you buy, as there is between skimmed milk and cream.

SPARE MINUTES SPENT IN GARDEN BENEFIT BOTH HEALTH AND PURSE

Even Small Back-Yard Plot of City Home Will Supply Average Family With Much Finer Vegetables Than Can Be Purchased at Any Price-Planting Should Begin Now.

BY RALPH R. ROUTLEDGE o cover the subject of the home garden carefully and fully, would require much space and more detail than the average reader would care to read. Therefore, the writer will only endeavor to give the information in a general way, touching on a few of the most important items.

Gardening is one of the most lofty and inspiring occupations for man, woman and child. It brings us as close to Mother Nature as we can ever get in life. The secrets of Mother Earth are so wonderful and so unlimited in their scope that the deeper we study them the more mystified we find ourselves at the end of our study. All beginning seems hard, and in order to be really successful one must consider gardening a healthful pleasure, -- which it really is and not labor.

One year of gardening will prove this; but this is not the only benefit to be derived from this work. You cannot appreciate the delicious flavor of vegetables unless you have grown them yourself in your own garden and plucked them just previous to preparing them for dinner. You never can buy fresh vegetables in the city and you do not realize the value of fresh vegetables until by chance you find an opportunity to taste them. Some of your friends may have informed you that it costs more to raise your own vegetables than to purchase them. Such an idea is wrong. Economy can be studied in all works of life; and with proper care applied to this work. gardening can be made more than profitable. Do not be dependent upon what the provision dealer offers you, but grow it yourself right near your home, where you can pluck anything you want, any day of the season, and something you cannot purchase as good elsewhere.

When to Start.

The planting of early seeds such as cabbage, tomato, cauliflower, celery, etc., should be attended to early in February and March. The average city gardener, however, does not care to raise these plants from seed for they require hotbed, or greenhouse and as these plants are easy to obtain and quite inexpensive, they are generally purchased in season at the seed stores.

Cabbage, cauliflower and celery, planted early in the outdoor garden, will produce fine plants for late planting. Now, if we do not start with the hetbed, the first work begins with the garden proper. garden proper.

Location of the Garden.

In the city, it is not a question of where to make the garden, but "where can we make it?" We must make the best of the available ground. Of course, the most desirable is a location with a southern exposure and where the soil is well drained. While this is not essential it is much better, especially for the early garden for the early garden.

Preparing the Garden.

horough preparation of soil for the reproduct preparation of soil for the sultivation of vegetables is of the greatest importance, and is fundamental to success. In Western Oregon the first work in the garden is usually begun about March I. No particular date for starting work in the garden can be set, as the location of the garden can be set, as the location of the garden. There is only one safe rule to be guided by and that is: Do not spade guided by and that is: Do not spade or work in your garden soil until it is dry enough not to lump up when worked. When you turn over a spade-ful of soil it should be dry enough and mellow. All gardens should be feeply cultivated and the top soil pulverized to a depth of four to six inches. Soil of a sandy nature is especially good for early crops. Too much attention cannot be paid to the thorough cultivation.

Fertilizer for the Garden.

Stable manure is much used and very satisfactory, if it is well rotted and well spaded under. Avoid Fresh man-ure. The greatest objection to stable manure for the garden or lawn is the amount of weed seeds it contains. Many gardeners, on this account, prefer commercial fertilizers. really are cheaper and easier applied, say nothing of the troublesome weeds. say nothing of the troublesome weeds.

A Za-pound sack of fish fertilizer, worked into the top soil at seeding time or after the plants appear is as good and contains as much real plant food as a wagon load of stable manure. The fertilizer question is a deep study, and by its intelligent use crops can be soulted or trebled.

foubled or trebled.

Remember, for best results, the garden must be well cultivated before the den must be well cultivated before the seeds are sown. Where the area is small and must be worked by hand, we would recommend to spade the garden twice before planting, putting on the stable manure, if you use it, before the second spading. If the garden is situated low, or composed of heavy land, it is well to ridge the beds, so that the water will not stand upon them. Do not make your beds too large, but try to make them all of the same size and arrange them to make your arrange them to make your vegetable garden just as attractive as your flower garden

What to Plant.

Because this paragraph comes after the preparation of the garden, do not wait to get your seeds, after the garden is ready to plant. Buy early and avoid the Spring rush. The seedsman can give you more attention, and you'll get your order without any delay.

Get a seed catalogue from a reliable lirm, which handles high quality seeds. firm which bandles high quality seeds, read it over carefully and make out a list of what you think you would prefer to plant. If you are not sure of the amount of seed you'll require for a certain sized bed, or 50-foot drill, the seedman can tell you, or you can refer to the seed tables that are generally printed in the back on all up-to-date seed catalogues. The cultural direc-tions are printed on the back of most seed packets.

