TABLE TALKS Jane Andrews

or remember—and many of you can do so too—when there were about only two sorts of pie-paste; puff-paste and the free.

tom of 8-inch pie plate. Chill until set (Reserve 1/4 cup of this for pie topping, if you like.) paste: puff-paste, and the "regu-lar kind." But now there is an almost infinite variety in vogue, making use of such things as corn flakes, ginger snaps and so

Which is all to the good, because with a new crust an old pie favorite takes on fresh ap-peal and avoids monotony. So, while they're not meant to displace your cwn favorite pie-crust recipe by any means, just give these few "specials" a trial some CORN FLAKES

CRUMB PIE SHELL 4 cups corn flakes 1/4 cup sugar 1/3 cup melted butter or mar-

garine Crush corn flakes into fine rumbs; add sugar and butter and mix well. Press mixture evenly and firmly around sides and bottom of pie pan (save 2 tablespoons for topping). Bake chill before filling. This shell about 8 minutes at 350° F. and may be used without baking if chilled in refrigerator. It is, however, difficult to remove pan without breaking. For honey molasses pie shell substitute in the above recipe, 2 table-

4 cup sugar. PEANUT BUTTER tablespoons peanut butte 2 tablespoons melted butter or margarine 1 tablespoon flour 2 tablespoons sugar

t cups corn flakes Proceed as in method given for Corn Flakes Crumb Shell above, combining all ingredient thoroughly.

GRAHAM CRACKER PIE CRUST 11/4 cups fine graham eracker

1/2 cup sugar 1/3 cup melted butter ush graham crackers into ne crumbs before measuring Add sugar and butter and mix well. Press into sides and bot



minchillas small enough to snuggle in a couple of coffee sups. A full-grown animal with e coat of the priceless fur prized by luxury-loving ladies is perched on her shoulder. The animals were shown at a Chinchilla Breeders' Association convention.

GINGER SNAP PIE SHELL 1½ cups ginger snap crumbs ¼ cup confectioners' sugar ½ cup melted butter

Crush ginger snaps into fine erumbs before measuring. Add you will need plain pastry for your tart shells. These tarts have

a fine tangy flavor and a delicate meringue topping.

11/2 cups milk or water 3 egg yolks, beaten 1/3 cup lemon juice

Combine sugar, cornstarch, salt and milk. Cook until smooth and clear, about 5 minutes. Add beaten egg yolks and cook 5 minutes longer. Remove from heat; add lemon juice, grated rind and margarine, stirring well. Allow to cool. Pour into tart shells. Top with meringue.

MERINGUE

S tablespoons sugar Beat egg whites and lemon small tarts.

1/4 cup sugar 1/4 cup milk 2 tablespoons flour teaspoon grated lemon rind tablespoon lemon juice

flour, lemon juice and rind. Beat pan. Sprinkle with chopped pe-cans. Bake 1 hour (or until set) at 300° F. This pie is especially

To make tarts of fresh fruits or thawed, frozen fruits, fill cooked shells as full as possible with the fruit (do not use much juice) and top them with a precooked meringue and cook until meringue is golden brown. Peaches, apricots, cherries, blueberries, erries - or any favorite

2 unbeaten egg whites 11/2 cups sugar

Pinch salt



Liz Taylor and Son-Elizabeth Taylor holds her month-old son, Michael Howard Wilding, as he poses for his first picture. The baby was born to the movie star and her husband, British actor Michael Wilding.

sugar and melted butter and mix thoroughly. Pat mixture firmly For the lemon tarts made by the recipe which follows

LEMON MERINGUE TARTS 1½ cups sugar 5 tablespoons cornstarch ½ teaspoon salt

Grated rind of 1 lemon 3 tablespoons butter or margarine

3 egg whites l teaspoon lemon juice

uice until stiff; add sugar slowly. Swirl meringue on top of tarts in peaks, or drop into filling in an "island" effect. Bake at 350° F. until golden brown (15-20 minutes). This recipe makes 6-8 A rich vie that will prove a

favorite with those who like auts topping cheese and fruit is this DATE, NUT, CHEESE PIE

2 cups cottage cheese

cup chopped dates 3 tablespoons chopped pecans Press cottage cheese through mixer until smooth). Add eggs one at a time, beating well after each addition. Add sugar, milk, until smooth and thoroughly blended. Add dates and beat just enough to mix. Pour into 9-inch graham-cracker crumb-lined pie

good when made into tarts -

PRECOOKED MERINGUE

Combine all ingredients in top of double boiler. Place over briskly boiling water and beat with rotary beater until mixture will hold a peak when beater is lifted. This takes 6-8 minutes. Spoon over fruit, spreading to





