

# BACK YARD FARMER

### Interesting Pointers on Gardening for the City Man or Suburbanite.

## WHAT TO PLANT AND WHEN

Advice by an Expert on Agricultural Matters—Making an Ornamental Arch—A Beautiful Lawn—Care of House Plants.

By PROF. JOHN WILLARD BOLTE.

Ornamental detached arches in flower gardens are coming back and we are glad to greet them. This cordial welcome will not be extended indiscriminately, however, because most of the amateur garden arches one sees are as much out of harmony as Lord Taft's pet abhorrence—a statue of a man in high hat.

Don't put an arch in your garden or at the entrance to your walk because you like to do carpenter work. If you want an arch, study your problem carefully and put it where it will do the most good. Let it be in keeping with the surroundings or it will be a detriment rather than an improvement.

In many cases the proper place and surroundings for an arch already exist, and the question is merely one of the type of arch to build. Such a location would be the entrance to a secluded garden, the end of a walk or drive, or even the street entrance.

The landscape or garden picture is the only kind of a picture that may be beautiful from all directions, and even these natural scenes must be planned from one viewpoint to get the most satisfactory results.

In planning your arch, decide first from which direction it will be seen most frequently. If the view to be emphasized is toward the house, the arch must be of a character to harmonize with the house. If the view is from the house, the arch should be in keeping with the landscape about it and back of it.

The function of the garden arch is to locate and accentuate a gateway, a formal entrance to some entirely different scene and surroundings. It marks a distinct boundary line, hence it is entirely misplaced when the surroundings on either side of it are similar in appearance. As a street entrance it will give excellent results, but only when there is an adjoining barrier, a hedge, a fence, or at least a clump of shrubs. Do not make the mistake of using such an entrance in a detached manner, because in that case it is a gateway without any possible purpose.

Use it as an entrance to the wild flower garden, from there to the formal garden, thence to the vegetable garden, the chicken park, the tennis court, but always from one distinct scene to a decidedly different scene.

Beautiful arches are made of rough limbs, of finished timbers, of lattice work, of poles or wire. Each has its individual uses, but all are governed by the same principles of artistic good taste. In the majority of cases, probably, the arch should be covered with vines, such as ivy, honeysuckle, woodbine, climbing roses, clematis, trumpet creeper, Japanese ivy, etc.

Most of us have no idea of the limitless possibilities of making our homes attractive by proper use of the simpler factors of landscape gardening, and in considering these assets the ornamental arch should not be overlooked.

### "The Lawn in Landscape Art."

If the landscape gardener had but one feature to work with, he would most certainly choose the lawn. It constitutes the solid foundation upon which the ornaments of the superstructure are imposed. Unobtrusive in itself, it is taken for granted by the man in the street, and its importance, as a very presence, is overlooked.

The usefulness of a greensward in making nature more beautiful and restful is particularly impressed upon the sojourner in hot or dry climates. Take most of our own southern states for instance, and in most localities it is practically impossible to grow good lawns. The long, hot, dry summers and the impoverished soils discourage the grass and the possessor of a fine lawn is the proudest person on the street. Every weed is carefully removed, the grass is kept short and is rolled and watered with patience and regularity.

Even then they cannot be sure of a lawn, and this is one of the main reasons for the high board fences of Dixie Land. Most every yard has its protecting fence, as much to hide the nakedness of the soil as to keep out trespassers. It takes fair shoulders to wear low cut gowns and fences prosper most where lawns are poor.

A yard without a lawn to finish it off is as barren of beauty as a parlor without a rug or carpet. Other features strike the vision more prominently and really impress the observer as being the chief beauty of the scene, but take away the surrounding lawn and the artistic effect will be lowered much more than it would be by the loss of any other single factor.

Any comparatively homogeneous green turf will have the same effect, and of course the smaller the scale of the lot, the finer and more carefully finished the turf must be.

How is your lawn prospering this year? We trust that you did not forget to spray the dandelions with sulphate of iron before they went to

seed, because this was a great year for dandelions, and they produced enough seed to last them through seven lean years.

