# WITH THE FARMERS

## By Prof. W. F. MASSEY

Friday, November 28, 1913.

W. F. Massey.

**Wire Worms and Cut Worms.**

"We are troubled with both wire worms and cut worms, especially the cut worms in spring. It would be well if you can tell us something about these and how to prevent them, now that we have time to consider the means for preventing them in spring." Wire worms are the larvae of the click beetles, snapping beetles, large beetles that snap and jump over when laid on their backs. These deposit their eggs mainly in grass lands, though some too in cultivated fields. Treating seed corn with gas tar is a good preventive, if it is then dusted over with a mixture of fine dust and Paris green. They are more troublesome where sod land is broken for corn, as they breed mainly in the grass. Bunches of poisoned clover placed in various places in an infested field and covered with a board will destroy a great many.

Cut worms are the larvae of moths of several species. These too are more plentiful in grass sods. They breed too in neglected gardens, that are allowed to grow up in weeds after the early crops. Gardens can be kept to some extent clear by clean cultivation all the year through and never allowing a mass of weeds to follow early crops, but to keep up a constant succession of garden crops. This will not altogether prevent them, but they will be far less numerous in spring. When I bought the land now making my garden, it had been lying for years growing a mass of weeds. The first spring I had cut worms by the thousand. Since that the garden has been run as an all-the-year garden, and I have very few cutworms compared with that first spring. Where a sod is plowed for corn it is a good plan to do the plowing in the fall in order to expose the cut worms to the cold of the winter. In the garden the best thing is to start for them as soon as plants are set. Mix a pound of Paris green in twenty-five pounds of dry bran. Stir a quart of molasses in water and dampen the bran with this till it is a stiff mash. Then sprinkle a little around every plant of cabbage or tomato as soon as set, and around the corn as it comes up, and you will have little damage from cut worms. Do not wait till they have cut some of the plants, but put the poison bait there as soon as the plant is set.

**Some Notes in Regard to Liming.**

You cannot grow alfalfa or clover on an acid soil, no matter what sort of inoculation you use. If you are starting the improvement of the poor piece of land, and find by using the blue litmus paper test, that the soil is acid, lime it first, and then apply fertilizers and grow clover. Ground limestone and marl are better suited to a sandy soil than to a heavy clay loam. Always apply lime after plowing, and simply harrow it in. We want it in, and not merely on the soil, but we want it to go through all the soil and affect every part of it. Hence we harrow it in near the surface, as we know that it sinks rapidly in the soil. The best time to spread lime is after turning a sod for corn in the spring. This will get the soil into the best condition for the peas that should be sown in the corn, and the clover that will follow with the wheat that comes after corn. If you have much area is to be limed, to buy a lime spreader, as it will put the lime on much more uniformly than it can possibly be done by hand with a shovel. Burnt lime is more quickly active than the ground limestone, and bears the proportion of 100 to 56 for the limestone. Hence in using the pulverized rock it should be used fully in double the amount that the burnt lime is used. Ground lime is on the market, but it is not advisable to apply it till slaked, as it is too caustic. The best way to buy burnt lime is to get it in bulk in carloads, as you can get it more cheaply in this way. But do not buy slaked lime and pay freight on the water it has taken up. A good article of Virginia Valley lime will slake more than two bushels to one, and it is far cheaper to get the lump lime and slake it for yourself. Lime can be deposited in small heaps in the field and left to slake in the air and rain, or it can be slaked to a powder with water. Lime, standing in small piles, gets air-slaked and returns to the condition of lime carbonate, as in the ground rock, but is so much finer that it acts better. A good article of ground rock or lime marl used to double the amount of the burnt lime will be a good application. For general application, where the farm is run in a good rotation and the humus content maintained and increased will be 1,000 pounds an acre, and where limestone is used a ton an acre, but on land being prepared for alfalfa two tons of the ground rock will not be excessive, for in almost any amount this pulverized rock is harmless.

