WITH THE FARMERS

By Prof. W. F. MASSEY

W. F. Massey.

Now I do not know any crop that will not exhaust the productiveness of the land if taken off every year and nothing returned, and cowpeas are no exception. The peas will give us the costly nitrogen free, but they are among the greediest consumers of phosphorus and potassium, and if the soil is not well supplied with these the peas will soon make the supply scanty, and the result is lack of food for plants of any sort, except what nitrogen is left in the stubble and roots.

Peas are a valuable help to the farmer who practices a good rotation, since they save him the purchase of the nitrogen, but we cannot get the phosphoric acid and potash from the air, and must keep up the supply of these in the soil, and we can do this at smaller cost than by buying a complete fertilizer, and in most clay soils will need to buy only the phosphoric acid. Legume crops are a great aid, but they cannot do everything, and it is as important to study their needs as those of any other crop we grow.

We need a balanced ration of plant food in the soil, just as we need a balanced ration for our stock.

Flowering Bulbs.

A lady correspondent asks how to treat the bulbs of narcissus, hyacinths and tulips after flowering. I let the tops ripen and turn yellow and then lift them and let them lie to wilt the tops. These are then cut off and the bulbs dried under cover and put away in a dry cellar, hanging in flour sacks till wanted for planting again in the fall. The beds are then filled with plants of China asters, coleus, etc., for the summer. We can grow the narcissus bulbs as fine here as in Europe, and we can grow the Roman and the later white Italian hyacinths, and we can grow fine tulip bulbs, but the Dutch hyacinths deteriorate in our climate, and while they will make flowers year after year, the spikes are never again equal to those we get on the freshly imported bulbs. But the Roman hyacinths and the later Italian ones we can grow as perfectly as in any part of the world.

We can grow the old-fashioned Madonna lily, lilium candidum, as perfectly as the imported ones, but we have not yet learned to grow the bulbs of the Bermuda or Japanese varieties, as they grow in Bermuda and Japan.

Dual Purpose Cows.

"Will you please tell me which of the improved breeds is the best for both milk and beef? That is, what breed will give a good supply of milk and make fine calves for veal and beef animals?" The milking function and the making of the best beef are two diametrically opposed characters. You cannot get an animal that will be the best for milk and the best for beef, for the dairy conformation in a cow is a conformation that will never make the best beef.

The dairy cow puts her fat into the milk, and any surplus fat will go to making leaf fat or tallow inside, rather than fat pounds and loins. It takes an entirely different conformation to make either the best beef animal or the best dairy animal. You can get cows that will give a fair supply of milk, and will also make fair beef, in the Red Poll and the Devon breeds, but they are neither the best beef nor the best dairy stock.

Of course, if a farmer merely wants to keep a cow or two for family milk, and wants to raise good veal calves, these will do very well. But I have always insisted that the keeping of live stock should be made a part, even if a small part, of the profit of the farm, and if the farmer is so situated that he can make more in the dairy, either from the selling of milk or the making of butter, he should keep cows that have been bred especially for dairy production, and take whatever he can get in the way of calves.

On the other hand, if he has large areas of cheap land and can afford to pasture, and have good grass, his interest may be in beef, and to make the best beef, he needs an animal that has been bred for generations to a good beef form, an animal with deep hams and broad loins, and one that will put his feed and his fat into these, rather than inside in tallow. He wants to leave the dairy character entirely and raise cattle that will bring the highest price on the beef market.

For this purpose, in some sections the Shorthorns are best. In other sections, especially in the West, the Herefords have become popular. But there is no beef animal that has of late years topped the market in Chicago more frequently than the Polled Angus. Years ago I noticed that the largest breeders of short horns in Southwest Virginia kept a Jersey cow or two for family use, and paid no attention to the milking of the Shorthorns, leaving that to the calves, as they were raising calves as breeders, and wanted the best.

Now, as I have said, if a man only wants a cow or two and milk and butter enough for family use, and wants good veal calves, the so-called dual purpose breeds may answer his purpose, but for profit on the farm the dual purpose animal is a myth. If you can make money in a dairy, get the best bred dairy animal. If you can make beef more profitable in your location, get the best beef stock. The two characters are entirely different, and cannot be combined to the best in one animal.

There are deep milking Shorthorns, but they are such because they have been bred to dairy form, and are to that extent far less valuable for beef. The dairy-formed animal cannot be the best beef animal.

