

HARDY PERENNIALS COMMEND THEMSELVES TO EVERY GARDENER

Wide Variety Available for Successful Cultivation With Blossoms Entire Season.

FERTILIZED SOIL IS BEST

Transplanting and Division Every Few Years Is Advisable—What Perennials Best in This Locality.

Hardy perennial plants are those which perpetuate themselves from year to year and commend themselves with their permanent beauty. In preparing ground for perennials one cannot very well dig too deeply or fertilize too heavily, and for the majority of the plants the soil should be well drained and dry. The plot may be top-dressed and manured annually, but the mistake of planting in shallow, poor soil can never be remedied by subsequent cultivation. Perennials are greatly benefited by being lifted and divided every four or five years. There are so many species of this class cultivated for the herbaceous border and they differ so widely that no rule for their propagation and treatment will do for all.

The early fall, as soon as the foliage or stems are dried up, is the best time for transplanting, although many people plant in the early spring, March and April, and obtain satisfactory results.

Culture of Perennials Simple. Compared with tender annuals, the hardy perennials require less attention, and the majority indoors or under glass, and then transplanted to the open ground at the busiest time of the year, the culture of perennials is very simple. Weeks before the earliest annual is ready to bloom, the hardy garden is smiling in its gorgeous wealth of snowdrops, crocuses, sea hellebores, phloxes, daisies, daffodils, sweet rocket, bleeding heart, hilles of the valley, violets, hardy cyclamen, adonis, doro-nicum, primrose, iris and others.

If the old flowers are kept cut and no seeds allowed to form, the hardy garden will bloom practically all the year round in the vicinity of Portland or like temperature. Annuals leave their place as here in the fall as it was in the spring. But look after the first frost some perennials bloom and others continue growing and remain green all winter. Perennials can be secured from seedmen, florists and nurserymen at a cost of from \$1 to \$3 or \$4 a dozen. It should be remembered, however, that the first is the only cost of a perennial, and that a large stock can be quickly attained by dividing the plants.

Most perennials are grass-feeders and soon extract all the available food in their vicinity. Delphinium, phlox, peonies, etc., should be fed annually with well-rotted, black manure.

Available Perennials. The following are perennials which should be in every garden:

- Adonis**—Earliest-flowering, long-lived, spring-blooming perennial, blooming in full sunshine, grows one foot high, bright yellow.
- Anemone japonica**—Two to four feet; pink, rose and white; blooms from September till hard frost; best in partial shade in rich, moist soil.
- Gypsophila paniculata** (baby breath)—Two to four feet, white, excellent for cutting and using with other flowers.
- Bellflower**—One to 1½ feet, one of the easiest to grow and permanent, of the bellflower family, blooms all summer.
- Gallardia**—Three feet; red, yellow, large, daisy-like flower; one of the best for cutting.
- Bleeding heart**—One and one-half feet; pink, heart-shaped flowers on long, graceful sprays; blooms early in May; prefers rich, moist soil.
- Christmas rose**—One foot, white, blooms December and January, foliage evergreen, takes some time to get established; needs moist, well-drained soil and partial shade.
- Columbine**—Two feet; yellow, violet,

