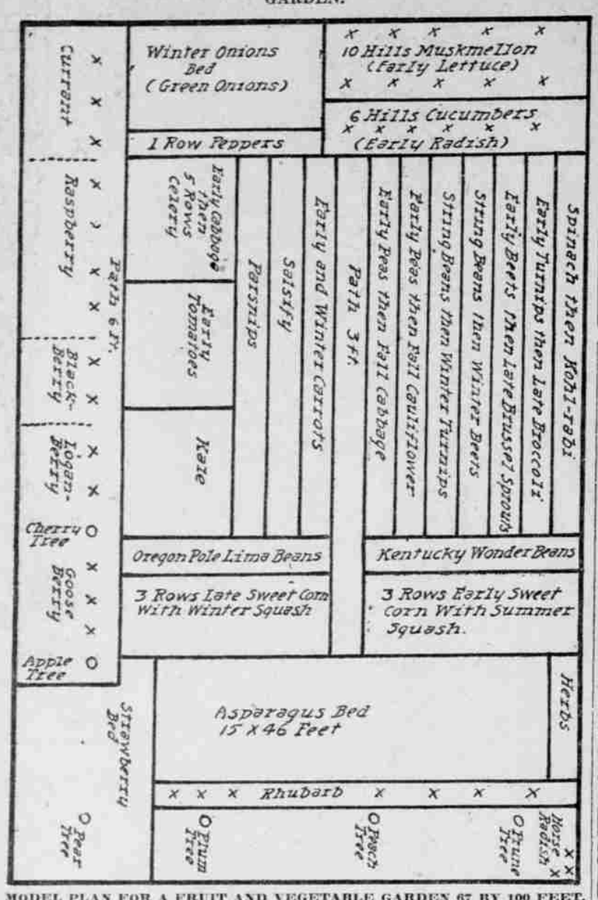
Chats With Home Gardeners

OREGONIAN'S GARDEN EXPERT PREPARES PLAN FOR MODEL GARDEN.



MODEL PLAN FOR A FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GARDEN 67 BY 100 FEET.

BY INEZ GAGE CHAPEL.

DEAR FRIENDS: We have made our hotbed and planted it; we have looked after the fruit we have and planted more; we have some of us had our gardens plowed and others are just waiting for them to dry up a little to do so—so that it is now fully time we should make very definite plans as to what we intend to plant in these gardens.

Every successful garden begins with a plan, detailed and definite, and such a plan is not to be made in a hurry. It requires considerable thought, enough arithmetical ability to match dates and count days, and careful inquiry into the family likes and needs. If none of your family likes carrots as a vegetable, why raise more than a few feet of them for seasoning soups and stews? If you are especially fond of green onions or radishes, put little extra rows of them in anywhere, along by other vegetables. They take up so little room that the other vegetables will never know they are there.

On the other hand, don't plan to raise a lot of corn or squash in a little garden—they take up too much room.

Be very careful in your planning to plan for your vegetables to can. Many vegetables you will sow in succession—a little row every two weeks—but what you plan to can you must sow enough of each variety you like at one time so as to have a large yield of each to can at one time.

These and many other considerations—like what vegetables your garden location and soil may be adapted to—all enter into the problem and render it quite complicated.

A carefully made garden plan may cost a number of evenings' hard study by the family council, and some of you may say: "It isn't worth it for what we get out of our gardens"—and probably it isn't, but it would be worth it for what you might get out of them. Try it this year and see. To the true lover of gardening, however, making the plan is anything but a task, and a study of the seed catalogues a most fascinating occupation. I will give a suggested plan with today's work, but of course it will not meet any of your needs exactly. Some specific suggestions as to what must be considered in making your plan may also be helpful.

Location and Soil.

If your garden is on an elevated hillside you must plan your rows to run across the slope, whether that is north and south (as generally recommended) or not. If you do not, rains and irrigation will marke gullies of all your rows between vegetables. Then this soil will dry out readily and you must plan for spring and fall crops mainly. Corn and potatoes will stand the heat and dry weather of summer, if very carefully and thoroughly cultivated, and the hot weather plants will grow well, also, if carefully tended. These include tomatoes, peppers, squash, pumpkin, cucumbers and melons. Dry beans will also mature well if you keep up a good soil mulch.