Cotton on Black Land.

"On black swamp land cotton here grows very large, but does not boll well, and the bolls fail to open well. What is the trouble?" Some years ago I was told by the owner of a large swamp farm near Portsmouth that his neighbors said he could not grow cotton on that land. He had just come into the possession of the farm, and wanted to know why. I told him that it was evidently because in the swamp soil there was an excess of nitrogen, and that the function of nitrogen is to increase the vital activity of the plant, while the phosphates and potash were the foods that the plant uses for the making of cotton lint and seed. His black soil was rich in nitrogen and deficient in the mineral matters, especially in potash, and I believed that a heavy use of acid phosphate and potash would make cotton. He adopted my suggestions, and grew a very fine crop of cotton, and has continued to grow it. It is simply giving the plant a balanced ration, as I have before suggested. These black swamp lands in lower Virginia must have liberal applications of phosphoric acid and potash in order to produce the best crops of any kind. The corn on such lands will grow rankly, and will make too much soft corn, upless the phosphates and potash are added.

On such lands the best form in which to apply phosphoric acid is in the basic slag meal called Thomas phosphate. This is a waste product from the basic process of making steel. Lime is used in the extraction of phosphorus from the ore before it can be made into steel, and this lime and phosphorus is ground into a meal and sold for fertilizer. It is best for these lands that have such an abundance of organic matter, because of the lime carried. The average Thomas phosphate will have about 40 per cent of lime, and this will, to that extent, tend to sweeten the soil, and such soils are very commonly acid.

Under many of these swamp lands, especially those in the Virginia part of the Dismal Swamp, there is a thick bed of shell marl, and this being largely lime-carbonate, is the best of material for spreading on the swamp land. In digging his great drainage canal in the swamp near Deep Creek, Va., Mr. Frank Lindsay excavated thousands of tons of this material, and has at hand the best lime that can be used on such soils.

Pops in Peanuts.

"Do you know the reason for so many peanuts being hollow, and what we call pops?" In experiments I have made in the past I found that the pops were caused by a deficiency of potash in the soil, and sometimes by the cultivator throwing earth over the blooms before the seed were set. The general cause is the lack of potash. Most of our best peanut soils are naturally rather deficient in potash. The application of lime and plaster certainly tends to release insoluble potash in the soil, and growers have jumped to the conclusion that lime and plaster prevent pops. They do, by releasing potash, and thus still further diminish the supply already deficient in their soil. Then in the usual method of peanut-growers the lime soon seems to have less effect, because it has aided them in the depletion of their soil. The proper remedy is to use an abundance of soluble potash salts in the fertilizer for peanuts.

Peanut plants, like clover and peas, are legumes, and have the power to get nitrogen from the air, and hence do not need heavy applications of nitrogen in a fertilizer. Only a little readily available nitrogen as in nitrate of soda to give the plants an early start, and then plenty of phosphoric acid and potash to make the seed. These two work together in the formation of starch, and its transportation in the plant to points where growth is being made and where starch is being stored as in the seed.

Then keep the soil mellow, and do not cover the flowers with soil. They will go into the ground fast enough after the seed are fertilized by pollen. As a fertilizer, use 500 pounds of Thomas phosphate, fifty pounds of the nitrate of soda and fifty pounds of muriate of potash an acre. This will make nuts, and there will be few pops.

Peas After Vetch.

"I have been advised that it will not be a success to sow cowpeas as after vetch. I have a fine growth of vetch for hay, and want to put the land in peas. What do you think of this?" I think that I would go ahead and sow the peas. I have sown vetch and wheat together in the fall, and cut them for hay, and then sowed the land in peas and got another fine hay crop, and then that same fall sowed the land to alfalfa and got a stand. But each of these crops had liberal applications of phosphoric acid and potash, for all the legume crops need these, and they will get all the nitrogen they need from air and soil. The one who advised you not to sow peas after vetch had probably tried them after growing vetch without fertilizing it, and then the peas had a deficiency for their use, and he jumped to the conclusion that it would not do to sow peas after vetch. But if you will give the peas 300 pounds of acid phosphate, and on some soils twenty-five pounds of muriate of potash also, you will make the pea hay all right. What I have done I am always rather sure about, and do not make any theories that I have not proven.

Hard Baking Soil and Its Remedy.

