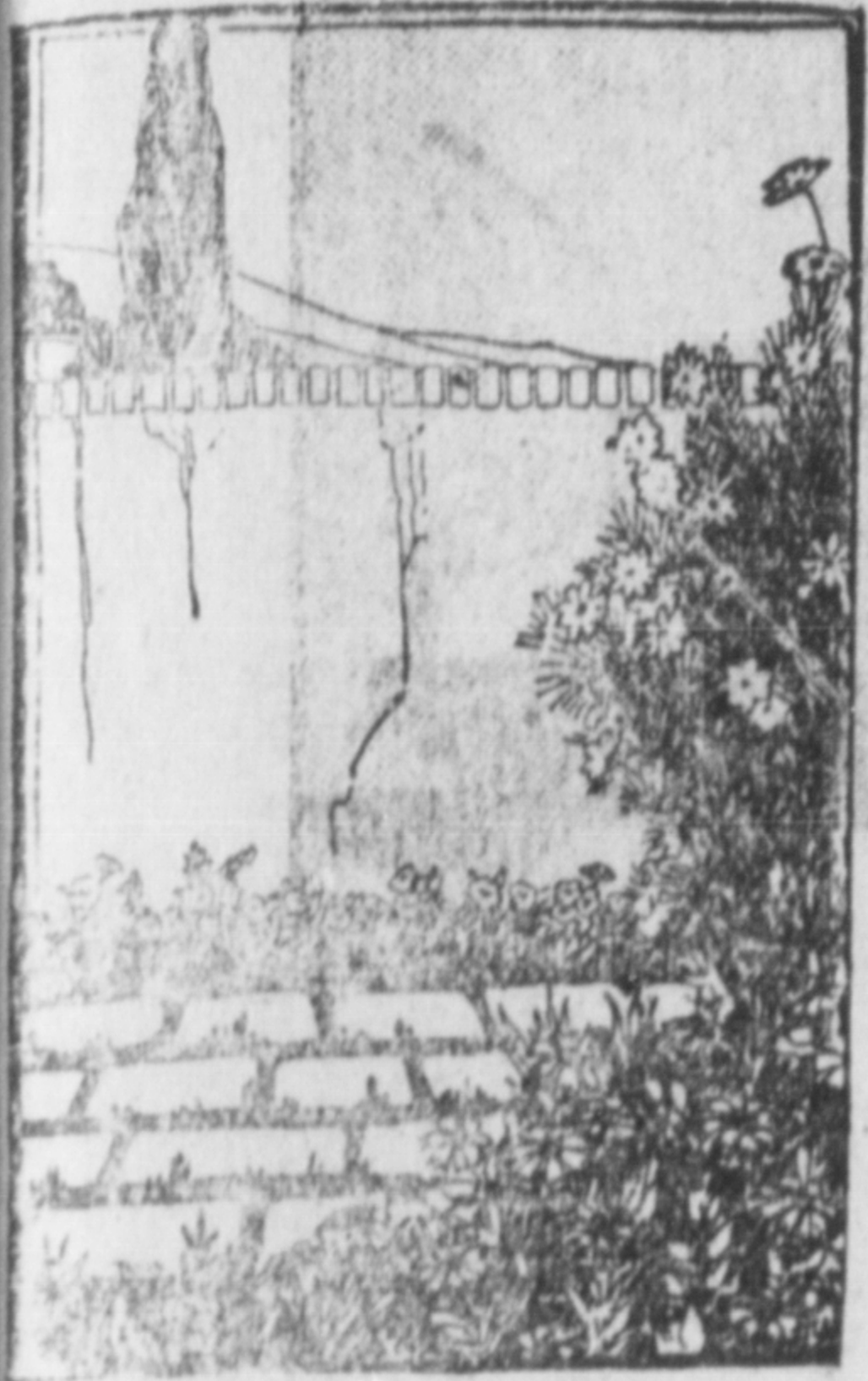


Gardens and Gardening In Northern British Columbia

THE ALL-SEASON ANNUALS



weeks stock, verbenas and zinnias.

