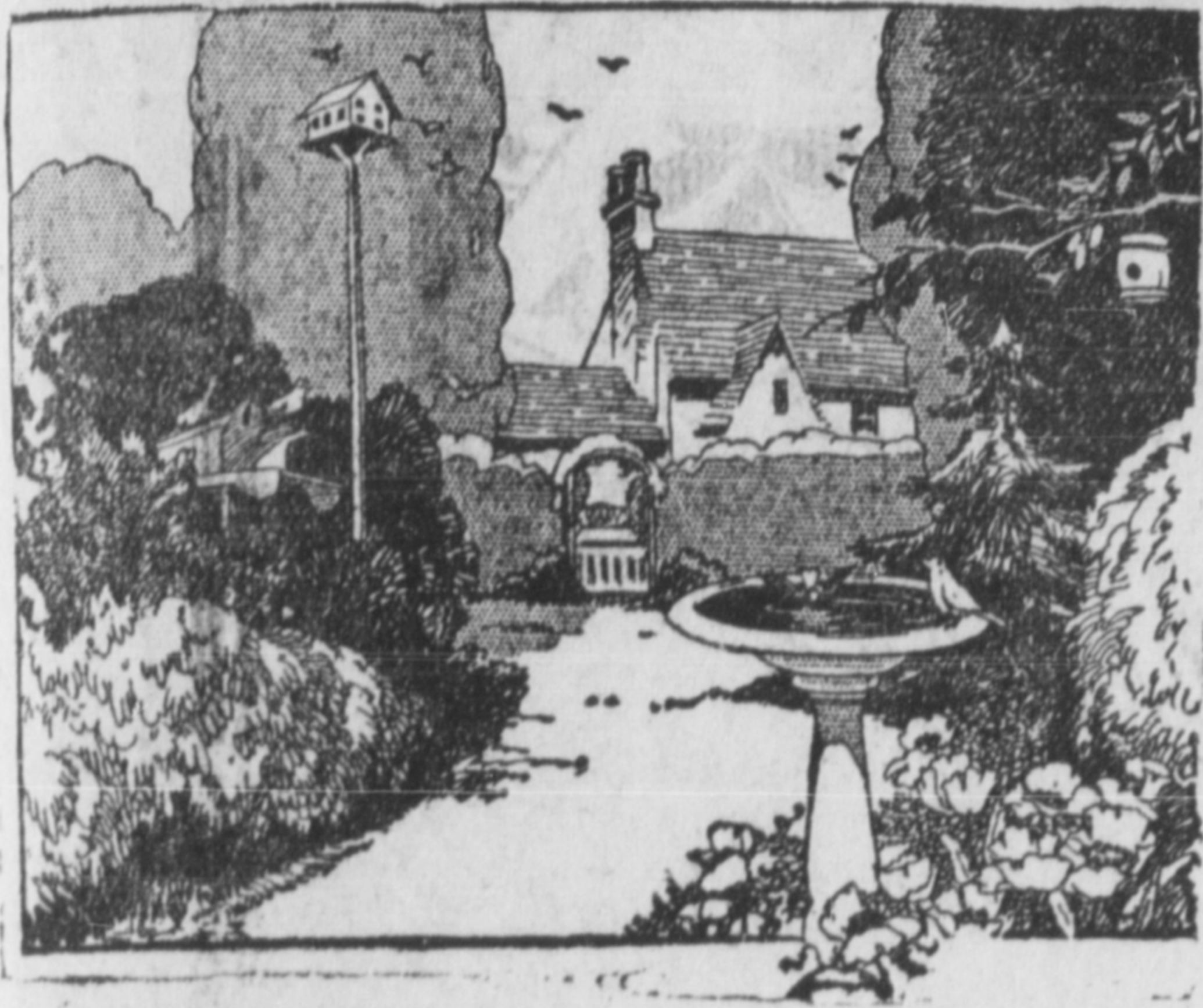


Gardens and Gardening In Northern British Columbia



Landscape Your Grounds on the Budget Plan.

