

A GARDEN DEPARTMENT FOR THE BENEFIT OF READERS OF THE STATESMAN PROPOSED

With the Help of All Those Who Ought to Be Interested This Can Be Made a Most Valuable Department for the Good of the Salem Section.

(The Statesman would like to have a Garden Department in each issue of the Thursday Daily and the Friday Weekly. Help from those who ought to be interested will be needed, and ought to be available the whole year through. This help is earnestly solicited. If it can be had in sufficient enthusiasm, the Garden Department will be a fact.—Ed.)

(This is the second week of the Garden Department.)

BE READY WITH SECOND CROPS

Keep the ground working. Begin to think now, when there is a wealth of green vegetables in sight of the cold winter months, when every vegetable green or canned means the payment out of a substantial sum of money for vegetables are by no means the tall of the kite of the high cost. Even on the smallest patch there is something that can be raised and put away in its natural state or a canned or dried crop.

The radishes, young onions, and lettuce are now either usable or within sight of harvesting. When they are gone the ground is available. Green peas always have a larger stretch of vacancy than any other early vegetable. It is usual with an old time gardener to put the pea patch into turnips. It is a wise plan, but nobody wants quite as many turnips as the ground space for the peas usually furnishes. The 12th of July, wet or dry, is the dictum to plant turnips for the winter, but they may be planted before. However, that is the date which about clears off the early peas.

Of the easily grown root crops which may be put in the cellar, these are sure fine crops, and once put in the ground, hood enough to put down the largest growth of weeds, may be left to their own devices till harvested: turnips, carrots and beets. Parsnip and vegetable oyster may be left in the ground over winter and dug when wanted.

Sow part of the pea patch to turnips for an early fall crop of the white variety not to be stored and

then put in the big yellows or rutabagas to be put in the cellar. They are better keepers and better flavor than the whites for winter storage.

Sow carrots as a second crop, thin them to six inches and let them grow till a hard frost before digging. Likewise beets. Anything that can be put in the cellar is so much money in the pocket these days.

A dozen late cabbages to store, means real money when you have to pay ten cents a pound.

The real secret of gardening is to keep the ground busy and lay something by.

There are always second and even third crops of sweet corn and string beans to be planted, to be canned, and dried as well as eaten fresh, but the one item of the vegetable garden that can be most economically handled is the root crop. They need no previous preparation. Merely a cool cellar, so that they will not shrivel is enough. If the cellar is too warm because of a furnace, store them in dry sand or earth with an occasional sprinkling and they may be dug out plump and full any time when desired.

Think how far two pecks of carrots will go, compared with buying them by the pound at the grocers, and the same with beets, turnips and even onions.

When the early spring and summer vegetables are done, put in something for the late summer or fall and always with an eye to the winter supply. You can plant up to the middle of July.

SUCCESSION FOR SPINACH

Spinach can't be depended upon after the middle of June at the latest for the warm weather sends it spinning up to seed, but Swiss chard, really the ideal greens plant of them all, for quick results and ease of handling can be started at any time up to the first of July, even later if desired. It will give a crop within a month and a half.

Swiss chard makes a big, thick succulent stem and midrib, that may be eaten prepared like stewed celery

or boiled like asparagus with butter sauce. It is easily prepared and is tender at almost all stages of growth.

In order to make the greens more palatable looking when cooked, it is really best to cut out this fleshy midrib and cook it separately or throw it away if it is not desired. There is considerable difference of opinion about the cooked stems of the chard. The flavor is very delicate and some people declare it hasn't enough taste to pay to cook it.

HOEING QUALITY INTO MELONS

It is strange that so popular a fruit as the muskmelon, one that is as easily grown in the home garden and which is never really cheap, should find place in so few gardens. Judging the striped beetle is the chief difficulty to get by and this is by no means difficult. After that, once get the melons growing, the hoe is the secret of a good crop of top quality, given of course, soil of fair fertility.

The melon may be planted in early June with every prospect of a good crop. It is safer to wait until the temperature is settled and the soil warm. The latter part of May is generally as early as it is safe to plant melons in the northern states.

Plant five seeds to a hill, five feet apart each way. After they have come up and made three or four leaves pull out all but two to a hill. The reason for permitting them to go along that far is to guard against

bugs getting them all. Be prepared to dust with slug shot, spray with some arsenate mixture, or dust with sifted ashes if nothing else is in sight. Once the vines get a start, there won't be so much difficulty.