Any of these annuals may be used to fill a bed or border with a certainty of a sheet of color during the summer months. They may be planted either in beds of a single color or mixed or in a selected variety of color. Sown outdoors by May 1 and either thinned or transplanted they begin blooming by July 1 and increase in beauty as the season progresses.

The French marigolds, the tall Josephine being one of the finest, and coming in either dwarf or tall varieties, achieve their most brilliant colors in the cool days of fall.

The petunias of the small flowering family bedding types, such as Rosy Morn, give the most solid sheets of bloom. The zinnias in the colossal types give the most stately display. All are excellent for cutting. While other annuals have their season of bloom and then are done for the season all these continue to bloom steadily until checked by frost.

The calendula or pot marigold is at its best in the fall. The main item to be considered for the best success with all of these annuals is to give each plant room to develop. The proper spacing is always listed on the seed packet. Follow it carefully. If crowded the blooming capacity of the plant is cramped. There will also be larger blooms if the plant is given room. Cut all seed pods. All of these annuals need full sun.

Annuals Give the Most Flowers for the Least Trouble.

Annuals to give a display through the entire season, from about July 1 to frost, furnish the material for beds or borders that give the most display for the least trouble. There have been many queries as to annuals for all-season beds and borders by people living on rented property who did not wish to spend money for perennials or shrubbery which they might have to leave behind them.

Here is a list of annuals that bloom continually, once they start until frost cuts them off—sweet alyssum and ageratum as edging plants, calendulas, excozias or California poppies, French marigolds, nasturtiums, annual gailardias, petunias, scabiosas, if seeds are kept picked; salvias ten-



Well-Grown Vegetables Make Attractive Flower Show Displays.



Seeds for your garden may be started indoors in an old cigar box. First take the lid off, and then bore a few holes in the bottom, so that water can run out easily. Over each hole place a piece of broken dish, or glass, which will keep the soil from sifting through the hole, but will not close it too tightly for water to escape.

It must be fine soil with plenty of sand in it, because the baby plants have very thin roots and they must be able to push through the soil easily. The soil must be pretty well packed down; use a block of wood and press it quite firmly until it is smooth and level on top. Now take a ruler and press its edge into the soil so as to make several very shallow ditches running the long way of the box. The first should be one inch from the side of the box and the others exactly one inch apart. The seeds are to be sown in these ditches.

Tear off a corner of a seed packet. By tapping the packet gently you can drop the tiny seeds from it directly into these shallow ditches. It takes very few seeds for so small a box; and the rest must be carefully saved in the packet. Number the ditches or drills, as gardeners call them, and put down in a notebook the kind of seed you have sown in each drill. When the little plants appear you will know just what kind they are.

After the seeds are sown cover them lightly with soil pushed by your fingers from the sides of the drill. Then take your wooden block and press the soil down again, smoothing and leveling it.

Now the seeds must be watered. Do this by filling a dishpan and letting the box down into the water just so its bottom is wet. Do not let the water come over the top. The soil will soak up water quickly, and when you see that it is well soaked lift the box and hold it above the dishpan until it stops dripping.

Cut a folded newspaper about twelve sheets thick so that you have a paper blanket just large enough to cover the soil in the box. Wet this blanket thoroughly and put it on your seed bed, for that is what gardeners call the place where seeds have been planted. You may now put the box away in a dark, warm place and wait a few days for the seeds to sprout.

