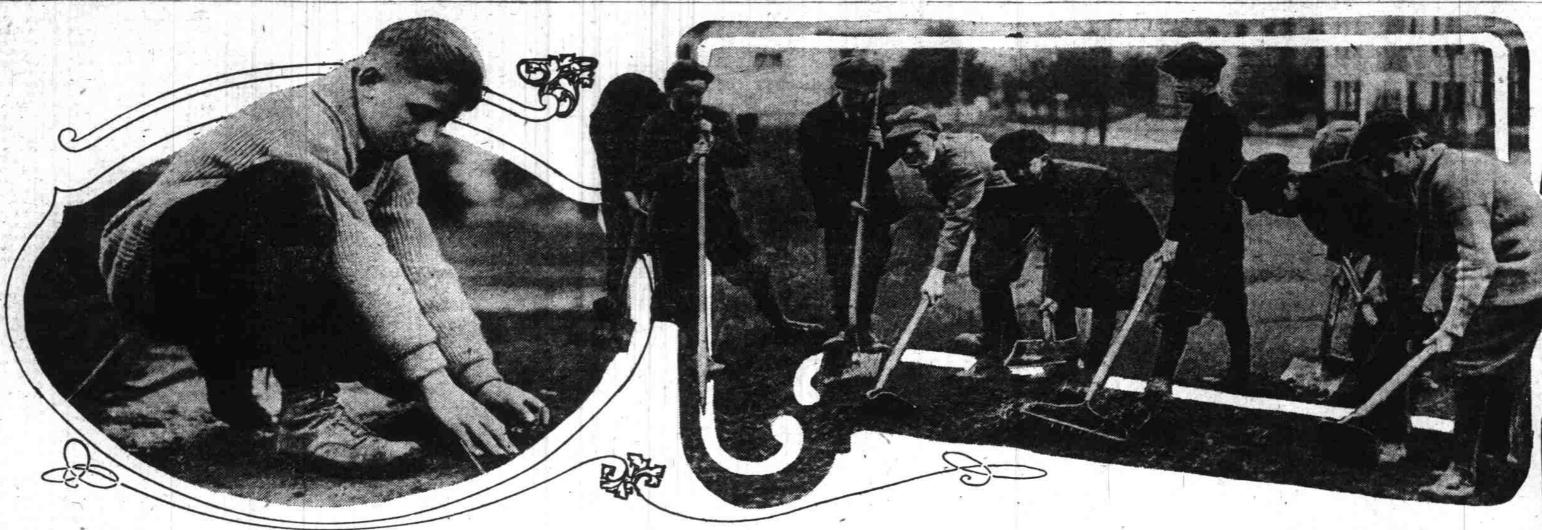
SCHOOL GARDENING ALREADY COMMENCED BY BOYS AND GIRLS



Sun aid showers and spring have den will require about 75 gardeners, vegetables, because it is the super- done for the children.

planted.

city farmers the earth is spread as a each city farmer will be given the mitting personal choice of things to located near the schools. Failing extent that he should add a little erty. Lext book—the daily lessons are conprising of the county farmer. He be planted, in addition to the privilege school garden, which last year was six public spirit and gladly tender its cerned with the correct planting of or she may harvest the crops as they of sale. peas and beans, cabbages and pota- mature and offer them for sale either toes, lettuce and carrots.

gardens are being have a decided preference,

Howard Evarts Weed, this year's Before some thousands of youthful garden supervisor, announces that dener a sense of proprietorship, per-

inaugurated a branch of education about 2500 altogether. Then there visor's idea that when prizes are ofamong the public schools, for which will be home gardens—in back yards fered these take first place in thought he promises. Gardens will be marked year the owner of the land asked a promise of productivity.

New Ideas Submitted. Another idea is to give each gar-

Some of the principals have comto the mother market, the neighbors or plained, says the supervisors, that

is internationally distinand vacant lots—for which some of the schools and many of the children tional value of gardening.

will be nome gardens—if back yards the data from the data from the schools and paths will be trodden hard by busy feet; thus the early the schools and many of the children tional value of gardening. den hard by busy feet; thus the early fused to pay this much, but offered drying out of elevated beds will be to pay the taxes, \$137, holding that

> blocks distant from the building, is use. now just across the street.