Where the rock is not pulverized to a dust-like form, it takes more to be effective than where it is an impalpable powder. Always remember that lime is not used as a fertilizer, but as a corrective of conditions in the soil. Lime is used as food by some plants, but there is hardly any cultivated soil that does not already contain lime enough for plant food. The red lands of the Piedmont section often contain more lime than the limestone land so-called, for the limestone is a sedimentary rock, and the soil is formed on top of it, and not from the rock to any great extent. Hence, it is found that lime applications are often of more importance on limestone soils than on the granite formation, where the rock makes the soil by its disintegration. While lime cannot inoculate the soil for legume crops, it is essential that the soil shall be sweetened with lime before any inoculation will avail. Hence the great importance of liming well before sowing alfalfa especially. Then inoculate after liming. The only thing that will restore the alkalinity to the soil, and make it sweet instead of acid, is lime. It is not a specific for all the troubles of the soil, but is essential to getting it in the proper condition, if it is not so already. The late Edmund Ruffin, who studied the lime question years in advance of his time, declared that all soil that naturally grows the old-field pines is acid, as a rule, and needs lime. Where shell marl is handy, use it rather than buy lime. The oyster shells of our coast country are the purest form of lime carbonate, and the pulverized shells, at the places where they accumulate, can be profitably pulverized for $1 a ton, and at that price it will pay to use them, and I would prefer the shells, if very finely pulverized, to the ground lime rock, as furnishing the largest amount of lime carbonate for the money, and that is what we want to get. Now I hope that these notes will be a full reply to many who are asking all sorts of questions about lime. Of course, when I say $1 a ton for ground rock or shells, I mean at the place of production in bulk, in car loads.

**How Shall We Handle the Manure.**

In the first place save it, by having cement floors and gutters well stocked with absorbent material. The use of absorbent material is important, not only for the comfort and cleanliness of the animals, but for taking up and holding the urine that contains most of the mineral elements of the manure. One reason why the droppings swept up from paved streets is not so effective as stable manure is the fact that the urine of the animals is not saved.

On lands that are fairly level, haul out and spread the manure as fast as made. It does not pay to keep manure if you can possibly get it out on the land. It loses less there than anywhere else. Then, too, on hill lands there is really less washing than one would suppose. I was once hauling out and spreading manure on a very steep hill. We began at the top and spread it around the hill coming down. When the spreading had reached eight or ten feet from the base of the hill we concluded that it was not necessary to go further as it would wash down. The field was plowed soon after spreading the manure, and planted the next spring. I could not see any effect from the manure three feet below where we stopped. The soil evidently absorbed and held on to it. Many truck farmers, where it is not possible to haul the manure out at once, and who want the manure fined some for their use, pile it in broad flat piles, driving over it to compact it, and making the heaps not over six feet high, and then, if heating occurs, turn it and mix frequently. For preparing manure for truck crops, I have found that making such a broad flat pile, and covering every foot thickness with six inches of black mold from the forest made an excellent compost, if turned and mixed repeatedly. But for the ordinary farm crops I do not believe that it pays to compost manure. If manure is piled in this way, keep it moist. Have a trench around the heap, and collect the drainage and throw it back on the pile.

We hear a good deal about manure sheds, and they are very good, where manure must be kept. But if let lie and dry and burn in the shed it would have been better to have had it out in the farmyard, where it would at least keep moist. Manure in a shed must be kept moist. Reinforcing the manure with acid phosphate or ground phosphate or ground phosphate rock, even as small an amount as forty pounds to the ton has been found to nearly treble the crop made from the manure without it. A good way to mix it is to sprinkle it daily in the gutters in the stable, so that it goes out mixed. The best possible way to handle the manure is to have a manure spreader at the door and load the daily accumulation into it and drive off and leave it spread. That saves a great deal of labor and handling. I have seen in the best cultivated sections of Pennsylvania men loading wagons with manure and then forking it off in little piles over the field. I once asked a good German farmer why he did this. He said because they had always done so. The conservatism of these German farmers is wonderful. They are good and successful farmers, and have fine land, but they do many things because their fathers did so. It does not pay to handle manure three times when once will be better, for the manure spreader will put it on the land better than any one can spread it by hand. When the little heaps are apt to be left lying some time before being spread, and when the field comes in small grain one can see the site of every heap in the ranker straw, and the liability of this rank straw to fall and lodge. Where the manure of the horned stock and the horses is mixed there will be more moisture and less damage from heating. But wherever possible, the best way to handle manure is to get it out on the land as fast as made.