The plantain does not seem to be as thick as last year, and it's a fine time to cut out the few that remain and get rid of them for good. Their seed does not travel far, except via the bird route.

If there is a low spot in the lawn that you would like to raise, or a high one that needs lowering, cut the sod into two feet by one foot strips and lift it off the spot. Then cut or fill to level the bad spot and replace the sod, pounding it down hard, and keep it watered.

Keep the walks and drives trimmed with an edge cutting tool, making the bevel cut in the sod about two inches wide and two inches deep. This will make it much easier to finish the grass edges smoothly and it will also aid somewhat in drainage. One of these edge cutters is very handy for edging flower beds also, and many people use them to cut away about tree trunks, but we do not favor the latter plan because it breaks the natural union of the tree trunks with the sod and looks too fussy.

### House Plants in Summer.

When the hot weather of summer is at hand, we must not permit our out-of-door activities to cause us to neglect our house plants.

The best place for grown folks, children and all living things during the summer is outdoors, where the sunshine and the fresh air can strengthen and heal, making ready for the next winter season.

Of course, the closer to natural conditions they are during the normal growing season, the better growth the plants will secure and the finer plants we will have for the house next winter.

When danger from late frosts has surely passed, take less expensive plants, the geranium, the foliage plants and others of their kind, and transplant them. Put them in good, rich, deep, loamy beds if you can, or in window boxes if the beds are unavailable. Give them lots of sunshine, so that the stalks and foliage will grow rank and strong.

In transplanting, spade up the bed to a depth of at least a foot, pulverize the soil finely, mixing in fine, well-rotted stable manure, and set the plants in the ground half an inch deeper than they were in the pots. Pack the earth firmly about them after setting. It will do no harm to remove some of the old earth, but the roots cannot be pruned or broken off to any great extent, unless you prune back the foliage to an equal extent.

Water the plants as soon as they are set, and water them every other day, at least doing the watering when the sun is not hot.

If it is desired to have the flowering plants bloom early and profusely, pinch off the ends of half the branches, so that the energy of the plant will go to the flowers. Most people prefer to postpone the blooming period until winter, however, and this can be accomplished by pinching off the flower buds during the summer, as soon as they appear. The result will be a heavy growth of stalk and leaf during the growing season, and profuse blooms during the winter indoors.

Tropical and semi-tropical plants, such as palms, cacti and rubber plants, usually are too expensive to risk on the lawn, and it is well to change the earth in their pots and place them in a sunny position on the porch. Ferns should have a cool, shady damp location during the summer.

If your plants have to be kept in the house, water frequently and beware of plant lice and red spider. The former attach themselves to the stems and under the surface of the leaves. Spray them with tobacco water. Plain water sprayed on daily will help the plant and drive the red spiders away in a very short length of time.

### GRINDING GRAIN FOR STOCK

No Set Rule Can Be Given, as Conditions Vary—Soy Beans Are Preferably Fed Soaked.

The Michigan experiment station concludes, as a rule, stock should be allowed to do their own grinding, as the saving in feed is taken up by the cost of grinding. However, in some cases grinding or soaking should be resorted to. Barley should not be fed whole and dry. Soy beans are preferably fed ground or soaked. Then, when it is desirable to use certain grains in mixtures with such feeds as cottonseed meal, or bran, middlings or other commercial materials, grindings may be preferable. So, we can come to no strict rule about grinding grain for feeding. Usually the margin is close; in one case a farmer may lose by not grinding; in another he may lose (the cost of grinding) by grinding.