The Woodlawn school garden for Although supervision is planned and the public market down town. He garden work takes overmuch school three years has been a city demonstral obtain use of a smaller tract, 100x150 exercised the real teacher in this believes the children should learn to time. He believes he has found the tion farm. It has won first prizes in feet, which the principal of the Woodbranch of education is experience.
Thirty-four of the 55 schools will have community gardens. Each gar
branch of education is experience.

put a dollars and cents measure of reason for this complaint in the time national contests. The large area on lawn school believes will be sufficient work.

for this year's more indest purposes. There will be no prizes for superior individual plats; so this is all being ite the school, was cleared by the The new garden has been plowed, sub-

children and produced many varieties | soiled, disked and fertilized under rental of \$250. The school board rethe clearing and cultivation of his is very enthusiastic; the garden occu-

Smaller Tract Used.

His refusal made it necessary three years has been a city demonstra- obtain use of a smaller tract, 100x150

The Llewellyn school garden will at-

tract much attention, thinks the super-The principal, Mrs. Allhands, As much as possible gardens are property had enhanced it to such an ples 175 by 200 feet on school prop-Eastmoreland, Beaumont and Ala-

neda Park schools are making gardens this year for the first time. Failing, Fernwood, Glen Haven schools have their gardens planted Llewellyn, Eastmoreland, Shattuck Montavilla and Mt. Tabor schools have Portland school children, boys and girls alike, have resumed their

school garden work with enthusiasm, as these photographs, taken one sunny afternoon last week, show. The boy on the left is serious in his task of planting a bulb. The group of lads if the center, armed with garden tools, pause in their labors for a moment as an accommodation to the camera man. The girl on the right is placing seeds in her section of the school

COLLECTION OF WILD FLOWERS IS UNUSUAL

HOW TO INCREASE OREGON'S CORN CROP



Growing of This Grain in . Pacific Northwest.

By R. Robinson.

farming growing stronger as the popuproducing at once a heavy yield of grain, in addition to a heavy crop of fodder, on the same ground, with the same work, will bring corn into favor, probably at the top of the list of farm products so far as the dairy farmer is concerned, giving a maximum double crop with a minimum of labor.

When to Plant.

the North American Indians quite thoroughly understood how to raise what we call Indian corn, long before the white man came to America. The botanical name "Zea Mays" seems to be of Haytien origin.

Hence our name of maize, but it is a fact that the plant was cultivated for ages in America, Mexico, South Amertime that our histories of these countries began. It is also conceded that corn originated in this western hemisbut that is about all that is known of its origin.

When the Indian of North America wanted to find out if it was time to plant corn, he went to the woods and examined the buds on the trees. When the oak leaf was as big as a squirrel's

That rule is good yet, as no matter what section of North America you may happen to live in, the rule will find you planting corn at a time when the dan- where the roots will soon find it. Harger of spring frosts is well past, which in the Willamette valley would be from smooth. If it is bright, dry weather, it fresh from the stables is liable to instend of May; for eastern Oregon, say it is plowed, if it has any tendency to of it. 10 days later, depending on the sea- get lumpy. If the weather is damp, son being early or backward. This would give 20 days in which to choose the time to plant, but the earlier the better, if the ground is warm and dry. Do not plant corn while the ground is

That corn for grain can be grown successfully and profitably in Oregon has been demonstrated for several years past, and as mixed farming comes more and more into practice, especially in the Willamette valley, corn will become a much more important crop in the near future.

With the tendency to more intensive

It may not be generally known that

ca and the West Indies, before the would not advise the beginner to try moisture you can for the crop.

Wet Ground Bad.

A good sandy loam is the most suit- is in the rough, and our Oregon sum- for seed should be very carefully han- | Some girls seem fairly made of ex- sels to the Dutch frontier.

