear a string tie and wide-brimmed hat in Washington other tourists think you are a Senator.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND THE NEW JOB

Employees engaged in work covered by old-age and survivors insurance have one cent deducted from each dollar of their wages by their employers to help pay for their monthly retirement benefits after 65 or for benefits for their families in case of their death. Employers also help to pay for their employee's insurance through taxes equal to the deductions they make from their employees' wages. Every three months employers send their taxes and the taxes deducted from their employees' wages to the Federal Government. With the taxes the employer send a report of the wages paid to each employee. When the employer's report is received by the Social Security Board, each employee's wages are credited to his account.

If the employee's name and account number are given to the report exactly as they are shown on his social security account number card, his wages are automatically credited to his account. No matter how many employers he may have worked for during the quarter, if his name and account number are always the same all of his wages for the quarter are credited to his account identified by his account number.

Employees and employers are paying what amounts to insurance premiums to provide monthly benefits for the employee after retirement age or for his family if he should die. They should take the precaution to see that his social security account is kept straight by making certain that his wages are always reported under the same name and social security number.

ORDER OF EASTERN STAR

About 175 guests of Elkton Chapter, No. 84, O. E. S., were entertained at the Grand Visitation of their chapter in Masonic lodge rooms Thursday night. Mrs. Anna M. Yeager, worthy grand matron, and Jasper Taylor, worthy grand patron, of the Grand Chapter of Maryland, and Mrs. Jane Zebley, worthy grand matron, and William Derrickson, worthy grand patron, of the Grand Chapter of Delaware, were guests.

Others were members of the Trinity and Liberty Chapters, both of Baltimore; Mizpah Chapter of Wilmington, Victory Chapter of Aberdeen, and Port Deposit, and Chestertown Chapters.

FUNERAL DIRECTOR AWARDED PRIZE

G. Robert Pennington, of the firm of Pennington & Son, well-known funeral directors of Havre de Grace, has been notified that he received fourth prize in a nation-wide contest conducted by a Boston (Mass.) firm.

The contest was held for the purpose of selecting a name for a new embalming fluid, and Mr. Pennington submitted the name of Wonder Crown, receiving a Renuit Kit used in the undertaking business and valued at $50.

The first prize was won by an undertaker in Kansas, who sent in the name of Super Crown. The contest closed January 31.

HOW RELIABLE ARE THE TAGS ON AGRICULTURAL SEEDS?

Results of inspections and examinations made by the State Seed Laboratory in 1940, from the standpoint of the reliability of information given on the tags, are given in a publication just issued by F. S. Holmes, Chief Seed Inspector, who is in charge of the State Laboratory. It is known as "Miscellaneous Publication No. 724, "and copies may be obtained by writing to the State Seed Laboratory at College Park.

Those who are alive to the importance of selling and planting seeds which are as they are represented cannot be indifferent to this and previous reports giving tagging reliability indices of seedsmen, Mr. Holmes states.

It should be emphasized, according to Mr. Holmes, that under Maryland seed law seedsmen are allowed the utmost freedom as to the quality of the seeds they may sell and that the tagging of their seeds is entirely in their own hands. Seedsmen and farmers seeking dependable sources of supply should take these facts into account.

The new publication gives a table in which is shown for each seedsmen the number of samples collected, the percent of collected samples fully tagged, and the percent of samples collected that were fully tagged and within the official tolerance for pure seeds, weed seeds, and germination. Tagging reliability indices are given, which "provide a measure of the relative completeness and accuracy of the tagging of the respective seedsmen."

A second table gives the tagging reliability indices for the last five years. From this table, it is stated, one can see at a glance which seedsmen have consistently tagged their lots of seed most completely and accurately during that period.

It's easy to be a fool and it's foolish to be easy.

