SPORTS

Washingotn Quint Primed For Big Battle With Baltimore Team To-Night Here—Two Fast Teams Bow To Washington Five

The "slaughter" has begun. Washington's quint has begun to show its strength. Teams that are reasonably strong are being snowed under and fast teams beaten. As we have stated before, Washington's team is a great one. The future will prove this.

First-class horses,, $1 each; plain dogs, $3 each, is the scale of prices that prevailed at the public sale of Arthur Triggs near Gerrardstown, W. Va. Auctioneer L. C. Hoffman sold two horses to two farmers at $1 each, and a little later sold an ordinary dog for $3. The prices are the lowest on record here this year. Farmers have been holding off selling their horses in the hopes that the approach of spring would bring an increased demand. The demand has not appeared.

Luis Firpo, the much-tooted South American, who was beaten almost to a pulp by Jack Dempsey, the champion, last fall, and Harry Wills, colored contender for the Champion's crown for several years, have been matched to meet in New York or Brooklyn in July. Each fighter will receive $250,000 for his services, while not a championship match, this fight will furnish the contender for the crown and will furnish thrills aplenty. Wills, with his science and skill, will probably give the South American another good beating.

Washington College defeated Pennsylvania Junior Varsity at Basketball here Friday night before a good crowd. During the first half, the visitors were able to give the local team a hard contest. During this half Washington's team did not seem to take the visitors seriously and the half ended with Washington leading, 17-14 But in the second half, Washington unloosened an attack which literally swept the Penn team og their feet and they were on the defensive continually, making but one field goal during the period. Fiore was the highest scorer for Washington,making a total of 11 points and being the star of the game. Dumschott and Carroll came through with flashy bits of work at critical times, while Carrington and McGran were also in fine form.

It is beginning to appear that Elkton will not be represented in the Susquehanna Base Ball League this season, despite the fact that the club representing this town has captured the pennant the past two years. Manager Ellis Deibert, who piloted the team both years, found the operative expenses so great that he gave notice to the fans that he will not undertake to run the club this season.

At this time of the year much is heard and said regarding the coming baseball season, especially in the big leagues. Talbot county will have its county league in better shape than last summer, and the various clubs with one exception, possibly will be in line again.

If one club does fall out there is another to take its place, and in all probability a six club leauge will be season was most successful from every point of view, and accomplished the objects for which the league was organized. This is, that young ball players might have an opportunity to develop and at the same time afford much pleasure for the people in general.

Johnny Dundee wants to take Benny Leonard's crown. Leonard seeks Mickey Walker's welter-weight title and Walker is after Harry Greb. Leonard may beat Walker and Leonard may beat Greb for Benny is just as fast as Greb and a harder puncher, but Dundee beating Leonard is as much out of the question as Leonard beating Jack Dempsey.

CLOVER, OLDEST HORSE IN WORLD, REACHES 53

Clover, the oldest horse in the world, celebrated his fifty-third anniversary at Catawissa, Columbia county, lately. The horse is hale and hearty; he eats a peck of oats at each meal, plenty of hay and looks good for many years more.

Clover saw duty on the race track until he was 24 years old and then retired to easy life. He has been doing service as a buggy horse for a country minister, who owns him and who takes the very best care of him. He wa sa great curiosity at the Horse Show in New York in 1922.

—The extreme weather has caused considerable trouble with autos, many being towed into the local garages for thawing out.

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FARM LIVE STOCK

Apple By-Products Good for Wintering Animals

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Thousands of tons of apple pomace are going to waste annually which might profitably be turned into food for wintering cattle, says the United States Department of Agriculture. This loss is attributed either to lack of facilities for preserving the pomace or to indifference on the part of stock raisers.

Studies to determine the food value and best methods of utilizing this by-product from commercial cider and vinegar mills have been made and are discussed in Department Bulletin No. 1166, "Apple By-Products as Stock Foods," just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. When the moist apple pomace can be used in the fresh condition or be ensiled it yields a succulent cattle food comparable with corn silage, of special value in the winter feeding of stock. The quantity that can be utilized in this way, however, is limited because of the relatively high cost of transportation for material having such a high water content. Its most profitable utilization depends upon its preservation by dehydration and producing it as a commercial food.

