

PLANNING THE CITY HOME GARDEN IS NOW VERY TIMELY

There Is a Good Deal in the Method of Laying Out the Different Sections, and Foresight Is Worth While—A Seed Table for This Part of the Willamette Valley

(Following is the third of the series of articles promised by Luther J. Chapin, giving hints and suggestions to city residents on gardening. It will pay all amateur gardeners to follow this series carefully—and much of the matter will be of interest and service to the suburban residents and the farmers.)

The garden is a miniature farm. If satisfactory results are to be realized, like all profitable farms, definite plans must be made for its operation. This is especially true of the city garden since the area is limited. It should be made to produce two or three crops during the season. This can not be done, however, unless careful thought is given to the crops to be grown and the planting is done with this succession in mind. It also depends largely on the condition of the soil. As stated in a previous article, the plot must be well

drained so that the soil will warm up early and give the first planting a good vigorous start. The soil must be rich in plant food to produce a rapid growth. The quality of vegetables is much better if they make a rapid, vigorous growth. It should be borne in mind also that tillage in the early spring warms the soil since it dries the surface and permits the soil to absorb the heat from the sun's rays.

The arrangement of the garden is of great importance. The rows should usually run lengthwise of the garden, as less work will be required to care for it and vegetables that require support, such as peas, pole beans and tomatoes, are trained to better advantage. Before planting the garden a plan, or drawing, should be made, showing where each kind of vegetable is to be grown, the distance between the rows, approximate planting dates and such other notes

CONSTIPATION MAKES YOU EASY VICTIM OF FLU, COLDS AND GRIP

Old Fashioned Herb Tea Often Relieves Chronic Cases

You can't afford to be constipated. If your kidneys, liver and bowels fail to carry off the waste matter it soon poisons your entire system. It lowers your resistance against disease.

At this time of year, when the air is filled with influenza, colds and grip, you should keep in the best condition. Any physician will tell you that most ills could be avoided if people would keep their livers, kidneys and bowels in good working order.

Are you constipated, bilious and sluggish? Does your head ache? Do you neglect Nature's warnings? Just get a package of Lincoln Tea and take a cup before retiring. It soon cleans you out and makes you feel fine. Does not create the physical habit.

This famous herb tea is an unexcelled remedy for colds, grippe, influenza, chronic constipation, rheumatism, etc. Nothing is better to keep the children in fine condition. Sold at all drug stores—Lincoln Tea Proprietary Co., P. O. Warner, Ind.

as will assist in the future management of the garden. The habit of growth of each vegetable must be taken into account in spacing the rows, as some require much more space than others. If the rows of the garden run east and west, plant the tall-growing vegetables, such as corn, on the north side so that they may not shade the other vegetables. Put the pole beans and tomatoes next. Sunshine is of the greatest importance and this factor should be carefully considered in planning the garden.

The requirements of the family must be considered so that a sufficient amount of each vegetable may be produced with as little surplus as possible. If the rows are long it may be necessary to grow two or three kinds of vegetables in the same row. In this case, group together such vegetables as require about the same culture. Parsnips, late carrots and salsify, for example, would affonials, such as horseradish, rhubarb and asparagus, should be placed along the border out of the way of plowing and other tillage operations.

Classification of Vegetables. Since many of the vegetables now grown in our gardens are not native to this country, but thrive best under different climatic conditions, a knowledge of their peculiar requirements regarding temperature and moisture, is necessary. Some vegetables thrive best in cool, moist weather, but are unable to withstand the heat and drought of summer. The seeds of these vegetables germinate at a low temperature. Others require a higher temperature for germination and thrive best in hot weather.

Vegetables in general may, therefore, be classified as cool season and warm season crops, although not all the vegetables in these groups thrive equally well under the same conditions of temperature and moisture.

