PENNSYLVANIA GRID MEN IN FINE SHAPE

The photograph shows Capt. Bert Bell and Coach Bob Folwell of the University of Pennsylvania football team putting their stars through their paces.

CINCINNATI HAD MANY MANAGERS SINCE 1891

Charles Comiskey, president of the Chicago White Sox, was at one time manager of the Cincinnati Reds. He acted in that capacity from 1891 to 1894. He was originally a first baseman on the famous St. Louis Browns, four times pennant winner. The manager of the White Sox is William (Kid) Gleason.

Noted players who have managed the Reds since 1891 are:

1891-1894 — Charles Comiskey, first base.
1895-1899—Wm. (Buck) Ewing, catcher.
1900—Bob Allen shortstop.
1901—John (Bid) McPhee, second base.
1902-1905—Joe Kelley, outfielder.
1906-1907—Ned Hanlon, outfielder.
1908—John Ganzel, first base.
1909-1911—Clark Griffith, pitcher.
1912—Hank O'Day, pitcher-umpire.
1913—Joe Tinker, shortstop.
1914-1915—Charles Herzog, shortstop.
1916-1918—Christy Mathewson, pitcher.
1919—Pat Moran, catcher.

CASEY RANKED HIGH ON GRID

Harvard Football Star Has Yet to Prove His Equality With Mahan, Declares Critic.

Football scribes of Boston and elsewhere are putting Eddie Casey of Harvard in the same class with Eddie Mahan. Well, Casey is good, there is no doubt about that, but it would be as well to bide the passing of November before placing him in the niche alongside one of the greatest, if not the greatest, backs of all time, says a writer in an exchange.

Casey, by the way, has already had his blooding, metaphorically and literally. He participated in the Harvard-Yale 1916 game and in the first half got loose and ran through pretty much all the Yale team over a distance of some 50 yards for a touchdown. A Harvard man, however, was detected in the commission of a foul and the brilliant run went for naught. The pathetic part of it was that the run was not affected one way or the other by the foul. Then immediately after this hair-raising dash Casey was called

Eddie Casey.

upon to carry the ball again. That cooked him for the remainder of the game—that and Yale's dervish tackling.

CLAIMS WORLD'S RACE MARK

English Farmer Drives Mare Nine Miles in 28 Minutes, 12 Seconds, Breaking Record.

In driving his trotting mare Little Rice nine miles in 28 minutes, 12 seconds, at a meeting of the British National Trotting Horse Breeders' association, H. Smith, a gentleman farmer, claims the world's record for an amateur driver. The previous mark was 31 minutes 50 1-5 seconds.

THEN SICKING QUIT

Trying to earn a decision over Arthur Fletcher in a verbal tilt is one form of wasting one's time, as Eddie Sicking, former Giant youngster, now with the Phillies learned recently. In the course of the game between the Giants and Phillies in Philadelphia Eddie essayed "riding" Fletcher, but he came off second best.

"Hello, Old Man Fletcher," was Sicking's opening shot from the Phillies' dugout. "Are you still in there? I thought you were going to quit."

"Yes, I'm still here," countered Arthur. "But I haven't noticed your name in the box scores lately."

"Well," offered Sicking, after a moment, "you're getting mighty thin. Frisch and Baird have you worried, I guess."

"Maybe they have," was the reply. "But I didn't do any worrying when you were on our club."

There was no reply.

PITCHER JIM SCOTT HAS SIGNED WITH THE SEALS

"Death Valley" Jim Scott has accepted terms with the Seals for 1920, according to coast reports, thus setting at rest the reports that the big right-hander intends to retire from baseball. Manager Charley Graham believes Scott will be one of the league's leading pitchers next year.

BIG YEAR FOR ASSOCIATION

Turnstiles Show Paid Attendance Well Over 900,000 in President Hickey's Circuit.

This has been the most successful season in the history of the American association, with the trunstiles showing a paid attendance well over the 900,000 mark. So elated are President Thomas J. Hickey and his associates that they are talking of "next year," when many ambitious plans will be given a trial.

The principal reason for the elation of the A. A. moguls is that they kept their own counsel and decided to play 154 games, despite the advice of the timid majors and other minor circuits. As a result of their foresight in seeing that the national pastime was coming back strong after the war period, the association club owners were able to stage 14 more games than the bigger circuits, and the income therefrom was no small item.

Only two of the eight clubs in the association will show a deficit for the campaign, it is believed, and in neither case will the loss be unusual.