"I want to make a fertilizer for corn next spring. Please tell me the proportions of ammonia, phosphate and potash needed?" If you have read what I have been writing in these columns you will note that I have uniformly said that in all my experience I have never found that it pays to buy nitrogen for corn. The fertilizer men always put it on their sacks as ammonia.


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# CROSS IS OUTCLASSED BY BROWN JOE RIVERS

## Broadway Star Is Beat and Humbled, Taking Two Clean Knockdowns and Receiving Bitter Punishment, but He's Game.

BY H. M. WALKER.

Los Angeles, November 27.—Brown Joe Rivers "came back" today with 11,000 spectators packed inside the big pine pavilion to hiss, shriek and cheer at him: "came back" with as clean cut a victory as ever rewarded a boxer.

Rivers whipped Leach Cross in twenty rounds; beat and humbled the New York boy until he could only sit in his chair and sob, trying in vain to find an explanation for his utter rout. In seventeen of the twenty rounds Rivers so far outclassed Cross that the Broadway star looked like a beginner. One round was even; Cross had two rounds on points.

Twice was Cross floored, clean knockdown punches that kept Leach on the canvas for the full count of nine. A short left chop on the chin dropped him in the fourth. In the twelfth it was a right and left on the jaw, delivered but the fraction of a second apart, that sent Cross sprawling.

Upon no less than five occasions Rivers had his opponent staggering, and his failure to stop Leach was explained by Joe with a claim that he broke the thumb of his right hand in the eighth round. The glove had to be cut from the injured hand, and Rivers left the ring suffering great pain. Later it was announced that the hand was not broken, but that a bone in the thumb had been badly bruised.

The one bright mark to Cross's credit was his gameness. Pummeled with deadly straight lefts on the face and body blows that doubled him up, Leach was forced to fight an up-hill battle throughout the sixty minutes of one-sided milling. Both knockdowns weakened him, leaving the boy limp and dazed, but desperately he made his forlorn bid for victory, and his nineteenth-round spurt was one that brought the great crowd to its feet in expectation of seeing the Mexican crumple before the dying onslaught of the New Yorker.

But in the twentieth Rivers beat Cross to both thought and action. Leach had no chance to make a final spurt. Blinded and dazed by the rain of straight lefts on the face and an occasional ripping right, Leach backed in faltering style about the ring, and at the final bell was cowering in a neutral corner with Rivers trying to send in a decisive punch.

When Referee Blake hoisted Rivers's arm in token of victory, Cross slouched to his corner and dropped to the chair.

**The Fight by Rounds.**

Round 1—They did not shake hands. Rivers dealt a right swing as they went into a clinch. Cross worked his right to the kidneys. Rivers ducked a right swing, and uppercutted with his left. Both punched with rights and lefts for the body in the clinches. Rivers put a straight left to the face, and uppercutted with the left, and they exchanged lefts to the face. Rivers was bleeding at the mouth. Cross swung a right to the kidneys, and Rivers uppercut with his right.

Round 2—Rivers led with the left to the face, and Cross whipped a left to the wind. They clinched and swung rights to the wind. Rivers put a left to the face and uppercut to the face in a clinch. Cross put a right and left to Rivers's ribs, and Rivers hooked a left to the jaw. They clinched, and Rivers swung his right to the head in the breakaway. Rivers jabbed a left to the face, and missed a vicious left swing to the head.

Round 3—Cross put a left and right to the ribs. Cross hooked a left to the ribs, and pulled it over to the jaw. Rivers uppercut with the right. Cross put a light left to the face and a left to the head. Rivers swung a hard left to the ribs. Cross jabbed Rivers's head back with a straight left, and took a hard left in return.

Round 4—Rivers hooked a left to the jaw, dropping Cross for the count of nine. Cross got up in good shape and Rivers rushed. They exchanged rights and lefts to the head, and were fighting like demons. Rivers put a left to the face. Rivers has a cut under the right eye. Rivers forced Cross around the ring, and took a stiff left to the face. They clinched, and Rivers put a right and left to the face and an uppercut in the breakaway.