On the other hand, if you live in a low, level place where the grass is naturally green all summer, you must plan quite a different garden. It will be hard for you to ripen some of the above hot-weather plants, and your early spring and late fall crops are more liable to be caught by frost, unless protected by buildings, etc. You probably can raise the spring crops during the summer. Celery will do finely in your location and lettuce, spinach, peas and all the other moisture-loving plants.

Then as to soil: The ideal soil is a rich, mellow loam, but these two qualities are often not combined in the soil of your garden. Much of our soil here is clay, which is a strong, rich soil but not mellow. If we do not add animal manure or "green manure"—leaves, grass clippings, or the grass or weeds on it plowed under—it becomes almost as hard as a brick in summer, unless kept thoroughly cultivated.

Our sandy soils, or sandy loams, are very mellow. It is a delight to work in them; they spade and work up so easily. They are warm and soft, and our early garden planted in them comes on wonderfully; but they are so porous that summer rains run right through them and the sun soon dries out any moisture remaining. Also they have little fertility, pure sand being a collection of minute pebbles, and so cannot nourish the growing plants in summer. They need humus—well rotted manure is best—to bind the soil together and cause it to hold water as well as to furnish plant food. Don't plan for a summer garden in sandy soil

Size of the Garden.

Next we must consider the size of our garden plot, for if we have only a tiny plot a few feet square it is useless to think about producing vegetables for any other purpose than for immediate use upon the table. It is cheaper and less work to buy canned vegetables than to buy part of our vegetables fresh and can part from our garden. If you have a plot 40 by 50 feet it is said that you can produce all the vegetables, except potatoes, needed for immediate use by a family of five people, together with some for storing and canning.

Also in a small plot you will want to raise those vegetables which cost the most and those where you get the biggest returns from the ground space invested. As mentioned above, corn takes up too much room for its yield in a small garden, as do dry beans, potatoes and the vines—cucumber, squash, pumpkins and melons. However, there are ways of planning to overcome this. It is said that cucumbers may be trained up on a trellis or other support and squash may run along the fence. Tomatoes should always be planted nearer together in a small garden and trained up to stakes. You will not get so many from each plant, but the tomatoes will be more perfect. A row of Golden Bantam sweet corn along the north side of the garden (where it won't shade smaller plants) is most desirable if you can spare the space. If you plant much corn, however, it pollenizes better to plant it in a square.

What to Plant.

I'm going to tell you what vegetables seem to me most desirable for a home garden in the order in which I would add them to my list if I had very little room, or more—or all the room I wanted.

1. I would plant a little parsley if I had only a plant crock or window box or a few feet of garden soil. It is most satisfactory to use the year around and mine kept through last December here without any covering.