"My farm is partly red clay and partly white pipe clay subsoil, with clay soil on top and sandy soil in spots. When this land is plowed, it runs together after rain, and when dry we cannot stick a plow into it, and we make poor crops in a dry season. What fertilizer will suit it?" To use a slangy expression, "I have been there." That white pipe clay is not a real clay at all, but a very fine quicksand with clay enough to bind it like mortar, and, of course, it gets hard when dry, and is more apt to be plowed when too wet than any other class of soil, because the farmer is afraid to let it get dry. The great need of that soil is not so much fertilizer, as it is to get it well filled with organic decay. Thorough underdrainage will help greatly, and will also tend to improve its mechanical texture.

But the greatest need is for humus or vegetable decay. Grow peas and let them die on the land and plow them under. Always have a winter cover of crimson clover on it, either to turn for corn or cotton. Practice a good rotation. Put peas in among the corn. Disk these down and sow winter grain after the corn is cut and shocked. Follow the winter grain with peas. If the land is too dry after harvest to plow for peas with the usual plow, put in a strong team and a disk plow, and it will break it. You can make hay of these peas to feed and return the manure, and on the pea stubble sow crimson clover seed, fifteen pounds an acre. Turn this for cotton in your section in spring and give the cotton an abundance of a high-grade fertilizer, and sow crimson clover again among the cotton in September. On this clover haul out all the manure made during the winter and spread it, and turn all under for corn, and then repeat the rotation. This will rapidly put organic matter into the soil, and year after year you will find it getting more and more mellow. Then, too, you can grow corn without using commercial fertilizers, and can make cheap corn, and can afford to be liberal in fertilizing the cotton and the winter grain, and even for these you will need little ammonia in the fertilizer.

Butter From a Gallon of Milk.

"How much butter should a gallon of milk average?" I could not possibly say unless I knew the nature of the milk. If the milk is from a cow that gives milk that shows by test 5 per cent of butter fat, you could probably make a pound of butter from two gallons of such milk. But your question seems to indicate that you follow the old practice of churning milk. The best butter is not made in that way. Use a good separator and ripen the cream, and then churn the cream only. In some sections there is a demand for a sort of buttermilk that is made by churning the whole milk, but even then that is not the best buttermilk. The butermilk from churning cream alone is the true buttermilk, and one rarely gets this at a city restaurant.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

ITCHING AND BURNING TERRIBLE

With Eczema on Middle of Back, Shoulders, Arms, Legs, Ankles, and Feet. Pimples and Small Sores. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Entirely Cured.

1018 E. Commerce St., San Antonio, Tex. —"I was troubled for a number of years with eczema on the middle of my back, shoulders, arms, legs, ankles and feet. My case was a stubborn and aggravating one. The eruption was small red pimples. The itching and burning were terrible, almost unbearable, especially at night. I suffered everything in hot weather, so I could get but very little sleep and rest until midnight and morning. There were little pimples and small sores on top of my scalp and all over the parts affected. My feet were very sore and the itching awful.

"I used many remedies that were recommended to me by friends, but received no benefit. I wrote for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I followed the directions to the letter. After using both Soap and Ointment two days and nights I was greatly surprised. The itching and burning were not half so bad and I received more good sleep and rest than I had had all summer and winter. I purchased some Cuticura Soap and Ointment and in two months was entirely cured." (Signed) A. P. Shoaff, June 30, 1912.

Cuticura Soap 25c. and Cuticura Ointment 50c. are sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

Tender-faced men should use Cuticura Soap Shaving Stick, 25c. Sample free.

WORKING TOWARD CHURCH MERGER

Plan to Unite Grace Street and Westminster Presbyterian in West End.

The sale of the Grace Street Presbyterian Church building, the resignation of its pastor, the Rev. D. Clay Lilly, D. D., and the congestion of churches of that denomination in the upper East End have resulted in a well defined movement for the consolidation of Grace Street Presbyterian with Westminster Presbyterian Church. The proposition has strong support, and while there is natural reluctance on the part of many members of the older body, it appears probable that the merger will be effected.

The Rev. T. C. Johnson, D. D., professor in the Union Theological Seminary, appeared as the representative of the Presbyterian League of Richmond at the midweek service of the Grace Street Presbyterian Church to present the desirable features of such a move. It is expected that he will be invited to perform the same office at a future meeting of the Westminster congregation. Although the consolidation scheme has never been placed before the latter church in a formal manner, it is understood to be entirely agreeable. Owsley Sanders, also on the advisory board of the Presbyterian League, supplemented Dr. Johnson's exposition of the case.

