

## Lawn and Garden Hints for June

**P**LANTS for bedding may be placed in the open early this month. In color schemes, harmony should be the first consideration. Do not attempt too much.

Be sure to have plenty of mignonette in the annual flower beds. It is a useful flower for cutting. Other common annuals worth growing in every garden are marigold, petunias, zinnias, poppies, portulaca, calliopsis, and balsam.

Keep the perennial border well cultivated and clean. Pick off all flowers when they commence to die.

Plant some gladiolus bulbs, and plant some more two weeks later for a succession of bloom.

Get the window boxes ready and put them in position as soon as danger of frost is past. The time has come to look after your hanging baskets.

You can increase the size of your pansy flowers by watering two or three times a week with water in which cow manure has been soaked. They will take lots of it.

Hollyhocks are well worth growing, but do not plant them singly. They make a better effect when grouped.

Keep ahead of the insects on rose bushes. If you have not already done so, give the leaves a good sprinkling of hebebores.

Sprinkling plants and bushes once a day with water alone will keep down many pests.

Dahlias planted now usually will give better results than if planted earlier.

For best results in the flower garden, four essentials in June are thinning, weeding, cultivating and watering.

Sweet peas should be watered often. Never let the ground get thoroughly dry, and do not keep it too wet.

Old geranium plants that have become tall and unsightly can be cut back to within a few inches of the old hard wood. Keep them in soil that is moist but not wet. When growth starts re-pot into a pot one or two sizes smaller, using soil composed of two parts of loamy potting soil and one part of fine sharp sand. Water well and let them grow.

Do not allow weeds to get a start in a newly-made lawn. Keep the turf thick and velvety, and the weeds will be in the minority.

Keep the mower going. The body of the sward can be increased by frequent mowing. It is better to mow often rather than too closely.

To have large flowers of sweet peas, disbud and allow only a few of the buds to grow to maturity.

Keep the walks and drives clean.

Keep the soil about the shrubs spaded and suckers cut down.

Portulaca, candytuft, sweet alyssum, and phlox may still be planted.

Canna beds of one color are more effective on a lawn than mixed colors.

It is safe to set out any of the annuals or vegetable plants after June first.

Keep the blossoms picked off the pansies and sweet peas if you want flowers throughout the season.

Cultivate the vegetables, fruits, and flowers thoroughly if you would be successful.

A good time to trim the spiraea Van Houttei and other spring flowering shrubs is just after they are through flowering.

Watch the roses for insects and either keep them picked off or spray with insecticides. Soapsuds makes a good spray to get rid of the aphids. Use a clean soap that is free from chemicals.

vegetables for winter use at small expense.

Tulips may now be dug to make room for other plants. Take up tops and all and store in some cool, shady place until the foliage dries, then they may be cleaned and put in a cool place in the sacks till October, when they may be replanted.

Spiraeas and other plants blooming early in the spring may now have some of the wood that bore flowers taken out, making room for the new growth which will produce the flowers next year. Careful attention to these things means better plants next year.

### VEGETABLE GARDEN

Set out late cabbage and celery.

Continued cultivation means success in the garden.

Early peas should be in evidence now.



Spring's Ever Welcome Feast of Beauty: Garden of C. O. Stillman, Sarnia, Ont.

Transplanting is almost entirely done in May and June—as soon as the seedlings can be handled with the thumb and finger. A good tool to use is a sharp pointed stick about the size of a pencil. The plant can be loosened with this without disturbing those that are to be left in the row. It is also a good tool for making the hole for the plant. For larger plants, as those transplanted from hotbeds or cold frames a trowel or large dibber will be useful. Keep all the soil possible about the roots, and firm the soil around the ones left in the row as well as those reset.

Do not let the roots dry out, and shade the reset plants for three or four days if the sun is bright.

Keep the dahlia plants pruned and tied to stakes for best results. Too many stems produce poor and inferior flowers.

Have you looked up any of the canning outfits? They save the fruit and

Better plant a few rows more for later use.

Dwarf horticultural or cranberry beans make excellent shell beans. It is not too late to plant them now.

Cucumbers may be sown now with good results.

Have you made several plantings of peas and corn?

Swiss Chard takes the place of other leaf crops for "greens" in hot weather, and kale makes good "greens" late in the fall. Plant them now.

Remove all blossoms from newly set strawberry plants. They take too much strength from the plant and thus do not allow it to make the best growth of vine.

Don't plant small fruits or bushes between the tree in the orchard. They soon become a nuisance. Potatoes or beans may often be planted to advan-