The seeds come up in a hurry, and from the time they are out of the ground until the vines cover the patch so that it is impossible, keep the soil stirred. This retains the moisture and keeps the melons growing. It is as simple as holding a log to keep the vines spinning, and if the vines grow there will be good melons.

At the start the soil should be in good, fine tilth and have plenty of fertilizer, but melons are not so particular unless it is an extra dry situation. From early June planted melons which are kept growing along at a proper rate there should be a start of table melons in August. The only melon that needs to get an ex-

tra early start in the muskmelon line is the Honey Dew. However, many gardeners find this difficult to make flourish, even with an extra early start.

New land is particularly good for melons because it has a fine supply of humus as a rule and the melons need plenty of moisture retaining decayed vegetable matter to be at their best.

Chamberlain Out Nothing on His Oregon Campaign

Esther Pohle Lovejoy, Portland woman, who was the successful candidate in the primary election for the Democratic nomination for congress in the third district, spent \$839.83 in the interests of her campaign, according to her expense statement which was filed yesterday with the secretary of state. George E. Chamberlain spent nothing as a candidate for United States senator.

Robert M. Duncan reports an expenditure of \$197.60 by the Harney County Ellis club in behalf of the campaign of Charles W. Ellis for state senator from the 22nd senatorial district.

H. C. Fixott of Portland, treasurer of the Walter D. Whitcomb campaign committee, reports that the committee expended \$287.59 in forwarding Whitcomb's candidacy for state senator for the 13th district. Grant B. Dimick of Oregon City expended in behalf of the candidacy of Thomas F. Ryan for state senator from the 12th district \$204.10.

Other statements were filed as follows:

Nolan Skiff, La Grande, candidate for delegate to the national Democratic convention, second district, \$72.

J. F. Reddy, Medford, candidate for delegate to the Democratic national convention, state at large, \$15.

George C. Blakeley, The Dalles, candidate for delegate to the Democratic national convention, second district, nothing.

Hamilton Johnstone, Portland, candidate for delegate to the Repub-

lican national convention, third district, \$106.81.

Mrs. F. O. Northrup, Portland, candidate for delegate to the Republican national convention, third district, \$81.95.

Leslie J. Aker, Ontario, candidate for delegate to the Democratic national convention, second district, \$56.25.

John C. Kendall, candidate for delegate to the Republican national convention, first district, \$15.

C. Adams, expenditure in behalf of the candidacy of Herbert C. Hoover for president of the United States \$8.25.

Albert Abraham, Roseburg, candidate for the Republican nomination for United States senator, \$12.75.

James Harvey Graham, Baker, candidate for the Democratic nomination for representative in congress, second district, \$100.

C. S. Smith, expenditure in behalf of the candidacy of C. N. McArthur for representative in congress, third district, \$186.73.

J. M. Batchelder, Lakeview, candidate for the Republican nomination for circuit judge, 14th district, \$6.

Thomas A. McBride, Salem, candidate for the Republican nomination for justice of the supreme court, \$48.50.

Henry J. Bean, Salem, candidate for the Republican nomination for justice of the supreme court, \$54.15.

Henry L. Benson, Salem, candidate for the Republican nomination for justice of the supreme court, \$60.09.

Walter D. Whitcomb, Portland, candidate for the Republican nomination for state senator, 13th district, \$97.64.

John R. Nickelsen, Hood River, candidate for the Republican nomination for state senator, 16th district, nothing.

O. B. Robertson, Candon, candidate for the Republican nomination for state senator, 18th district, \$10.

Charles F. Hopkins, Roseburg, candidate for the Republican nomination for state representative, ninth district, \$50.60.

Philip Hammond, Oregon City, candidate for the Republican nomination for state representative, 16th district, \$93.70.

E. P. Carter, Gladstone, candidate for the Republican nomination for state representative, 16th district, \$12.

Harvey Wells, Portland, candidate for the Republican nomination for state representative, 18th district, \$28.18.

Leon B. Bawel, Portland, candidate for the Republican nomination for state representative, 18th district, \$75.

Walter G. Lynn, Portland, candidate for the Republican nomination for state representative, 18th district, \$50.95.

K. K. Kubli, Portland, candidate

for the Republican nomination for state representative, 18th district, \$5.63.