Top-A good stand of ensilage corn on Oregon farm. Bcttom-L. S. Smith of Baker county and some specimen ears grown

able soil for corn, and though a good mers are not noted for heavy rainfalls crop can be raised on heavy clay, I so it is important that you save all the

it without having fully prepared the field the year before, giving it the that spring, then again in the fall.

Plow in Spring.

that has been exposed to the weather during the winter being turned under, row the ground down very fine and

Examine Ground First

Don't be in a hurry to get the seed rough barn yard manure. Plow it deep in unless you are sure the ground is right. Do not think that the time you spend harrowing that field again is lightly once a week after it is well up, Always plow corn ground in the spring lost. It would be better to lose a day until the plants are four feet high. in this section. The ground should have or two of extra work in the spring than been plowed deep the previous year, but to lose your crop, or raise only half dairy to build up his bank account will now do not plow quite so deep and you a crop. This applies to other crops as will have the ground in the best shape to hold moisture as well as to feed the well as to corn. Any ground fit for young plants, on account of the top soil potatoes, oats, or barley, will do for corn. Now, unless you have nut the before, it will be just as well to leave it out, unless it is well rotted. Manure

There is nothing more important for Plowing in the evening will do, but the corn planter to carefully consider do not allow the plowed ground to lie than the quality of seed and the va- long line of excuses. Just try to make sion had been obtained from the Gerexposed to the sun and wind day after riety. The germ in a grain of corn is it evident that the mistake won't hap- man authorities for Enlitsh women day even if it is not lumpy, as the more easily damaged or destroyed than pen again, and then put all your en- and children to leave Belgium. A spe-

dled from the time it leaves the stalk until it is planted.

stalks either with the husks left on that stands out and that is remembered and braided in a long wreath, or else is that you weren't on time. That's husked and the ears looped on strings what will count when the question of in convienent lengths to handle, then a raise in salary, or of firing some one hung up in a loft or attic where the air on the staff, or any of those importis artificially dry, and kept there till ant moments arrive. planting time. It is needless to say The best excuse i that none but the most perfect ears mighty poor thing to build a future should be kept for seed.

Selection of Seed Important. the ears before shelling, as the grains falling short. That's human. But are usually small and misshaped. The you can't mitigate it by an excuse. Ingrains of seed should be as perfect as deed, excuses are so irritating to some cossible. Do not choose a very large types of mind that they often do you variety, as it usually takes longer to more harm than the very fault they Eight to 12 rowed is seek to make good. generally more satisfactory for short | If you are one of the young things summers. Early varieties are the safe just starting out in husiness life let

The Canada Vellow Flint (early Canada) eight rowed, is a good variety, thoroughly tested. Premium Yellow Dent, is a cross of Yellow Flint with a large Dent corn, and is good in the Willamette valley, being a good yielder of mate, truly earned excuse. grain with plenty of stalk for fodder. Minnesota King is an early yellow dent corn, and if you would like a white variety, the Australian White Flint is a very early kind, while for ensilage here is nothing better than Champion White Pearl.

Way to Test Seed.

These are all tried varieties. I would advise consultation with some of the large Portland seed men as to valeties. Get the ears if you can, but be sure and test a sample by planting 100 seeds in a small box of damp earth. or drop the seeds in several thicknesses of wet paper. Fold the paper over them and place in a box in the house and keep it damp. About five days will be long enough to show whether the seed is good or not,

If less than 94 of the seeds are sprouted do not plant the corn, as it will give a weak plant that cannot produce a good crop. Do this at least a fortnight before planting time so as to give you a chance to look up other seed, if needed, and get Oregon grown seed if you can, as it will be already acclimated. This is important, too. Warns Against Purrows.

When the time for planting comes, it the ground is warm and mellow, make marks for the rows in any way that is convenient, but do not make furrows. Lay out the rows about three and a half feet apart each way. That will with each hill of corn the whole day. If the ground is reasonably clean hoe twice will be enough, once after the cultivator should be run through

land that is somewhat low, and too sour, or acid.