Round 5—Rivers drove a straight left to the face and they clinched. Cross put a right and left to the head, and Cross swung two rights to the kidneys. Rivers swung a hard right to the head, they exchanged lefts to the face and clinched. Rivers hooked a left to the jaw and Cross began to stall as if hurt. Rivers hooked a hard right to the head and landed a right uppercut.

Round 6—Rivers hooked a left to the jaw. Rivers put a straight left to the jaw, forcing Cross to cover. Cross jabbed lightly to the face twice. Rivers jabbed a left to the face and rushed Cross in his own corner. Cross covered. Cross swung a right to the head. They clinched and Rivers swung a right to the kidneys. Rivers hooked a hard left to the jaw, and Cross landed a right and left to the ribs. Cross hooked a left to the face and a right to the head at the gong.

Round 7—Cross swung twice to the wind and Rivers swung a right to the head and left to the face. They swapped lefts to the face. Rivers hooked rights to the head and ribs, and jabbed a left to the face. Cross put a hard left to the face and backheeled with his glove to the jaw. Rivers crossed with a right at the gong.

Round 8—Rivers jabbed a left to the face and hooked his right to the head twice. Cross swung his right to the head, put a left to the jaw and a right to the kidneys. Rivers uppercut with his left. Both boys bled from the mouth. Rivers fell over Cross as he ducked a left. Cross hooked a left to the head. In a clinch Cross hooked a left to the wind.

Round 9—Cross led off with a left to the face and took one in return. Rivers forced him to the ropes with rights and lefts to the body. Cross jabbed a left to the face, and as they came to a clinch, Cross hooked a left to the head. Cross put a left to the face. Cross jabbed a hard left to the face. Rivers put a hard left to the jaw, and followed with a left to the face, and a right to the head.

Round 10—They came together with lefts to the head. Cross jabbed two lefts to the face and Rivers landed hard right and left swings to the kidneys. Cross jabbed a left to the face and got over a right to the jaw. Rivers fought him to the ropes with left hooks to the ribs and landed several on the face and jaw.

Round 11—Cross put a hard right to the ribs, and Rivers a left to the face. Cross got over a right, knocking Joe back to the ropes. Rivers stuck a left in Cross's face, and Cross hooked a left to the jaw. Rivers swung right and left to the jaw. Rivers put a left to the wind and hooked a right to the face. Cross hooked a left to the jaw, and Rivers knocked him back to the ropes with a straight left to the face.

Round 12—Rivers drove in with a straight one, and Cross hooked a straight left to the wind. Rivers kept Cross's left eye closed with hooks. Rivers put a left to the jaw and knocked Cross down for the nine count with a left hook to the jaw. Cross hooked a hard right to the jaw and jabbed his left to the face twice. Rivers landed a dozen blows on the face and head and forced Cross to cover.

Round 13—Rivers hooked a light left to the wind. Cross put a light right and left to the head. Cross swung right to the ribs. Rivers blocked repeated rights and lefts to the jaw and forced Cross to the ropes working right and left to the wind. Cross hooked right to the head and Rivers drove him back with straight left to mouth. Rivers struck straight left to mouth and hooked light right to jaw at gong.

Round 14—They sparred in and out of a clinch. Rivers put a light left to the head. Cross swung a left to the head. Rivers jabbed a hard left twice to the face. Cross swung a hard right to the kidneys. They exchanged blows in the centre of the ring and clinched. Rivers put a straight left to the face in the clinch. Cross swung a right hard to the head and followed with left hook to the jaw. Rivers swung right to head and left to the ribs. After a clinch Rivers jabbed Cross's head with straight left and took a hard straight left to the head.

Round 15—Rivers missed a vicious left uppercut and jabbed a left to the face. Cross hooked his left twice to the wind, and put a hard left to the head. Rivers swung a right to the head, and Cross clinched. Rivers put a left to the face and a right to the head. Rivers jabbed his left twice to the face, and took a left to the head in return. Rivers hooked a hard left to the face, and swung it back to the wind. Rivers swung a left to the nose and came back with another in the same spot.