FATHER TRAINS NEW LAWN TENNIS CRACK

Latest Sensation of Courts Gives His Parent Credit.

Young Star Began Practicing for Net Honors When Ten Years of Age—Swimming Was Valuable Training Asset.

Gerald Patterson, the newest Australian lawn tennis star, who is pitting his skill against America's best, was not trained and developed by Norman E. Brooks. Far from it.

The young star gives credit to no one but his own father, who began grooming the boy for lawn tennis honors when he was ten years old. And the course of training included not only lawn tennis, but swimming, football and cricket.

In a conversation with a friend just after the recent triumph at Wimbledon, when he beat Brooks in the final round for the so-called world's championship, Patterson said:

"I received no instruction from any champion. My father, who was really a good player, took me in hand when I was ten years old, and I picked up many valuable methods as the result of his teachings.

"He considered that if I was to make my mark among the first-class players I would have to train hard. And this was a doctrine he took care to see that I followed. He had me out

Gerald Patterson.

of bed at six o'clock every morning, and dad and I practiced together on a hard asphalt court at our Melbourne home.

"Having to deal with high bounding balls, I was able to develop and then perfect the backhand drive. I also accustomed myself to making a terrific smash on every occasion when I was able to maneuver into the correct position.

"Swimming also was a valuable asset in my training, but I cultivated other forms of athletic pursuits as well and each served for general benefit."

Patterson made his first public appearance when he was twelve years old and a student at Melbourne college.

When the war broke out Patterson was mobilized for garrison duty and later suffered an attack of appendicitis and was operated on. When he recovered his health he went to England and received a commission in the field artillery. He reached France in time for the Somme offensive of 1916 and saw much service on the western front as well as in Italy. He earned the military cross at Messines.

Patterson was captain of his college cricket team for two years and distinguished himself at football and in high jumping.

SMALLEST PLAYER IN GAME

Jock Gillespie Was Compelled to Send for Manager Before He Could Get Through Gate.

Jock Gillespie, the infielder turned back to the Giants by the Birmingham club of the International League, and later released to the Sioux City club of the Wesetrn league, is one of the smallest players in the game, standing only five feet one inch and weighing only 117 pounds. The first time the Binghamton club went to Toronto this year, Jock was halted by James McCaffrey, president of the Leafs, as he started through the players' gate in the Toronto park.

"Hey, kid," said McCaffrey, "where are you going?"

"Why, I'm one of the Binghamton players," said Jock.

"Get out of here," was the retort. "Don't try to pull that stuff on me."

It finally was necessary for Gillespie to send for Frank Schutte, then manager of the Binghamton club, to identify him before he could gain admittance. When Jock donned his uniform he returned to the gate and standing before McCaffery said: "Now, look me over carefully so's you'll know me when you see me again."

BUCKWHEAT CROP VERY IMPORTANT

Of Particular Benefit to Thin Soils Where Climatic Conditions Are Favorable.

EXCELLENT CROP ON OLD SOD

Because It Makes Dense Growth, Keeping Land Shaded, It Is Valuable for Eradication of Quack Grass and Other Weeds.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Buckwheat has a definite place in American agriculture, limited when compared to the staple crops, but none the less important in a large area of the country. While less exacting as to soil than almost any other crop, it is more exacting as to climate. Therefore, its principal production is confined to the northeastern portion of the country and to high altitudes farther south. However, buckwheat can be grown with at least fair success over a much wider range, according to Farmers' Bulletin 1062, recently issued.

Benefits of Buckwheat.

Buckwheat, according to the bulletin, is in general the best grain crop for poor, thin land, and succeeds well on acid soils, climatic conditions being favorable. It is a good crop on new land and on old sod land being again brought under the plow. It loosens and makes friable even the hardest soil, and therefore is a good

Buckwheat Is Excellent for Poor, Thin Soils.

crop preceding potatoes. Because it makes such a dense growth as to keep the soil shaded, it is valuable as a destroyer of quack grass and weeds. It has considerable value as a soil renovator, being able to use insoluble phosphorus and potassium to better advantage than other grain crops. It is useful, also, as a summer cover or green manure crop and as a source of honey for bees. These benefits are, of course, in addition to its value as human food and stock feed.

Useful in Rotations.

Buckwheat is less frequently used in rotations than most other crops, but it is pointed out that good rotations may be devised for soil that is too poor for most accepted rotations. One of the suggested rotations is alsike or crimson clover the first year, buckwheat the second year, potatoes the third year, and rye, oats, or wheat, seeded to clover, the fourth year. There is a discussion of the varieties of buckwheat, seed preparation, time of sowing, methods and rate of sowing, fertilizers needed, diseases and insect enemies, havesting, thrashing, milling, and uses.