2. Beans. Practically everyone likes beans and they can be used as string beans, green cooked beans and dry beans.

3. Peas. The legumes (beans and peas) have the most food value of all vegetables and peas are also delicious canned.

4. Lettuce, especially the solid-head lettuce—healthful and useful for salads and also for garnishes.

5. Onions, especially green onions. A bed of dry onions also if I had room and rich soil for them.

6. Cabbage—old-fashioned useful standby for all seasons.

7. Tomatoes, for salads, cooking, canning and pickling, ripe and green.

8. Beets, both early and winter—rich in food value.

9. Radishes—an appetizer; take up little room.

10. Turnips—a welcome variety; take little room.

11. Spinach—general favorite; good blood builder.

12. Parsnips—ready in spring when green vegetables are most needed.

13. Cauliflower—a very fine vegetable a little harder to grow than cabbage.

14. Carrots; at least a few for flavoring; very healthful.

15. Broccoli—winter cauliflower; very desirable.

16. Brussels sprouts—a delicious winter vegetable.

17. Salsify—vegetable oysters; ready in spring.

18. Peppers—take little room; fine for salads and pickles.

19. Kohl-rabi—a good spring and fall vegetable for variety.

20. Sweet corn—very desirable to plant anywhere there is room.

21. Cucumbers—same as above; a relish only.

22. Squash—also takes much room unless run between corn.

23. Potatoes—our most important vegetable, but takes much room and is comparatively inexpensive to buy.

24. Celery—a hard crop for amateurs to grow unless soil is just right.

25. Melons—take much room and are not sure to ripen here.

26. Pumpkins—take much room; cheap to buy.

27. Kale—takes much room; much like spinach.

28. Okra—little known and may not ripen, but pods are used green.

29. Eggplant—not sure to ripen here and not a general favorite.

Of course your taste will vary from mine, but a new beginner may find some helpful suggestions here and the order follows the size of your garden.

Yields of Vegetables.

We cannot have space to follow the above through, but will give a few suggestions as a basis of calculation.

Bush beans mature in six to eight weeks. An average approximate yield in fair soil well cultivated will be from five to ten quarts from 15-foot of row, depending on variety planted—say an average of one quart to every two feet of row. Better make frequent small plantings of rows 15 to 25 feet long for table use and a larger planting at one time for canning.

Pole beans mature in eight to ten weeks and yield about one quart to a hill, but continue to bear as long as mature pods are picked.

Peas—Very early dwarf may not yield over four quarts to 15 feet of row, while peas of the Thomas Laxton sort should produce eight quarts to the same amount of vines, and the tall late varieties will yield still more freely. The earliest peas are best to can.

Beets will be ready for use in seven to eight weeks from time of sowing. Taken from seed bed and transplanted three inches apart, a 15-foot row will yield 60 beets.

Cabbage—Early cabbage can be set close enough together so that a 15-foot row will yield 12 heads. Winter cabbage should be set in place of early peas, potatoes or other vegetables.

Corn—A 15-foot row may reasonably be expected to yield 30 ears.

Onions (dry)—A 15-foot row will yield about 1 peck of bulbs.

Potatoes—A half bushel to 15 feet is a good yield of garden potatoes.

Tomatoes—Gardeners reckon on three dozen to the average plant, varying in size with the variety.

Vegetables for Winter.

The winter supply of vegetables stored and in the ground is said by Mr. Field in "Seed Sense" to form nearly 70 per cent of the year's supply, so the winter garden would be of really more importance than the summer garden; but we should plan for both. Just as fast as our spring garden matures some winter vegetables should go into the vacant space, remembering always, however, that plants cannot grow without food and you must add fertilizer to your second crop. We will discuss this later, but it can be planned for now.

Rotate Your Crops.

In a garden of any size it should always be planned to rotate the crops—that is, do not plant your potatoes where they were last year, nor yet where you had the land very rich for onions, etc. Potatoes do not want coarse manure or ashes in their soil. In general, study the kind of soil required for each vegetable and trade them around in new and suitable places. This is just as interesting as a game. As far as practicable those vegetables which are planted at the same time should be grouped together. Also those which require the same time to mature and especially the winter crops so that they will be out of the way of your fall plowing.

Drawing the Garden Plan.

The last stage in garden planning is putting your scheme permanently on heavy paper or on pasteboard. Draw a diagram of your garden to scale, with each row indicated. Note down on each row what is to go in it and what it is to be followed by. Unless you have done this you have no idea what a help it is. You can order your seeds with certainty. Almost any seed catalogue will tell you how much seed you need of each to plant 50 feet or so of row, so you can figure out just how much seed you want and buy it now before any variety is scarce.

Measure your garden exactly and draw your diagram with a ruler. "Drawing to scale" is done by fixing whatever unit of size you wish, depending on the size of your garden and of the plan you desire. If you let ¼ of an inch equal one foot, a garden 40 by 60 feet will be 5 inches by 7½ inches in your plan.

Using the same measure for all your rows, paths, etc., your garden will appear before you on paper just exactly as it will be when planted.

Letting ¼ of an inch equal one foot makes your garden plan just four times as large as above, while if you have a large garden and want a smaller plan for it 1-16 of an inch to one foot will make your garden plan only a quarter as large as the suggested ¼-inch to one foot.