Plant Shade Trees for Beauty

Trees are planted in the home grounds for two reasons, shade and beauty. The latter is the more important. A tree should always add beauty to its surroundings; and, if possible, it should be placed where its shade will be enjoyed.

Spring is a good time for tree planting. Many, such as birch, cherry, Lombardy poplars, oaks and others, transplant better now than in the fall. Of course care must be taken in preparing the soil, and setting the tree in the ground. But equally vital is that it be set in the right place to do its full duty.

be more pleasant if it is shaded by a tree in the afternoon. Or a porch, or window may be made more inviting by this protection from the summer sun. A little investigation at the right time on a sunny day will help you determine just where a tree should be planted to cast the desired shade; having in mind, always, the shape and height of the tree.



Trees Should Frame the House, Not Hide It

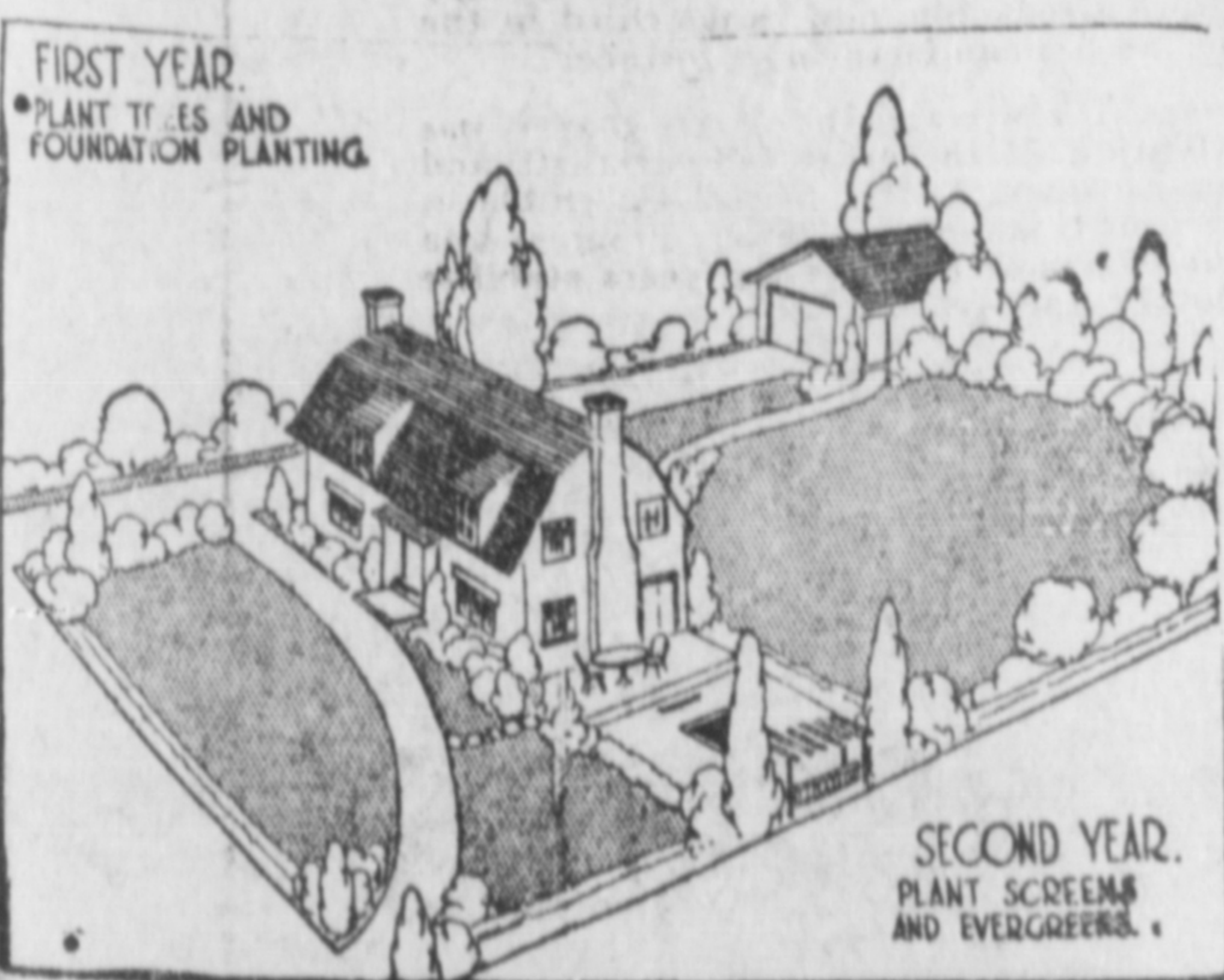
USE EVERY INCH OF CITY LOT

No longer does a home owner make actual use of only that part of his home grounds on which his house stands. The modern home embraces the entire lot, and assigns to every square foot of surface a function, useful or ornamental.

The owner who neglects to develop his grounds on this principle not only limits his own enjoyment of a property which has cost him plenty, but lessens its resale value, and why should he? Complete planting, according to a modern plan, may require more outlay than he cares to make in one year; but it is easily possible to spread the expenditure over several years on a budget system.

Of course if one can plant all at once, one gets the enjoyment of well-planted grounds the sooner. But it is much easier to plant part at a time, than to build in that way. Gardens do not depreciate with years as buildings do. With intelligent care they grow more valuable, and newer plantings quickly mature into perfect harmony with the old.

A GARDEN PLANTED TO ATTRACT THE BIRDS.



The A.B.C.'s of Landscape Gardening

When you begin to garden, have a definite object in view. Make a comprehensive plan of development.

Soften straight lines and sharp angles where possible. Graceful curves are more pleasing to the eye.

ies and plant more of them. The results will be more pleasing. Plant the taller thing in the back of the border and with the lower growing ones alternating and the border plants in curves or groups. Never expect to get mass effect by straight-line planting.