blue, white, red; blossoms in May. Coral bells—One and one-half to two feet, coral red, blooms in July and August; long, lily-of-the-valley-like spikes of daisy coral flowers; blooms some all summer.
Coryopsis lanceolata—Two feet, yellow, blooms from August to frost; daisy-like flower, two inches across; early grown and one of the best for cutting.
Flax—One to two feet, sky blue, blooms in July and August, demands full sun.
Fuchsia—Not six to 18 inches, bright blue, one of the best all-purpose plants for foreground effects; does best in moist, half-shady places.
Foxglove—Two to four feet, purplish partial shade; foxglove, larkspur and hollyhocks are the best flowers with spiralk clusters.
Globe flower—One to 1½ feet, yellow, blooming in May and June; globular flowers, like the giant buttercups, two inches across, on foot-long stems; like a moist, heavy loam.
Larkspur—Four to six feet, blue in all shades to white, best of tall-growing blue perennials, should be in every garden, likes rich and deep soil.
Peony—Two and one-half feet; white, rose to deep crimson; blooms May and June, probably most useful hardy plant; immense rose-like flowers, simple and double, with handsome foliage.
Phlox—One to three feet, variety of colors, blooms August and September, largest flower of any perennial.
Pink—One foot, all colors, May and June, most hardy; all pinks, clove odor, needs good drainage, fine for borders.
Poppy—Yellow to orange and white, 15 inches tall, blooms April to September; needs full sun and rich, light loam.
Poppy (oriental)—Three feet; scarlet, orange, red to deep pink and white; the most gorgeous red-flowered flower.
Shasta daisy—One and one-half to two feet; like its parent, the oxeye daisy, but much larger; flowers all season.
Sunflower—One to three feet, red and purple to white and yellow, July and August, fine for cutting, not quite hardy here.
Sunflower—Four to eight feet, deep yellow, comes in single and double flowers, latest of all tall perennials, flowers four inches across, likes rich soil.
Sweet William—Maroon, red, pink, white; fragrant and showy, blooms for about six weeks.
Wallflower—One to 2½ feet; red, brown, yellow; bloom in May; very fragrant, needs rich soil and partial shade.

Three Girls Vanish Bi-Daily in Chicago

Convinced of Presence of Band of Procurers "Missing Persons" Bureau Efficiency Will Be Increased.

Chicago, March 3.—(I. N. S.)—Three girls disappear in Chicago every two days.

Some start home from offices where they are employed and are never seen again, others drop from sight after starting out to pay a visit to friends.

By far the greater majority are mere school girls under 17 years of age.

Convinced that an organized band of procurers is at work, the police detective department has made plans to increase the efficiency of the "missing persons" bureau in an effort to solve the mystery.

Figures made public by the police show that 42 girls are missing in less than a month and that twice that number have been found and returned.

"The cafes and cabarets are the first place we look for the lost," said one veteran searcher for the lost. "The records quite frequently have the notation 'Last seen with well dressed man' and we know then where to start our hunt. Behind almost every disappearance you will find trouble at home. Girls reach the age when they think they should have liberties. Denied them, they seek the dance halls and cafes."

"I bet they meet a sympathetic young man with plenty of money. To them they tell their woes and he offers to care for them. Once in his grip they are lost."

"Of course, many of the girls disappear, honestly desiring to make their own way, and often when we find them and learn why they left home we do not compel them to return. If investigation shows they are better off where they are."

YOUR VEGETABLE GARDEN AND HOW TO PREPARE IT

When to Plant the Different Varieties and Growing Time Required.

Maturity Table.

Beans	No. of days	40 to 50*
Beets	50 to 100*	50 to 100*
Carrots	60 to 100*	80 to 120*
Corn	65 to 80*	45 to 60*
Cucumbers	45 to 60*	140 to 150*
Eggplant	100 to 130*	75 to 90*
Kale	75 to 90*	120 to 150*
Lettuce	50 to 100*	100 to 120*
Muskmelons	75 to 90*	120 to 150*
Onions (bulbs)	100 to 130*	50 to 100*
Parsnips	120 to 140*	100 to 120*
Peas	50 to 100*	120 to 150*
Peppers	100 to 130*	50 to 100*
Pumpkins	100 to 120*	100 to 120*
Salsify	120 to 150*	50 to 100*
Spinach	30 to 40*	100 to 120*
Squash, summer	55 to 50*	100 to 120*
Squash, winter	100 to 125*	90 to 110*
Tomatoes	80 to 110*	45 to 90*
Turnips	45 to 90*	

By L. A. Read, Supervisor of School Gardens. The principles governing the planting and the care of a garden are the same whether the garden is in the city or on a farm. Methods of cultivation,

distances of planting, and frequency of crops should vary widely. On the farm vegetables are spaced in long straight rows with plantings large enough for the use of horse power. In this way time and labor of man is saved. On the other hand in the city where hand tillage is employed almost exclusively, labor is saved by planting as closely as vegetables will permit. The problem here is to secure a large yield as possible from a given space. To do this, careful planning and a knowledge of the conditions under which vegetables will mature to the best advantage is essential.

