

The HOME GARDEN

What is Home without a Garden?

EFFECTS IN FLOWER PLANTING

The finest effect in bed of annual flowers is secured by planting beds of one color. Instead of mixed varieties. Only in annuals in which the flowers on the individual plant show a variety of coloring is mixed planting advisable for best results.

A bed of scarlet, salmon rose, yellow or white zinnias will illustrate the point in short order. It will also be noted that in plantings designed by landscape architects in public parks or grounds of large



Beds of masses of one color are much more effective than beds of mixed colors.

or estates, the beds are always fine annual displays as could be depicted to annuals of one color, a sired. Then too there are the gold number of beds of the same annual and bronzy shades of peculiar tint in different color in many cases.

The annual larkspurs of the stock flowered class now come in will be a revelation in effect if you a variety of shades and solid have grown this fine annual only a few of color make a beautiful mixed-colors. Try a group of full picture, particularly the shade the scarlet or orange-tones and known as Newport pink, and some note the brilliance of the group of its kindred tones. The dark Verbenas in solid beds of pink, blue and lavender type as well as scarlet or purple to run over tulip the light blue also are excellent for beds are particularly handsome masses of brilliant color.

YOUR SOIL—SWEET OR SOUR

Soil condition, as to whether it is alkaline or acid that is, lime impregnated or lacking in lime, is a very important question in gardening and one which is only beginning to be appreciated for its real value. An acid soil, commonly known as a sour soil, is one in which lime is lacking. Soils which are annually mulched with pine needles or oak leaves are very likely to be acid as these leaves, decaying, produce an acid condition.

Sandy soils are likely to be acid because the sand is made up of fine particles of silicon, which is not what chemists know as a base substance which unites with and neutralizes an acid. Lime does this and lime in the soil is necessary to counteract acidity. A sweet soil is an absolute necessity for vegetable growing. In the flower garden here are a number of plants and ornamental bushes which will not tolerate a sweet or lime soil, but they are few and the only ones likely to be found in the ordinary garden are some of the lilies, such as the gold-banded lily of Japan, *Lilium auratum*, which will not flourish in a sweet or lime soil. This is the reason for their poor success in growing this plant in most gardens.

The continued use of chemical fertilizers is also likely to produce an acid condition. So it is necessary to alternate lime dressings in the fall with commercial fertilizers in the spring. Liming the soil also helps to liberate certain plant food elements and place them in a form available for the plants.

Members of the mustard family, to which radish, cabbage, turnip, and many other vegetables belong, want lime soils. So do members of the legume family to which belong the peas, beans, and clovers.

Pulverized limestone is the cheapest and easiest method of applying lime to the soil. Hydrated and air-slaked lime come next. They, however, differ hardly at all from the pulverized limestone after the slaking process. Scatter the lime so the soil looks as if a light snow had fallen and rake or hoe it in.



STOCKS GROWN IN ACID SOIL FORM TUFTS OF LEAVES AND NO BLOOM. SOIL IN SWEET SOIL THEY WILL BLOOM PROFUSELY.

PERENNIAL FLOWERS FOR OUR SCHOOLS AND HOMES.

The perennial flowers are being more and more appreciated throughout the country. Many have seen these beautiful flowers growing at the Experimental Station and in our Public Gardens. The Experimental rural school, and it is hoped to make these school grounds a centre where these perennial flowers will be propagated, and eventually distributed to the homes in the district.

A few reasons may be given why these perennial flowers are particularly suited for our schools and farm homes. They require only a small amount of time and attention early in spring before the busy season comes on and before the children leave the schools for vacation. They are easily propagated either by seed or by cuttings from the stem and roots, and some of them by the simple method of division of the roots. They are less subject to insects and fungous injury than annual flowers. There are many native wild flowers throughout the country that are strikingly beautiful and are naturally hardy. These should be obtained for mass effect along the boundaries of the school grounds and in the borders about the farm garden. Some common ones are: perennials Aster, Golden Rod, Lilies, Trilliums and Mints.

It is well to arrange groups of perennial flowers according to their height, time of blooming and the quantity of foliage. The tall flowers are usually arranged at the back, these of medium height and a good foliage in the centre, and the low and early blooming ones on the outer edge. The following list gives a few of our favorites of blooming: Columbia Ribbion Grass, Hollyhocks, Dahlias, Canterbury Bells, Perennial Phlox, Jacob's Ladder, Veronica (Speedwell), Golden Glow and Perennial Aster.

These hardy perennials are easily grown from seed. They grow more slowly when seedlings than annuals. The beginner is likely to have the best success when they are sown in the open ground after the spring rush of planting is over. Use a nice warm sheltered spot, more or less shaded and prepare a seed bed by working the soil until it is mellow and has a smooth surface. Sow in shallow rows 4 inches apart covering the seed lightly, and press down the surface gently.

Water should be applied sparingly, and after watering, sprinkle a dust of fine, dry soil over the bed. Thin the seedlings when they come up, and transplant when 2 or 3 inches high.