Cool Season Crops.—From a cultural standpoint, the cool season crops may be divided into three general groups: (1) The first group is composed of short season crops which cannot endure the heat of summer but which can be planted in the open sufficiently early to reach full development before the usual season for hot weather. Garden cress, kohlrabi, leaf lettuce, mustard, peas, radishes, spinach and turnips belong to this group. Spinach, lettuce, mustard and cress will stand somewhat lower temperatures in the seedling stage than the other vegetables of this group. They are all usually planted, however, as soon as the ground can be worked in spring. Since peas can endure a somewhat higher temperature than most of the other crops of this group and radishes and lettuce grow quickly, additional plantings of these may be made a little later for the purpose of securing a succession. Turnips, radishes, lettuce and spinach may also be planted in late summer or early fall if sufficient moisture is available.

(2) The second group of cool season crops consists of early cabbage, early cauliflower and head lettuce. These require a longer period of growth, but cannot endure excessive heat. These should be started under glass and transplanted about the time the second planting of radishes and peas is made. Celery has similar temperature requirements as cabbage and cauliflower but, except in localities where the summers are relatively cool, it cannot be grown as a spring planted crop. It is usually planted about the same time as late cabbage and makes its principal growth in the fall.

(3) The third group of cool season crops consists of beets, carrots, chard, kale, leeks, onions, parsnips, early potatoes and salsify. These require a relatively long season and cool, moist weather during the early stages of their development, but are able to endure hot, dry weather after they are fully established. The vegetables of this group are usually planted as early as the ground can be worked in spring. If cold, wet weather follows, the beets, carrots, parsnips and chard may have to be transplanted, as their seeds do not germinate at so low a temperature as some of the others, and the young plants are more liable to be injured by frost.

Warm Season Crops. The warm season crops are included in two groups: (1) The first group consists of such crops as are able to complete their growth in temperate climates during the normal season of warm weather. They may be planted in the open ground after the weather has become warm in spring and will usually complete their growth before the autumn frosts. Beans, sweet corn, popcorn, cucumbers, zucchini, muskmelons, squash, and pumpkins belong to this group. Muskmelons may be started under

glass and would therefore be classed in the next group.

(2) The second group of warm season crops consists of those which have so long a period of growth that they cannot be matured in temperate climates unless they are started under glass and are ready to transplant as soon as the season is warm enough for them to live in the open. Tomatoes, peppers and eggplant belong to this group. Sweet potatoes, which are grown here in sandy soil, some years with fair success, also belong to this group. The moisture content of the soil can be fairly well regulated in a small garden, but, since seasons differ widely in regard to temperature, it is evident that not all crops will thrive equally well in any given year. Those requiring a long, hot season will not reach their

fullest perfection during a relatively cool season. The opposite is equally true. Those requiring cool weather for best development will not do so well during hot, dry seasons. A knowledge of the temperature requirements of the vegetables grown, however, will enable one to plant at the right season, and far better results will be secured than if the planting is done out of season.

The following table is given as a general guide to planting in this section. It must be borne in mind that exact planting dates cannot be given as the season may be late or early. The season must always be followed rather than calendar dates. The table refers to seed except the planting dates for cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli and tomatoes, which gives the time for setting plants in the field.