The Seed Order.

The writer, after many years of seed selling, is willing to advise about as follows for the average-sized city gar-The following table shows the amount

to plant, variety, kind, time to plant and cost:

I pkg bush beans, green podded, April to August

plag bush beans, wax podded, April to August

pkg pole beans, long green pod. April to August

pkg beet beans, early, April, May, June

June ... pkg cabbage, for Fall, June, July ... pkg cabbage, for early, March. dos cabbage plants, March. April. ... dos cabbage plants, late June, July pkt carrots, April, May pkt celery seed, April, July doz celery plants, June, July pkt Swiss chard (sea Kale). April. June

June

1 pkt sweet corn, early, May

1 pkt sweet corn, late, May, June,

1 pkt cucumber, pickling, May, June,

2 pkt cucumber, slicing, May, June,

2 pkt kain, drawf, May to September,

1 pkt lettuce, carly curled, March to

pkt lettuce, smooth leaved head.
March to August
pkt muskinclon, early, May 10
pkt watermelon, early, May 10
lb onlon sets, for early, March April, 15
pkts onlon seed, for later, April, June 10
pkt parsley for greene, April, May 05
pkt parsley, May, June 06
pkt peas, carly, smooth, February and
November 10 not pean second early (wrinkled), March, April pkt pean large inte, April, June. pkg potatoes, very early, March, June

tuce or radish bed, for by the time the; are well established, the early veget-ables are gone and out of the way. Extra early potatoes will be out in time for a late crop. The vine seeds can be planted in the corn hills, or along the edge of the garden where some early truck will soon be out.

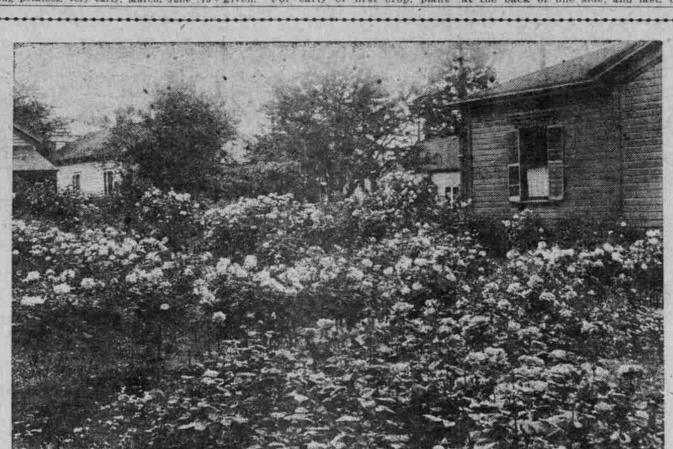
Under "The Time to Plant" you will as to make the rows straight.

(Plant the tall or large growing truck to the corn hills, or the corn find as a rule, two or three months | Plant the tall or large growing truck given. For early or first crop, plant at the back or one side, and last, but

milk and cream.

There is one other point that I want to lay special stress on, and that is, the quality and kind of seeds you buy. The Improvements and superior qualities of the new and late introductions in vegetables are just as great in proportion as the improvements in other lines of merchandise and when you buy your seeds, be sure that you get seeds of high quality and of the best varieties.

Now, in closing, I wish to add a few Now, in closing, I wish to add a few words about the general appearance and effect of the vegetable garden, Plan it out carefully, make the small beds for lettuce, radish, etc., about three feet wide and eight or ten feet long, so that



VIEW IN F. D. MATTHEW'S ROSE GARDEN, THIRD AND LINCOLN STREETS.

August
pkt radish, medium. March, June
August
pkt radish, long, April, July
pkt spinach, for Summer, March, June
pkt spinach, for Fall, June, July
pkt spinach, for Summer, May
pkt squash, for Winter, May, June,
pkt turnip, aarly, March, June,
pkt turnip, late, June, August

The seeds marked with a star may ot appeal to all planters, but by infel-

during the earliest months; for second not least, plant some flowering bulbs Profit From the Garden.