Some perennial flowers begin to fall after two or three seasons of full bloom. Vigorous Young plants should be grown to replace them from time to time. Old roots that show the effect of crowding should be lifted and divided, using only the fresh strong parts when replanting. After the first killing frosts the stalks of the perennial flowers should be cut within a few inches of the ground. These stalks can be used for the winter protection of bulbs and roots. It is well to give the perennial flowers that are left in the ground over winter an autumn dressing of coarse straw manure. This should be put on just as late as possible. Dahlias should be lifted before severe frost and dried out. Leave as much clay on them as will stick, and store them in a well ventilated dry cellar where the temperature is about 45° f. It is usually best to place them on boards in a cellar that has earth floor.

The keeping down of weeds and the cutting of blooms are about all the attention these magnificent perennial flowers require during the summer.

J. Clark, Superintendent.

THE NORTHWARD TREND OF AGRICULTURE

An interesting commentary on the agricultural possibilities of the Canadian Northland is furnished by the report of the experimental sub-station at Fort Vermilion, Alberta, for 1923. Fort Vermilion is farther north than any part of Ontario and at times the thermometer falls to more than 60 below zero. The mean temperature during the crop season ranges from 16 to 10 degrees lower than during the same months at Ottawa.

Wheat seeding began at the sub-station on May 7, and nine varieties were sown on test plots. At harvest they yielded at the rate of from 37 to 55 bushels per acre. The results of the experiments with potatoes were even more remarkable. It has been found that in the northern regions early, deep planting produces the best results. The seed was planted from May 8 to 10 and one variety yielded as high as 419 bushels per acre. Cobblers, a well known variety, produced 339 bushels per acre.

One variety of garden corn produced a fair percentage of fully shelled though rather small cobs. Garden beans were quite successful, and a large number of common vegetables produced excellent crops in a very short time. In fact the shortness of time between the dates of seeding vegetables and the date of when they are fit for use is a striking feature of growth in the north country. This rapid growth is made possible by long hours of warm sunshine.

Fine yields of sunflowers for silage were obtained, while the growing period was favourable for hay and a heavy crop harvested. All these results were obtained under more favourable conditions and by better cultivation than is generally found on farms, yet they show that there is a great field for the northward extension of agriculture.

(Issued by the Director of Publicity, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

EGG PRESERVATIVES.

(Experimental Farms Note.) Cheap eggs in winter—Many families, even of farmers and other poultry keepers, have very few eggs to use from December to February, when prices are high. It would be easy for them to preserve and store as many as required, if they would but take the trouble to do so.

Experiment at Cape Rouge—In order to secure information regarding the best methods of preserving eggs, an experiment was started in 1916 at the Cap Rouge Experimental Station. Eight methods were tested: 1. wrapping in 2. wrapping in paper and turning daily; 3. packing in oats; 4. packing in sawdust; 5. Compose Gau-lin; 6. Armstrong paste; 7. lime water; 8. waterglass.

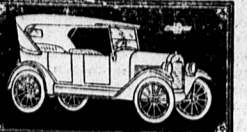
Results—It was soon found that the two best methods, by far, were the lime water and the waterglass. These have been continued to date and very little difference has been found, though different lots of eggs are tested each year by the Dominion Chemist and the Dominion Poultry Husbandman, at Ottawa, and by the Superintendent of the Cap Rouge Experimental Station.

Best methods—Use one pound of good, freshly burnt quicklime to five gallons of water. Slake the lime with a small quantity of water, just about enough to cover it, and then stir the milk thus formed into the water. Keep well stirred for a few hours, allow to settle, and pour the saturated water over the eggs. With waterglass, use about four pounds in ten gallons of water.

General advice—All eggs used should be perfectly fresh and, if possible, from flocks having no

THAT CAR OF YOURS

BY HARRY E. PORTER



This is a series of articles pertaining to maintenance and repair of your Automobile. We will be glad to answer through this column, questions regarding your car or its mechanism.

Send your inquiries to "Automobiles," The Guardian Publishing Co., Ltd., Charlottetown.

JUDICIOUS OPERATION OF NEWLY OVERHAULED CAR

Quite a number of cars have just started out upon their summer work with overhauled motors and chassis. This then is the time for careful and cautious operation to enable closely fitted parts to work in.

The natural resistance of an overhauled motor is very high, due to friction, specially in reciprocating parts subjected to heat from explosions. Seared cylinders and bearings, warped valves, worn turning gears are the result of driving a new or newly overhauled car too fast. Points to remember are as follows: Use thin oil in abundance to first five hundred miles. Use plenty of grease along chassis and steering. Have brakes adjusted after one hundred miles. Oil changed after two hundred and fifty miles. It should be remembered that too much low gear driving is destructive to a closely fitted engine, especially after cylinders have been reground.

Low gear driving causes the car to go slowly but the motor to run very fast. Keep in high gear as much as possible and avoid racing the engine.

Keep the radiator filled with water.

QUEST—What causes a generator in a car to get very hot and stop generating. Everything is clean and new brushes.