Round 16—Cross opened, with a left to the wind. They clinched. Rivers put a left to the face. They clinched. Rivers put a left to face, and Cross swung twice to the head with both hands. Cross swings rights to head. Rivers hooked a left to face in the breakaway. Rivers hooked hard right to jaw forcing Cross to cover. Rivers rushed his left to the face. Rivers hooked a left to the fact and swung a left to the same spot.

Round 17—Cross led with a left and right and hooked a hard left to the head. Cross landed a left to the wind, and Rivers put a left to the face. Rivers knocked Cross back with a left hook. Rivers swung right and left to the head. Cross hooked a left to the jaw, and took a left on the same spot. Rivers swung hard lefts to face and came back with another. Rivers rushed with a left to the face. Cross swung wildly, landing a left to the head as Rivers uppercut to the head with a left. Rivers swung a right to the head at the gong.

Round 18—Cross swung left to the ribs. Rivers stuck a left to the face, and Cross came back with a left swing to the head. They slugged with rights and lefts to the head and Rivers forced Cross to cover. They swapped vicious lefts to the face. Rivers swung a right to the jaw. Rivers rushed with a straight left and Cross came back with left and right to the head. Rivers swung a hard left to the face, staggering Cross. Rivers swung left to the ribs twice.

Round 19—Rivers swung a right to the head and they exchanged lefts to the head. Cross rallied with rights and lefts and the crowd got on its feet. Both boys were fighting wildly. Rivers put a straight left to the face and was booted for heeling. Cross hooked rights and lefts to the jaw and face. Rivers staggered Cross with a right hook to the jaw on the breakaway. Rivers stepped away from a vicious right and hooked a right to the jaw. Rivers put a left and right to the face. Cross put a left to the jaw and Cross swung a right and left to the head.

Round 20—They shook hands. Rivers ducked a right and left swing and hooked a right to the head. Rivers jabbed Cross's head back with a straight left. They clinched. Rivers hooked a right to the head in the breakaway. Rivers jumped in with a right uppercut to the head. They started to slug and Rivers forced Cross to cover with a right to the head. Cross rushed with a right to the kidneys and left to the head. Rivers hooked a hard one to the head and hooked a right to the jaw. They clinched. Rivers forced Cross to the ropes with rights and lefts to the head. Rivers uppercut with the left and Cross covered in the clinch. Rivers hooked a right to the jaw and Cross appeared weak.

# TECHS AND CADETS BATTLE TO A TIE

(Continued from First Page.)

vidual players; not that many of them do not deserve credit, rather that all deserve it alike. Some seemed unable to get their hands on the ball once it had touched ground, while forward passes frequently went wrong because the thrower was too strong or the receiver misjudged distance. Legge, Parrish, Engleby, Whitehead, Dixon and Saunders played ferocious and telling ball for V. P. I. Oakes, Bane, Clarkson, Hutchinson, Youell, Richards and W. Lowry, for V. M. I., always were where the fray was thickest, and the work of the men named on both sides had much to do with making the contest the closest and most exciting many Roanokers ever have seen. The weather sharps almost made good in their prediction of rains. Persons who were awake as early as 6 o'clock and heard a rather sharp shower, were of the opinion that the day was to be a damp one. By daylight, however, rain had ceased falling, and not until fifteen minutes before time to play was there another drop from the sky.

Soon after V. P. I. took the field to run a few punts in practice, a sharp drizzle of cold rain set in, and spectators in the open were apprehensive. The slight drizzle showers continued at intervals throughout the game, but were not heavy enough at any time to interfere with play or bring out umbrellas.

It was thought for a time about noon that the dreary appearance of the elements would have some effect on attendance, but there was not a noticeable falling off. The real fun preliminary to battle started when the cadet corps prepared for their march to the fair grounds.