Think Well of Plan.

The plan is thought to be doubly acceptable to the Westminster congregation because of the fact that it is still struggling under a large debt contracted by the building of its new church at Park Avenue and Davis Street, and would welcome the addition of 600 members from Grace Street Presbyterian, if only from a financial standpoint. The new Westminster Church, while desirably located and handsome in its equipment, was not constructed to accommodate a congregation the size of that of the consolidated churches, and for that reason, it is thought a new building will be one of the terms of any merger.

The Rev. J. Y. Fair, D. D., pastor of the Westminster Church, has occupied the pulpit of the Grace Street Church in years past, and is highly regarded by the older members of the congregation, who still retain recollections of his pastorate.

Dr. Lilly has resigned his pastorate of Grace Street Presbyterian to enter the field of the Laymen's Missionary Movement next September. No steps have been taken yet to select his successor. The Grace Street Church property at Fourth and Grace Streets was recently sold for $100,000, to be vacated by the congregation within eighteen months. In that section of the city there is a distinct congestion of Presbyterian churches. At Fifth and Main Streets, within three blocks of Grace Street Presbyterian, is the Second Presbyterian Church, while six blocks westward on Grace Street is the First Church.

Negotiations for the merger are just now at a delicate stage, and none of the interested parties cares to discuss the plans publicly.

FOURTEEN START AT BELMONT PARK

Metropolitan Handicap Will Attract Large Field After Lapse of Three Years.

New York, May 29.—With fourteen entries, comprising the class of the American thoroughbred field of to-day, the ninth running of the Metropolitan handicap will be staged at Belmont Park, Long Island, to-morrow afternoon. Established in 1903, this turf classic was run only until 1910, when the abandoning of racing in New York State caused the event to be dropped. During the eight years it continued, the race was one of the features of the American turf season, having entries of the best and fastest horses in training.

The record of 1:37 4-5 for the mile is held by Fashion Plate, winner in 1910, and the record value was $11,080, won by Gun Fire in the initial event.

The entries for the Metropolitan, which is the feature event selected to mark the revival of racing on the Metropolitan circuit, together with the weights, follow:

Metropolitan handicap, three-year-olds and upward, $2,500 added, one mile—Bob R., 105; Merry Task, 109; Aldebaran, 105; Light O'Mylife, 115; Guy Fisher, 109; Bard of Hope, 99; Whiskbroom II., 126; Night Stick, 98; Sprite, 116; Yankee Notions, 104; Springboard, 103; Dr. Duenner, 108; G. M. Miller, 100; Meridian, 120.

600 ATHLETES TO COMPETE IN RACES

From Atlantic to Pacific Stars Are Ready to Battle for Honors.

Boston, May 29.—Six hundred of the finest athletes in the country are gathered in Boston to take part in the great intercollegiate championships, which will be held to-morrow and Saturday.

Track athletics is the one topic in sporting circles, and owing to the holiday, an enormous crowd is expected at the stadium to-morrow. Saturday will be the blue ribbon day, however, for then the finals in the different events will be held.

The one race that is attracting the attention of the entire sporting public is the one-mile event, in which Jones and Taber will face each other. Although many other marvelous athletes are entered in Friday's contests and Saturday's finals, they will receive little attention.

The Pacific Coast athletes, who arrived in town yesterday, are confident that they will receive a share of the honors offered for the fleetest exhibition of speed and brawn. They have tried out the Harvard stadium and think that it is one of the greatest tracks they have ever seen. This team is hard to judge. In fact, there is a great deal of uncertainty about the meet this year, owing to the general all-around strength of the different colleges, that lends an added interest to the entry of the team from the Coast.

Little Attention to Westerners.

Little attention has been paid to the work of these men during the past few months, for the athletes from the West who have come East to perform have shown up so miserably in close competition as to attract little notice. Walter Christie is positive, however, that his charges will prove an exception to the rule. The records of the men, he thinks, will command respect in any company, and if the University of California lives up to its reputation, then Pennsylvania and Cornell will have to look for their laurels.