Climatic Conditions Considered.

Since in the Willamette valley, the seasons may be divided into the wet and the dry, it will be advantageous to study the growth of vegetables as influenced by the cool wet weather of spring and the hot dry weather of summer. For this study then vegetables may be classified as cool season crops and as warm season crops. These classes may be further subdivided into those that complete their growth during the normal season of wet or of dry weather and those that do not.

Of the wet season vegetables, lettuce, radishes, spinach, mustard, turnips and peas will complete their growth during the normal season, while beets, carrots, onions, parsnips, potatoes, chard, kale and salsify though requiring cool, moist weather during the early stages of their growth are capable of withstanding consider-

able heat and drought after becoming fully established.

Early Planting Desirable.

All of these vegetables, however, should be planted as early in the season as possible but extremely early planting is more important for some than for others and especially in the case of seed onions. This crop should be planted the last part of March and not later than April 15 in order to avoid grave danger of having the yield materially affected by hot weather.

Moreover, these vegetables require an abundance of moisture throughout their growing period. As it is very unsafe to count on much moisture after July 1, care should be taken to plant these crops so that they will mature or have a deeply grown root system on or about that date. If first plantings are early enough, in order to secure a continuous supply during the growing season, second and third plantings may be made at intervals of 10 days or two weeks. In this way three crops of radishes, two of lettuce, spinach, mustard and turnips and three of peas may be grown. However, it will not be profitable for a home gardener to attempt to force vegetables out of season since the returns would be far greater by confining labor to the production of seasonable crops. For reference, a maturity table for both the wet season and the dry season vegetables is given above.

Will Withstand Heat.

Of the second group, all the vegetables should find a place in every home garden. They have an extremely long period of growth, are easily cared for, have few enemies, are seldom injured by heat or cold, and yield an edible product even under adverse conditions. The warm season crops may like-

wise be divided into two groups, one of which has a sufficiently short period of growth to enable it to fully mature during the warm season, and the other a much longer season, which requires that it be started under glass to enable it to mature before the frosts of autumn. Of the first group, the more common vegetables are cucumbers, corn, muskmelons, squashes, pumpkins and beans; of the second group, tomatoes, peppers and eggplants. For the first plantings, all those of group I may be planted the last part of April or the first part of May, since germination will probably not take place until after all danger of a killing frost is past.

As to Final Planting.

For a succession of crops, it is not advisable to plant any of them after June 15, except cucumbers, which may be planted as late as July 15, and sometimes even later, if the ground has been kept in a friable condition all season and free from weeds. Plants of the second group should be started under glass or in cold frame during the first part of March, and transplanted to the open during the first part of May. Eggplant, however, requires slightly warmer weather, and should be delayed until about June 1, if May proves cold and wet. For this reason, also, it is not such a sure crop as the other vegetables for this climate.

The plants of this group should have a well-established root system before being transplanted, since this insures against a heavy loss through sudden warm weather, which may come at any time during the season of transplanting. This root system can be secured only by transplanting from the seed bed to a cold frame or other suitable place before transplanting to

the open. While this process is not absolutely necessary, the careful gardener will not neglect it, for the percentage of loss will be much less than by planting directly to the open and the crop will be advanced several days in time of maturing.

As to Spacing.

As to spacings on the city lot, onions (both seed and set), lettuce, turnips, radishes, mustard, spinach, parsnips, carrots, beets, chard and salsify may be planted in rows a foot apart, peas, early cabbage, early beans, a foot and a half; pole beans and second or summer cabbage, two feet; corn and peppers, 2½ feet; tomatoes, cucumbers and muskmelons, three feet; squash and pumpkins, six feet each way.