Common Lime Useful.

If so, give it about 15 bushels of ommon lime to the acre, after it is are ready to plant, stop the holes in your grain seeder, so as to leave the rows 30 inches apart, or as near that distance as will make your grains from six to 10 inches apart, Be sure to have the rows running north and south, so as to let in the sun and amateurs is not to cut back enough and Run the cultivator through it The farmer who is counting on hi not be disappointed if he plants a good sized corner of his farm with corn both

EXCUSES NO HELP

If there is one thing you want to go light on it is excuses. No business manager cares a hang what your excuse may be for falling down on your job. It is up to you to do your work. If you don't do it, never hand out a foreign office announced that permis-

cuses. Morning after morning they will be late in getting to work, and Dampness, even of the atmosphere in all the way to the office they will be this climate, is death to corn for seed. cudgelling their brains for some brand The ears should be taken from the for. It's no use, girls. The only thing The best excuse in this world is a

on, you can make up your mind to that. Of course you can't always help Be sure and break off both ends of being wrong, or missing the idea, or

> our slogan-and a slogan is a real help, a sort of fetich that stirs you to endeavor-let it be no excuses. You'll never regret it, even though it may hurt like anything sometimes to keep still and not hand out a good, legiti-Put the emphasis on what you do,

not on what you leave undone or do

Answer to Query on Rose Culture

Concerning Pruning and Fertilizer.

My bushes seem to be rather straggly. How can I prune them to get them to grow up more as rose bushes should? How many canes should be left to

bush? Should the young shoots which grew up last fall be trimmed off? Is barn yard fertilizer good for MRS. JAMES GALBRAITH

Drawing conclusions from the ques ions as set forth above the rose bushes mentioned have not been pruned sufficiently or not at all in the past and in order to get them in good shape again it will be necessary to do a very severe pruning this spring.

It is still time enough to prune roses

back if done immediately and my advice would be to select three to five or six of the best and most vigorous give the sun and wind direct contact branches which have their start direct from the ground and cut them back not more than 15 inches above from weeds, going through with the ground. All the other small branches may then be cut back also to four or the corn has come up, and then about five inches or if there are no small the time you see tassels starting, but twigs left it will not matter any. Such severe pruning will renovate the form and fields or cultivated in the garden at least once a week until well tasseled and the life of a rosebush, better flowers may be expected and even if A few words on the best method of their number is greatly reduced their growing corn for ensilage will not be improved quality will amply repay for out of place here. Choose a piece of that loss. Where very large branches have to be sawed off it will be a wise damp for early spring crop, if you have precaution to put some paint over the cuts when the pruning is completed. This will prevent decay from entering into the branches left on the plants. To say exactly how many canes ought to be left on a bush is rather

plowed and before harrowing. Then difficult to do without seeing the harrow it down fine. When you plants. The size of the bushes and their vigor is so variable that where, in one case, six are not too many, in another three canes might be too much for the root system to support proprows of equal width. Set your drill to erly. The length to leave these canes cover two inches deep and to drop the is also a matter hard to decide to very best advantage without seeing the plants but in general the tendency of not to thin out sufficiently,

> be surpassed as a fertilizer for rose bushes and liberal quantities of it may be used as a dressing six inches deep their white waxen heads for admiraall over the beds. Young growth that started only last fall is usually best cut off entirely. In any public library you may find books on the subject of rose culture

case you could find an opportunity to

read them.

Well rotted barnyard manure cannot

Lets English Women Go. London, April 3 .- Through the offices of the American minister at Brussels, Brand Whitlock, the British man authorities for British women

Mrs. W. D. Fenton Tells of Her Interest in Ferns and Plants.

By Vella Winner.

While it' is true that pure, noble houghts will enable any one to better appreciate the beauty of flowers or of natural scenery, still there are few indeed who do not instinctively admire flowers, ho matter whether seen growing in their native places in the woods or greenhouse

To the true lover of nature the flowers and ferns of the woods appeal even more strongly than do cultivated blossoms, their delicate, unobtrusive beauty and subtle, woodsy odor giving them a charm all their own.