### Ground Oats.

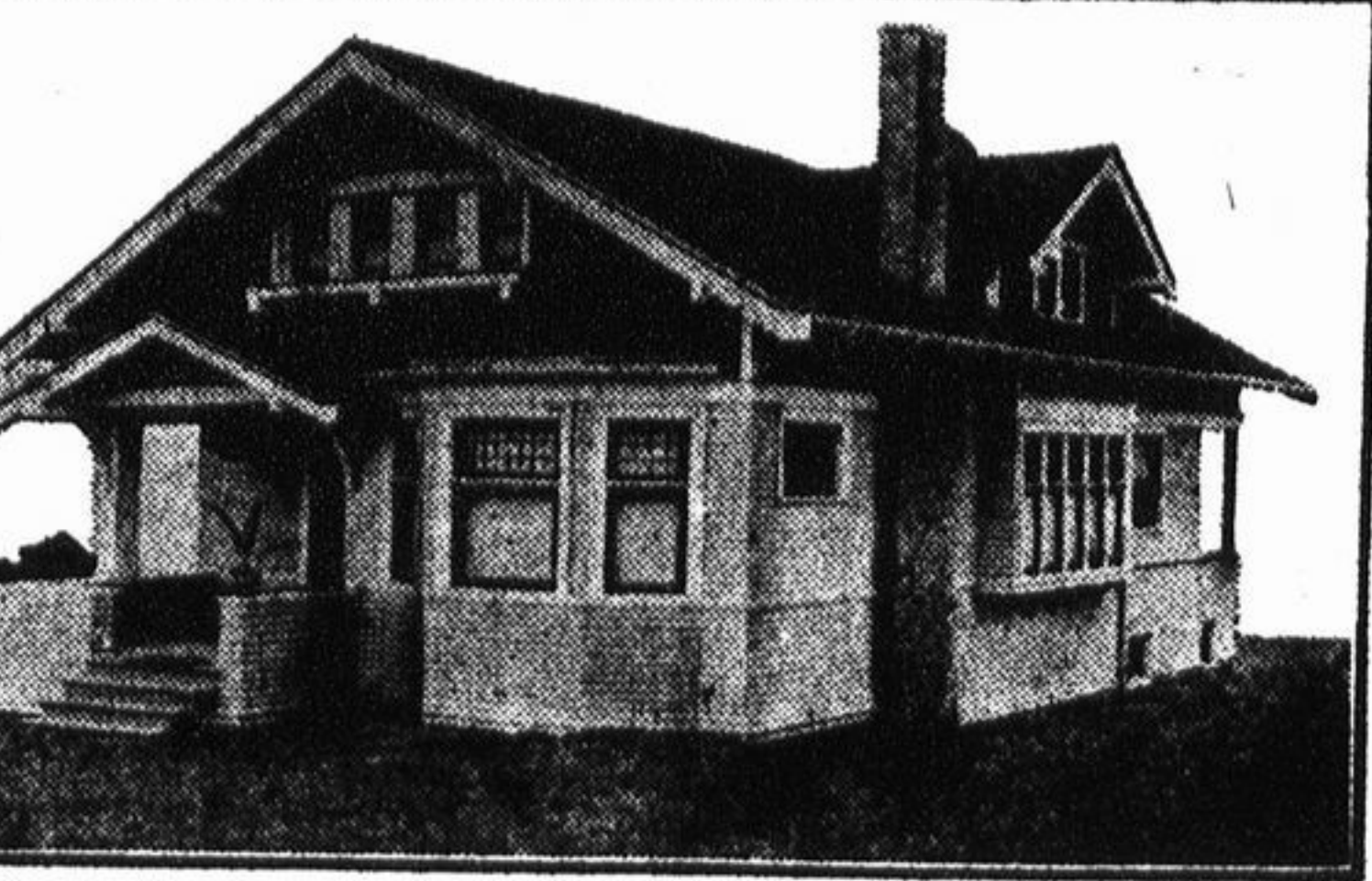
Ground oats with the hulls sifted out make almost ideal food for young pigs. While oats scattered on the ground in a dry place make an excellent feed for brood sows. Crushed or ground oats as a slop may form one-third the ration for brood sows or growing pigs until they reach the period of fattening, but oats are not profitable as a feed for fattening hogs.

### Decapitating Fowls.

A very good block for decapitating fowls is made by driving two spikes or nails along one side of a heavy block of wood, far enough apart to allow the fowl's neck to slip between them. This holds it in place and makes it easy to complete the work at one blow.

