WITH THE FARMERS

By Prof. W. F. MASSEY

(Letters addressed to Professor Massey must have stamp inclosed for answer.)

Thursday, April 23, 1914.

W. F. Massey.

Weight of Irish Potatoes.

Albemarle County: "Will you please reply in The Times-Dispatch and state the law about selling seed Irish potatoes? It is the custom here to sell by measure instead of by weight. I ordered some by phone and they fell short twelve pounds in two bushels. It makes a big difference to a poor man, and it will be a benefit to the farmers if you will decide this matter for them. I have been informed that it is against the law to give less than the standard weight." Nearly every State in this country, except Virginia, requires that a bushel of Irish potatoes shall weigh sixty pounds. But the Virginia law only requires fifty-six pounds to make a bushel. A dealer can buy in another State a lot of seed potatoes and get sixty pounds for a bushel, and can then sell them in Virginia fifty-six pounds for a bushel.

Mowing a Young Lawn.

"Please tell me if it is advisable to run the lawn mower on my young grass on my law. It was sown last fall, and parts of it seem to need cutting now, but I have been told that it is not advisable to mow a lawn the first year as it is liable to kill the grass, and that it is best to let it stand and get firmly rooted, and begin mowing the second year? Also about tulip and hyacinth bulbs. How soon can I take them up from the beds after they are done blooming, as I want to plant other flowers in same place. How to care for the bulbs after lifting them?" Start the lawn mower as soon as the grass is tall enough to catch, and never let it get so rank that you have to rake the cut grass off. If you let the grass stand uncut it will run up to seed, and that is a weakening process to the grass. Keep it cut in all favorable weather, but avoid cutting close in dry weather. Then leave the cut grass where it falls, and it will soon disappear and be making a mulch to thicken the sod, while, if raked off, it will be exhausting the soil. The lawn mower is the best thing to make the lawn if rightly used. In rainy weather the mower should run every week. You can let the bulbs remain and plant over them, or you can let them remain till the tops turn yellow and then lift them and trim the tops off and spread them out in a dry place to cure, and then store them in paper stacks hung up in a cellar till fall.

Clearing Vinegar.

"Two years ago I made two barrels of apple cider to convert into vinegar, which I endeavored to keep absolutely pure. The cider was racked off twice, the last time about six months ago, but it remains cloudy and somewhat mixed up. I now wish to dispose of it, but cannot do so in its present condition. In point of vinegar strength, it seems to be all right. What can I do with it?"

I suppose that the best thing will be to filter it. Prepare a barrel by boring a lot of holes in the bottom. Lay a piece of flannel over these holes and fill the barrel one-third or more full of charcoal broken to size of hickory nuts. Set the barrel over a clean tub or half barrel and pour the vinegar into it and let it filter through the charcoal. I think that this will clear it all right.

Clover Does Not Grow Well.

Mathews County: "I have a five-acre lot which had wheat on it last year. After wheat was harvested I plowed the land and limed it with burnt shell lime and sowed to cowpeas, and made a good crop of hay. Plowed the land again and applied 250 pounds of 16 per cent acid phosphate an acre and sowed to crimson clover, and have a good stand. Part of it was topdressed with manure during the winter. This part looks a little better than the remainder, but it does not grow a bit, and I do not think it will get over six inches high this summer. Can you tell me what it needs? I want to turn it for corn and to sow cowpeas among the corn and then put it in clover again. What should I put on it for the corn? Should I make the application now on the clover, or wait till the clover is plowed under? Should acid phosphate and potash be applied now for peas, or wait till the land is plowed? How much should I use an acre?"

I think that if you will examine the roots of the clover you will find that there are very few nodules on them, and that the small growth is caused both by the cold weather and the lack of inoculation. Still, if you find any nodules at all, there will be a better inoculation for the clover the next fall. After plowing the clover down in bloom for corn, I would give a broadcast application of 400 pounds of acid phosphate and twenty-five pounds of muriate of potash an acre. This will not only help the corn, but the peas sown among it, and will make more seed on the peas.