The Dartmouth track team has eighteen men with which to compete against the leaders. This is the largest team that has ever left Hanover for an intercollegiate meet. Harry Hillman, the former New York Athletic Club track star, who is coaching Dartmouth, would make no predictions. He is hoping that his team will finish in third position. He will have the services of several good athletes, particularly Whitney, Enright and Wright, all members of last year's Olympic team to Sweden. Whitney will be one of the strongest competitors in the shot-put. He has put the shot over forty-six feet in competition this spring. This will entitle him to not worse than second place.

The only other athlete in intercollegiate circles who is able to defeat the Dartmouth star is Beatty, who will represent Columbia University. Beatty was the winner of this event last year, and has shown wonderful form as a weight man, but he is not a sure winner. Wright is the holder of the world's record for the pole vault, and has done better than twelve feet this season. He will meet Wagoner, the Yale star, to-morrow afternoon in the trials. Enright was an entry in the high jump at Stockholm, and is sure to clear much better than six feet in this event. Englehorn is another athlete who is liable to surprise the dopesters in the hammer throw, as he ranks next to Shattuck, the Westerner, and Cable, of Harvard.

Harvard and Yale, who, in former years, put up such a great struggle for points, are not considered in tomorrow's trials and Saturday's finals. Both the Blue and the Crimson have a lack of stars. Neither college has the services of a wonderful athlete, which will count heavily in this year's meet.

The best man that will represent Yale is undoubtedly Wagoner in the pole vault, although Brown, who will run in the half-mile event, is considered a dangerous man, as he has shown speed this summer that only a real champion can show. His half-mile win at the Harvard and Yale dual meet was wonderful when the condition of track was taken into consideration. Here he was credited with 1:54 3-5 seconds for the distance. This is the best performance credited to a college athlete this spring, and, in fact, has not been bettered very often by many track athletes.

Harvard will look to Cable, the colored athlete, to uphold the honor of that college. He has the greatest chance of any athlete who will wear the colors of Harvard to score a first place, for he should be able to repeat again this year in the hammer throw. Jackson, the colored hurdler, will have to show wonderful form to win the low hurdle event, for, with Craig, of Michigan; Wendall, of Wesleyan, and Potter, of Yale, entered he will have one of the fastest fields yet gathered in college circles to compete against.

Moffatt should place in the high jump, while Barron, if he runs true to his past form, should come near winning the quarter-mile run. The lesser stars will be weeded out to-morrow afternoon so that in Saturday's races only champions will have a chance to perform.

The trials in all events but the mile and two-mile runs will be held Saturday. Both Jones and Taber are slated to start in the half-mile trials. They will not have to run hard, however, as any athlete doing 1:58 should qualify in this race for Saturday.

"IT'S ALL RIGHT!"

"Perfect Brew" has made a good impression among Richmond residents who know and appreciate a really fine bottled beer.

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RICHMOND BRANCH
MONUMENTAL BREWING COMPANY

BURLESON AND AYERS FACE RICHMOND AND HEDGEPETH TO-DAY

BY GUS MALBERT.

Having in mind the fact that he must cut his squad to thirteen players by Saturday night and likewise anxious to land in first place before the end of the week, Steve Griffin will send either Harvey Burleson or Walter Smallwood after the Goobers this morning when the two teams meet in the annual class on the morning of Memorial Day. The game will begin at 10:30 o'clock. Doctor Ayers will face the barrier this afternoon. Busch will probably use Hedgepeth this morning and Richmond this afternoon, with Jim Vance in reserve, should anything squally happen.

Having settled the pitching problem, it will be necessary for Manager Griffin to determine as between Mace, Rogers and Luskey, for his backstops. He is not going to get rid of Mace, even though John is at present sick and not able to work. This narrows the thing down to Rogers and Luskey.

Rogers, though ambitious, misses fire at critical times, and then again no club in the Virginia League would be willing to try a season without one old, experienced backstop. That's why Charley Luskey will have the call. Not only that, but Luskey has been hitting the ball good and hard. When the final call comes, put it down that Mace and Luskey will be the local backstops, with Ayers, Strain, Griffin and Smallwood as the flingers.

Upon what Burleson shows to-day will depend his right to further earn salary as a member of the Richmond Club. So far his showing has not been such as to warrant the belief that he can be counted one of the winners. Smallwood is obviously a youngster of promise, but he is not ripe. He must have more experience, and to gain this for him Steve will send the schoolboy to some class D organization with a string tied to him.