Copies of the bulletin may be had free from the division of publications, United States department of agriculture.

HANDLE APRICOT LIKE PEACH

Seedlings Are More Hardy and Productive Than Those Budded, but Fruit Is Poorer.

Apricots are nearly always budded on plum stocks. Sometimes they are budded on the peach. It is said that the apricot stocks are not as good as either the peach or plum, especially on land that is apt to be wet in the spring. Seedling apricots are usually more hardy and productive than those that have been budded but the fruit is not of as good quality. Seedlings would not likely produce as good fruit as that from which the seed was obtained, the same condition prevailing here as with the peach. In practically every way the apricot is handled the same as the peach, which it resembles.

WILD ONION IS WORST WEED

Pest Is Difficult to Remove From Thrashed Grain and to Remove From the Fields.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Wild onion, or garlic, is the worst weed pest in many southern wheat fields. It is very difficult to remove from the thrashed grain and to eradicate from farms. Wheat containing onions is usually docked heavily. Bread made from garlicky flour, especially if eaten warm, has a pronounced odor and flavor. Avoid sowing wheat containing onion bulblets, and use every means to rid the farm of wild onions if they are already established.

REPAIR IMPLEMENTS FOR RUSH IN SPRING

Opportune Time for Taking Inventory of Farm Machines.

Few Spare Hours Can Be Devoted Advantageously to Collection of Old Parts and Scrap Iron Accumulated on Farm.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The present is an opportune time for taking inventory of farm machinery resources, as well as account for essential repairs and record of implement condition. Repairs should be ordered and put in place as soon as received. Machines should be gone over thoroughly and prepared for the coming season. All adjustments should be made, a plentiful supply of various-sized bolts, nuts and screws should be secured and everything got in shipshape order for the rush season of spring work.

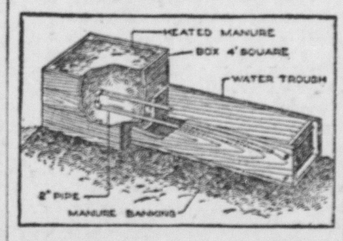
A few spare hours can be devoted advantageously to the collection of old implement parts, repairs and scrap iron which have accumulated in the fence corners and lanes, as the present values of scrap and junk justify the farmer in selling such material, which is valuable for industrial purposes.

Now is the time, also, to sharpen plow points and disks and to touch up the dull harrow teeth. The cultivator shovels should be sharpened, as blunt points and worn harrow teeth are highly inefficient and will not perform satisfactory work. All worn parts should be replaced and the machines placed in A-1 condition for field service. In spike-tooth harrows, teeth should be reversed in the clamps if worn only on one side, while if both points are dull, they should be removed and resharpened by forging and retempering. Spring-tooth harrow teeth should be handled similarly, while the disks of disk harrows should be edged. Mowers, reapers and binders should be overhauled and put in order for a strenuous campaign. The United States department of agriculture offers valuable information in Farmers' Bulletins 946, 947, 948 and 991, "Care and Repair of Farm Implements," which every American farmer should read.

WATER KEPT FROM FREEZING

Heat Is Supplied by Manure Arranged in Box Through Which Coil of Pipe Runs.

The arrangement illustrated will be found to have considerable effect in keeping from freezing the water in a trough on the farm. The part of the pipe which is covered with manure is heated, and then water flows upward, cold water being then drawn in through the lower pipe. The effect will, of course, be much greater if a coil of pipe is imbedded in the manure.



The Water in the Trough Is Heated by a Pipe or Coil Imbedded in a Box of Manure, and Is Thus Kept From Freezing.

It should be placed rather above the center of the manure box, in order to have the greatest heating effect.—R. M. Magnus, International Falls, Minn., in Popular Science Magazine.

GOOD DEMAND FOR FEATHERS

Poultry Raisers Should Not Overlook Profits That May Be Made From This By-Product.

There is usually a ready market for prime feathers that have had proper care and poultry raisers should not overlook the profits that may be made from this by-product. Feathers of ducks and geese are especially valuable but sometimes even chicken feathers can be sold at a price well worth the trouble to save and care for them. Feathers should be picked when ripe, that is, all the animal matter should be out of the quill. At this stage they are easily plucked without damage or inconvenience and will not spoil or become moth eaten. It is advisable to separate the body feathers from them according to color. White feathers are particularly valuable.