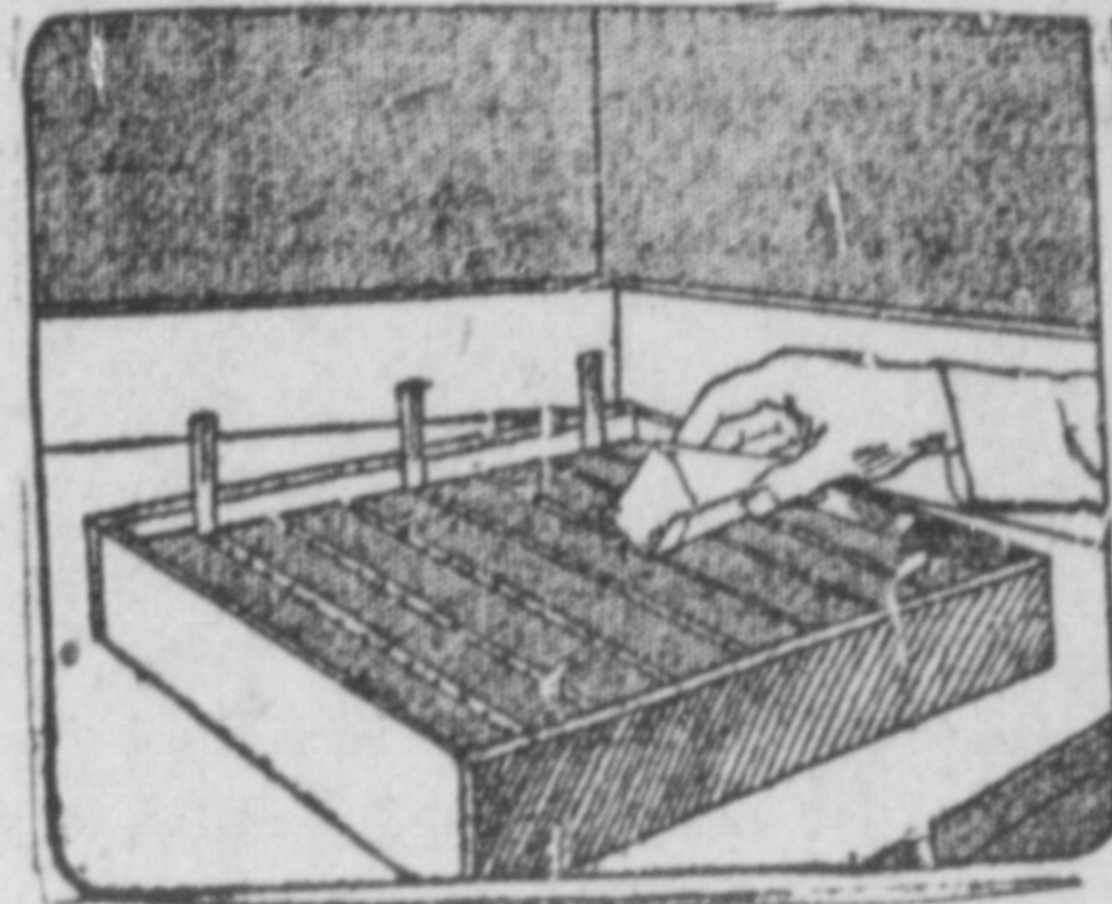
GIVING ANNUALS AN EARLY START

The season is now at hand to start those annuals wanted for early effect in the garden, particularly to transplant into tulip beds to give color in place of the yellowing leaves of the bulbs. While a little to early for the cold frame or holed in the northern states, the seed box in a sunny

place will give them plenty of air. Do not place in full sun with the glass over them closely. They are likely to be scalded.

Bake the earth and sift finely before planting the seeds. Place a rough material over a layer of little stones or broken flower pot at the bottom of the box and the soil above this. Firm before planting the seed. On cold nights move the seed box away from the window. The boxes do not need until the seeds begin to germinate. They may be kept in any convenient place until the sprouts begin to show, but at this time they must be moved to the light.

Don't sow seed too thickly. Sow thinly and sow in rows. The seed box can be ruled off into rows an inch apart or half inch apart and will be much easier to transplant from rows with less loss than if you have to dig into a