Forefrancers at the U.N.—When the UN Security Council met to choose a successor to Trygon Lie as Secretary-General, these three men siood in the foreground as the most possible candidates. At left is Stanislaw Skrzeszewski, Polish Foreign Minister, Russia's candidate. The West's candidates are Lester B. Pearson (centre), Canadian President of the General Assembly; and Brig. General Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippines.

depends on the well-being of the

Federation of Labour has made an offer to the Ontario Federa-

gether and explore the possibili-

ties of co-operation. So far this

Control Of Carpet

Beetles And Moths

Investigation seems to indi- sene base is suitable. Emulsions

rate that carpet beetles may be just as injurious in Canadian homes as clothes moths. Fortun-

metal parts.

ion of Agriculture to get

ately similar control methods

apply to both, says entomologist
C. Graham MacNay, Department

Although various chemicals are now available to assist the

housewife in her fight against these pest, it should not be over-

looked that good housekeeping,

including the regular use of a vacuum cleaner on rugs, uphol-

stered furniture and cracks in

flooring, is an important mea-

sure in the protection of wool-

lens. Long-lasting, residual in-

secticides, several of which have

been developed in recent years,

tion for several months. A thor-

ough spraying, at least once a

year, using a residual insecti-cide such as 5 per cent DDT, preferably in a refined kerosene

applied as rather coarse sprays or by means of a paint brush, thor-

occur. Such surfaces include the

walls and shelving of clothes

are very effective in the control

of fabric pests, providing protec-

of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Realizing all this the Ontario

other group.

..Plain Horse Sense..

by BOB ELLIS Dairy Surpluses wives and daughters cannot buy Rt. Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Minthe milk and bacon and eggs and cheese the farmers produce.
The well-being of one group

ister of Agriculture, made an interesting statement in the House of Commons the other When a member asked him to comment on surpluses of dried skim milk and cheese the Minister answered: "I am quite sure my hon, friend would not like to suggest to this house or to

anyone who knows anything offer has not been taken up. about the situation that there is any troublesome surplus of cheese. When Great Britain The writer of this coun.n will be pleased to hear from farmers, or others interested in farm wanted to buy 5 million pounds of cheese recently we had more trouble getting those 5 million

troublesome surplus of cheese in Canada." "In so far as dried skim milk is concerned," he continued,
"... We have undertaken to take 10 million pounds off the market at a certain set price provided it can be obtained. This offer has been standing now

pounds than in finding a mar-

ket. There is no such thing as a

for some considerable time, and up to the present it has not been accepted. That would seem to suggest that even that market is not so troublesome as we had expected it might be." Farmers will do well to keep this information in mind in their price negotiations with the distributors and processors, in case they are told that there

are too many surpluses around. · Vegetable Oils Mr. Gardiner put responsibili-ty for the importation of vegetable oils and their conversion into substitutes for dairy products on the provincial governments. He thought that at present seven provinces were con-

sidering legislation dealing with As there is no law against it in Ontario, imitations of ice cream are already being manucream are already being manu-factured and sold. Unless farm- base, is highly recommended. Residual insecticides should be ers' organizations devise new ways and means to present their case, instead of protests to the nent, they will be faced | which adult moths are likely to with ever increasing competition in all markets for dairy

men who make the things the

farmer has to buy like plows,

binders, fertilizer, bindertwine etc., have an interest in the fin-

ancial position of the farmer. If he cannot buy the things they make, they lose their jobs. And if they lose their jobs.

if they lose their jobs, their

products.

closets, the interiors of dresser To speak only of the plight drawers, chests, trunks and othe of the farmer is not enough. There are other points to be places of storage. onsidered. One is nutrition. We vae of clothes moths and carpet do not know to what extent edible beetles are likely to be located oils can replace milk and milk should also be thoroughly and products in food value. Recent forcefully sprayed in order experiments at the University penetrate accumulations of lint, of Minnesota showed that dairy calves fed skim milk with vegetable oils instead of butterdust and other material. These areas include cracks and crevices in flooring and around base fat died before they were three boards throughout the house, months old. Some who were particularly in clothes closets; switched to whole milk before also cold air ducts in the heatthree months were saved. ing system which should first be Another point is soil conservacuumed to remove accumulavation. If, due to a reduction of tions of dust and lint. The undermilk consumption, the number

surfaces of rugs, carpets, and of dairy cattle should be reducscatter mats should be well ed, this is bound to have adverse effects on the land. And if farm-Upholstered furniture, if iners would try to make up for fested, should be lightly sprayed, particularly between cushions, lost milk markets by growing oil-bearing hoe-crops like soy-beans and sunflowers, Ontario or should be treated with a mothproffing material. Sodium fluosifarm soils would soon be de- licate (silicofluoride) dissoi pleted. There is a danger not hot water at the rate of two to be underrated and of import- ounces per gallon and applied ance to the nation as a whole. when cool to fabrics untiy they The strongest argument, of course, is the effect a greatly are thoroughly wet, provides protection for many months. In reduced purchasing power of the farmer would have on all those fested blankets and other woollens may be lightly sprayed or whose employment and liveliexposed to either sub-zero temwhose employment and lively hood depends on selling their peratures in winter or strong sunlight in summer. Woollen garments not in use should be It stands to reason that the ry-cleaned before storing, they

The felts in pianos should be treated with a residual insecti-cide, preferably DDT as it remains effective for a long period.