SEED TABLE

Years Life of Seed	Planting Depth	Pounds Per Acre	Approximate Planting Date	Usual No. Days Required for Germination
Beans, Bush.....4	2-3 1/2"	20-50	April 25-July 1	5-7
Beans, Pole.....4	2-3 1/2"	15-25	May 10-June 15	5-7
Table Beets.....6	1-1 1/2"	4-6	March 1-July 1	7-12
Swiss Chard.....6	1-1 1/2"	6-8	March 1-July 1	7-12
Early Cabbage.....6	3/4-1 1/4"	1	Feb. 1-April 15	5-7
Late Cabbage.....6	3/4-1 1/4"	1	Feb. 1-April 15	5-7
Early Cauliflower.....5	3/4-1"	1	April 1-May 1	5-8
Late Cauliflower.....5	3/4-1"	1	April 1-May 1	5-8
Broccoli.....5	3/4-1"	1	July 1-Aug. 1	5-8
Carrots.....2	3/4-1 1/2"	2-3	March 1-June 15	7-20
Celery.....2	1-8 1/4"	1-8	April 1-May 15	15-20
Sweet Corn.....2	2-3 1/2"	10-12	April 25-June 15	5-8
Onions.....2	3/4-1 1/4"	2 1/2-3	Feb. 1-May 1	15-20
Parsnips.....1	3/4-1 1/4"	2-3	May 1-May 15	12-18
Peppers.....3	1/2-3/4"	1/4	May 15-June 1	10-15
Garden Peas.....3	1 1/2-3"	80-100	Feb. 1-May 1	5-7
Early Potatoes.....3	3-5"	400-600	Feb. 15-April 15	12-20
Late Potatoes.....3	3-5"	400-600	May 15-June 15	12-20
Pumpkin.....6	1 1/2-2"	2	May 15-May 25	6-9
Squash.....6	1 1/2-2"	2-3	May 15-May 25	6-9
Spinach.....4	1-1 1/2"	9-12	Feb. 15-April 15	8-15
Tomatoes.....5	1/2-3/4"	1-8	May 10-May 25	6-10
Early Turnips.....8	1-2"	1 1/2-2	March 1-April 15	5-7
Late Turnips.....7	1-2"	1 1/2-2	Aug. 1-Aug. 15	5-7
Rutabagas.....7	1-2"	1 1/2-2	June 20-July 15	5-7

POPULAR WOMAN PASSES BEYOND

Mrs. Anetta Schindler Leaves Three Sons, All Prominent in Marion County

Mrs. Annette Schindler, 66, who came to this state from Switzerland in 1889, passed away at her home on the Riverside drive at Myers street, last night at about 7 o'clock.

She leaves three sons: Ernest and Jonathan Schindler of Salem and Carl Schindler of Akron, Ohio; and three daughters, Miss Frieda Schindler of Salem, Mrs. C. W. Prelling of San Fernando, Calif., and Mrs. A. F. Cramer of Rocklyn, Washington. The family are well known in Salem, as Mrs. and Miss Schindler and Ernest and Jonathan Schindler have for many years owned and operated the Fairmount dairy.

Mrs. Schindler was a native of Switzerland, where she was born on May 14, 1854. Her husband, Melchior Schindler, died some 20 years ago.

The body is at the Rigdon parlors. Services will probably be held on Friday or Saturday.

CONVICT EAGER FOR EDUCATION

Oregon Charge Would Take Correspondence Course at State University

It is not an uncommon thing for the correspondence study department at the university to enroll men in lumbering camps, busy mothers of small children, and invalids who cannot attend school, each one of whom is determined that their particular handicap shall not prevent them from securing an education and

Combing Won't Rid Hair Of Dandruff

The only way to get rid of dandruff is to dissolve it, then you destroy it entirely. To do this, get about four ounces of ordinary liquid arvon; apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

Do this tonight, and by morning, most, if not all, of your dandruff will be gone and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single sign and trace of it, no matter how much dandruff you may have.

You will find, too, that all itching and digging of the scalp will stop at once, and your hair will be fluffy, lustrous, glossy, silky and soft, and look and feel a hundred times better.

You can get liquid arvon at any drug store. It is inexpensive and never fails to do the work.

Auction Sale

NEW AND USED Furniture WOODRY'S AUCTION HOUSE 270 N. COM'L ST. SATURDAY 1:30 P. M. EVERYTHING GOES "Be On Time"

keeping pace with the world, says the Eugene Register. The latest manifestation of this spirit is indicated in a letter from a man who has evidently furnished his own handicap but who expresses the determination to overcome it.

The letter is written from the Salem state prison, and was addressed to President Campbell, who referred it to the correspondence study department. The man asks concerning courses in mechanical engineering, mechanical drawing and machine design, stating that he has had considerable shop experience. He says:

"I hope for my release in the near future, and would like to make my prospects of an honest life brighter by study. If you have any used or soiled books, or any instruction on these courses you could send me, or perhaps some student would send. I would appreciate it very much."