We throw the cut flowers out when they wither and fade. Why

Leave the centre of lawn unobstructed, planting the borders with masses of shrubs and trees.

Background and sky line are features not half appreciated. Given a proper setting, a cottage will often be more attractive than a poorly-set mansion. Plant heavily behind and to the rear sides of your home if on a big lawn.

For the foundations remember always—height in the corners, immediately in front of pillars and at the bare wall spaces. Under the windows low or medium plants only.

Lawn furniture—that is, bird baths, seats, rose arches, sun dials, etc., if properly placed make the lawn much more attractive. These little touches help beautify.

Avoid too much variety in mass planting, alternating or "salt and pepper" arrangement is not nearly so effective as grouping plants of each kind.

For front line or border planting especially, choose few varie-



not replace some of the growing plants which have not done so well outside?

If you admire your neighbor's flowers and wish to have some as good, make sure you prepare the beds as well as he.

Fertilizer of some kinds is like medicine. Given at regular intervals according to prescription, it will bring results. An overdose might kill.

HEDGES FOR EVERY PURPOSE

Hedges play an important part in small home grounds. Success with them requires close attention to a few rules, but if these are observed a good hedge can be



DIG ONE SIDE OF TRENCH STRAIGHT AND IN A LINE

grown in any fair garden soil.

Where there is poor soil, such as the clay subsoil that comes out of foundation excavations, it should be replaced with garden loam, or improved. It can be loosened by liberal addition of lime, which has the effect of making the soil particles coarser and thus looser. It should have liberal additions of decayed organic matter, such as manure, or compost from a compost heap. Sand, or even cinders, will help break it up, but manure is best of all.

The illustrations show the steps to follow in planting a hedge of



Clip Hedges on the Sides, Also.

hardy privet, which is an excellent material for low hedges in localities having severe winters. Always dig the trench large enough to hold the roots without curling them up in an unnatural position.