It is often found that where the first sowing of crimson clover is very small the sowing of the same land the next year will make a good crop, as the inoculation will be more complete from the first sowing. Where peas are sown for hay I would apply, after plowing the land, 300 pounds of acid phosphate and twenty-five pounds of muriate of potash an acre and harrow it in. You can make a better crop of pea hay set sowing the peas with a wheat drill set to sow two bushels of wheat an acre. They will then be put in at a uniform depth, and will germinate together, while if merely harrowed in, some will get buried too deeply and some not covered at all.

Nitrate of Soda for Melons.

"I wish to use nitrate of soda under watermelons and cantaloupes, and want to know how to apply it." Where I live there are hundreds of acres planted in these melons every year. The practice here is to use stable manure and a good high grade fertilizer in the hills, and, as the vines start to run, scatter a small handful of nitrate of soda around each hill. Nitrate of soda dissolves very quickly on the soil, and the roots get it at once. It is never used before planting the melons, but always as a topdressing after growth begins. About 100 pounds an acre will be sufficient.

Chestnuts Dropping.

"I have a Japanese Chestnut tree, which appears to be healthy every way and has borne for two years, but about the time the chestnuts get about half grown they all fall off. Can you tell me the trouble and the remedy?" So long as the tree stands alone you will probably have the same trouble, for it is the result of imperfect bloom, and lack of pollination. If you will get a tree of the Paragon variety, which is a very early bearer, and plant it near the Japanese tree, you will probably get good crops from both as soon as the Paragon gets to blooming. And the Paragon is far better in quality than the Japanese.

Nitrate of Soda on Oats, Peas and Beans.

"I have a piece of good land, which, on account of getting stumps out, I did not get sown to oats till March. Sowed three bushels an acre. How much nitrate of soda will be needed an acre? Which will be best, to broadcast a mixture of soy beans and peas after oats are off, or would it be too late to sow these after the oats in rows for harvesting dry? What would you use as a fertilizer on the peas and beans broadcast, and how much? I am thinking of using 600 pounds of Thomas phosphate an acre. Will 100 pounds of nitrate of soda do on the oats?" I doubt very much the profit of using nitrate of soda at present price on oats on good land. The main effect of the nitrate is to encourage the vital activity of the plants rather than to increase the grain crop, and on strong land it may make too strong a growth of straw and cause lodging. I would test it at rate of 100 pounds an acre on part of the oats, and then you can judge for yourself whether it pays. I do not believe that it will pay on oats, while I have made it pay on wheat. As to sowing soy beans and peas after the oats, it will, of course, depend largely on the time the oats mature. After fall oats there is plenty of time, but the March-sown oats will be later. In taking peas and soy beans, use the medium early yellow soy, and the Whippoorwill peas to come in together. I would not use the Thomas phosphate on these, as cowpeas are not partial to lime applied directly to them. Better use acid phosphate liberally, and if you are going to sow Crimson clover after the peas and beans you can lime the land then.

Preparing for Corn.

Rappahannock County: "I have a field which I prepared to sow to wheat last fall, but failed to get it ready till late in November, and feared to sow so late, and thought of sowing oats and grass on the field; but have now decided to plant it in corn. I applied a ton of lime an acre on the land last fall. What fertilizer would you use for this corn, and how much an acre? I wish to seed the field to grass in the fall. What fertilizer also would you use, and how much, on a field that was in corn last year?"

Now it is impossible for me to say what the plant food needs of your soil may be, and it is a very uncertain matter to advise any one in regard to a fertilizer. Then, too, as I have often said, I do not believe in depending on commercial fertilizers to make corn—that is, on a complete fertilizer carrying ammonia. It makes the corn cost too much as compared with corn grown on a clover sod in a good rotation. You do not seem to be running a systematic rotation of crops, but jumping from one crop to another. That is not the way to build up and improve the land. Now, while I do not know what the whole needs of your soil may be, one thing is certain, and this is that it, like all other of our old cultivated soils, needs phosphoric acid, and you will not go wrong on either acid in applying 400 pounds of acid phosphate an acre broadcast. If your soil is sandy it may be advisable to mix twenty-five pounds of muriate of potash with the phosphate. But so far as nitrogen is concerned, it is far better and cheaper to get it through the growing and use of peas and clover than buying it in a fertilizer. But, having no clover on the land, you will need some nitrogen, especially on the field that was in corn last year, and which should have been in small grain last winter. Hence I would suggest a mixture of—

400 pounds acid phosphate,
200 pounds of tankage, and
25 pounds of muriate of potash

an acre. As corn roots run all over the ground, I would use this broadcast before planting and harrow it in. Then get your farm into a regular rotation of crops, and stick to it, and always have clover to turn under for corn in the spring, and save the purchase of the costly nitrogen.