The boys in blue overcoats reached the fair grounds before 2:30 o'clock, and soon marched in review across the field north of the playing inclosure. The cadets presented a splendid appearance, and were given round after round of applause by the crowd that long had begun gathering in the stands. Scarcely had the V. P. I. corps passed out of the gate on their way to the grandstand when martial music from the V. M. I. band was heard in the distance. The soldierly looking half a thousand from Lexington passed in review as had the Blacksburg cadets, heads erect, line and step perfect, every man seeming to take a pride in the appearance of the corps as a whole. They, too, were given a rousing reception, and after five minutes of evolution they marched around to the grandstand to the strains of "Dixie."

| V. P. I. | Position. | V. M. I. |
|---|---|---|
| Taylor | left end | S. Lowry |
| Pick (captain) | left tackle | Youell (captain) |
| Graves | left guard | Summers |
| Ellinger | centre | Beasley |
| Whitehead | right guard | Cammer |
| Caffee | right tackle | Clarkson |
| Moore | right end | Richards |
| Dixon | quarter back | W. Lowry |
| Legge | left half back | Hitchinson |
| Engleby | right half back | Bain |
| Saunders | full back | Oakes |

Substitutes: V. M. I.—Rieves for Engleby, Cottrell for Moore, Davis for Saunders, Mackreth for Pick, Parrish for Rieves, Pick for Mackreth, Saunders for Davis, Peake for Dixon, Cammer for Ellinger, Rieves for Cottrell, Dixon for Peake; V. M. I.—Burrus for Oakes. Touchdowns—Hitchinson, V. M. I.; Legge, V. P. I. Time of quarters, 15 minutes. Officials: Land (Navy), referee; "Pat" Barry (Georgetown), umpire; Fetzer (Davidson), head linesman.

# JAMESTOWN RACES FULL OF THRILLS

## Rough Riding and Criticism of Decisions Feature Day's Sport.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Norfolk, Va., November 27.—To-day's races at Jamestown were full of thrills, rough riding and unusual criticism of decisions rendered by the stewards.

In the Potomac handicap for two-year-olds, a six-furlong event, three horses fell, and their riders escaped serious injury. Jockey McTaggart, on Harebell, was blamed for the spill, which threw Zodiac, Captain Burns and Thelma J. Jockey Shuttinger, on Thelma J., was the most seriously injured, his collarbone being dislocated by the fall. John P. Nixon, from the stable of Thomas F. Ryan, won after a hard drive up the stretch, with Salon at his neck.

Guy Fisher won the Thanksgiving selling stakes on a decision by the judges, although there was considerable money wagered by spectators that he would be disqualified for interfering with Bob H. and Brynlimah. Both of the latter horses were bumped against the rail, but the judges, after considerable delay, decided that Guy Fisher was the winner.

Mimesis won the last race, a mile and an eighth, after being practically left at the post. The Rump and Chas. F. Grainger, the favorites, got nothing. Mimesis's victory, after the poor showing he made in his last start, when the price was short, caused considerable talk. He was a ten to one shot to-day, and showed a complete reversal of form. The judges, so far as could be learned, took no action in the matter.

First race, for all ages; handicap; purse, $350; six furlongs—Gold Cap, 106; Burlingame, even, 13 to 1, out, first; Perthshire, 105 (Butwell), 7 to 5, 2 to 5, second; Stentor, 99 (Karrack), 50 to 1, 10 to 1, 25 to 1, third. Time, 1.14. Chemulpo, Quartermaster, Jabot, Arcene also ran. Arcene added starter.

Second race, for three-year-olds and up; selling; purse, $300; one mile—Reno, 103 (McCahey), 10 to 1, 4 to 1, 2 to 1, first; Ford Mai, 103 (Schutthinger), 4 to 1, 8 to 5, 4to 5, second; Eaton, 111 (Burlingame), 12 to 1, 5 to 1, 2 1 2 to 1, third. Time, 1.42 4-5. White [illegible], Battery, Kayderoseros, Brynavia, [illegible]che Frances, Whisper Belle, Fadoo, also ran.

Third race, Potomac handicap; for two-year-olds; purse, $350; six furlongs—John P. Nixon, 103 (Doyle), 8 to 1, 3to 1, 7 to 5, first; Salon, 104 (Burlingame), 5 to 1, 8 to 5, 4 to 5, second; Harebell, 105 (J. McTaggart), 15 to 1, 5 to 1, 2 1-2 to 1, third. Time, 1.15 2-5. Water Lady, Thelma J., Zodiac, Captain Burns, Suwance also ran. Captain Burns, Zodiac fell.