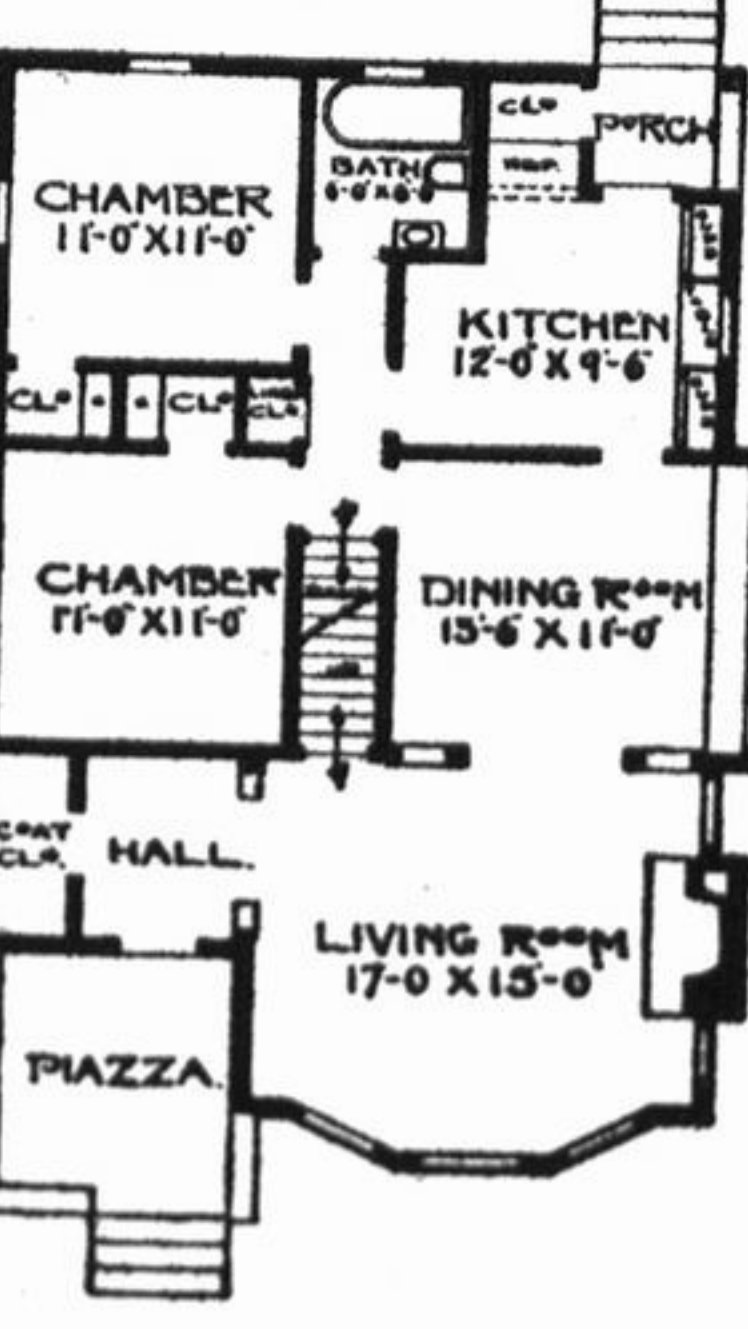
# A BUNGALOW OF INDIVIDUALITY.

Design 744, by Glenn L. Saxton, Architect, Minneapolis, Minn.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

This bungalow has a large living room, small hall and a good sized coat closet across the front and a piazza that is ten feet square, which can be screened in in the summer and sashed in in the winter if one desires. Two chambers in first story, splendid closet space, large linen closet and bathroom. Dining room is made attractive by a group of five windows across end of same, built up on ledge shelf. Kitchen is well arranged with built-in cupboard space. The refrigerator is planned to come flush on the kitchen side. Ice to be put in from closet opening on rear porch. This overcomes the necessity of the ice man coming into the house proper. There is a full basement under entire bungalow. First story nine feet. Three chambers can be finished in the attic if one desires. Size twenty-eight feet wide and forty feet deep over the main part. Oak or birch finish throughout first story, with birch or maple floors throughout. Cost to build, exclusive of heating and plumbing, \$2,500.