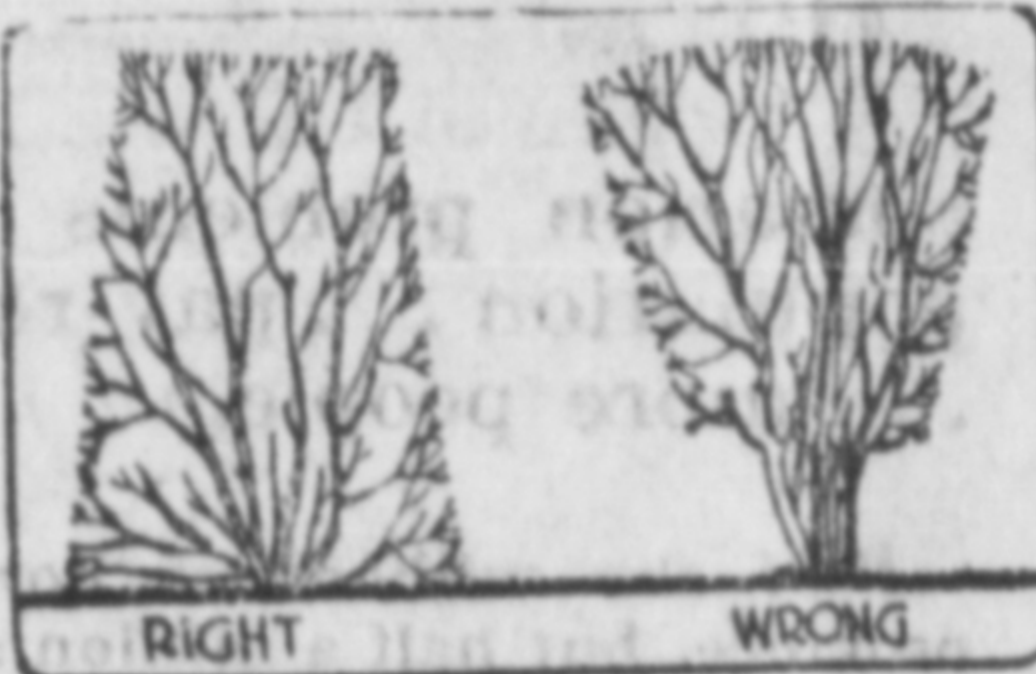
Do not clean the bottom of the trench out as you would if you were laying tile, or a gas pipe. Loosen the soil without removing it, to give the roots a chance to penetrate easily. The hedge plants should be set a trifle deeper than they stood in the nursery row. You can easily tell how deep this was by examining the plant. Privet may be planted quite deep, to make a dense growth close to the ground.

Privet is generally planted one foot apart when strong plants with several branches are used. Light-

er and younger plants are sometimes spaced as closely as six to eight inches. Barberry is planted one to two and a half feet apart, according to nature of the hedge desired. If the hedge is to be clipped closely, set the plants one foot to 18 inches apart.

Hedge plants, such as Spiraea Van Houttei, lilacs and honeysuckles, which are to be allowed to grow tall and either be trimmed or grow naturally, are planted two to three feet apart in the

Prune hedges often, especially in the early summer when the growth is prolific. The secret of a beautiful hedge is regularity in