Fourth race, Thanksgiving handicap, $1,000; selling; all ages; one mile and a sixteenth—Guy Fisher, 110 (Butwell), even, and 10 to 1, first; Yellow Eyes, 99 (Karrick), 2 1-2 to 1, 3 to 5, 1 to 4, second—Brynlimah, 98 (Ward), 10 to 1, 2 1-2 to 1, 4 to 5, third. Time, 1.47 4-5. Genesta Bobr, Mollie S. also ran. Yellow Eyes added Genesta completed.

Fifth race, three-year-olds and up; selling; purse, $300; one mile—Ralph Lloyd, 101 (J. McTaggart), 7 to 5, 1 to 2, first; Mr. Specs, 111 (McCahey), 10 to 1, 3 to 1, 8 to 5, second; Sir Denrah, 106 (Ward), 15 to 1, 4 to 1, 2 to 1, third. Time, 1.42 1-5. Red and Gun, Captain Elliott, Fred Levy, Incision, Monmouth also ran.

Sixth race, for three-year-olds and up; purse, $400; one mile and one-eighth—Fairy Godmother, 97 (Ward), 4 to 1, even, 10 to 2, first; Agnar, 111 (McCahey), 12 to 1, 2 to 1, second; Schaller, 107 (Fairbrother), 25 to 1, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, third. Time, 1.55 3-5. Bonnie Eloise, Mycenae, Billy Baker, I. M. Eckert, Pendant, Port Arlington and the Royal Prince also ran.

Seventh race, for three-year-olds and up; purse, $400; selling; one mile and one-eighth—Mimesis, 102 (J. McTaggart), 8 to 1, 3 to 1, 8 to 5, first; Linbrook, 101 (Wolfe), 8 to 1, 3 to 1, 8 to 5, second; Outlan, 102 (Carter), 6 to 1, 2 to 1, even, third. Time, 1.55 4-5. The Rump, Charles F. Grainger, Ella Grane, Jim Caffery also ran.

**Entries for To-Day.**

First race—Two-year-olds; selling; Maidens; five and a half furlongs—Buzz Around X, 104; Jezall X, 104; Sir Caledore, 112; Bull Dog X, 107; Dead Loss, 109; Pulsation X, 107; High Priest, 109; Chief Magistrate, 112; Milky Way, 109.

Second race—two-year-olds; selling; five and a half furlongs—Flask X, 107; Behest, 102; Flathush, 112; Mary Warren X, 101; Beau Pere, 104; Mordecai, 107; Laura, 104; Woodsie, 104.

Third race—three-year-olds and up; selling; handicap; six furlongs—Duquesne, 105; Anavrie, 112; Rye Straw, 109; Loretta Dwyer, 99; Daddy Gip, 101; Toddling, 106; Royal Onyx, 100; Lady Orimar, 96; York Lad, 108; Bouncing Lass, 103; Incision, 107; Golliwog, 105; Fred Levy, 105; Tom Holland, 101; General, 84.

Fourth race—three-year-olds and up; selling; mile and seventy yards—Marry Lad, 109; Royal Meteor, 114; Aware, 100; Lad of Langdon, 103; Outlan, 106; Arran, 107; Fiel, 95; Horace E., 103.

Fifth race—Three-year-olds and up; selling; handicap; one mile. Blackford, 110; Chemulpo, 106; Little Engalnd, 104; Deborah, 97; Epellbound, 107; Chester Krum, 111; Duquesne, 104.

Sixth race—three-year-olds and up; selling; mile and seventy yards—Fairy Godmother, X, 96; Jabot, 103; Question Mark, 106; Servicence, X, 101; Big Dipper, X, 97; Bon Prior, 106; Delicious, X, 93; Agnar, 103.

X Denotes five pounds apprentice allowance claimed.

Weather cloudy, track fast.

## Change in Schedule

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.

Attention is called to change in schedule C. & O. Railway, effective Sunday, November 30th.