ROOM PLAN.

Upon receipt of \$1 the publisher of this paper will supply a copy of Saxton's book of plans, "American Dwellings." It contains 254 up to date designs of cottages, bungalows and residences costing from \$1,000 to \$6,000.

## The KITCHEN CUPBOARD

SOME CELERY SOUPS.

DINNER MENU. Puree of Celery. Fried omelet of Veal, Brown Gravy. Browned Potatoes. Pars. Mayonnaise of Corn. Tapioca Custard. Coffee.

CELERY makes a light, palatable soup, suitable for tempting the jaded appetites that seem always to develop with the first touch of warm weather.

### Simple Recipes.

Celery Soup—Take a quart of cut celery and boil until tender. Then add to one quart of boiling milk. Rub through a fine sieve and add one teaspoonful of salt and one saltspoonful of white pepper. Rub two tablespoonfuls of flour and one of butter to a cream with one cupful of boiling water. Add this to the boiling milk to thicken it and cook five minutes. Serve at once.

Puree of Celery.—Take four heads of fresh white celery and cut in inch pieces. Put into a stew pan with half a cupful of water and a small onion, sliced. Cook gently until tender. Then add three tablespoonfuls of flour and as soon as well mixed a pint of milk. Let this boil, then press through a puree sieve, season with salt, pepper, butter and a little cream and serve on the middle of a hot platter with a border of cutlets or chops.

### Cream Soups.

Cream of Celery Soup.—Take the coarse outer stalks, wash and cut into half inch lengths. Put these into a saucepan cover with boiling water and boil until tender. Drain and save the water. Mash the celery through a colander, return to the water and boil ten minutes. Then strain into a double boiler, and to each cupful of the celery water add a cupful of boiling milk. Season to taste with salt and pepper. To each pint add one teaspoonful each of butter and flour, rubbed together. Boil five minutes and serve with a little of the green top, chopped fine.

Onion and Celery Soup.—Take a half cupful each of chopped onion and celery, a tablespoonful each of butter and flour, three cupfuls of water, a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper and milk or cream as needed.

Prepare the onions and celery and simmer slowly in the water until tender. Then run them through fruit press and return to kettle. Add seaoning, rub butter smooth with flour, pour on some of the hot soup, then return to kettle and boil. Now add milk or thin cream until it is the desired consistency. It should be rather thin, but creamy. It is nourishing and refreshing when one is tired.

Many Others Have Had Same Opinion. Thomas Carlyle had a bad opinion of the London zoological gardens. "I hate zoological gardens," he once remarked, "since I went to the Regent's park and there saw a beast walking round and round everlastingly, till it had made a white track round its cage, and it glared at me through the bars."

ANITA THOMPSON. GOD GIVE THEE PEACE TODAY. GOD give thee peace today. Happen whatever there may, On him thy spirit stay As strikes each hour. —Charlotte Murray.

# BIG SALARY LIST OF MODERN PLAYERS



Ty Cobb, the Georgia "Peach."

Forty-four years ago the first professional ball club in the world was organized. It was the famous Cincinnati Reds, the pioneer paid baseball club, in whose existence the great national game, as it exists today, had its inception.

In 1889 this club played through the entire season, from March 15th till November 15th, and never lost a game. It finished the season with a standing of 1,000. Its payroll for the year, including every cent that went to the players in salaries, was \$9,500.

There was ten players on the club, of which one was a pitcher, Asa Brainard, and another was a substitute. The average salary per player was less than a thousand dollars, or, to be exact, \$950. The highest paid man was George Wright, who got \$1,400, the

shortstop. Capt. Harry Wright, pulled down \$1,200 for his share. The pitcher, who went through the season with a clean record, got \$1,100. Six men drew \$500.