P. J. Gallagher, Ontario, candidate for the Republican nomination for state representative, 27th district, \$35.

A. D. Leedy, Canyon City, candidate for the Republican nomination for district attorney for Grant county, \$29.45.

Clyde N. Johnston, Junction City, candidate for the Republican nomination for district attorney for Lane county, \$150.75.

W. H. Waterbury, Newport, candidate for the Republican nomination for district attorney for Lincoln county, \$15.

Francis V. Galloway, The Dalles, candidate for the Democratic nomination for district attorney for Wasco county, nothing.

W. G. Trill, Fossil, candidate for the Republican nomination for district attorney for Wheeler county, nothing.

John S. Hodgins, La Grande, candidate for the Democratic nomination for district attorney for Union county, \$26.

Roswell L. Connor, McMinnville, candidate for the Republican nomination for district attorney for Yamhill county, \$27.

W. E. Compton, Salem, candidate for delegate to the Republican national convention, state at large, \$15.

Sanfield McDonald, Portland, candidate for delegate to the Republican national convention, state at large, nothing.

Sanfield McDonald, expenditures Hiram W. Johnson for President committee in behalf of Hiram W. Johnson for president, \$100.

Otto D. Drain, Portland, candidate for delegate to the Democratic national convention, state at large, \$56.30.

James S. Gay, Jr., Portland, expenditure in behalf of the candidacy of Hamilton Johnstone for the office of delegate to the national Republican convention, third district \$506.81.

Joel C. Booth, Lebanon, candidate for delegate to the Republican national convention, first district, \$66.90.

D. J. Cooper, The Dalles, candidate for delegate to the Republican national convention, second district, nothing.

John Y. Richardson, Portland, candidate for the Republican nomination for presidential elector, \$11.

Fred Lockley, Portland, candidate for the Republican nomination for secretary of state, \$671.73.

B. L. Eddy, Roseburg, candidate for the Republican nomination for state senator, fifth district, \$10.

George W. Joseph, Portland, candidate for the Republican nomination for state senator 13th district, \$98.25.

W. E. Critchlow, secretary-treasurer of the I. N. Day committee, expenditure in behalf of the candidacy of I. N. Day for state senator, 13th district, \$1,123.54.

John C. Shillock, Portland, candidate for the Republican nomination for state senator, 13th district, \$89.25.

Elmer R. Landberg, Portland, candidate for the Democratic nomination for state senator, 13th district, nothing.

I. N. Day, Portland, candidate for the Republican nomination for state senator, 13th district, \$20.

Wilson S. Wiley, Klamath Falls, candidate for the Republican nomination for state senator, 17th district, \$64.20.

E. T. Busselle, Salem, candidate for the Republican nomination for state representative, first district, \$50.30.

Frank Davey, Salem, candidate for the Republican nomination for state representative, first district, \$42.70.

Zadoc J. Riggs, Salem, candidate for the Republican nomination for state representative, first district, \$100.02.

Seward D. Allen, Eugene, candidate for the Republican nomination for state representative, third district, \$14.75.

A. E. Shiria, Sutherlin, candidate for the Republican nomination for state representative, fourth district, \$45.55.

A. E. Westcott, Banks, candidate for the Republican nomination for state representative, 16th district, \$28.50.

Arthur L. Haley, Portland, candidate for the Republican nomination for state representative, 18th district, \$45.

F. W. Chausse, Portland, candidate for the Republican nomination for state representative, 18th district, \$30.50.

Abraham Asher, Portland, candidate for the Republican nomination for state representative, 18th district, \$49.75.

C. C. Overmire, Portland, candidate for the Republican nomination for state representative, 18th district, \$61.25.

George W. Denman, Corvallis, candidate for the Republican nomination for district attorney for Benton county, \$17.

Garnet L. Green, Astoria, candidate for the Republican nomination for district attorney for Clatsop county, \$27.99.

J. O. Erickson, Astoria, candidate for the Republican nomination for district attorney for Clatsop county, \$60.

Ben S. Fisher, Marshfield, candidate for the Republican nomination for district attorney for Coos county, \$71.59.

G. A. Gore, St. Helens, candidate

for the Republican nomination for district attorney for Malheur county, \$28.50.

Robert D. Lytle, Vale, candidate for the Republican nomination for district attorney for Columbia county, \$22.50.