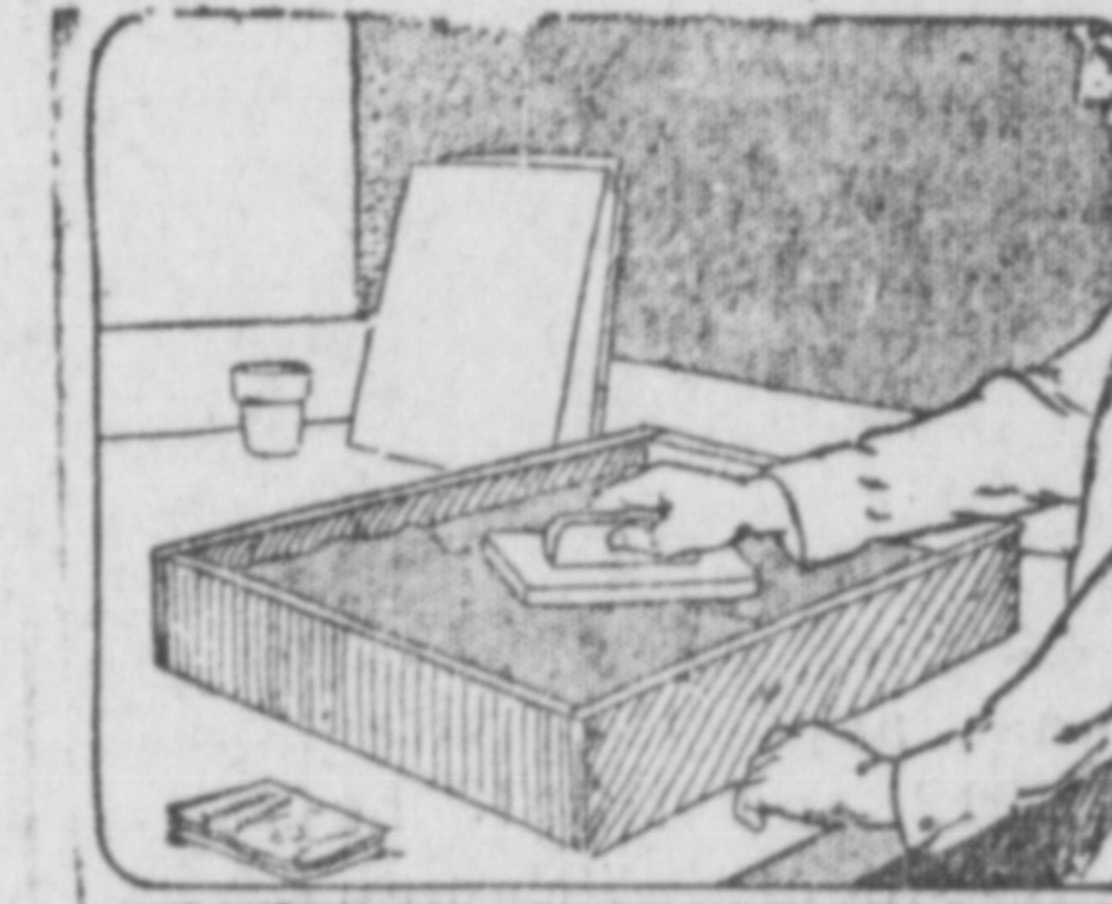


After Ruling Off in Rows About One Inch Apart Sow the Seeds Thinly.

window may do its duty effectively.

Start ten weeks stocks, salvia and verbenas for early bloom at this time. Snapdragons also can be got going to good advantage as they require a longer growing season before coming into full beauty than many annuals.

Give them plenty of air. Cover the boxes with glass until germination starts. Then see that the glass is raised sufficiently to ad-