What to do for Indigestion

"Pape's Diapesin" by neutralizing the acidity of the stomach, instantly relieves the food souring and fermentation which causes the misery-making gases, heartburn, flatulence, fullness of pain in stomach and intestines.

A few tablets of "Pape's Diapesin" bring relief almost as soon as they reach the stomach. They help regulate disordered stomachs so favorite foods can be eaten without distress—Costs so little at any drug store.

BOYS ESCAPE FROM SCHOOL.

Two boys escaped from the State Training school at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. They are: Edward Dunn, aged 17, 5 feet 8; blue eyes, dark brown hair, weight 140.

Clarence Bland, 16 years, 4 feet 7; weight 130; blue eyes, light brown hair, light complexion.

Both boys wore the cadet blue when they escaped. Dunn is from Mt. Vernon, Grant county, and Bland is from Bend.

They will no doubt work towards Eastern Oregon, if not captured before they get far away.

MATRON WOULD PROTECT HOME

Health Officials Dared To Attempt Vaccination of Salem Daughter

"Like many of my sisters I was scratched on the arm and disfigured for life and I do not propose that my daughter will be subjected to this disgrace," said a well known Salem woman in a letter addressed to The Statesman.

"Why, it is getting so that us women are the targets of all kinds of isms and wild hysteria on the part of health officials and I would say that it is time to call a halt. Just the other night I attended a dance, and would you think it—a young man with whom I danced detected an ugly scar on my arm and sarcastically remarked: 'Well, kid, I see you were scratched.'"

"I have a daughter—a beautiful girl, and regardless of any order that may be issued by health officials, she will not be vaccinated. I am of peaceful disposition, easy to deal with and love my fellow-woman, but nothing yet printed or said has persuaded me that vaccination is necessary."

"The sooner these half-baked advisors wake up to the fact that us women are human, and leave us to work out our own destinies the better it will be for all concerned."

"In the meantime let me warn that I have a reliable shotgun, and vac-

ination of my daughter will bring it into use for what I consider the protection of my family."

ACHES AND PAINS of rheumatism are not permanently, but only temporarily, relieved by external remedies. Why not use an internal remedy—Hood's Sarsaparilla, which corrects the acidity of the blood on which rheumatism depends and cures the disease?

SPECIFICATIONS

"But, Mabel, on what grounds does your father object to me?"

"On any grounds within a mile of our house."—Houston Post.

Newwed—It is hard to ask for bread and get a stone.

Mrs. Newwed—It was worse to ask for a stone and get paste.—Pearson's Weekly.

An Ounce of Prevention is Worth a Pound of Cure

Keep Warm and Keep Well

300 Blankets and Quilts

On Sale At a Big Reduction

Also Lemons Are a Valuable Remedy for Colds and for La Grippe

150 Cases on sale at10c—15c—20c a dozen

PEOPLES CASH STORE

Come and Eat

The staff of demonstrators from the Fisher Flouring Mills, Seattle, Wn., are with us to show the public what can be done with their Fishers Blend Flour, a pancake flour and Rolled Oats.

A Different Menu Every Day

Today we will bake fancy cakes and also Hot muffins and we want you to be sure and drop around and have a bite. We do not insist that you buy nor do the demonstrators so insist, all they want to do is to show you the quality of their goods and let you be the judge.

Roth Grocery Co.

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Don't ask for Crackers—say SNOW FLAKES



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SOME MORE P. C. B. PRODUCTS

- Ginger Wafers
- Long Branch Saltine Flakes
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- Cocunut Wafers
- Cheese Sandwich
- Animals
- Marshmallow Sandwich
- Butter Thin

A Sparkle of Salt

—a fresh-from-the-oven crispness that is dainties itself—Snow Flakes make the simplest foods taste better. Their flavor is delicious!

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With each Pennsylvania Casing. The Famous Ton Tested Tube

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Guaranteed tensile strength 1 1/2 tons per square inch.

Won't check, crack or weaken though carried indefinitely as a spare. Greatest strength, elasticity, heat-resistance, durability. Not a "special" brand, but a tube backed by the name Pennsylvania.



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