The seeds above, if properly planted and cared for, will produce close to \$100 worth of excellent vegetables, and I venture to say that, the person who takes care of the garden will get that much more pleasure and healthful bene-fit, in addition to the saving, or profit, and then there is still one thing-more of greatest importance, you will have a quality of vegetables for your table that could not be bought from the hawker, or corner groceryman. There is as much difference between fresh, crisp vegetables from your own garden and the dried, withered produce that much more pleasure and healthful bene-

or plants around the garden to beautify it. A hedge of sweet peas, dahlias, roses, or flowering plants of some kind will divide it off from your lawn or main yard and improve the general appearance of your place and at the same time, produce a good supply of flowers for the table and house decoration. There is an old rhyme that runs:

"The man with the hoe is the man with the dough." Try it and see. There is one thing certain, the man that handles the hoe will be better for his work, for ligent planting you can just as well have them as not, for the additional room used, if you double-crop your ground, is comparatively little. For instance, when the cabbage plants are ready to set out, plant them in the let-

METHODS ADVOCATED BY ROSARIANS IN ENGLAND, VALUABLE IN OREGON

Simple Rules Governing Pruning Are Presented After Careful Study-Every City in State Should Have Society to Promote Interest and Culture of Queen of Flowers.

HE National Rose Society, of England, includes in its membership the leading resarians, not only of Great Britain but also of the world at large.

The growth of the Society in recent years has been almost phenomenal, indicating thereby the rapidly growing interest in the cultivation of the queen of flowers. As late as 1900 the membership was only about six hundred, while at this writing some four thousand rosarians, professionals and amateurs, are recorded in its archives. The gold medal of the society has

The gold medal of the society has become recognized and is accepted universally as a certificate of excellence in any new rose, so fortunate to be honored by its award.

The principal rose show of the Society, has been held annually in London, since the year 1877. Its character and scope are truly National. Here may be seen the best grown roses of may be seen the best grown roses of England. Ireland and Scotland, and, here are first exhibited those new in-

troductions, which later became fam-Queen Patron of Show

On the opening of the annual show usually held the first week in July her Majesty, the Queen, who is pat-roness of the Society, with her at-tendants, is the first to pass along the exhibition tables, after which the gen-

can public is admitted.

Charges for admission are as follows:

Noon to 3 P. M., \$1.25; 3 to 5 P. M.,
60 cents: 5 to 7 P. M., 25 cents. Members of the Society are entitled to certain free admissions, and they may also purchase tickets at reduced prices.

In addition to this great race show. so purchase tickets at reduced prices. In addition to this great rose show, there are about forty other exhibitions held during each season in various parts of the kingdom, either by the National Rose Society itself, or societies that are affiliated with it. The income of the Society, which is derived from memberships, entrance fees to the rose shows, special prize donations, etc., now amounts to some \$12,500 annually. Most of this sum is disbursed for prizes, printing, advertising, etc. for prizes, printing, advertising, etc. so that the accumulated reserve and cash balance is not large, amounting at the close of the season of 1908 to about

The publications of the society, which are furnished free to members, are exceedingly valuable, comprising the results of the best and wisest experience upon the many topics incident to rose culture. For instance, and to make these remarks practical and of some seasonable current interest to local rose lovers who may need this paper. I will quote the introductory remarks of the handbook on the subject of Pruning Roses:

How to Prune Roses.

"The following general directions and explanations should be carefully read before proceeding to carry out the in-structions afterwards given, or the read-er may fall to grasp the meaning they are intended to convey.

"The late Rev. A. Foster-Meiliar in his Book of the Rose," pointed out that the necessity for pruning arises in a great measure from the natural growth of the rose. 'By watching,' he said, 'an unpruned rose tree, either wild or cultivated, it will be found that the first strong shoot flowers well the second season, but gets weaker at the extremity in a year or two and spother strong shoot starts comtwo, and another strong shoot starts con very base of the plant, and ration of the garden it should be borne soon absorbs the majority of sap, and will eventually starve plant, whether it be the large bush or siderably lower down, or even from the very base of the plant, and thus soon absorbs the majority of

starved in succession by another. A rose in a natural state has thus every year some branches which are becoming weak-ened by the fresh young shoots growing out below them. This is one of the principal reasons why pruning is necessary.

A rose is not a tree to grow enwards and upwards, but a plant which in the natural course every year or two forms fresh channels for the major portion of the sap, and thus causes the branches and twigs above the new shoots to diminish in vitality.

Two Distinct Operations. "This being the case, in order to main

tain the strength of the plant and to keep it in the shape required, the wornou shoots must each year be cut away, and the remainder left almost their entire length as in the case of climbers; or shortened back to a greater or less ex-tent as the nature of the variety or the object for which the plant is grown may require.