SICKNESS FROM THE REPORTABLE DISEASES

Health conditions in Maryland in 1940 were generally favorable, as indicated by a recent report of Dr. R. H. Riley, Director of the State Department of Health, giving provisional figures for sickness from the "reportable" diseases—the major infectious or contageous diseases—during the year.

There were nearly 37,000 cases of the "catching" diseases reported in the State in 1940 in comparison with 48,995 cases in 1939. The high total in 1939 was due largely to the measles outbreak of that year in connection with which there were 14,232 cases reported. The disease was at a low ebb in 1940; only 246 cases were reported.

The total sickness from the reportable diseases in 1940 was divided between Baltimore City and the counties as follows: Baltimore City, 23,128 cases; the counties 13,732. There were significant decreases in three diseases that are always matters of special concern: Typhoid fever, diphtheria and tuberculosis. Typhoid dropped from 182 in 1939 to 126 last year; diphtheria from 245 in 1939 to 153 in 1940 and tuberiulosis from 2,721 iases in 1939 to 2,562 in 1940.

Other diseases in which favorable decreases occured in 1940, included: Rocky Mountain spotted fever of which 55 cases were reported; undulant fever, 28 cases; tolaremia (rabbit fever) 22; dysentery, 147; piarrhoa and cholera infantom, 189; erysipelas, 85; poliomelitis, 17; meningitis, 51; and pellagra, 7 cases; in comparison with the following in 1939; Rocky Mountain spotted fever, 72; undulant fever, 59; tularemia, 49; dysentery, 286; diarroa and cholera infantum, 411; erysipelas, 124; poliomelitis, 27; meningitis, 67; and pellagra, 27.

There were marked flare-ups in whooping cough, which increased from 2,098 cases in 1939 to over 6,000 cases in 1940, and in the pneumonias of which nearly a thousand more cases were reported than in 1939—4,896 cases in 1940 and 3,889 in 1939. The increase in the cases of pneumonia was offset by a ver ymarked decreae in the number of deaths from the disease, due to the fact that sulfa-pyridine or the appropriate serum was made available, through the pneumonia control services of the State and County Health Departments, to physicians for patients unable to secure these newer methods of treatment, otherwise.

The list of "reportable" diseases includes about 40 that are communicable in some way. Physicians in attendance are requested to report the occurance of such diseases among their patients to the nearest health officer, in order that measures to prevent their spread may be instituted without delay. When there is no physician in attendance the responsibiility for reporting certain diseases shifts to the householder or to others with knowledge of the facts.

GOV. O'CONOR BACKING FIREWORKS CONTROL BILL

Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor announced Monday that he is "placing the administration squarely behind" the fireworks control bill, now before the General Assembly.

In a prepared statement, the governor said he is supporting the measure "because it has such a direct bearing on the lives, safety and happiness of so many of our people, and particularly our younger generation."

The governor asserted that he had refrained from taking sides on the question until the legislature was nearing its halfway mark so that members of the assembly could obtain a reaction from the people of the state.

A similar bill, which would have regulated the use of fireworks thruout the state, was defeated by one vote after a heated battle in the 1939 assembly.

DUCKING AREA EXTENDED

Representatives of the U. S. Biological Survey met with Senator Arthur Brice and Delegates Strong and Harris of Kent County, Delegate Steele Howard, of Cecil County, and Delegate Leo M. Moore and Senator J. Wilmer Cronin, at Annapolis last week, and discussed the Wild Fowl Sanctuary on the Flats.

The Federal men advised that they would consent to a large reduction in the area, and also advised that the bag limit on diving ducks would probably be increased to ten.

DAY OF COMPASSION

Sunday, March 2nd, has been set aside as a day of compassion in all Methodist churches. The purpose is for united Methodism to raise one million dollars on that Sunday; $500,000 of this will be used for overseas relief, $250,000 for help for our British people and churches, $250,000 for religious work in or near our campe (military). In the quiet and peace of our homes let us not forget that there is much suffering and need in the world.

When a fool is angry he opens his mouth and shuts his eyes.