

tive and unique creation of fashion grows on one. It is perhaps this "Lure of Fashion" which has been the cause of many a person finding themselves penniless in a time of misfortune.

In the selection of clothing, not only beauty but healthfulness should be aimed at. Little pleasure comes from the feeling that we in our dress are carrying out the dictates of fashion to the last letter if by so doing we are suffering agonies. Fashion at one time demands a straight figure, at another a small waist and large hips. This is contrary to Nature, and must impair the health, and should surely be condemned by one's judgment. The customs of the natives of Australia and Africa we reasonably look upon as cruel and horrible, but in distorting their features they are merely following the fashion. Some people of civilized nations are probably not using much more judgment, and as a result are suffering as much from the folly of following the whims of their fashion.

At present when gauze-like waists, shadow lace under wear and skimpy skirts are so much in vogue it is perhaps time they pause and think of modesty. The vulgar cartoons and remarks on feminine attire that stand out boldly on the pages of our newspapers would make any modest thinking woman blush for shame. And the disgraceful part is that these are often only slight exaggerations of the present fashions. Recently I noticed the heading of a magazine article which read: "The Girl Part of the Boy Problem." The author was one who had come in close touch with the life of a great city. The article referred to the prevailing style of dress among women of to-day. The questions were asked: Do girls and women realize what part their dress plays in the life of the world about them? Are they conscious of the estimate placed on their character because of the conspicuous dress in which they appear? Some one has said that we are daily writing our biography. May not a portion of our biography be written by our choice of dress? I think the reason why women give a moment's thought to dress is that they may appear attractive. We surely owe it to ourselves and other women to dress in such a manner that we will not lower the ideals of womanhood, nor attract such attention that we become the mark of vulgar jest and ridicule.

THE FARM GARDEN

Planning the Garden

(By Mrs. A. L. Wunsch—Read at the Hanley Club).

One of the first considerations in planning a garden is to determine the size. The important point in connection with the size is that it should be large enough to meet the needs of the household.

The location of the garden is also an important consideration. Convenience of access, thorough drainage, suitability of soil and exposure are points that should receive consideration in the selection of the farm garden. Good drainage and a suitable soil are probably the most important consideration. The soil if possible should be of a sandy texture, and well manured, and the land should shape a little to the south or south-east. Much can be done to simplify the work of caring for the garden if the arrangements of the crops are carefully planned. Perennial crops, such as asparagus, rhubarb, and horseradish should be placed in some place where they will not interfere with the cultivation of the other crop of the garden. The vine crop, such as squash, pumpkins, cucumbers, marrow, etc., should be placed by themselves. If properly planned a considerable part of the heavy work can be done with the aid of a horse and cultivator. The coarser garden crops, such as peas, beans, tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflower, potatoes and such crops, may be so arranged and planted at such distances (say, thirty inches apart), that the work of cultivation may be done with the horse and cultivator. In planning the garden it is advisable to have the rows as long as possible, so that the work with the horse and cultivator can be carried on as easily as possible. The root crops, such as carrots, parsnips, beets, radish and onions give better results if grown more closely

together and cultivated by hand; eighteen inches is a good distance apart to plant crops of this class.

Soil and Cultivation

A good garden soil should contain a liberal amount of sand. A moderate sandy loam makes an excellent soil for vegetables, as vegetables of much finer texture are produced on sandy soils than on those of a clayey nature. Sandy soils will stimulate a much earlier growth than the heavier clay soils. In districts where the soil is of a clayey nature the lightest land obtainable should be selected for the garden. The soil for vegetables cannot be too well prepared. Many garden seeds are very fine, and require a finely prepared soil to give a good germination. For this reason it is better to use the same land, providing it is properly enriched for garden purposes for a number of years. The continued cultivation that is given the land brings it into excellent conditions for the purpose of gardening. Practically all garden crops are benefited by a thorough cultivation of the soil during the seasons that the crop is growing. The cultivation serves to destroy weeds, conserve moisture, which is very essential for the garden crops, and maintain a fine physical condition of the soil, which is also very essential for the successful production of garden crops.

Transplanting

On account of the shortness of the growing season it is necessary to sow the seeds of some garden crops, such as celery, cauliflower, and tomatoes in seed boxes in the house or hotbeds outside early in the season that they may be started and transplanted to the permanent ground later on. This gives them a much longer growing season, and allows them to come to maturity by the time they should be harvested. I for my part never sow cabbage in seed boxes. I get the early variety, and sow the seed in the ground about the 20th of May, and grow very nice large heads, and I think a person could do the same with cauliflower with success. The main essentials in growing plants is to attend carefully to the watering and heat. The soil should be kept moderately moist, and an average temperature of 55 to 60 degrees should stimulate good healthy growth. To get the best results it may be necessary to transplant the young plants from the seed boxes to other boxes at least once before placing out permanently. The plants may be made much more vigorous and in better condition for permanent transplanting if they are gradually exposed to the outside air for some time before being permanently planted out. This causes the young plants to become stocky and resistant to outside conditions, and will give good results when finally planted. The final transplanting may be done about the 1st of June. If possible the work should be done in the evening or on a cloudy day. It is a good plan to give the young plants a thorough watering after transplanting, and cover them over for a few days with some coarse litter to protect them from the excessive heat of the sun until they become established in the soil.

Storing

The keeping qualities of vegetables depends very largely on the way in which they are stored. Most garden vegetables keep best when kept at a temperature slightly above freezing. Roots, such as carrots, parsnips, beets and turnips can be stored successfully in bins or boxes, and packed in dry sand. Cabbage should be stored so that the air will circulate freely about the heads, and thereby prevent decay. Decaying vegetables should be removed from the cellar as soon as possible, as they frequently cause very disagreeable odors, and may be injurious to the health of the members of the household.

CULTURE OF VINES

By Mrs. P. H. Grove

All vines thrive best in light, rich loam with a few shovelfuls of well-rotted manure mixed with the soil. I plant the seeds on level ground (as I find this the best way to retain the moisture) three feet apart each way, and put three seeds a few inches apart; when the plants appear leave the strongest plant of the



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three. Great care should be taken when the plants appear as the cutworms will destroy them if not watched closely. I go out every morning and scrape around the plants to make sure about the presence of worms and destroy them.

The vines will not thrive among weeds; I take great care not to have any weeds around them. Care should be taken not to plant different varieties too close as they will hybridize. The cause

of none bearing fruit is the absence of bees or other pollen carrying insects; but the work can be done by hand of the grower. To inoculate these plants transfer pollen when ripe from Staninate (male) flowers and place on the fruit bloom, distinguished by a small fruit below blossom. I find the morning the most suitable for this work as the flowers close in the afternoon. The last week in May or the first week in June