

LEARN TO CATCH IF YOU WOULD MAKE GOOD IN BASEBALL GAME



Many of Major League Managers Are Old-Time Catchers.

Youngsters who want to stay in the game after their baseball legs give out should go to catching.

It seems from figures that the wise old backstops have the best chance of remaining in the game at big money after their field days are over.

One-half of the major league managers are old catchers and practically every one of them have teams up in the races in both leagues. Old-time catchers, in fact, have become so successful in handling teams that club owners are seeking them for open berths.

National League Leads.

The National League leads with six managers who have served behind the bat. Pat Moran, manager of the Reds, has two pennants and a world's championship to his credit. Branch Rickey had the runner-up last year and the prospective dark horse of 1922. George Gibson failed to win a pennant in his first year out, when his team collapsed in the stretch with the pennant almost

clinched. Fred Mitchell made a success of the Braves and put the National League on the map in Boston. Bill Killifer, star catcher of the Cubs, is the only playing manager among the receivers. He started in mid-season last year after Johnny Evers resigned, and he did as well with the club as could be expected. Uncle Wilbert Robinson is another good example of the success achieved by former catchers.

Connie Mack Is Dean.

Only two managers in the American league can trace their career back to the mask and big glove days. Connie Mack, veteran manager of the Athletics, is the dean of them all. The lean leader of the Philadelphia Americans used to be the king of them all, but he has been in the slumps for six years. Lee Fohl, who has built up a pennant contender for the St. Louis Browns, is the only other former catcher handling a club in Ban Johnson's circuit.

Invite Needlewoman's Art; Trimmings Vary Taffetas

FOR afternoon and evening gowns, the vogue for simple styles, united with that for fine sheer fabrics, in lovely colors, invite the art of the needlewoman; for needle craft is depended on to give distinction to simplicity. Beading, drawn work, embroidery and other kinds of stitchery, have important parts to play this season—there is nothing in the way of

lace, or organdie, into pretty frocks for summer afternoons.

It is apparent that all designers of afternoon and evening frocks have been more or less fascinated by the old-time charm of the bouffant skirt in company with the cuirass bodice. At any rate gowns following these lines continue to be presented, especially in the materials that are most



Bead Embroidery Makes This Gown.

adornment to equal them. With ingenious draperies they vary the simple styles and redeem them from the commonplace.

The gown shown here might be pretty without its bead embroidery, but it would not be more than that, and it would pass unnoticed. As it is, with embroidery and drapery, it is more than pretty. Imagine it in a shimmering georgette crepe, embroidered in amber and rust-colored beads, and you will vision its loveliness, or think of it in light, twinkling blue, with beads in blue and orchid. In the cascaded drapery at each side the designer has shown unusual cleverness by attaching it to the skirt, where it falls below the bodice. The flaring sleeves take advantage of the pretty whim of fash-

ion to allow a slit along the top of the arm, and the soft girle is made of the georgette.

Dresses made of fine voiles are even simpler than those of georgette, but there is much handwork in them. Drawn work, fine tucks, hemstitching, feather-stitching, and other dainty needlework place these lovely cotton frocks in the class of their fragile, silk sisters. They appeal to the taste of gentlewomen everywhere, and are exquisite in light colors and white. There are sheer voiles showing fine, colored cross-bars on a white ground, that are made up with white net, or



Pretty Taffeta Frock.

cut from pin-tucked taffeta and edged with a ruffle finishes the round neck. A little sash of picot-edged ribbon is tied at the side and holds a small cluster of bright cherries that lend the dark dress a gleam of vivid color. This model might be made up in light colors for evening wear, with its finishing touch of fruit or flowers chosen to set off the color in the dress. As pictured, it is made of black taffeta.

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Julia Bottomley

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Wit and Humor



HARD WORK AND LONG HOURS

"Did you see the bunch of fellows parading for miles from six o'clock in the morning till five in the evening" an then standin' up for hours listening to speeches?" asked Mr. Rafferty.

"I did," said Mr. Dolan. "Who are they?"

"They're the lads who say they're morally opposed to working more than six hours a day."

Dubious Praise.

"The right kind of man appreciates a compliment from his wife."

"Well," said Mr. Bibbles, thoughtfully, "that depends on the circumstances. Somehow I don't feel a rosy glow of satisfaction stealing over me after I have related a carefully concocted story to explain my absence from the domestic hearth and friend wife tells me with a cynical smile that I'm 'truly gifted.'"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Some Lawyers Do.