In feeding trials with dairy cows, dried apple pomace proved to be a palatable feed and appeared to be equal pound for pound of dry matter, to good corn silage as succulent food. The material was fed wet and replaced the corn silage in a ration including grain and hay. The material, which had been ground to a meal, was prepared by adding to it three times its weight of water several hours before it was fed.

A copy of this bulletin may be secured from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., as long as the supply lasts.

Steers Clean Up Waste. Feeds on Average Farm

Do not plunge heavily into feeding because someone else made big money last year. Also do not stay out because the last season was a bad one. The pendulum may swing the other way in either case.

Keep steers full. The food eaten over and above maintenance is what puts on flesh. Nevertheless, excitement, mud, discomfort and injuries from horns of other steers all increase maintenance requirement and reduce gains.

Under Colorado conditions, feed heavily on roughage and other cheap feeds at the start and save the heaviest grain feeding for the last four or six weeks of the fattening period.

Wise feeders watch costs carefully in buying feeds. It is not necessarily the best feeds, but the best feeds for the money that make profits.

Make steers clean up the waste feeds on the farm. Straw, corn fodder and beet tops can best be marketed through steers if used in proper combinations with other feeds.

Where heavy corn-rations are fed, a few hogs in the feedlot may regain 10 per cent or more of the grain fed.

It rarely pays to hold mature steers after they are finished. Every pound of gain put on after this point is reached is put on at a loss.—Charles I. Bray, Colorado Agricultural College.

Excellent Mixtures to Maintain Breeding Ewe

After the ewes are bred, don't neglect them so far as feeding is concerned. Give them the right kind of feed and proper care. A pregnant ewe needs no grain during the first four months after breeding if she is in good condition at that time. On the other hand it will not do to winter her on straw and timothy hay or corn stover. What she needs is clover or alfalfa hay or at least clover and timothy, with the former predominating in the mixture. Silage, if of good quality, also makes a good feed for bred ewes. An average of two pounds of corn silage and two pounds of clover or alfalfa hay per day will maintain a ewe in excellent condition, but for two or three weeks before lambing it is advisable to add about half a pound of grain per day, a mixture of equal parts of oats and corn being suitable for that purpose.

Area Plan of Wiping Out Cattle Disease

Scheme Is Proving Popular in Many Parts of Country.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Testing cattle for tuberculosis under the area plan—that is, testing all the cattle at once in a county or other area—is proving very popular in many parts of the country. One reason is that a county freed of this disease is a center to which cattle buyers are attracted; another is that large numbers of cattle can be tested at a lower cost than when only a few herds or a single herd are tested.

During the past year nearly 1,800,000 cattle were tested under this plan, and this was more than 50 per cent of all the cattle tested in the United States. A summary of 72 counties reported as having finished testing all of the cattle within their borders shows that the work was done at a cost of approximately 34 cents a head, which included all expenses, exclusive of indemnity.

So far 81 counties have finished testing all of the cattle once, an increase of 50 counties over the preceding year. Seventeen counties—one in Indiana, two in Tennessee, four in Michigan and ten in North Carolina—have been approved as modified accredited areas and cattle may now be moved from within their borders when properly identified without a tuberculin test for a period of three years to such states as will accept this class of cattle.

Subscription to the Transcript $1.50 per annum.

Pasture Feeding Found Superior

Brief Summary Given of Tests Carried at Illinois Experiment Station.

The old-fashioned permanent blue grass pasture, which has been considered out of date by many corn-belt farmers in recent years, came back into its own in a steer-feeding experiment carried on at the Illinois experiment station during the past summer, under the management of Prof. R. R. Snapp of the animal husbandry department of the university. In this test four lots of three-year-old steers were fed a full ration of shelled corn along with blue grass pasture, sweet clover pasture, alfalfa hay and corn silage respectively. The cattle fed corn silage received approximately 2.5 pounds of cottonseed meal as a supplement, but no supplement of any kind was used in the other lots.

Feed Bills Higher.

Although the cattle fed in the dry lots gained more rapidly than did those on pasture, their feed bills also were considerably higher, so that pasture was superior from a financial standpoint. Due consideration must also be given to the facts that more pork was produced in connection with pasture feeding, that considerable less labor was spent in caring for the cattle, and that all of the manure produced was scattered on the land with no appreciable loss of fertility and with no expenditure of labor.