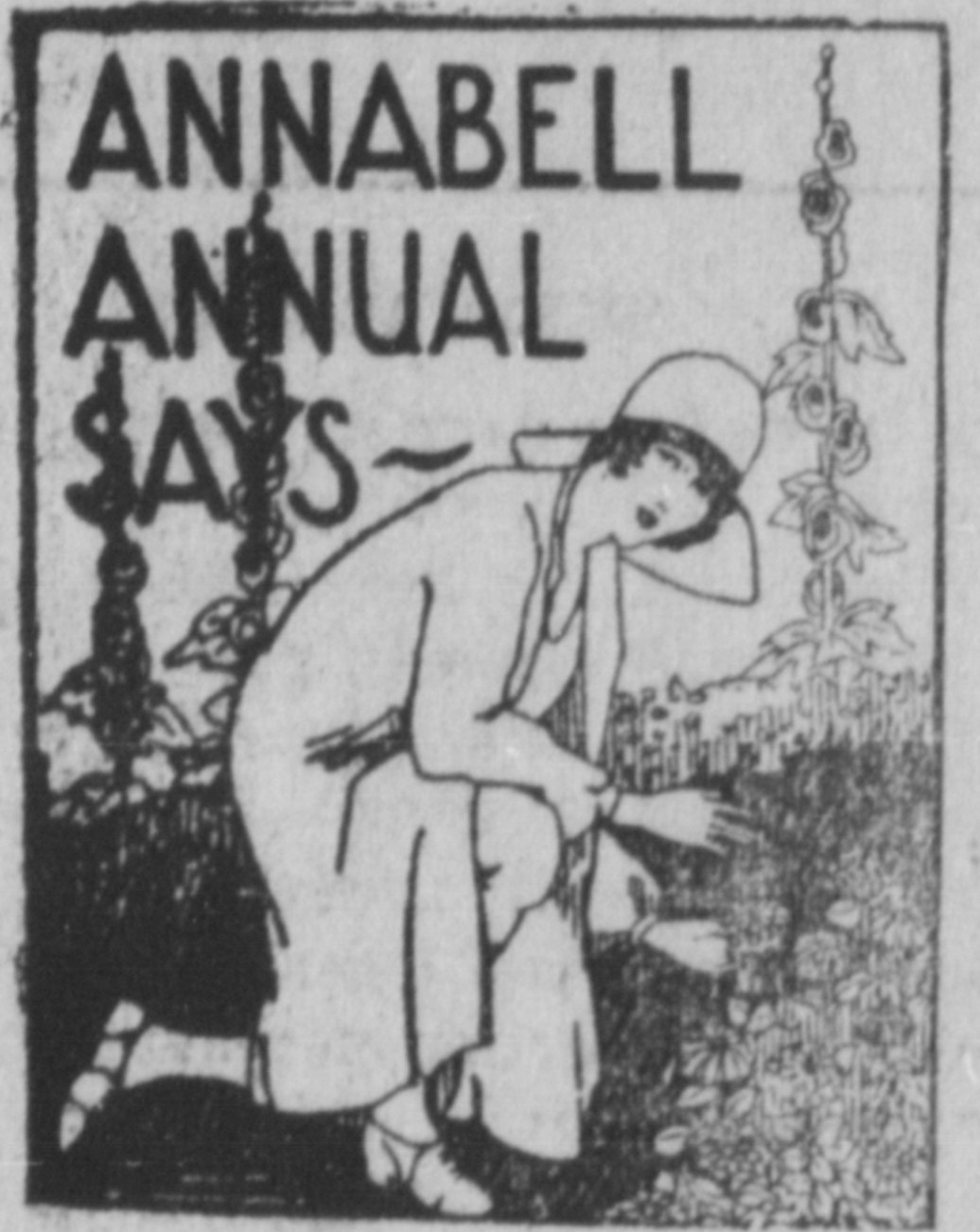
The Soil in Seed Boxes Should Be Firmed Before Planting the Seeds.



Seeds Started in Boxes Will Be Ready to Transplant to Cover Yellowing Tulip Leaves.

thick and broadcast planting. Cover seeds double their thickness. Do not bury too deep. Fine seeds merely press on the surface of the soil. Water the boxes by dipping them in a tub or a pan of water, not by pouring water on the surface.

Be sure that the seed boxes have ample drainage so that watering them from below in this manner is a simple and practical process. Too much water is death to seedlings. Keep them moist but not wet.



Work sifted ashes into the onion bed if the soil is heavy.

Plant both white and red radishes. The two colors make an ornamental contrast on the table and for garnishes.

Get in a supply of tobacco dust. Sprinkled on peas when wet with dew it will drive off plant lice.

Set boxes or barrels over the rhubarb to force some early stalks.

Soak spinach seed for a few hours in warm water and it will speed germination.

Turn seed boxes every day so plants won't grow one-sided.

Don't plant onions two years in the same place if you are growing them for the bulbs. With young onions it makes no difference.

You can get a start on head lettuce row. The earlier it gets going the more certainty there is of getting it to head firmly.

Plant beet seeds an inch deep. They are one vegetable that seems to relish being buried in infancy.