A number of evenings spent on perfecting this plan is time well spent. You will get twice as much in quantity and twice as much satisfaction out of a garden carefully planned in this way—as we have read "the plan's the thing."

General Suggestions.

1. Always plan your rows to run north and south if possible, so that the sun can shine on both sides of your plants.

2. Always plant your taller vegetables on the north side of your garden. Your fruit trees should be on the north side with your bush fruit next them, then tall sweet corn at the south end should be the vines and hot-weather plants like tomatoes and peppers.

3. Use left-over seeds when you can. Last year's seeds will probably all be fertile except those of onions, spinach, carrot and parsley, which should be purchased new each year.

4. Plan for some permanent beds—asparagus, rhubarb, horseradish, artichokes are easily raised and above all, have a strawberry bed.

5. Plan for the intensive cultivation of a small garden by planting vegetables nearer together than usual and then adding fertilizer and working the soil well. Do not have a foot of vacant soil. As fast as one crop is harvested put in another—a winter vegetable—and fertilize again. Fertilizer is much cheaper than vegetables.

Next week we will consider the earliest planting of the garden. Your garden neighbor.

INEZ GAGE CHAPEL.

CATALOG FREE 1920 Annual Catalog and Buyers' Guide. This is our 160-page illustrated catalogue and price list. A reliable WESTERN CATALOG for WESTERN buyers.

OUR MOTTO: "HIGHEST QUALITY"

Routledge Seed & Floral Co.

Garden Time Is Here—Get Busy at Once

Our stocks are large and complete. Ever since our **new crop seeds** came in our seed-packet department has been busy putting up our **"Highest Quality"** tested seeds in packets, ounces and pounds. Our prices are lower this year. We are ready to give you quick service. **Buy now and be ready to plant when the surf shines.**

Thousands of Successful Gardeners

pronounce **Routledge's "Highest Quality" Seeds** and **Plants the most dependable, true and satisfactory.** They order more and more each year and, best of all, **they recommend us** to their friends and neighbors. **That's why our business is doubling each year.**

YOU can have a **prize garden, beautiful Flowers, perfect Fruit and Vegetables** if you only **start right** by buying **Routledge's Highest Quality Stocks**—the cost and labor of growing inferior stock is just the same. Remember **"Economy Is Extravagance" in seed buying.**

DID YOU EVER see a Market Gardener buying seeds and plants from a grocery, drug or department store? **CERTAINLY NOT!** He buys from the **Seedman** who supplies **"Highest Quality."** He knows **from experience** that it pays to trade at a **Real Seed Store.**

Seasonable Suggestions

Plant Early Potatoes now—we recommend **Extra Early Irish Cobbler,** ready to use in 8 to 10 weeks, mature in 12 weeks. They are of excellent quality and also good keepers. Price 10c lb., $8 per 100 lbs. **Plant Onion Sets, Early Peas, Radish, Lettuce, etc., now.**

Plant some **Strawberries, Raspberries** and **Small Fruits;** also Hardy Perennial Flowering Plants, Roses, etc.

Ask our salesmen for the best kind, they know.

Plant Sweet Peas Now—

No seedhouse in the world offers choicer Sweet Peas than we. **Special collections.** **Our 1920 Prize Collection,** 10 new giant kinds, each in a separate packet and correctly named, value $1.20, **special 85c. Our Beauty Collection,** 7 distinct kinds, value 75c, **special 50c.** R. R. Superb Giant Spencers, mixed, oz. 25c.

How Is Your Lawn—Are You Proud of It?

NOW is the time to give it attention, rake out the moss and use our **Fertilime** to sweeten the soil and kill the moss roots; then sow some new seed over the thin places and apply a top dressing of **"C. M."** and **"Wonder,"** our famous odorless lawn and garden fertilizers, and watch the transformation.

(See our Fertilizer advertisement elsewhere in this paper.)

NEW LAWNS should be seeded with **R. R.'s Evergreen Lawn Grass Seed,** a combination of fine-leaved, close-growing grasses that will produce that green, velvety effect so much desired. **Highest Quality Seeds Only."** Price, lb. **45¢** (postage extra).