Another Corn Field.

Pittsylvania County: "I wish you would advise me the proper fertilizer to use broadcast on a piece of land for corn. It is sandy loam, and made a good crop of peas last year. I think that it will make twenty-five bushels of corn an acre without fertilizer, but I would like to double this yield. I would prefer to apply the fertilizer with a drill before planting. I am in the bright tobacco section of the country."

Here again I have to say, as I have just said above, it is too much like quackery to advise a cure-all in the way of fertilizer for land needs of which I cannot know. The way to bring up to fifty-five-bushel land to fifty bushels is not by the expensive way of putting fertilizer there to do it, but by building up the land in humus through a rotation of crops and the growing of legumes, and using them. I would not guarantee that any fertilizer application I might mention would bring at once land that makes only twenty-five bushels an acre up to fifty bushels. In fact, I do not think that it can be profitably done simply by adding fertilizer. You can make a fertilizer that will increase the corn crop by mixing 1,000 pounds of acid phosphate, 500 pounds of cotton seed meal, 200 pounds of muriate of potash to make a ton, and of this use 500 pounds an acre broadcast. This will increase the crop, and in all probability the increase will cost nearly as much as it is worth. Constant dependence on complete fertilizer mixtures to grow corn is not profitable, nor is it good farming. In your section a farmer who farms in a good rotation without tobacco, and grows and uses peas and clover, either as manure direct or by feeding them to stock and making and return the manure, will never need to buy any fertilizer but plain acid phosphate. Your soil has an inexhaustible store of potash that can be brought into use by getting the soil stocked with organic decay, and an occasional liming, and with the legume crops you can get all the nitrogen needed and more than you could buy in fertilizers, so that the only thing needed will be phosphoric acid applied in a liberal way. And yet thousands of farmers are spending their money every year for fertilizer for every crop planted, when, if they farmed right, they would need nothing but acid phosphate for the wheat crop. I have more than once mentioned the field in Maryland where I saw a crop of ninety-eight and one-half bushels an acre made on a crimson clover sod and no fertilizer used, and that, too, on land which formerly made your twenty-five bushels an acre. But it has been farmed in a good rotation for years. And the same farmer makes forty, and sometimes more, bushels of wheat an acre, with only acid phosphate applied. That is the way to double your twenty-five bushels, rather than with fertilizers.

Hay for cash with order, in lots of 1,000 pounds and upwards, prices, per ton, f. o. b. Warren Station: good Clover mixed, $17; beautiful Timothy, Red Top and Alfalfa mixed, $20; fancy Alfalfa, $25; fine Alfalfa, $22.

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AMATEURS FORM CLASS "A" LEAGUE

Another Class A amateur baseball league was formed last night at the offices of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company. This league will take the name of the defunct Old Dominion League, and will invite Paul LaTouche, who was president of the Old Dominion League during its life, to become its president. The league will be composed of the Bell Telephone, with G. H. Black as temporary manager; Locomotive Works, W. S. Seamans, Jr., temporary manager; Rosenegk Brewing Company, with P. J. Arright, manager, and a team which will be managed by Graham R. Clements, who so successfully managed Kalins of Richmond, in the Old Dominion League, for two seasons.

This new league will ask for protection of the Amateur Baseball Association at its next meeting.

Messrs. G. H. Black and W. S. Seamans, Jr., were appointed a committee to draft rules to govern the league, the schedule being left to Messrs. Arright and Clements.

The league has under consideration the choice of several grounds which they can secure, an dwhich will be decided upon at the next meeting of the league, notice of which will be published Sunday.

G. H. Black was appointed a committee of one to call upon Mr. LaTouche and extend to him the invitation of the managers of the league. Mr. LaTouche is at present the head of the Union League, and will have to resign in order to accept the presidency of this new league.

RICHMOND TEAMS ROLL LOW SCORES

Rowsey and McFarland Make Best Showing, With Total of 1,158 Pins.