REMOVE ALL WEAKER SHOOTS

On Red or White Currants There Should Be Six to Eight, According to Vigor of Bush.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Red or white currant bushes which are one year old should have the weaker shoots removed, leaving six to eight strong shoots, according to the vigor of the bush. At the end of the next year four or five two-year-old shoots and three or four one-year-old shoots should be left, and at the end of the third year about three shoots each of three-year-old, two-year-old, and one-year-old wood

BEYOND PUNY MAN

Before Volcanic Eruptions He Is Helpless.

Fact Made Manifest by the Indifference Which He Goes About His Business After the Disasters Have Passed.

Under no circumstances does man show to less advantage than when a volcano sends forth its torrents. As a figure of speech, man may consider himself to be a puny creature, but his working opinion of himself is by no means so small. In Java the earth groaned, and 15,000 people were wiped out of existence like so many ants. Perhaps only 10,000 were killed; perhaps it was 20,000. No one will ever know; no one will ever be concerned in the matter beyond the desire to arrive at a reasonable guess as to the loss of life. It will always be a vague question, to be discussed in round numbers. The Javanese who perished were indeed puny creatures, whose memory will be nothing more than a mathematical approximation.

As far back as man has a history there are details of volcanic eruption to testify to the haphazard, unworkmanlike fashion in which this world of ours was made. Pompeii and Herculaneum are household words to people who do not know where Vesuvius stands, but Stabiae, which was ingulfed with them, seems to have escaped literary notice. Between Vesuvius and Pelee there are few who have any knowledge of the volcanic catastrophes that have suddenly overwhelmed thousands of human beings. Messina still lingers vague in the public mind, and Pelee, by reason of its comparatively close proximity, can be recalled, although one must ordinarily consult books of reference to determine whether the loss of life was 30,000 or 300,000. The Krakatoa eruption, which took place in 1883 on the Sunda sea not far from the Kalut explosion, has been studied for years by scientists, but the fact that 30,000 persons were killed is an inconsequential detail. The Krakatoa explosion is not remembered because it caused 30,000 deaths, but because it occasioned some puzzling atmospheric phenomena. Soufriere, a neighbor of Mount Pelee, has a long record of disaster, in which the mortality figures are usually overlooked. The fact that the explosion was heard in South America, while it was not heard at distances of 20 miles, is considered of much more importance. Soufriere, it may be recalled, was in eruption at the same time as Mount Pelee, but on this occasion it killed less than 1,500 persons. Perhaps for this reason it is never mentioned.

Before the volcano man stands helpless, and he recognizes this fact by his indifference. He buries his dead and goes about his business. As in the case of the Messina disaster, he only waits for the ground to cool, when he goes to work imperturbably raising his crops on the dangerous mountainside. In the meantime he tries to gratify his taste for information by studying volcanoes, but without any hope of being able to protect himself.

Norman Kings

The names of the early dukes of Normandy, as well as their family history, are known but very dimly; and it may be as well that it should be so, for their descent does not seem to have been as orthodox as it might. Be that as it may, the dukes appear, in such reliable annals of their times as we possess, under their Christian names only.

Thus, William I of England (William II of Normandy) was the illegitimate son of his predecessor, Robert the Devil, and of a young woman of Falaise, a tanner's daughter named Arletta, or (as some say) Herleva. The birth records of Robert's predecessors, Richard the Good, Richard the Fearless and William Long-Sword, were equally smirched; and of the parentage of Raoul or Rolla (christened "Robert"), the first duke of Normandy of whom we have any historical knowledge, we have no data whatever.

Neat Picture Framing.

If you do your own picture framing, first of all be sure that the glass is immaculately clean next to the picture. Then next to the picture lay a piece of paper, then a layer of cardboard, and weight it while you drive in the tiny nails to the sides of the frame. The frame should be laid on something soft while this is being done, and against something hard while the nails are driven in. When the picture is placed, paste a piece of heavy paper over the back of the entire frame, and insert screw-eyes to hold the picture wire or cord. Pictures are always hung, now, flat on the wall.

Pine Stumps Worth Millions.

Norway pine stumps obstructing agricultural development in northern Minnesota potentially are worth about $300,000,000, according to the state auditor.

"Distillation of pine stumps is a problem of recent development," he said. "It is done to secure various ingredients of great commercial value. Experiments have proven pine stumps on cut-over northern Minnesota lands are exceptionally rich in rosins and adapted to the manufacture of turpentine, pine tar, pine creosote, pine oil and similar products. A company is being formed to establish a plant in the northern part of the state."