Gladioli Bulbs

We have a large collection of up-to-date large flowering kind. **Choice Mixed** 75c doz., **Popular Mixed** 60c doz., postpaid.

Named Varieties—Pink, Red, White or Yellow, $1.00 doz. and up. Plant every two weeks from now on for a continuous supply of flowers.

Lily of Valley Pips—Just in. Price 75c per dozen, postpaid.

Sprayers and Insecticides

Spray your bushes and trees now to kill scale and prevent mildew. **Sprayers 65¢** and up to $50. **Spray** and **Insecticides** for **all purposes,** in small containers, with full directions. **Use "Magotite"** and **"Carco," guaranteed** to keep maggots and grubs off radishes, turnips, cabbage, etc. Full information on above subjects in our complete catalogue. See pages 124 to 128.

PLANT NOW!

Hardy Perennial Flowering Plants. Anemonies, Coreopsis, Columbine, Canterbury Bells, Doronicum, Delphinium, Gaillardia, Hollyhocks and **Phlox** are the most popular at 25c each or $2.75 per dozen prepaid—these prices are for **large field-grown plants** for blooms this season. See catalogue for complete list.

Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Peonies, Iris

etc., should be planted now. Stocks are scarce, **order at once.** Special prices on **Shade Trees, Italian Prunes, Raspberries, Blackberries and Logans** in large numbers.

Free Booklets

on sprays and sprayings, helpful and instructive.

GARDEN BOOK

This new 24-page booklet tells "How to make and care for a garden." Price 25c, to our customers 10c; worth a dollar to a beginner.

SPECIAL DELIVERY SERVICE

With our two new delivery trucks and increased facilities we are prepared to deliver free in all parts of the city. Ask the driver or salesmen for "Delivery Schedule Card" for your guidance in ordering.

Busy Days—Shop Early. Don't Wait for the Sunshine Rush.

Routledge Seed & Floral Co.

145-147 Second, Between Morrison and Alder

Do You Keep Poultry?

We are the recognized headquarters in the Northwest for **Incubators, Brooder Stoves, Hovers, Poultry Foods, Remedies and Supplies. Incubators 85 to 1000-egg capacity. Brooders 50 to 1500-chick capacity.** Large instructive catalogues and books on poultry-keeping free.

Baby Chicks and Pure-Bred Poultry Canary Birds, Cages, Foods and Supplies. Dog and Cat Foods and Remedies, Rabbits, Puppies, Kittens, etc. Special illustrated catalogue of Bird Cages, etc., on request.

Candidum Lily Introduced From Southern Europe.

Gardeners Say Bulbs of Northern France Most Dependable.

LILIUM CANDIDUM, a native of southern Europe, was introduced in 1596, making it the oldest lily in cultivation. It is not only the loveliest of lilies but the hardiest of the white lilies. Some gardeners may be inclined to dispute the hardiness of this lily, probably from the fact that they have purchased what looked like fine, strong bulbs, but were not careful to inquire where they were grown.

Great quantities of candidum lily bulbs are grown in the warm climate of southern France, and these bulbs planted in the autumn do not stand severe winters well, while bulbs from northern France can be depended on to thrive if properly treated.

Ben Jonson referred to the madonna lily when he asked: "Have you seen but a whyte little blow?" Maeterlinck said of it: "The great white lily, the old lord of the gardens, the only authentic prince among all the commonalty issuing from the kitchen garden, the ditches, the copses, the pools and the moors, among the strangers come from none knows where, with his invariable six-petaled chalice of silver, whose nobility dates back to that of the gods themselves—the immemorial lily raises his ancient sceptre, august, inviolate, which creates around it a zone of chasity, silence and light."

The gimlet screw, which was the idea of a little girl, brought millions of dollars to its inventor.

Kiln-Dried Pulverized Cow Manure

For Short, We Call It "C. M."

Supplies the **"Humus"** lacking in chemical fertilizers and the analysis shows it to be quite rich in nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid. It will not burn or harm the most tender seeds or plants.