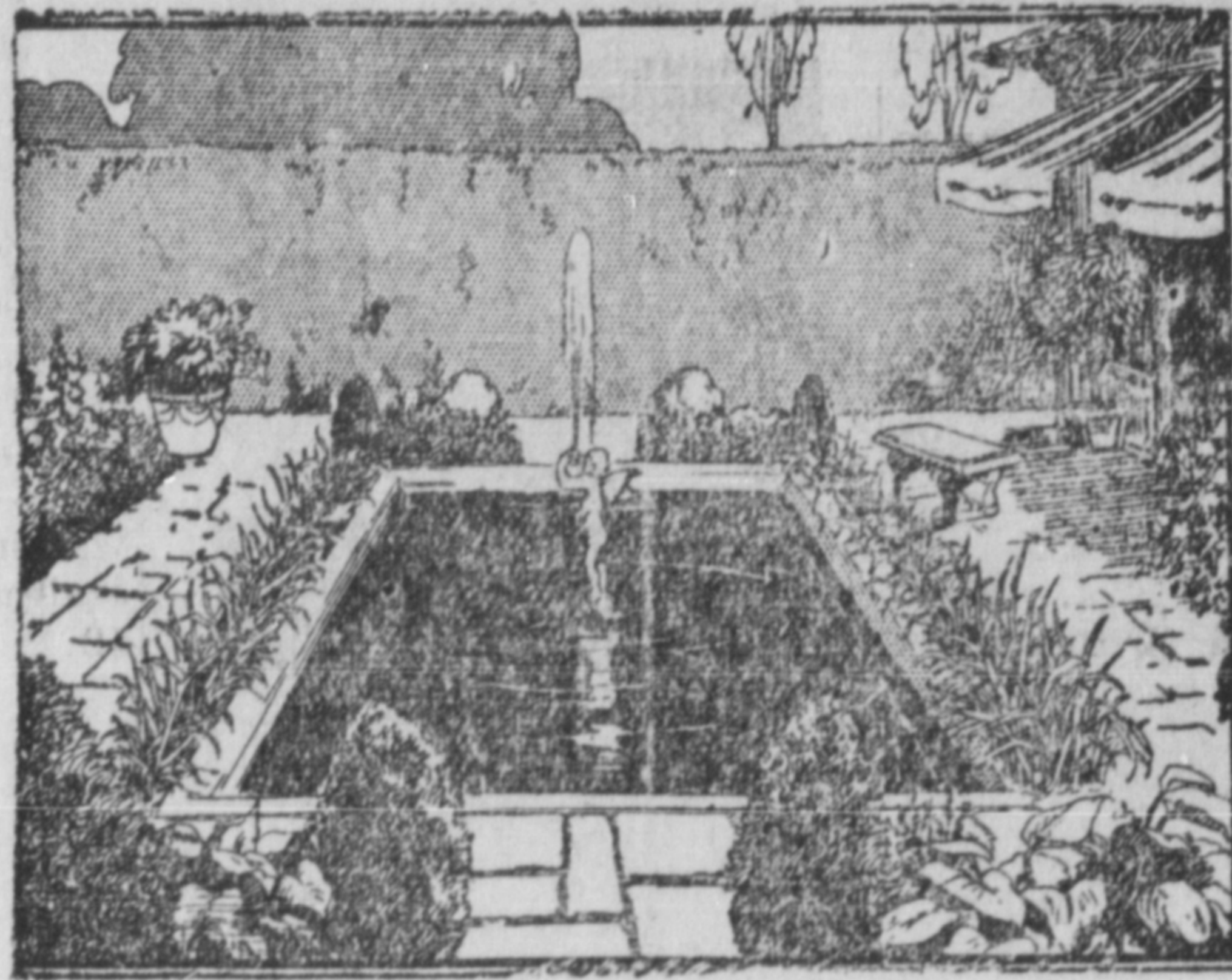


form and outline and density of foliage. By pruning carefully and to a line you secure the desired regularity. By pruning often the growth is continually stimulated along the sides of the branches; open spaces will fill up and a smooth dense mass of foliage will result.

Hedges must be trimmed on the sides as well as on the top. Otherwise the hedge will get broader at the top than below. The lower branches will then be shaded and the hedge will be unattractive. The ideal hedge is slightly "A" shaped, being broader at the base. This permits the sunlight to reach all sides.



Put Something Down on Paper to Represent the Picture in Your Mind



GARDENS FOR LIMITED AREAS.

Size does not limit a garden's beauty. However small the space or unfavorable the location at the disposal of an earnest gardener, something can be grown there which will give pleasure.

The small garden often calls for a greater effort to produce an artistic and attractive result, just as in the furnishing and decoration of a small room in the house we take more care in each detail of the effect. When successful we are repaid by the small garden, as by the little room, with an intimacy and association not always felt in more spacious surroundings.

Everything is seen closely in the small garden. A single plant or flower becomes the subject of attention rather than the mass of the border. More care must be taken to remove minor imperfections, but there is less for which to care. Color schemes may more easily be handled and close attention to color will be well repaid here.