"I have loved the flowers and ferns girl," said Mrs. W. D. Fenton, in discussing her very interesting and unusual collection of wild flowers and Oregon azalea is found in greatest pro- which Mrs. Fenton found on ferns which distinguishes her home at 110 East Sixteenth street. 20 years I have been gathering wild and pink.

And pink.

Mrs. Fenton is especially proud of leather-leaf, or polypod, is so my collection. I have an especially her Mount Hood lilies, which are found because of the thick, leathery because of the thick, leathery because of the control of the fine collection of the Oregon ferns, than which there is none more fuxuriant or more beautiful; and then I have blossoms are lavender. She has also a deer fern has a long, tender fre

Tucked away in the protecting shade of larger shrubs no less than 35 of the little triangular trilliums are raising

The delicate little starry blossoms of the erythrouium, or, as it is among these is the Oregon grape; then plume, which, as its name more generally known, the "lamb's there is the wild laurel from Kalama, is feathery and graceful; tongue," have not yet burst their buds, the Alpine plant and two heather ferns, which are ideally ada soms of the erythroulum, or, as it is but the plants in Mrs. Fenton's collecwhich might help you very much in tion are fine and sturdy, and a burst of from Holland. bloom is expeced. In one corner of the yard a bush covered with the pink bloom of the wild current gives a dash of color. A little later in the season the old-A little later in the season the old-bursting through the soil and raising ing the house, is a great mass of fashioned "Jack-in-the-Pulpit," which their curling heads to unfold later into enhair, with which Mrs. Fem. Mrs. Fenton brought from Vermont, will bloom. Solomon's seal and wild always lovely sword ferns occupies a must have special care in the

day even if it is not lumpy, as the more easily damaged or destroyed than pen again, and then put all your enmoisture evaporates very fast when it in any other grain on the farm, so corn is in the rough, and our Oregon sumfor seed should be very carefully han
day even if it is not lumpy, as the more easily damaged or destroyed than pen again, and then put all your enand children to leave Belgium. A spetives of Oregon, and others native of the chain fern, or Woodwardia radicans,
in any other grain on the farm, so corn
is in the rough, and our Oregon sumin a large, round bed cut in the grass,
wild ferns. The fronds sometimes reach on the fronds," said Mrs. Fenton.



Top, left to right-Trilliums; Lambs-Tongues, Bottom-Fern fronds unfolding.

variety of the same flower from the posure is best for these ferns, as of the fields ever since I was a little Blue Ridge mountains of Virginia. This particular variety has a flamecolored blossom of rare brilliancy. The fusion in the southern part of the Kenzie river. She also has "And for state. The blossoms are creamy white of the phegopteris, or oak fe

in great numbers on the sides of the leaf. Parsley ferns have been famous snow-crowned mountain. The from the rocks about Seaste several very interesting ones from the east and from Europe."

Little Trilliums Tucked Away.

Diossoms are lavelider. Sind the service of wild tiger lily. Still another variety of green fern comes from the Gillike the wild ginger, except that it Lawrence, and is known as the second control of th takes on a red tone in winter.

Shrubs and Trees Also. The collection includes a number of the shrubs and trees which abound in such numbers in the northwest; chief which comes from Vermont; the plants, one from Scotland and another use in fern dishes; and th

Just-now Mrs. Fenton's great collec- Italy, quaint, graceful and tion of wild ferns is in a state of un- and each one with its own little folding, the tender young fronds are In the corner, near the great lacy leaves. A great mass of the splendid success. ginger are also massed in this same large space beneath an overhanging be protected from the sun, and spot.

The azalea plants, some of them na- house there are three large clumps of hose down and let the ground

while along a fence is still another four feet in length. The easters require a little more sun than

Another fern is the lemon ly shield. The foliage is

Other Varieties There, To

Other varieties are the hart's t ferns from Great Britain and