This product is made of green cow manure by putting it through a dry kiln with heat enough to evaporate the water and kill all weed seed without burning the compost or destroying the fertilizing elements. It is then ground fine and sacked.

Hundreds of our Gardeners and Farmers have discovered its great value, and are buying large quantities.

EIGHT TO ONE—You can get a good idea of the value of this concentrated product when we state that it takes 8 to 10 tons, in the green or natural state, to make 1 ton ready to sack. We are offering, in a most convenient dry state, a fertilizer and compost that heretofore you have bought by the wagon load, in a most dirty, foul and disagreeable form.

SUPPLIES THE HUMUS—This new product supplies all the **humus** and **fertilizing value** of the old form, **without the disagreeable odor, coarse straw, chaff** and **weed seeds.** In fact, you get everything in an **ideal form** except the live weed seed and moisture. You do not want the weeds and can easily apply water when needed. There is no use of paying dray, freight or handling charges for dirty, foul, water-soaked manure when this product can be had.

CHEAPER AND MORE CONVENIENT—The old form cow manure costs about $5.00 a load delivered and about $4.00 or more to get it placed and spaded under. Three sacks of our Dry-Kiln C. M., which is practically odorless and can be spread around by anyone at leisure, **will cost less and give better results and you will not have the muss, odor or weed seeds.**

USES AND DIRECTIONS FOR "C. M."

FOR ROSE BEDS AND BORDERS, FRUIT AND BERRY BUSHES, GRAIN FIELDS AND MEADOWS.

Apply **"C. M."** broadcast at the rate of 3 to 5 sacks per city lot; for large fields, 15 to 20 sacks per acre. It will pay to use a ton per acre.

FOR SEED BEDS

As a top dressing over seed beds, where small flower or vegetable seeds are to be started, nothing else could be better, as it is full of "humus" (like the leaf-mold), which keeps the top soil loose and open. Rake "C. M." into the top soil or after seeding sprinkle "C. M." over the surface.

FOR VEGETABLES AND FLOWERS

Use "C. M." on any soil that needs loosening up and enriching. To raise choice vegetables and large beautiful flowers, the soil must be rich, well worked and loamy.

FOR LAWNS

"C. M." is just what has been wanted for years by amateur and professional lawnmakers. Heretofore, on account of heavy soils that would bake and crack, the best cow manure obtainable was used to open up and keep the soil loose. It was not the plant food needed, as that could easily be applied in the form of Chemical Fertilizer, but it was the **"humus" in the stable manure that was wanted,** but **NOW** with this Dry-Kiln, weed-free "C. M." the lawnmaker's troubles are greatly reduced.

HOW TO USE—After the lawn has been graded, raked, seeded and rolled, spread "C. M." broadcast over the seed, covering it well. If it is dry weather, sprinkle, but sprinkle lightly so as not to wash it off. It absorbs water slowly, but after it is once wet it becomes part of the surface soil and will remain.

ANOTHER WAY—Providing you will use "C. M." in a liberal amount, it would be better raked into the surface soil, then seed, rake lightly and roll.

PRICES OF DRY-KILN "C. M." AT OUR STORE

2-Bu. Sks., average weight 72 lbs., $2.00; 3 Sks., $5.50; 5 Sks., $9.00; 10 Sks., $17.50; 20 Sks., $32.50; small lots—2 lbs., 15¢; 5 lbs., 25¢; 10 lbs., 40¢; 30 lbs., $1.00.

With our new fertilizer Dry-Kiln "C. M." to supply **humus,** and **"Wonder,"** the strongest and **richest odorless chemical fertilizer,** and "Ground Lime," the great soil conditioner, we have a combination that will supply every need.

(See pages 38 and 40)

The day of strong smelling, odorous fertilizers is over, we believe, at least for the city and suburban gardener.