Atlantic City, April 22.—Low scores were the order of the day in the National Bowling Tournament contests, and not a change was made in the standing of either the ten high two-man teams or the leading individuals.

H. Hallman, of Philadelphia, made the highest count of the day in the individual set, with an aggregate of 599, and H. Hoffman, also of Philadelphia, followed with 581. Gotschalk and Laick, of New York, led in two-man team scores, with 1,166, while the Rowsey-McFarland combination, of Richmond, were next, with 1,158 pins as a total.

Two-Man Teams.

Whitman and Spilling, Richmond	1,077
Sutterlin and Barrow, Richmond	978
Rowsey and McFarland, Richmond	1,158
M. Lyon and C. Durch, Philadelphia	1,026
H. Hallman and J. McMonagle, Philadelphia	1,038
F. Streckfus and W. Auth, Philadelphia	1,110
A. Baltz and J. Mooney, Philadelphia	979
A. Ralston and P. Lehrbach, New York	1,046
Gotschalk and Laick, New York	1,166
C. Berger and H. Morgan, Philadelphia	989
H. Hoffman and A. Harris, Philadelphia	1,023

Individual Scores.

R. Rowsey, Richmond	571
H. McFarland, Richmond	589
H. Hoffmann, Philadelphia	581
A. Baltz, Philadelphia	543
J. Mooney, Philadelphia	527
C. Berger, Philadelphia	507
H. Morgan, Philadelphia	488
A. Harris	569
W. Ruth	469
E. Whitman, Richmond	543
C. Durell, Philadelphia	481
J. McMonagle, Philadelphia	513
H. Hallman, Philadelphia	599
F. Streckfus, Philadelphia	551
M. Lyon, Philadelphia	524
C. Gotschalk, New York	546
J. L. Aick, New York	543
A. Ralston, New York	568
E. Aleck, Philadelphia	429
P. Lehrbach, New York	455

IN UPHILL GAME, ARMY IS VICTOR

West Point, N. Y., April 22.—Emerging from what looked like a hopeless situation, the Army came from behind in a baseball contest with Tufts here this afternoon, and in a stirring eighth and ninth inning finish beat their opponents 11 to 10. The score was 10 to 4 in favor of the visitors at the beginning of the eighth. In the last half the Army found Kreps for five tallies. Butts singled in the next frame with the sacks full and won the game for the cadets.

Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Army	2 0 1 0 1 0 0 5 2	11	17 5
Tufts	1 1 0 2 1 3 2 0 0	10	8 4

Batteries: Miller, Butts and Bringham and Milburn; Kreps, Adams and Bennett. Umpires—Marshall and Wagner.

Three-Cornered Race.

Cambridge, Mass., April 22.—A race between eight-oared crews from Exeter Academy, Stone School and Cascadilla School, of Ithaca, N. Y., has been arranged as a preliminary to the Harvard-Cornell rowing regatta to be held on the Charles River May 24.

Catarrh is Often Deep Seated

Local Congestions May Indicate Much Internal Inflammation.

Just because catarrh affects the nose and throat, few people realize how deep-seated it may be until it creeps into the bronchial tubes and settles down into the lungs. The way to treat catarrh is to recognize the fact that it is in the blood.

And there is only one blood purifier that can be safely used. It is S. S. S., the most powerful, the most searching, the most assimilative blood remedy known today, for it is not a mineral, but a vegetable remedy.

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You will soon realize its wonderful influence by the absence of headache, a decided clearing of the air passages, a steadily improved nasal condition, and a sense of bodily relief that proves how completely catarrh often infests the entire system. You will find S. S. S. on sale at all drug stores. It is a remarkable remedy for any and all blood affections, such as eczema, rash, lupus, tetter, psoriasis, boils, and all other diseased conditions of the blood. For special advice on any blood disease write Medical Dept., The Swift Specific Co., 532 Swift Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Carefully avoid any and all substitutes for S. S. S. There is nothing "just as good."

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SPIDERS WIN FIRST GAME

(Continued From Sixth Page.)

pegged the man out. In the third inning he made a beautiful catch of a deep fly hit by Saunders far behind third base, and his general all-round work was of the stellar variety. He accepted five difficult chances without a single miscue. For the Presbyterians, the fielding work of Thurman, shortstop, and of Hodges, the first sacker, was excellent.