Due to the recent market declines in fat cattle values all four lots of cattle failed to show a profit. However, the loss suffered was much less with the blue grass lot than with any of the other three.

Proved Disappointing.

Sweet clover pasture proved to be somewhat of a disappointment to its many admirers. While the cattle made very satisfactory gains from sweet clover during late June and July, it proved to be too "washy" during the early summer and too coarse and woody after the middle of August. On the whole, however, it proved a more profitable summer roughage than either alfalfa hay or corn silage fed in a dry lot.

A brief summary of the experiment follows:

140 Days.	Blue Grass.	Sweet Clover.	Alfalfa Hay.	Corn Silage Plus Cottonseed Meal.
Av. Daily gain	2.00	1.94	2.12	2.56
Av. daily ration ..	19.08	19.08	19.07	21.01
Shelled corn	....	....	....	2.06
Cottonseed meal ...	....	....	....	21.3
Silage	....	....	8.07	....
Alfalfa hay	....	....	....	....
Total cost of feed per head (including pasture) ...	$44.70	$44.62	$48.49	$58.66
Loss per head including pork ...	3.46	7.03	9.81	12.54

Metals Are Blamed for Fishy Taste in Butter

In eating butter which has a fishy taste, we often wonder why it is that those who handle this product allow fish and butter to get together. The fact is, they don't. Science has discovered that cream which comes in contact with metal, particularly iron, develops this flavor very rapidly. Often cream is placed in granite ware which may have a chipped surface. Coming in contact with this metal, and possibly ripening too much and, in addition, getting a little extra salt and too much energy on the working ladle, bring about this very unfavorable fishy flavor.

Comparison of Feeds for Milk Production

Result of Trials Made by Iowa Agricultural College.

A summary on "A Comparison of Roughages for Milk Production," published by the Iowa State College of Agriculture, has the following summary:

The trials reported appear to indicate that:

1. The use of corn fodder instead of corn silage reduces milk production six per cent and fat production three per cent.
2. When the value of dry matter in silage was worth 66 cents per 100 pounds that in corn fodder was worth 82½ cents.
3. With silage valued at $4.50 per ton, an acre of corn yielding eight tons of green feed and converted into silage will yield $36 worth of feed, whereas, if converted into fodder the value of the crop will be reduced to $16.21 per acre.
4. When timothy hay is used to replace alfalfa hay in a good dairy ration the production of milk and butterfat is reduced seven per cent.
5. With alfalfa hay at $15 per ton timothy hay is worth 86 cents per ton for feeding producing cows.
6. When corn fodder and timothy hay are introduced in a ration in place of corn silage and alfalfa hay there is a decrease of 18 per cent in milk and 14 per cent in fat production.
7. When the two poor roughages, corn fodder and timothy hay, are fed together, this combination gives to them a slightly higher value individually than where one is fed with a good roughage, but good production or economical returns from the feeds cannot be obtained.
8. Corn silage and a legume hay (alfalfa) are the best roughages for dairy cattle, while corn fodder and timothy hay are poor.
9. If the corn crop is all to be fed to the cows it should be put in the silo. On the dairy farm hays such as timothy should be sold and legume hays purchased in their stead.

The Transcript $1.50

OUR OWN

If I had known in the morning
How wearily all day
The words unkind
Would trouble my mind
I said when you went away.
If I had been more careful, darling,
Nor given you needless pain
But we vex "our own"
With look and tone
We may never take back again.

For thought in the quiet evening
You may give us the kiss of peace,
Yet it might be
That never for me
The pain of the heart should cease.
How many go forth in the morning
That never come home at night!
And hearts have broken
For hard words spoken
That sorrow can ne'er set right.
We have careful thoughts for the stranger,

And smiles for the sometime guest;
But oft for "our own"
The bitter tone,
Thought we love "our own" the best.
Ah! lips with the curve impatient!
Ah! brow with that look of scorn.
'Twas a cruel fate
Were the night too late
To undo the work of morn.

—Margaret Sangster.