Should the Colts win both games to-day they will be at the top of the ladder, and it will require something better than the baseball presented by any other club in the league to send the Griffmen on the backward trail. Once the top is achieved, watch these local youngsters show a brand of fighting that has never before been witnessed hereabouts.

HILTON DEFEATS HEINRICH SCHMIDT

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]

St. Andrews, Scotland, May 29.—Running down a sensational twenty-five foot put on the nineteenth green today enabled Harold H. Hilton, of the Royal Liverpool Golf Club, twice amateur champion of the United States and Great Britain, to deefat W. Heinrich Schmidt, of Worcester, Mass., after the latter had forced their match to an extra hole in the semi-final round of the British open amateur golf championship.

Hilton went out in thirty-eight strokes against thirty-nine for Schmidt. Coming home Schmidt reversed this, and the players finished the eighteenth hole even up, necessitating the playing of an extra hole, while Hilton won 3 to 4.

"Hilton is a very fine fellow and entitled to his victory," said Schmidt after the match.

"I should have liked to take the championship home to America and I did my best, but I have had only two weeks' practice this season. You see I have to work for my living as well as go to a technical school, so I do not have much time left for the links."

TURNER TO MEET OLSON TO-NIGHT

Middleweight Wrestling Championship Will Be Decided in Finish Bout at Ball Park.

Joe Turner, who in 1911 defeated sixteen wrestlers and won the middleweight championship belt, and who has since successfully defended the title to the belt, arrived in Richmond yesterday evening, accompanied by Mrs. Turner, and to-night he will meet "Young" Olson, champion middleweight wrestler of Sweden.

To-night's bout starts at the Broad Street Park at 8:45 o'clock. There will be a fast preliminary between two local wrestlers. As usual women are invited to attend the match, and they will be admitted free.

Turner, who will defend his title to the championship belt, has met such well-known wrestlers as Young Munday, Young Ajax, Young Sandow, Bull Montana, Young Hackenschmidt, Oli Hassan, Young Beel, Billy Mitchell, Jim Poulious, John Kilonis, Jack Jordan, Billy Collins, Con Albright and White Horse, while Oleon has defeated Con Albright, Zarego, Barry, Hassan and more than 1,000 others.

Promoters Herbert and Morano, who are staging to-night's match, promise a clean bout, and there will be perfect order maintained. The match will be catch-as-catch-can, two best falls out of three. The men are in good condition, and the bout should prove a fast and interesting one from the word "go" from the referee.

BENEDICTINE NOW MEMBER OF LEAGUE

At Meeting Last Night Cadets Admitted—Grammar School Championship Monday.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Preparatory School Athletic League held at the Y. M. C. A., last night, Benedictine College was admitted to membership, and the baseball championship was awarded to McGuire's, while the track championship went to Richmond College.

The admission of Benedictine College to the athletic league gives an added attraction to the Prep School Football League, for which the following program was arranged last night:

October 15, Benedictine vs. High School.

October 22, McGuire's vs. Academy.

October 29, Benedictine vs. Academy.

November 5, High School vs. McGuire's.

November 12, Benedictine vs. McGuire's.

November 19, High School vs. Academy.

It will be noted that the football games to be played this fall are scheduled for Wednesdays instead of Fridays, as heretofore.

The final game for the baseball championship of the grammar schools between William Fox and Chimborazo will be played at Broad Street Park on Monday afternoon. The teams which represent the Eastern and the Western sections of the city have each won a game, and Monday's contest will decide a controversy of especial interest to the pupils and patrons of the grammar schools of the city.

Rain Stops Game.

Boston, May 29.—Rain broke up the Boston-Brooklyn game to-day at the end of the second inning, after the locals had started things with a rush, scoring two runs off Curtis. James appeared in good form when the deluge began, and Umpire Brennan called off the pastime.

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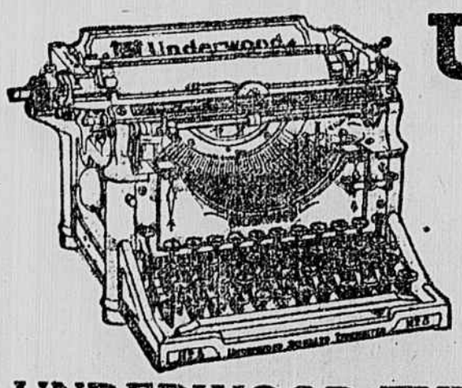

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