"You didn't take that divorce case?"

"No. When I asked my fair visitor what grounds she had for seeking a divorce from her husband she said she'd met another man who was a 'perfect dear.'"

"Umph!"

"I flatter myself that I'm a pretty fair lawyer, but I didn't see how I could go into court and argue a case like that."

Oratorical Limitations.

"What kind of orator is Senator Shortsworthy?"

"He's about the average speaker."

"Yes?"

"If he hasn't anything in particular to talk about he may discourse for an hour and a half, but if he has a message to deliver he can get it out of his system in thirty minutes."



ALL HE COULD STAND.

Wife—Fred, I want \$20 for pin money.

Hubby—Great Scott. Here it is, but I'm darned glad you don't want to buy spikes.

Nature Verso.

They're censoring the movies. We hope they'll have a care And cut out all the wicked trees Whose limbs are bare.

Wants a Good Wife.

"Here's an advertisement for a wife."

"She must be young, rich and beautiful, I suppose?"

"No, but the requirements are almost as hard to meet. The advertiser specifies that she must be 'under forty, immune from the movies, and house-broken.'"

A Valuable Guest.

Howard—What good are you at a party?

Coward—I can talk to the people who can't sing, and want to sing, and prevent 'em from doing it.—Judge.

The Matrimonial Hazard.

"You sell store fixtures?"

"Yes," said the dealer.

"I want a mahogany candy case. By the way, does a blonde or a brunette go best with mahogany?"

"We can't advise you on that point, sir, but if you want a girl to be a fixture you'd better pick out a homely one."

In a Family Hotel.

Rollo—Why do they call one of those men the star boarder and the other the porter?

His Father—From two nautical terms, starboard and port, meaning right and left. In the matter of diet the star boarder is in right with the landlady while the porter takes what is left.

An Unfair Advantage.

"I was grieved to read the speech you delivered yesterday, senator."

"Garbled, sir. Garbled in the press reports."

"But the reporter claims he took it down in shorthand."

"The dickens he did! Is there no protection for man in public life?"

Farm Products.

"What's the best way to make a farm profitable?"

"I have about decided," answered Farmer Cornstossel, "that the best way is to lay it out in city lots or golf links."

Mah! Mah!

"Why do you specialize on giving your patients laughing gas?"

"Well, you see, our fees are considered large, so when we present our bill he'll be in a good humor and pay us promptly."

LIVE STOCK

SYSTEM OF HOG SANITATION

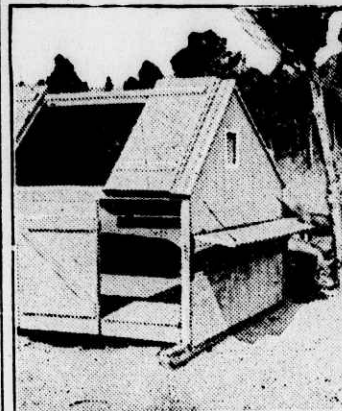
Methods Developed by Department of Agriculture Require Little Extra Attention.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Methods developed by the United States Department of Agriculture for raising hogs free of worms have proved so successful wherever they have been given a trial, as in McLean county, Ill., that the department feels no hesitancy in recommending them to all hog raisers in the great corn-producing areas of the Middle West.

The system recommended by the department is simple, practically the only requirements being a little extra care and labor. Just before the farrowing season it is necessary to clean the farrowing pens thoroughly with hot water and lye, and before the sows are put in all dirt is carefully washed from their skins. Within two weeks after farrowing the sows and litters, which have not been allowed out of the pens, are moved to a clean pasture—one that has not held hogs since cultivation. The young pigs, in order to get a good start without worms, must be kept on clean pasture away from wormy hog yards without contact with other hogs, except the mothers, for at least four months, after which they are past the greatest danger from worms. To be sure, it is necessary to provide proper feed, water, and shelter, but that is what any pig should have.

Experience has shown that there are four good reasons why this swine-sanitation plan means money to the farmer. In the first place, pigs without worms grow to greater size and make more gain for the same quantity of feed than those that must use a part of their feed to grow an army of worms. It has been shown also that when those parasites are kept under control fewer young pigs are lost from thumps. Pigs that are not weakened by the inroads of worms are, as a rule, less susceptible to the various diseases that are common to them. And,



Young Pigs, Particularly, Should Have Clean Pens.

finally, the quality of the pork produced by clean, healthy pigs is better than that from wormy, unthrifty ones.