"Pruning, therefore, is the art of im proving the productive power and the ap-pearance of the plant. It consists of two pearance of the plant. It consists of two distinct operations, (1)—The removal of dead, weak, overcrowded or otherwise useless shoots. Unripe wood which in the Spring will usually be found to have discolored pith caused by the Winter frosts should be cut clean away at the base of the shoot. (2)—Permission of the shoot. the shoot (2)—Pruning proper, the short-ening of those shoots which are allowed to remain after the thinning out process

has been completed. "The most frequent errors made in pruning are (1) leaving too many shoots when thinning out; (2) pruning severely the shoots of varieties which require little, if any, shortening; (3) pruning lightly the varieties which require se-vere pruning; (4) leaving rose plants crowded with shoots and cutting these to a uniform length all over the plant in a similar way that a hedge is clipped. "In thinning out a shoot it should be either out clean away to the base of the plant, or to its starting point on the older shoot from which it springs, as the case may be. When the plant has been pruned the shoots should be left as nearly as possible as a left as the case of the

has been pruned the shoots should be left as nearly as possible equi-distant from each other, and regularly arranged round it so that it presents a well-balanced appearance on all sides. "When pruning a shoot it should always be cut to a dormant leaf bud, or 'eye,' as it is called, pointing out-wards. In order to keep the plants in wards. In order to keep the plants in a healthy and vigorous condition, some of the shoots which are more than two years old should each year be re-moved to make room for younger and

more vigorous growths. Purpose Governs Method.

"Roses require to be somewhat differently pruned according to the pur-pose for which they are grown. For instance, shoots must be cut back se-verely if the plant be required for the production of exhibition reses, but if for ordinary garden decoration the shoots must be left longer; if to form bushes they must be left still longer, and if to clothe pillars, arches, etc., some of the shoots will scarcely re-

quire shortening at all.
"To cut down rose plants as is advised in the following pages in order to obtain exhibition blooms may seem to the beginner likely to endanger the life of the plants, whereas in practice the harder the shoots are cut in the Spring the stronger will be the new growths made during the Summer.

pillar to stand alone, or the dwarfed necessary in pruning, as will be seen by the instructions which follow, to take into account their individual habits and requirements.

first years that the plant has to be built up, and its framework, as it were,

should be pruned severely, that is to say, they should be cut down to within three or four inches of the ground. Even in the case of strong growing climbing varieties only the strongest shoot should be left more than one foot in length.

pruned in accordance with the instruc-tions which follow:

For Ordinary Cultivation.

"In pruning roses for ordinary cultivation or for the decoration of the garden the following rules may be laid down, which apply to all:
"All dead and unripe shoots must be cut clean away to the base whence they

"In shortening the shoots always cut to an 'eye' pointing away from the cen-ter of the plant.
"Summer-flowering roses (those which

great extent to perpetual flowering roses, but in their case too hard pruning will not destroy, but only defer the season's "Climbing roses should have sor

the older shoots cut away entirely each year, directly after the plants have flowered in the Summer, and the

kind to be massed with others in a bed. As a large range of kinds is available for decorative purposes, it is

'Roses planted in the Autumn should be pruned in the following Spring, and if planted in the Spring should be pruned at the time of planting.

"After the first year they should be

"A large and strong-growing rose usually requires some two or three years after planting to reach its full size, and it is therefore during those

"All roses the first time after planting

OREGON LIME & Room 433 Worcester Bldg. Portland, Oregon.

bloom only once in the season), generally need thinning and training rather than hard cutting, and last year shoots should be left long, two-year-old shoots rather shorter, and the three-year-old shoots shorter still. "The same thing will also apply to

Any shortening of the remaining shoots should be done in March of the following year." cabins for the passengers, which provide comfortable sitting accommoda-tion, and one of them is aranged as The foregoing demonstrates how exhaustively and intelligently the subject is handled. Details which follow are minute in their particularity and of infinite value, not only to novices, but also the experienced in rose culture. The right time for, and correct method of, pruning 1100 separate varieties, are set forth, demonstrated and explained by text and illustration. Among other publications of the society are "Hints on Planting Roses," "The Enemies of the Rose," "Constitution of Rose Soils," "The Rose Annual," etc.

Consideration of these matters suga reading room, where the passengers may find distraction during long serial

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Rose Societies Advisable.

"The Rose Annual." etc.

Consideration of these matters suggests the immense possibilities which exist in our own favored Oregon. Should there not be a rose society in every city and in every town? Each society to be affiliated with a central organization, to be called the State of Oregon Rose Society, under whose auspices a great annual State Rose Show could be held in Portland during Rose Festival time, at which not only the Portland Rose Society, but every other rose society in the state could take

a part.
In these days of rapid transit flowers for exhibition can be sent in good condition from almost every center of

the state. Even the many rose-loving cities of Washington could, and no doubt would, share in such contests. The state society could expend its in-

The state society could expend its in-come by the issuance at a nominal cost of bulletins, papers, and other useful publications pertaining to rose culture, and generally in carrying out the objects of its being, which should be "the en-couragement and extension and the im-provement of rose culture."

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ing	
The Garden Yard Bolton Hall\$1.00	
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