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THE HOME GARDEN

What is Home without a Garden?

Godetia for Poor Soil.

There are very few plants for which poor soil can be advised. The brilliant annual known as the godetia is one of them. The godetia craves poor soil if it is to blossom freely and brilliantly so it is something of a boon to the gardener who has poor soil. In rich soil it develops a great many leaves, but it is very shy of bloom.

The godetia is an old annual, but is by no means common in gardens. It is a member of the evening primrose family and the individual bloom is not lasting, but one follows another so quickly that for a time it furnishes a fine mass of color, particularly if the seed pods are snipped off.



GODETIA.

It has showy satiny flowers of good size ranging in reds, pinks and whites of various shades. There are numerous named varieties and there are also double forms. A dwarf strain makes an even more attractive bedding plant from the nature of its growth than the taller sorts. These grow only ten inches high where the more robust sorts attain a height of a foot and a half. The plant wants sunshine.

They should be planted early in boxes or frames and transplanted to their beds in May or as soon as the weather seems settled. They should be planted a foot apart.

For the brilliancy of its colors and the beautiful satiny texture of the bloom which is of good size it is strange that this annual has made its way so slightly although it has been in cultivation for many years. Probably it is due to the fact that it is usually given too rich fare and runs all to leaves.

If you have a poor piece of ground, try godetias and you will be rewarded. It does not want too much moisture, liking a fairly dry soil.

Why Eat Turnips?

With a better and clearer understanding of the principles of hygiene diet which requires a supply of fresh vegetables the year around, the turnip, formerly almost exclusively grown as a fall and winter crop, now takes an important place as an early summer vegetable and is sown in the spring with other early vegetables, instead of as a follow crop exclusively to be put in during July, usually as a succession to peas or early string beans.

The young and tender turnips, harvested when they have reached the size of about two inches in diameter, form a delicate and tempting dish, much more delicate in flavor than when they have reached full maturity and with no chance for them to be pithy or woody.

The turnips do not like hot weather any more than do their close relatives, the radishes, and the seed should be put in the ground about the same time as the radishes. They stand considerable frost without harm. By an early planting a crop of young turnips will be ready for the table by the time the follow crop for fall consumption or for winter storage is ready to be planted.

For tenderness, they require the same attention as the plants grow more slowly and attain greater size. They will be hastened, however, with careful cultivation in order to conserve the moisture in the soil. During long dry spells, the young plants

remain practically at a standstill and make the bulk of their growth during the cooler days of fall.

The turnip, like the cabbage, demands rich soil for its best development. Include some of the newer and finer types of turnip in your early planting plan. They will be very acceptable just as the earlier vegetables are on the wane and furnish a transition between the early and midsummer crops.

Bedding Lobelias.

For bedding large beds or for use in producing masses of blue, the dwarf lobelias cannot be beat among the annuals. They often prove failures because not enough care is used in planting the seed which is very fine and powdery. Planted in the open ground, only a small percentage of the seed is likely to produce plants as it is easily washed out by the rains and the tiny plants are uprooted and destroyed just when germinating. It should be sown in boxes where it can be cared for and watered gently. There is no difficulty in raising a fine supply of plants with this precaution.

Set six inches apart these little plants speedily make compact bushes covered with their small blossoms ranging from the deepest and richest blues to pure white. It is a popular flower for carpet bedding and is used each year by the thousands in park plantings. However, its finest effect is as a narrow edging or in patches at the front of an annual or perennial border where it will bloom continu-



Bedding Lobelia

ously all out down by killing frosts.

The more robust lobelias or trailing forms are fine plants for window boxes or hanging baskets. They have the same rich blue flowers as the dwarf bedding varieties and produce in great profusion on graceful sprays which will droop over the edges of the box or basket.

They respond to rich soil and plenty of water.

Prepare for Bugs.

Look over the weapons for warfare on bugs and fungus pests and have them ready for use as soon as the plants get well into growth. Some of the pests are ready to work as soon as the weather warms up. The cutworm, the meanest of all garden pests and the hardest to fight because he works like a submarine, is curled up in the ground, hibernating, ready to be thawed out by the first early warm rains and spring sunshine and cut off the tender plants just below the surface. In spraying or hoeing early in the season look out for a dirty colored "worm" rolled up tight. Kill all such as they will in all probability be cutters, worms waiting to get into action.