There will be no change in departures from Richmond of fast trains for Newport News, Norfolk and Old Point; local train to leave Richmond for Newport News 7:00 A. M. instead of 7:15 A. M.; fast trains from Norfolk and Old Point to arrive Richmond 11:30 A. M., 2:05 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.; local from Old Point 9:20 A. M., and local from Newport News 8:10 P. M.

Westbound, main line train will leave Richmond 2:10 P. M. instead of 2:00 P. M., local leaving Richmond 7:00 A. M. instead of 8:10 A. M., operating daily to Charlottesville and daily except Sunday to Thurmond. The operation of through train Richmond to Clifton Forge via. Gordonsville, Strathmore and Lynchburg, carrying sleeper Richmond to Lynchburg, will be discontinued; train leaving Richmond 11:00 P. M. carrying sleeper to Cincinnati only.

Trains will arrive Richmond via main line from the West 8:30 A. M., 11:55 A. M., 3:50 P. M., and locals 10:30 A. M. daily except Sunday, instead of 9:55 A. M. and 8:00 P. M. instead of 7:20 P. M., Lynchburg sleeper on train arriving Richmond 8:30 A. M. being discontinued.

James River train will leave Richmond for Lynchburg and Clifton Forge 9:30 A. M., instead of 10:00 A. M., train leaving Richmond 5:15 P. M. daily except Sunday operating to Warren only; trains arriving Richmond from Warren 8:35 A. M. daily except Sunday and from Clifton Forge and Lynchburg 5:25 P. M. daily.


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## Football Results

At Philadelphia—Cornell, 21; Pennsylvania, 0.

At Providence—Carlisle, 18; Brown 0.

At Easton, Pa.—LaFayette, 7; Dickinson, 0.

At Washington, D. C.—Georgetown, 16; Holy Cross, 7.

At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh, 7; Penn State, 6.

At Atlanta—Georgia Tech, 34; Clemson, 0.

At Lancaster, Pa.—Franklin and Marshall, 40; Gettysburg, 7.

At St. Louis—Syracuse, 75; St. Louis, 0.

At New York—Commerce, 36; DeWitt Clinton, 3.

At Cincinnati—Miami, 13; Cincinnati University, 7.

At Lexington, Ky.—Kentucky State, 6; Tennessee, 13.

At New Orleans—Arkansas, 14; Tulane, 0.

At Chattanooga, Tenn.—Chattanooga University, 55; Georgetown, of Kentucky, 6.

At Houston, Texas—Texas Aggies, 7; Louisiana State University, 7.

At Jacksonville, Fla.—Stetson, 25; Bingham, 6.

At Charleston, S. C.—Presbyterian College, 12; College of Charleston, 7.

At Oklahoma City, Okla.—Oklahoma, 14; Colorado, 3.

At Easton, Pa.—LaFayette, 7; Dickinson, 0.

At Washington, Pa.—Washington and Jefferson, 52; Bucknell, 0.

At Rochester, N. Y.—Rochester, 34; Dennison, 0.

At Columbia, S. C.—South Carolina, 12; Citadel, 13.

At Cleveland, O.—Western Reserve, 17; Case, 6.

At Lexington, Ky.—Transylvania University, 6; Central of Kentucky, 0.

At Lancaster, Pa.—Gettysburg, 7; Franklin and Marshall, 40.

At Kansas City—Haskell Indians, 30; Christian Brothers, 10.

At Omaha, Neb.—South Dakota, 17; Creighton, 0.

At Baltimore—Johns Hopkins, 4; Johnson College, 3.

At Gainesville, Fla.—Florida, 24; Mercer, 0.

At Charlotte—Davidson, 6; Wake Forest, 0.

At Norfolk—Agricultural and Mechanical of North Carolina, 6; Washington and Lee, 0.

At Roanoke, Va.—Virginia Military Institute, 6; Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 6.

At Birmingham, Ala.—Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical, 7; Alabama, 0.

At Pittsburgh—University of Pittsburgh, 7; Penn State, 6.

At Nashville—Vanderbilt, 63; Sewanee, 13.

At Austin, Texas—Notre Dame, 30; Texas, 7.

At Bristol—Roanoke College, 20; King College, 7.

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*Prima Donna Soprano*

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