Pots, seats and ornaments become of great importance in the small garden. It is important to keep them in scale. An over-size ornament will dwarf the garden; proportion must be carefully considered in every detail of design.

It is not always possible to grow grass in small gardens. But areas paved with flagstones,

brick or other suitable surfacing may still be gardens. Many plants will thrive where grass refuses to do so. And where the soil conditions refuse to allow plants to be set in the ground they can be grown in pots or tubs. Adverse conditions can usually be overcome.

Small gardens have the sanction of antiquity. Many homes of ancient Pompeii had tiny court gardens. A description has survived in which it is said: "Some-



You Can Have Flowers as Fine as Your Neighbors

times a mere tablecloth of free ground is so disposed," showing that where there is love for a garden, almost no plot is too small for its expression.

THE SEASON FOR INDOOR GARDENING

Sun Begins to Get Higher and Plans Must Be Laid at Once

Just as soon as the sun starts to shine, and the days begin to lengthen ever so little, there is a feeling of spring in the air. We may still hug the fire, but we feel an impatience, a stirring to be about affairs outdoors.

There is no better spring tonic to enliven the monotony of winter's final weary days, and make them seem shorter, than planning the garden. Fireside gardening, some one has called it. Let us get our paper, pencil and catalogs and sit by the fire to imagine the garden we would like to have next summer.

We can imagine better gardens than we grow, perhaps; but every garden will be the better for such imagination. A garden needs a plan as much as a house needs it. If you were going to build a house you would not go to a lumber yard to select doors that you liked, windows that appealed to you, and woodwork of various pleasing patterns, without a thought of how you were going to combine them in a house. It is true that garden plants selected haphazardly, as too often they are, would still be beautiful in themselves, however poor their arrangement might be. But how much more beautiful they are when well arranged.

So in planning the garden we should study how to combine our plants so that they will make a picture. Then their individual beauty will be enhanced, and we shall not merely possess beautiful flowers, but shall have transformed our home grounds into a place of loveliness, inviting, reposeful, satisfying. For these are the qualities of garden beauty which impart to the beholder a pleasure as definite and keen as any experience in life.

Advertise your wants in the Daily News classified columns.

"HELPED ME WONDERFULLY"

Woman Strengthened by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Port Colborne, Ont.—"After having an operation, I was very miserable, weak, nervous and very near unto to work. I saw Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised and tried it and believe me it helped me wonderfully. I have no weak spells any more, the pains have left me and my nerves are much better. I feel safe in saying Lydia E. Pinkham's medicines have helped me wonderfully."



Mrs. Wm. H. BECHTOLD, Box 143, Port Colborne, Ont.



BAD EYES

Are your eyes peculiar—a little different? Harder to test than many?

That is the kind we take a special interest in and usually satisfy our customers.

In fact, if the eye is not diseased, and glasses are really what is needed, we are sure we can suit you.

Lenses ground specially for each eye when necessary.

Many pleased customers in Prince Rupert

John Bulger, Ltd.

FRUIT AT TERRACE



In order to get an abundant harvest of fruit the land must be tilled and fertilized and the trees pruned.

SUITS! SUITS!

MADE TO ORDER

Cutting, Workmanship and Style All Guaranteed

SUITS STEAM CLEANED AND PRESSED

We Deliver to Any Part of the City.

Ling, the Tailor

Phone 649

Canadian National Steamships

Prince Rupert

DRYDOCK AND SHIPYARD

Operating G.T.P. 20,000 Ton Floating Dry Docks

Engineers, Machinists, Boilermakers, Blacksmiths, Pattern makers, Founders, Woodworkers, Etc.

ELECTRIC AND ACETYLENE WELDING.

Our plant is equipped to handle all kinds of

MARINE AND COMMERCIAL WORK.

PHONES 43 and 385

SELVIG BROS.

MEAT MARKET

3rd Avenue

Phone 765

MEAT, FISH AND VEGETABLES

Specialty:

"OLD COUNTRY SAUSAGES"

Our make—Fresh every day.

Superior Quality.