The plant lice appear about as soon as the current bushes get well leaved out and will attack the lettuce. The currant worm also starts early.

Have some arsenical poison ready to spray for biting or chewing insects, such as the currant worm and nicotine preparations for the sucking insects such as the plant lice. Insecticides are on the market which combine the arsenical poisons and fungicides. These are the best to use and the easiest to prepare. The nicotine extracts may be mixed with them and the whole range of insects and fungus outbreaks controlled with one spraying. It will do no harm to use such a combined spray even when only one class of pest is ordinarily expected. It will check any chance of others getting in their work.

Early spraying will save a great deal of trouble.

ed from false melodrama and made the parts he acted genuine and real. They gripped the heart making one laugh at one moment and cry at the next.

David Belasco became his firm friend. In "The Music Master" David Warfield won a success that is permanent. All over the United States are people who remember the kindly

old Music Master not as an acted part but as a real man. When a syndicate offered David Warfield an annual salary of \$100,000 if he would leave Belasco, he refused. The newsboy had grown not only into a great actor but also into a great man.

Next: Charles M. Schwab, the stage driver, the steel king.

trick show his thirteenth card before his partner plays his twelfth, the partner's two cards are exposed:

"(g)—A card designated by any Law as 'exposed'.

"1.—If an adversary throw his cards face upward on the table, they are exposed (except as in 59a) and liable to be called; but if the other adversary retain his hand, he cannot be forced to expose it.

"2.—The fact that an opponent sees it, does not make it an exposed card.

Calling Exposed Cards.

"52. After a card has been 'exposed' as defined in Law 51, it must be left face upward on the table and Declarer may 'call it.' (i. e. require its owner to lead or 'play it') at any time when it is the owners turn to lead or play, except when the playing of the 'called' card would cause the holder to renounce.

"Declarer may call an exposed card any number of times until it may be legally played, but the owner may play it even if not called.

"1.—Declarer and Dummy are not liable (Law 53).

Play of Declarer and Dummy.

"53. A card from Declarer's hand is not played or led until quitted. If Declarer name or touch a card in Dummy he must play it. If he touch two or more cards simultaneously, he may play either.

"Declarer and Dummy are not liable to the call of exposed cards.

"1.—A card is 'quitted' when the player no longer touches it.

"2.—Unless Declarer say 'I arrange,' or words to that effect; or unless his touching the cards is obviously for the purpose of uncovering a partly hidden one or to enable him to get at the card he wishes to play."

Wandering Gems.

I have observed that butterflies—very broad-winged and magnificent butterflies—frequently come on board of the ship, where I am at work. What have these bright strangers to do on Long wharf, where there are no flowers nor any green thing—nothing but brick storehouses, stone piers, black ships, and the bustle of toll-men, who neither look up to the blue sky, nor take note of these wandering gems of the air?—Law-thorne.

Questions and Answers.

Q. What are the laws covering exposed cards?

A. The following are the laws of the New York Whist clubs covering exposed cards, and they should be rigidly adhered to by all good Auction players:

Exposed Cards.

"51. The following are 'exposed cards':

"(a)—Two or more cards led or played simultaneously (all are exposed);

"(b)—A card dropped face upward on the table, even if snatched up so quickly that it cannot be named;—1

"(c)—A card dropped elsewhere than on the table if the partner sees his face;—2

"(d)—A card so held by a player that his partner sees any portion of its face;—2

"(e)—A card mentioned by either adversary as being in his own or his partner's hand;—

"(f)—If an adversary who has legally played to the twelfth

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A Column for Card Players and Question Box—Conducted by Hoyle, Jr.

Address questions about any game to Hoyle, Jr., The Observer. Answers will be mailed promptly. No questions answered unless signed with name and address.

Auction Article No. 30

Age cannot wither, nor custom stale its infinite variety."

The cycle is now in position where Auction, as a means of entertainment, is again at its zenith. The time was when it was thought impossible to allow any noise or confusion near the devotees of Auction, but now even a brass band would not disturb the expert, as the fascination is so great that all have mastered the art of concentration.

The second set of deals of Mr. Milton C. Work's "Par Auction" is holding the interest and attention of the card world at present, and the devotee is engrossed in watching for the unusual or catch play in each hand. The variety of scores made from the same cards is almost past believing. One well known writer on Auction has described the brilliant plays as "Poker Bridge."