School Garden Has Two-Fold Advantage

Educational Worth of Teaching Which, When Properly Done, Is Tremendous, Is Supplemental by Economic Value.

The federal bureau of education of the department of the interior has issued a pamphlet, "Gardening in Elementary City Schools," which covers the progress and prospects of school gardening. The testimony presented by school officials from cities of more than 5000 population in all parts of the country indicates that while garden work is offered in the schools of about 400 cities and enthusiastically pressed by the school officials of these cities, there is still a tendency in some quarters to regard it merely as another educationalfad. This is certainly not the United States is still an agricultural country, and the teaching of gardening brings the schools at one point closer to the real business of the country than anything else taught.

But, of course, there must be some system about teaching gardening. The natural desire for a garden must be cultivated and conserved, so that the transition from play to work can be accomplished. This is the problem of the educators. Many cities have complained that they cannot get good teachers to undertake the work. The school authorities will have to cultivate teachers as the children cultivate their gardens—that is, if they are to meet the demand. For it appears from the government report that school gardening has won its place. It has developed the home garden under school supervision, and this has proved not only its educational worth, but also its economic worth.

Connecticut Takes A Military Census

Middletown, Conn., March 3.—The people of Connecticut, the first state in the country to undertake a military census of men and munitions available in case of war, are showing such enthusiasm in the work that the fondest hopes of Governor Marcus H. Holcomb, originator of the plan, have been far surpassed.

On February 10 the governor summoned the mayors and first selectmen of every city, town and village in the state to a conference in Hartford and a plan was outlined which resulted in the speedy execution of the governor's plan for a military census.

A French inventor's collapsible boat can be folded and carried within an ordinary suitcase.

IF IN DOUBT about your planting, confer with us; this costs you nothing—and may save you much.

DURING MARCH prune and spray your roses and trees, rake out the moss, roll down and reseed your lawn. **Roses, Trees, Shrubs, Ornamental Climbers, Perennials and all dormant, hardy stock** should be planted at once. **Sweet Peas** should be put in now, and just as soon as the soil can be worked, plant your early vegetable garden.

New Sweet Peas "Diamond Quality" Tested Vegetable Seeds

Farmo Germ For 1917 Including the choicest selections from the advance lists of the foremost producers—varieties that require cool, moist weather though requiring cool, moist weather during the early stages of their growth are capable of withstanding consider-



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FLOWER SEEDS FOR FIRST PLANTING PLANT Poppies in your tulip beds or borders. These will come on and bloom after the late Tulips. They may be followed in turn by other annual bedding plants. PLANT PANSIES NOW for fall blooming; also plant MASTURTIUMS, both tall and dwarf.

ALYSSUM CLOSIA LOBELIA FLOX ANEMONE DIANTHUS MARIGOLD SALVIA ARTERISA HELIOPSIS NIGONETTE SPOOKS BERGMAN CARBATIONS HOLLYHOCK PANSIES VIOLETTA COSMOS (Annual) PANSIES ZINNIA

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Garden time is here in earnest and every available bit of ground should be planted to some crop that will be useful in keeping up the home supply of fresh vegetables and reducing living expenses. Begin early and plan ahead, if you want to produce the finest early vegetables.

FIRST PLANTINGS GARDEN PEAS, ONION SETS and SEED, RADISHES, LETTUCE, SPINACH, POTATOES. RHUBARB and ASPARAGUS ROOTS, CABBAGE PLANTS, from Fall-sown seeds, are also ready. Plant CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, CELERY, TOMATOES under glass or in the house for later transplanting.

Get a copy of our Seed Catalogue for Cultural Directions and information on successive plantings.

FOR THE CHILDREN'S GARDENS Children's gardens are a big factor in their education, and are also healthful and profitable. Bring them to seed headquarters and let them select their own seed.

GARDEN HERBS—Lavender, Thyme, Sage, Sweet Marjoram, Rosemary, Chives, Etc.

PRICES—Choice Plants 15c to 25c Each, \$1.50 to \$2.50 Per Dozen

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