Raise the seed beds this year so there won't be any danger of choice seedlings being drowned out by rains.

In dry, sandy soils, mulch the seed bed with straw for three days after planting.

KEEPING THE SOIL AT WORK



A Garden Plan on Paper Is Most Important in Figuring Out Double Cropping.

Planning a vegetable garden on paper before planting it is most important in figuring out double cropping. While it may not be so important to lay out the plan of a small garden, it is necessary to figure out in advance what is to be done later to keep up the supply. Double cropping is of two kinds, companion planting and succession planting. The first is for economy of space and the second for economy of time. They are important factors in gardening and must be studied to obtain full value from the soil.

Succession planting is the business of keeping the soil steadily at work so that at no time it lies idle and is not producing something. When one crop is through another at once takes its place. The bearing season of some vegetables, notably peas, is short. When they are done pull them up and have something else ready to go in. There are two distinct classes of vegetables as to season, short season and long season. Greens, peas, radishes and young onions are of the first. Corn, pep-



Succession Planting Keeps the Soil at Work.

pers and tomatoes are of the second.

Usually only one planting is made of such short season crops as spinach. Then something takes the place of spinach. Figure out and mark on your plan what vegetable goes into the space occupied by the spinach, radishes and lettuce. A number of rows will be vacant before the summer is well under way. Early peas are all done and the vines are ready to be pulled by the middle of June.



A Record of Varieties Planted Is a Valuable Guide for Next Year's Garden.

DIGGING AS A FINE ART

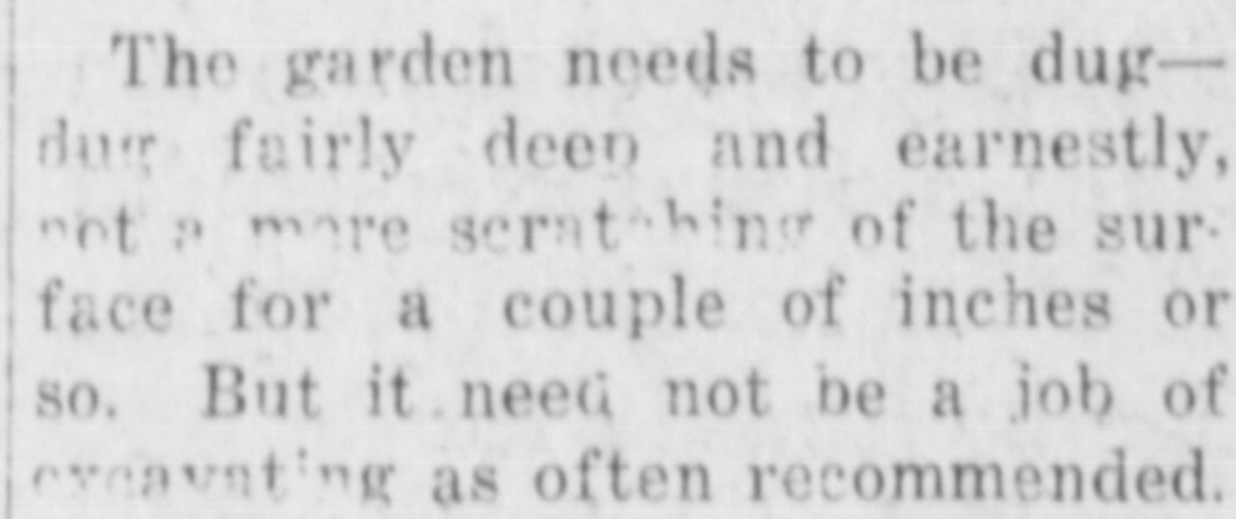
If gardens would dig themselves or if they didn't have to be dug at all there would be vastly more of them. Taken at best digging the garden cannot be regarded as a light occupation and every gardener is going to hire it done if

The soil itself is the guide as to when to start. Sometimes it can be done in March, but more often April is digging time. The time to dig is when the earth will fall apart readily but will not cake. Test it by taking a handful of soil and breaking it apart with the fingers. If it breaks apart readily but not too readily it is ready to dig. If it remains a compact wet mass in the hand it is not ready to work as spading it will leave only hard lumps. When a spadeful of earth may be readily pulverized with the use of the spade, it is of the proper consistency for successful digging.