For Liquid Manure—Empty half a sack of "C. M." into a 50-gal. barrel and fill with water. Use this liquid straight or diluted form, for watering. **The increased vigor and growth of plants will almost immediately be noticed.**

WONDER ODORLESS FERTILIZER

The best and richest fertilizers on the market; clean and odorless. Remember, it's ALL FERTILIZER; a wonder in action, a giant in strength, and the small amount necessary to use makes it the CHEAPEST AND MOST EFFICIENT High-Grade Fertilizer on the market, and last, but not least, IT IS ODORLESS.

In **"WONDER"** you get the latest scientific discovery in plant food, something which gives results, something that astonishes. This **"WONDER"** fertilizer is the result of years of study and trials by a fertilizer expert. In **"WONDER"** we have a meritorious and **ODORLESS** concentrated fertilizer, put up in small packages, thereby making its distribution a cheap and easy matter. Being a concentrated fertilizer, only a very small amount is required to produce the largest yield. (See general directions below.) There's no use of your paying dray and freight charges on bulky fertilizers containing three-fourths sand, ash or dirt filler. **"WONDER"** is the pure **"DOPE"**—clean and easy to apply. We guarantee it to give results.

ASK FOR 24-Page "Wonder" Booklet TELLS ALL

The small amount of **"WONDER"** required reduces the expense of fertilizing to about one-half the cost of manure or the average commercial fertilizers on the market. **RICH IN POTASH.**

The **"WONDER"** Fertilizer is sold only in 25-lb. white, clean canvas bags, 2-lb. odorless cartons and 125-lb. sacks.

PRICE OF "WONDER" FERTILIZER

TWO-LB. CANS, Not Postpaid, 40¢; (P. P. Wgt. 2½ lbs.); 25-LB. DRILL BAG, $2.65; 3 Bags, $7.50; large 125-lb. Sack, $10.

NOTE—If wanted by parcel post ADD POSTAGE. "Wonder" is odorless and 2-lb. cans and 25-lb. bags can go by mail cheaper than express or freight in most cases.

General Directions for Using Wonder

Remember, a 25-lb. bag of "WONDER" is equal, in plant food, to 100 lbs. of most any other commercial fertilizer on the market.

For Vegetables—A teaspoonful to a Cabbage, Tomato, Cucumber, Pumpkin or Melon Vine. Sprinkle over the top soil before planting Radish, Lettuce, Peas, etc., or hoe in after they are up. **For Flowers Outside**—A very little to each plant, or cultivate into the top soil before or after planting. Use 1 lb. to 10 feet square.

For Potatoes or Root Crops—A handful to a hill or 250 to 500 lbs. per acre.

For the Lawn—One 25-lb. bag of **"WONDER"** will go over a space of your lawn 50x50, or 2500 square feet, and is sufficient for same, applied once yearly. In dry weather always water after applying. Double the amount when making new lawns.

For Berries, Roses or Trees—A heaping tablespoonful for a small Fruit, Berry or Rose Bush, a cupful for a 3 or 4-year tree; 1 to 3 lbs. to a full bearing Fruit Tree, large Flowering Shrub or Vine.

For Ferns and House Plants—One-Half teaspoonful to a 6-inch pot, dug into the top soil; 1 teaspoonful, heaping, when repotting, mix well through the soil.

CAUTION!—Always mix the fertilizer into the soil as much as possible; never apply "Wonder" direct to seed or roots, and water or sprinkle after applying it, especially on grass or tender foliage or growth.

Ask for **"WONDER" 20-PAGE BOOKLET** that gives plain facts and full information and directions for all purposes. FREE.

NOTE—Three sacks "C. M." (see above) and one sack "Wonder" mixed together will make a very rich combination fertilizer that will prove highly satisfactory for all uses—as it will be very **rich in plant food** and supply the **necessary humus** for heavy soils.

Hundreds of our customers praise "WONDER"

It Pays to Use "WONDER"

W. L. Richards, 58 E. 78th st. S., city, reports a crop of 422 lbs. of large potatoes from a 100-foot row WHERE HE USED "WONDER" FERTILIZER and only 138 smaller "spuds" where "Wonder" WAS NOT USED. Soil and growing conditions the same.

You try it and be convinced. Your report, please.

Routledge SEED & FLORAL Co

145 147 2nd St. PORTLAND ORE.