And last year Hans Wagner pulled down a cool \$10,000 for gallivanting around somewhere between second and third, punishing the pill and running bases.

Some difference, what! Ty Cobb got \$9,000 last season and is said to be drawing \$12,500 this season.

Now you could take Wagner's salary and Ty Cobb's salary, lump them, and you have two world beaters—back in 1889.

Last year the sum paid out as salaries to the players of the National League ran pretty close to \$600,000. Harking back, the payroll of that little old club in the '80s that went clear through without sustaining a defeat looks picaresque, doesn't it?

Wonder what a club that could go through a season these days would cost? Wonder how high a pitcher who never lost would come with Walter Johnson getting \$7,000?

And those fellows played ball in a different way than it is played today. They didn't have gloves, masks, shoes, protectors and the thousand and one things that the modern diamond star has to guard himself with. The games were riots. When there was no blood shed the fans demanded their money back.

It's a great game. The immense business called major league baseball, for which fans spend annually the sum of \$3,000,000, had very humble beginnings.

Here's the salary list of the first professional ball club, taken red-hot from the ledger of the treasurer:

Table listing salaries of players: Harry Wright, captain \$1,200; George Wright, shortstop \$1,400; Asa Brainard, pitcher \$1,100; Fred Waterman, third base \$500; Charles Swamy, second base \$500; Charles Gooden, first base \$500; Douglas Allison, catcher \$500; Andrew Leonard, left field \$500; Curtis McPhee, right field \$500; Richard Hurley, substitute \$500.

Del Gainer, Detroit Tiger first sacker, says that the hardest ball for a first baseman to handle is the little rollers that just ease along the base line.

The late Addie Joss was correct when he opined that pitching was 99 per cent of the defense. Without pitching no club can win games regularly.

Ole Olson of the Naps sure has an awful lot of nerve. Olson showed his nerve in a recent Philadelphia-Cleveland game when he sacrificed on the third strike.

Walter Johnson is called the human gaffing gun. That which he hits is called the human target. That which is left after the hit looks like a doughnut.

Jake Stahl's Boston Red Sox are being booked for third place. Both Washington and Philadelphia have shown up to date than the world champions.

Another no-hit game: It was pitched by Steele for Moose Jaw against Calgary on May 19. It was the second no-hit game by a Moose Jaw pitcher within a week.

Capron, the former University of Minnesota athlete, has gone to the Baltimore team from the Phillies. He is an infielder and is regarded as a very fast man.

George Cochran of Topeka recently won a suit of clothes offered by a local clothing store in a cutting contest to decide the most popular player on the team.

## Practical Fashions

LADY'S DRESS.



6131

An excellent model for a one-piece dress is here given. This dress closes at the left side of the front, may be made with standing or rolling collar, and with four-piece skirt, in empire or regulation waist line. The double row of buttons afford pretty trimming and the frock is chic and splendid looking.

The pattern (6131) is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 5 yards of 36 inch material or 3 1/2 yards of 44 inch goods.

To procure this pattern send 10 cents to "Pattern Department," of this paper, giving name and address plainly, and be sure to give size and number of pattern.

Form for pattern order: NO. 6131, NAME, TOWN, STREET AND NO., STATE.

## Among the Baseball Players

Pitcher Moe of Winnipeg in the Northern league, has joined the no-hit pitcher roll.

Billy Gordon, formerly a player with Durant, is a new umpire in the Texas-Oklahoma league.

Clarence Ford, brother of Russell Ford of the New York Americans, has signed with Bill Hurley's Western Canada team.

Derrill Pratt and Gus Williams are doing great work for the Browns with the club. Both of them are hitting timely in the pinches.

Anniston in the Georgia-Alabama league thinks it made something of a record by scoring 56 runs in a three-game series with La Grange.

Pitcher Yokohomo Nelson, released by Davenport to Winnipeg, won a home by his victory in the opening game of the season at Winnipeg before 3,000 fans who turned out on a sw, cold day to give Flood's team a welcome.