Drive the Fork or Spade Almost Perpendicularly to Gain Depth.

he can find a man to do the job. The chances are that it won't be any too good a job of digging unless the gardener tides in to it himself.



Test the Soil by Taking a Handful and Breaking it Apart With the Fingers.



Breaking up the Lumps and Getting the Soil Finely Pulverized Is Important.

Few of the vegetables send their roots more than a foot deep and if the soil can be turned for a foot it is quite sufficient. Seldom does a garden get spaded that deeply, but good vegetables are grown nevertheless.

POPPIES TO COVER THE GARDEN

Poppies, roaming at large in the garden, allowed to self-sow and come up year after year, guarantee gaiety at a time when there is a flagging of bloom and spread a sheet of color over the garden of a brilliancy and delicacy not furnished by any other annual of



Plenty of Poppies Means Plenty of Color.

their season. The trick of allowing poppies to self-sow has now become a common one and gives a beauty to the garden with no effort when the June perennials are going out and before the phloxes and annuals have taken up the display.

Shirley poppies are the most valuable for this purpose, the one drawback being the necessity of removing lawns of poppy seedlings each spring and thinning so that the individual plants may have a chance. But the display from this self-sowing is worth the trouble.

The same effect may be secured by sowing seed over the ground now. Poppies germinate in the fall and the plants will stand the freezing and be ready to come along and do their duty. New seedlings will spring up in myriads and a colorful garden is certain once they are domesticated. When they bloom see to it that the dull and unattractive ones are either pulled out or not allowed to go to seed.

Advertise your wants in the Daily News classified columns.

FINE ROSES ARE GROWN IN PRINCE RUPERT

Lady Tells of Some of Varieties She Has Tried and Found Successful

A local lady who prefers not to have her name published has handed in a list of roses that by actual test have been grown in Prince Rupert and given excellent results for several years. These can be purchased through any dealer and may be secured locally by ordering ahead.

This lady says that to winter the plants she banks them up in the fall about a foot above the usual level of the soil and when the frost is over in the spring this earth is removed. When covered with sacking she finds the branches are apt to mildew. The list follows:

- Pinks**
- Betty Uprichard.
- Willowmere.
- Lady Ashdown.
- Madame Carmine Testout.
- Mrs. John Lang.

- White**
- Frau Carl Druschki.
- Madame Jules Vouche.

- Reds**
- Hadley.
- General McArthur.
- Hugh Dixon.
- George Dixon.
- Hoosier Beauty.

- Yellows**
- Madame Edward Herriott.
- Gorgeous.
- Lady Hillingdon.
- Souvenir de Claudis Pernet.

AFTER THE ACCIDENT

The Victim—But, lady, you put out your hand. Fair Motorist (recently engaged)—Sorry. I was just admiring my new ring.—Motor Age.

MERE MEN HAVEN'T MONOPOLY



One of the most successful co-operative Marketing Organizations in the west is governed by four women and two men, and the president is Mrs. John Holmes (above), of Saskatchewan. The profitable pool, The Saskatchewan Egg and Poultry Producers' Limited, with a total membership of over 19,000, was organized by a number of farmers' wives less than 3 years ago and is now doing a gross annual business of approximately \$600,000. Last year the pool marketed 18,000,000 eggs and over half a million pounds of dressed poultry, most of which went to Eastern Canada and the United States.

If You Take Cold Easily You Are Vitamin-starved—Take SCOTT'S EMULSION It Protects The Body with Cod-liver Oil Vitamins



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Out of Town Readers!

The Daily News Shopper will gladly make purchases for our readers who live at a distance from a shopping centre.

This service has been appreciated, particularly by the women of the district. There is no added cost and attention is personal.

JUST WRITE TO THE DAILY NEWS SHOPPER

From Youth to Age

There are three trying periods in a woman's life: when the girl matures to womanhood, when a woman gives birth to her first child, when a woman reaches middle age. At these times Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helps to restore normal health and vigor.

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