GUNNERS RESCUED FROM ICE

Marooned For Several Hours, They Were Nearly Unconscious When Found

After a fight of two hours and a half through flowing ice by a recuing party from Havre de Grace, three men marooned on an unsheltered hummock in the edge of the Susquehanna flats were taken ashore recently. They were partly unconscious when rescuers reached them, but revived in the cabin of the boat.

The marooned men are Marion P. Ennis and Frederick E. Wachsmuth, both of 3529 East Baltimore street, Baltimore, and B. B. Giles, of Rising Sun. They were taken to Principio in an ambulance from the Veterans Bureau Hospital at Federal Park.

The three men were on a duck hunting trip. Their absence from the Federal Park reservation was made known when a boy who had been attending them reported to reservation officials that he had been unable to reach them in his small boat because of the heavy ice flow.

Ice began coming down the river about 6 p. m. and when the boy reported the peril of the men the ice was so heavy that the inexperienced men at the point were unable to make any headway against it.

Appeals were made to Mayor Geo. Pennington, of Havre de Grace. William and Frank Beck, Edward Hamlin and Else Fletcher, all experienced duckers, voluntered to go to the aid of the marooned men.

Boarding a power boat and pushing a small rowboat in front of them to break the ice, they ploughed steadily up the river and at 11.30 p. m. reached the marooned hunters. Searchlights at the Federal Park power plant were turned up the river to light the path of the rescuers.

State Police Funcitioning Efficiently

The Maryland State Police continued to funtion efficiently during the year just closed, according to E. Austin Baughman, Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, although again somewhat handicapped by the recurring labor turnover, which in trun was due in no small measure to the long hours, arduous and hazardous nature of the work with small pay.

As was the case in past years, the members of the force, after taking advantage of the special training schools, developed into good material on the Maryland highways, only to be offered better positions in similar lines of work, but with increased pay as inducement.

"It is with profound regret I report the death of two members of the uniform force from injuries received in the discharge of their duties," Mr. Baughman said.

On April 18, 1923, Patrolman William G. Lochner, of Mount Pleasant, Md., apparently while pursuing a speeding automobile on the road between the Delaware Line and Elkton, suffered an accident in which he sustained injuries from which he died on April 20. Patrolman Lochner was found beside the highway by a passing motorist who notified other officers patrolling in the same neighborhood.

THE WINTER OF 1824

Last week's Oxford Press quotes the January 18, 1824 issue of Poulson's Advertiser published in Philadelphia as follows:

"Owing to the long continuance of unusually mild weather, seven arks laden with the rich produce of the Susquehanna have descended that river to Port Deposit within the last week, and others are on their way down. We note its descent of the river at this time from the remarkable circumstance of it having taken place in the month of January. Our harbor and river have remained as clear of ice and are as freely navigated by steamboats and other vessels as in the summer."

Extracts from a paper of 50 years ago, state that the first ice fit to cut was harvested from the previous weeks freeze. The extracts started some twenty years ago show a periodicity or recurrence of cold and warm spells and early and late Springs that supports the cycle theory which also applies to alternateing periods of abundant and deficient rainfalls and snowfalls.

NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS

Once again we all stand on the threshold of a New Year. What will it bring? What has it in store in the way of Prosperty and Happiness.

No one can answer. So we take the optimistic side of the question. We look for a most Happy and Prosperous New Year. With a smile, we face it.

We hope you take the same stand. For, our best Wishes and Hopes that the New Year will bring you no end of Success and that greater Happiness go forth to you.

JOHN BARTLEY
Chestertown, Maryland

We wish our patrons a happy and prosperous New Year.

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30c Hose—23c.
$2.00 Men's Overalls—$1.50
5c Soap—4c
7c Soap—5c.
10c Beans Canned—8c.
18c Rasins—13c.
Corn Field Beans—9c.
Lima Beans—10c.
45c English Walnuts—34c.
27c English Walnuts—23c.
35c Paper Shell Almonds—29c.
30c Butter Nuts—25c.
28c Bell Chocolate Drops—22c.
20c Chocolate Drops.—17c.
28c Coconut Bon Bons—22c.
20c Cans Peas—15c.
12c Can Corn—9c.
$12.00 Coats—$9.00
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