In fact, it was demonstrated at a recent Charity Auction, where these hands were played, that "Par" is an utter impossibility in cards, as in life. In spite of the fact that Mr. Work gives only one bid for each hand, players at different tables, using identical hands, made utterly different bids, and many wild scores were made. Several persons may be entered in a contest on an equal basis as possible, but one person will surge to the front and another be left at the post at the finish.

Even in the national contests one must realize that there are many classes of players, and in a charity contest there are all kinds. However, it is most interesting, broadening and profitable to play in such a contest, since one can learn a great deal by watching the different plays.

Examples of Bidding.

Dealer having bid One Spade with the following cards:

Spades—A., K., 10, 5, 4
Hearts—Q., 10, 9
Diamonds—J., 5, 4
Clubs—10, 6

Second hand having passed, and Third Hand holding the following:

Spades—9
Hearts—J., 8, 7
Diamonds—Q., 8, 7, 6, 3, 2
Clubs—J., 8, 4

Third Hand should bid Two Diamonds, to warn partner of no help from his holding, and hoping to pull out in the length of the Diamond holding and to make good the length of the Spade suit in Dealer's hand. Now if Fourth Hand can and does bid, Dealer should pass.

With above circumstances the same, except that Third Hand holds:

Spades—J., 9, 8
Hearts—J., 8, 7
Diamonds—Q., 8, 7, 6
Clubs—J., 8, 4

Third Hand should pass, not being able in any way to improve his partner's bid.

When a partner changes a bid from a major to a minor suit, it is the most frantic danger and poverty signal—beware!

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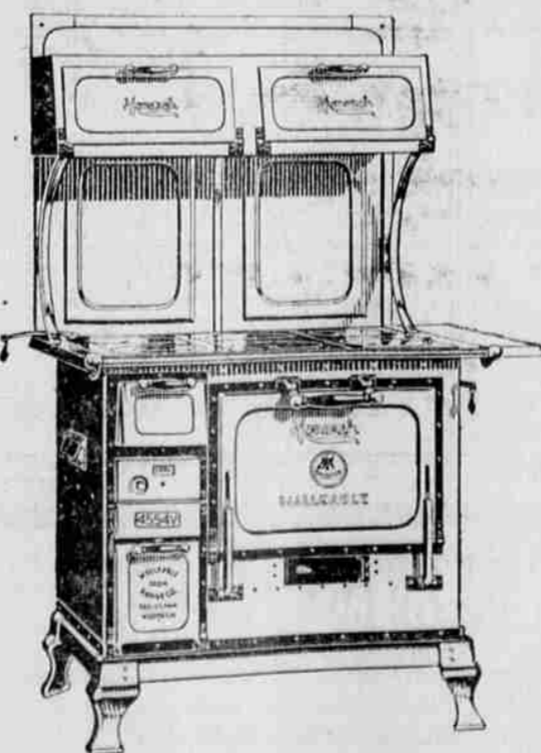
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Poor Boys Who Became Great

By Frederick Houk Law

DAVID WARFIELD, THE NEWSBOY, THE GREAT ACTOR.

Before school, and after school, boy stood on the streets selling newspapers. Often in the evenings he went to theatres and handed out programs and eagerly watched the acting. Those who bought papers from him, or who carelessly passed him by, little thought that with tears streaming from their eyes as they watched the marvelous acting of the man into whom that boy developed—David Warfield, whose magic interpretation of the old Music Master and other characters has gripped the hearts of thousands.

David Warfield had started on a course in the public schools. When he had recited "Cyprian's" "Charge of the Light Brigade," both teachers and pupils wondered at his power. Then

the stern demands of work had called him from the school room and he had turned regretfully away. Apparently the door of opportunity was closed.

After a time he found a company of actors—but the company failed. He turned to the vaudeville stage and met with such poor success that he thought he must give up acting, and for all. Real ability is always hard to conceal. In the very time of his discouragement he consented to give a short act in a cheap concert hall in New York City. That was his turning point. Men were present who recognized his worth and he won a series of engagements.

Always endeavoring to picture life as it is with its common tragedies and on its everyday humor he turn-

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ARTHUR H. MEYERS MANAGER