Saturday the Spider nine goes down to Williamsburg to tackle the William and Mary team in what is expected to be a very hard game if not one of the hardest on the whole schedule. A number of students will accompany the team to root them on to another victory. The score:

Richmond College.

	A.	B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Liggan, 3b	4	0	1	0	2	1	
*Lewis, 1b	5	0	2	8	1	0	
Ancarrow, 2b	4	1	0	8	1	0	
Wiley, ss	4	1	0	1	5	0	
Flanagan, cf	4	2	2	2	0	1	
Robins, lf	4	1	2	0	0	0	
Scales, rf	3	1	2	0	0	0	
Davis, c	4	1	0	8	4	1	
Robinson, p	3	0	0	0	0	1	
Duval, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Totals	37	7	9	27	13	4	

Hampden-Sidney.

	A.	B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Thurman, ss	3	0	1	0	4	1	
Carter, 2b	2	0	0	2	1	2	
Saunders, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	1	
Epps, rf	4	0	0	1	0	1	
Bugg, c	3	2	2	4	1	1	
Richmond, cf	4	0	2	0	0	1	
Gray, lf	3	0	0	2	0	0	
Hodges, 1b	3	0	0	12	0	0	
Carrington, p	3	0	0	2	4	2	
Totals	29	2	5	23	13	9	

*Lewis out in sixth for interfering with catcher.

Score by innings:

	R.
Richmond College	0 4 0 0 0 0 2 0 *—7
Hampden-Sidney	0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2

Summary: Double plays—Wiley to Ancarrow to Lewis. Left on bases—Richmond College, 8; Hampden-Sidney, 4. Sacrifice hits—Scales, Carter. Two-base hits—Scales. Three-base hits—Lewis. Home runs—Bugg. Stolen bases—Richmond, Robbins (2), Robinson. Base on balls—off Robinson, 3; off Carrington, 1. Hits—off Robinson, 3 in 6 1-3 innings; off Duval, 2 in 2 2-3 innings; off Carrington, 9 in 8 innings. Hit by pitched ball—Ancarrow, Hodges. Struck out—by Robinson, 2; by Carrington, 4; by Duval, 3. Passed balls—Bugg. Time of game—1 hour 47 minutes. Umpire—Cowan. Scorer—Wicker. Attendance—600.

BIG CARD OFFERED WRESTLING FANS

Wrestling fans are due a real treat Saturday night when a double bill will be offered by the local promoters. Al Maupas, of Baltimore, will meet Frank Burns, of Michigan, and Billy Collins will tackle Con Albright. Upon the judgment of the fans will depend which of the winners is to meet Fritz Hansen, the youngster who gave Turner such an awful battle recently. Of course, upon the result of the Hansen match will determine who is to have another go for Turner's belt.

Maupas has quite a record, having beaten John Kilonis, Tom Lynch, Tom Duchesne and fought Fritz Hansen to a draw. Billy Collins defeated Tom Dodge, the man who broke Turner's ribs; Bull Montana, won and lost with Young Olsen and battled a fast go with Turner.

This double bill will doubtless attract a large audience to the Academy Saturday night. The first bout will start promptly at 8:30 o'clock.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(Continued From Sixth Page.)

champions tied the score. In the seventh Philadelphia made four runs, but Boston did the same in the eighth. Score:

Boston.	AB	R	H	O	A	Philadelphia.	AB	R	H	O	A
Hooper, rf	4	2	3	2	0	Murphy, rf	3	1	1	1	0
Engle, 1b	3	1	0	7	2	Daley, lf	4	2	2	4	0
Speaker, cf	5	0	3	1	0	Collins, 2b	3	1	1	1	4
Lewis, lf	5	0	0	1	1	Baker, 3b	4	0	0	1	2
Gardner, 3b	4	1	2	1	1	M'Innis, 1b	4	1	2	11	0
Yerkes, 2b	3	0	0	1	2	Strunk, cf	4	0	1	3	0
Janvrin, 2b	1	0	0	0	0	Barry, ss	3	1	1	1	5
Scott, ss	3	2	1	3	3	Schang, c	4	1	2	4	2
Cady, c	1	0	0	6	2	Houck, p	1	0	1	0	1
Bedient, p	1	0	1	0	1	Wyckoff, p	2	1	0	0	2
Coombs, p	1	0	0	0	0	Lapp†	1	0	0	0	0
Foster, p	0	0	0	0	1	Plank, p	0	0	0	0	0
Kelly, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Henrick'sen‡	1	0	0	0	0						
Wilson†	0	1	0	0	0						
Totals	35	9	10	24	13	Totals	33	9	11	24	16