Veterinarians in the department say that pigs infested with worms seem noticeably more susceptible to mange, necrobacillosis, and possibly other diseases, also, than those that are free of them. Both lots of pigs in the government exhibit at the recent International Live Stock exposition were infested with mange mites, but the worm-free pigs seemed to be highly resistant to their attacks, and in contrast with the wormy pigs showed little evidence of worry by the mites.

All swine raisers in the corn belt should find it profitable to adopt this system of swine sanitation, but breeders of purebred hogs should find it particularly advantageous, for a little gain in size and appearance makes a big difference in the show ring and in the sale ring.

HORSES ARE SOFT IN SPRING

Muscles About Neck and Shoulders Are Full and Plump—Collars Will Need Adjusting.

Most farm horses are at least moderately fat in the spring. In this condition the muscles about the neck and shoulders will be full and plump and it will take a rather large collar to fit. The soft condition of the horses, however, coupled with the long days of hard work, causes them to shrink in flesh rapidly, and a collar that was a good fit at the beginning of the season may be entirely unsatisfactory three or four weeks later. In some cases the collar can be made to fit by using a sweat pad, while in others a new or different collar will be required. It is better, however, to have collars that fit than to use sweat pads.

Make Sows Exercise.

Whole oats scattered on a close floor are fine to feed sows and keep them up and exercising a portion of the day which gives them vigor and more strength to withstand the ordeal of farrowing.

No Cure for Scours.

There is no sure cure for scours in calves. It is another case of the old saying that "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." The main thing is to so handle the calves that scours will not appear.

EVERYTHING AGAINST HIM

John McGraw, manager of the Giants, tells an amusing one on Pitcher Fred Toney in the World's series. The robust twirler was heart and soul for winning, but couldn't. The second time he was taken out his disappointment was intense and for the moment the iron entered his soul. Nobody said anything when he went to the bench, and for a moment he didn't say a word. Then out with it thus: "Well, that's what I get for coming to this town. The public's against me, the players are against me, the press is against me and the manager's against me."

ALDRICH TO COACH AT YALE

Only Man in Athletic History of Institution to Captain Baseball and Gridiron Teams.

Malcolm Aldrich, captain of Yale's football team last fall and one of this season's baseball nine, will be assistant football coach next fall. This is



Captain Aldrich.

In accordance with the custom inaugurated a year ago when the football captain returned in that capacity after graduation. Aldrich is the only man in Yale's athletic history to captain both the baseball and gridiron teams.

Diamond Squibs

Charley Herzog has landed a job as baseball coach in the army.

Honus Wagner for 17 consecutive years—1897 to 1913—hit .300 or better in the National league.

George Gibson in 1909 caught 140 consecutive games for Pittsburgh. His team won the National league pennant that year.

The St. Louis Browns have given unconditional releases to Pitchers Ed Lambing and Clarence Lillpop, both St. Louis youngsters.

First the players strike out for the South and then they strike out for the North. Entirely too much spring practice in striking out.

Cincinnati put forth the first salaried baseball team in 1868 and in 1869 the club went through the season without a defeat.

The St. Louis club of the American league has released Phil Todd, an outfielder, to the Columbus club of the American association.

Joe Dugan seems to have recovered from the effects of his illness and is beginning to show his real quality with the Boston Red Sox.

Jake Daubert, first baseman of the Cincinnati Reds, is hitting the ball as hard as ever, proving distinctly that he has not outlived his usefulness.

Willie Keeler, for eight consecutive years in the National league, made 200 hits or more, reaching the high-water mark for that organization in 1897 with 243.

Edwin Eayrs, former Boston Braves and Brooklyn player, has joined the Brown university baseball coaching staff to aid Coach Snell in developing his pitching staff.

Under the rules of 1882, a batter could not take first on balls until seven had been called. In 1887 the number was cut to six and in 1889 to four. There has been no change since.

Ernest Neitzke, pitcher and all-around player, who was with the Boston Red Sox last season, coming from London of the Mint league, has been released to the Pittsfield club of the Eastern league for the season.