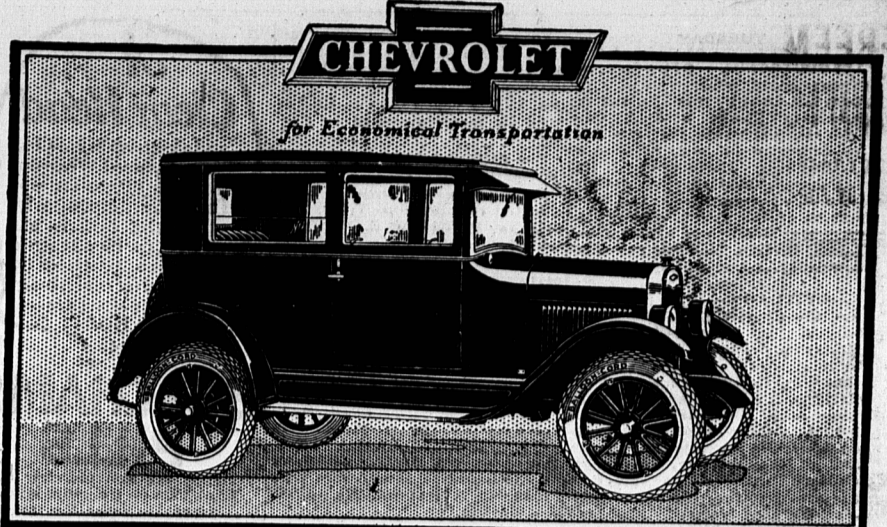
ANS—It seems that the drive arm bushing is worn, allowing the armature to run on the field. Remove armature and check for friction marks on laminations. If marks are present replace old bushing with new one. A grounded armature will also cause heating and stop charging. If the bushing is in good shape have armature tested for grounds or shorts.

male birds. The eggs should be completely immersed during the whole period of preservation, and the vessel should be kept covered. The best temperature, though not absolutely necessary, is from 40° to 45° f.

SOME WRONG IMPRESSIONS

Some cattle owners seem to be under the impression that no compensation will be given scrub cattle going down in the test under the Restricted Area Plan. Such is not the case. Compensation will be paid to the owners of all cattle slaughtered with the exception of grade bulls or steers. This matter has been dealt with in the literature forwarded to the teachers for distribution.

Another wrong impression that seems to have gained credence in



The New Closed Car Features

- New Chassis**—with longer, stronger frame; new semi-elliptic springs and Alemite lubrication; new radiator design, nickel finish; new improvements on the Chevrolet engine, famous for its power and economy.
- New Bodies**—by Fisher, having beautiful new designs—roomy interiors handsomely appointed; deep, comfortable upholstery of fine materials, with Ternstedt hardware.
- New Finish**—in lustrous colors of durable Duco, sedan has aqua-marine blue lower panels and hood with upper panels in deep blue; coupe has Ontario Grey lower panels and hood, with upper panels in deep blue; and the coach is finished in a rich dark blue.
- New Clutch**—of improved type, single-plate dry disc, requiring no lubrication, fully enclosed—operates smoothly with light pedal pressure.
- New Axles**—of the same type as found on the highest-priced cars; extra large, strong differential gears with pressed-steel, banjo-type housing; New Departure ball bearings.
- New Appointments**—all models have cowl lights and beautifully-designed new instrument board; one-piece VV type windshield with automatic windshield wiper; sedan, coupe and coach have low pressure tires.

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some quarters, is to the effect that during the checking up is being done. During the whole period of the test, the cattle are handled in the ordinary way, and no injurious or unusual effects are experienced either in the milk or the animals. One-half hour is sufficient to apply the test, and another short period on this question should be careful that full information is secured before any vote is taken. The Department of Agriculture will send representatives to meetings if at all possible, when a request is made for a speaker, and full information will be given on the application of the policy.

Prince Edward Island's Hall Mark

Prince Edward Island prospers because its inhabitants mind their own business.

Prince Edward Island has done more to develop its natural resources than any other Province.

Prince Edward Island leads Canada in people and live stock per square mile.

Prince Edward Island has 41.2 people to the square mile, 52 cattle, 41.8 sheep, 26 hogs and 348.4 fowl—to the square mile.

Prince Edward Island's future is concerned with the further development of agriculture and live stock.

Prince Edward Island as a Disease Free Area will be the greatest agricultural country in the world.

Prince Edward Island as a Disease Free Area will be in a position to set the price of dairy produce.

Prince Edward Island can beat the railways and beat ultra protectionist America by the development of concentrated Farming.

Prince Edward Island's El Dorado is to be found in the Pedigreed Cow, the Pedigreed Hen, the Pedigreed Hog and the Pedigreed Silver Fox.

Prince Edward Island's Principal Exports will be Guaranteed Pure Dairy Butter, Guaranteed Standard Fresh Eggs, Guaranteed Prime Bacon and Ham, Guaranteed Genuine Silver Fox Pelts with the natural sheen and the proper proportions.

Prince Edward Island's Secondary Exports will be Seed Potatoes, Lobsters (provided conservation is immediately given effect to) and other fish.

Prince Edward Island can laugh at America's closed door and Railway High Rates by pursuing her present policy of sound agricultural development.

Prince Edward Island can command the price which quality assures.

Prince Edward Island as a Restricted Area will possess the Hall Mark of Unexcelled Agricultural Quality.