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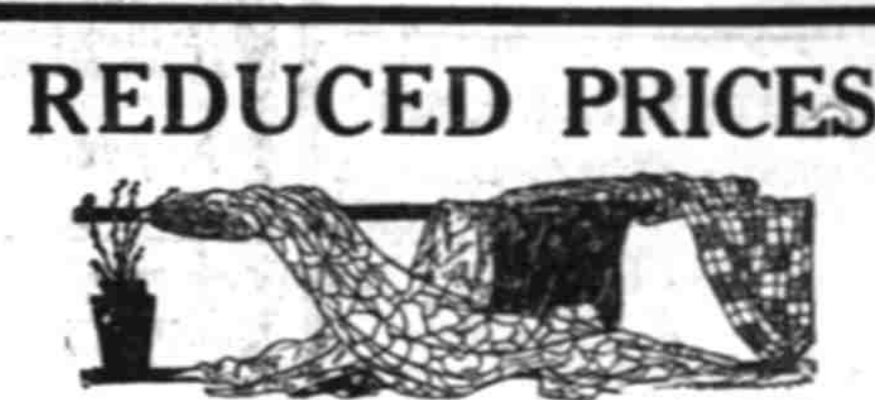
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TRAINING TOMATOES

It is generally agreed that training tomatoes to a single stem is the best method for the ordinary home garden. In fact some sort of training to keep the tomato off the ground is advisable, except where they are grown in such quantity that it is impracticable. The tomato is a great ramifier. It will start branching before it gets very far along in the world and these branches will branch, and these again if given a change. Keep it to two branches. Pinch off all the rest. Tie these loosely to the stake so there will be three bearing stocks at most. Many people believe that two is sufficient and much easier to care for. If convenient, it is a good plan to connect the stakes with wires or strong cord and train these branches horizontally. But the upright or similar form, does the business in first class style.

The tomatoes are exposed to the sun and can ripen more evenly and quickly than if on the ground. There is less liability to rot and it is a simple matter to knock off and destroy the tomato worm if it appears.

A plant that would make a hundred branches will get along nicely with three, and it is a handsome sight along in August when it is as high as your head and adorned with luscious, ripe tomatoes.

It will have to be watched every week, as branches keep starting no matter how fast you pinch them out. The tomato is nothing if not industrious.



CALENDAR OF GARDEN OPERATIONS FOR GREAT BRITAIN

(Under the head of Horticulture, in the Cyclopaedia Britannica, beginning on page 290 of volume 12, contains a calendar of gardening operations for Great Britain. As the conditions there are very similar to those found in the Willamette valley, The Statesman will, on the first Thursday of each month, copy the gist of the matter given by that great authority for the special benefit of the people of this section who should commit themselves to the slogan "More acres and more to the acre," and this should apply to city people who can get the use of small plots of land as well as to those who live in suburban and farming districts. Following is the calendar for the current month.)

JUNE.

Kitchen Garden.—Sow kidney beans for succession; also the wrinkled marrow peas, and Seville Longpod, and Windsor beans for late crops. Sow salad every ten days; also carrots, onions and radishes for drawing young; and chicory for salads; sow endive for a full crop. In the first week sow Early Munich and Yellow Finland turnips for succession, and in the third week for a full autumn crop. Sow scarlet and white runner beans for a late crop, and cabbages for coleworts. Make up successful mushroom beds early in the month. Plant fall crops of broccoli, Brussels sprouts, savoy, German greens, teeks and early celery, with successful crops of cabbage

and cauliflower. In the first fortnight of the month, plant hardy cucumbers for pickling in a warm border, placing handglasses over them towards the end of the month. Plant out capsicums on a warm border (south of England), also tomatoes along the bottom of a south wall. Pull and store winter onions, if ripe.

Fruit Garden.—Train and prune the summer shoots of wall and trellis and other trained trees. Mulch and water fruit trees and strawberries in dry weather, desisting when the fruit begins to ripen. Net over cherry trees. Destroy aphides and other insects by syringing with tobacco water, or by fumigating, or by dusting with tobacco powder.

Forcing.—Proceed with planting melons and cucumbers raised from seeds and cuttings, for late crops. Keep up the necessary temperatures for the ripening of the various fruits. Continue the routine operation in the pinery, but, if very large-sized fruit is desired, remove the suckers from the stem and apply heat and water in abundance. Shift suckers and succession plants in the month, as the state of the plants may require. The other forcing houses must still have the necessary heat, but little water and abundance of air must be given to those wherein the fruit is beginning to ripen, and those in which the fruit is past ought to be constantly under a system of thorough ventilation.

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