*Batted for Kelly in eighth.
†Ran for Cady in eighth.
‡Batted for Houck in fifth.
(Game called end of eighth inning by agreement.)

Score by innings:

	R.
Philadelphia	1 0 0 0 4 0 4 0—9
Boston	0 0 1 4 0 0 0 4—9

Summary: Errors—Murphy (2), Collins, McInnis, Engle, Gardner. Two-base hits—Gardner (2), Collins, Hooper, Speaker. Three-base hits—Schang, Daley. Sacrifice hits—Hooper, Murphy. Stolen bases—Murphy (3), McInnis, Strunk, Barry. Hits—Off Bedient, 7 in 4 2-3 innings; off Houck, 6 in 4 innings; off Coombs, 2 in 1 1-3 innings; off Wyckoff, 3 in 3 1-3 innings. First base on balls—Off Bedient, 2; off Coombs, 2; off Houck, 2; off Kelly, 1; off Wyckoff, 2. Struck out—By Bedient, 1; by Kelly, 2; by Houck, 2; by Wyckoff, 1. Umpires, Dineen and Connolly.

DETROIT TRIMS ST. LOUIS

St. Louis, Mo., April 22.—Detroit defeated the local Americans to-day 4 to 2. St. Louis scored two runs in the opening inning on a single by Austin, Pratt's two-base hit, and a sacrifice fly by Gus Williams. Detroit made five hits off Hamilton in the third, which netted them three runs. Score:

St. Louis.	AB	R	H	O	A	Detroit.	AB	R	H	O	A
Shotten, cf	4	0	2	1	0	Bush, ss	5	0	0	4	3
Austin, 3b	4	1	1	0	7	Kav'gh, 2b	4	1	1	3	2
Pratt, 2b	4	1	1	1	6	Cobb, cf	3	2	1	1	1
Willi'S, rf	3	0	2	2	1	Crawf'd, rf	3	1	3	0	0
Walker, lf	4	0	2	2	0	Veach, lf	4	0	1	4	1
Leary, 1b	4	0	2	15	0	Burns, 1b	4	0	1	H	1
Walsh, ss	2	0	0	2	1	Morl'ty, 3b	4	0	0	0	2
Crossin, c	3	0	0	3	2	Stanage, c	4	0	0	4	3
Hamilton, p	3	0	0	1	2	Dauss, p	3	0	1	0	—
Totals	31	2	10	27	19	Totals	31	4	8	27	11

St. Louis	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Detroit	0 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 0—4

Summary: Errors—Pratt (2). Two-base hits—Pratt, Williams. Sacrifice fly—Williams. Double plays—Dauss to Bush to Burns; Veach to Burns. Stolen base—Burns. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Detroit, 6. First base on balls—Off Hamilton, 3; off Dauss, 1. Struck out—By Hamilton, 2; by Dauss, 3. Wild pitch—Dauss. Time of game, 1:46. Umpires, Chill and Sheridan.

STANDING OF TEAMS IN COLORED SCHOOL LEAGUE

Tuesday's Results.

Maury, 13; Moore, 8.
Baker, 13; Buchanan, 5.
George Mason vs. Navy Hill (no game.)

How They Stand.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Baker	4	0	1.000
Maury	3	1	.750
George Mason	2	1	.667
Navy Hill	1	2	.334
Moore	1	3	.250
Buchanan	0	4	.000

Who They Play To-Morrow.

Navy Hill vs. Buchanan.
Moore vs. George Mason.
Baker vs. Maury.

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Good Advice

John Wannamaker says: "The difference between the clerk who spends all his salary and the clerk who saves part of it is the difference in ten years between the owner of a business and the man out of a job." Start a savings account to-day, and your money will draw 3 per cent interest.

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