The regular 5 per cent DDT household spray having a kero-

are then much less attractive to

fabric pests.

Making Movies Down In Mexico

he world as good as the choo in Michoacan. Whether it's bean, or the process cinnamon, or the eg whirring movement of the somely carved swizzle stie whether it's only tradition matter — there is no chocols good as the chocolate of Mid

acan.

I think we were on our thin or fourth cups when a group of youngsters, five to eight year old, struggled across the square lugging crude wooden tables and chairs for our outdoor scene. The town was co ing. As far as I knew, Pat Rosario had not leit us sir planning of the night before comehow our actors and came out of nowhere and suits, little sarapes, dealt with education. Education meant school. School meant tables and chairs.

Then the problem right between the eyes. I had to give directions in English to Carlos, Carlos had to g Spanish to Pablo. Then Pablo ranslated them in to Tarascan The two translators wen beyond the bounds of their pr ry functions. They po D. W. Grffith or C. B. DeMille of the early '20's— legs apart, bodies leaning f They cupped their hand negaphoned their own nterpretations, but the vere all the same. Our camera (they had pos still pictures before) and determined that the technique grinning and watching the

SOME TYPES YOU SEE

THROUGH A WINDSHIELD

The Highly Organized

problems, at any time. Criti-

cisms, suggestions for subjects to be dealt with, knocks or boosts

- all will be welcome Just ad-

confined with woollens in a tight-ly enclosed, practically airtight space that will retain their va-

pours. They afford practically no

protection in the ordinary clothes closet as they are not re-

pellents as is commonly believed, and the average clothes closet

sufficiently to permit the build-

up of a lethal concentration. Box-

es, paper bundles, garment bags, and stroage chests, in which these

materials are used for the pro-

tection of woollens, should be

paper or other material to en-

sure the destruction of any insect

Mr. MacNay cautions that

materials, dishes and cooking

utensils. If the insecticide is spill-

ed on the skin, it should be wash-

ed off with soap and water

sealed with strips of adhesive

will not retain their vapours

was the all-time high in hist Time out, Nacho told them the whole story of the picture. actually happened a few m before. Over thirty per cen one of more than fifty di languages - no Spanish. T corporate these people into the Mexican Democracy, they had to be taught to read and write the national tongue. Experiments

been many, but the most suc-cessful means of accomplishing this end was the indirect ap-proach.First, teach them to read and write their county. and write their own languages. Since there were no alphabets, a system of phonetics was de This, Nacho told them, was the

Mothballs, naphthalene flakes and paradichlorobenzene (Dich-loricide) are effective only when story of our film. . Yes, they wanted to cooperat By all means, Maestro. I got out a can of candy ar passed it around. It's remarkable how children of all nation lities lose self-consciousness ove a piece of candy. It may be the the very naturalness of the pro cess of eating draws them out any momentary mannerisms. may have something to do with concentrated energy in sugar. may be that they just like cand and fix their agile little mind upon it until all else is forgotte But no matter what, it turned the trick. - Pablo," by Alvin and

DDT is poisonous to humans and ing out in life you probably will be interested, even eager, to pets, as well as to insects. It inent men. A study of Who's Who America reveals that cities of about 8,000 inhabitants inities in produ ing prominent people.



O.K., So It's Art-This may look like something your child might bring home from kindergarten, but you better have a second look, because it is Henri Matisse's "Composition On a Green Background." A French girl admires the work of the world famous painter at the Galerie Bergruen in Paris.

odern Etiquette

Is it all right to use the for cutting one's lettuce

was considered improper.
It good sense now admits it is
nost impossible to cut some
ad lettuce with just the fork.
It the kailfe to separate it
while into sections, the fork to knife and use the fork for

eting women on the street. Is considered all right? No; this is unmannerly and The hat should be lifted ly from the head. Q. Is it really necessary tha woman use her title "Mrs."
"Miss" when signing her name

a hotel register?

Yes, this is required in o er that the hotel attendants will now how to address her.

Q. Is it permissible to lean across one person to shake hands with a third?

A. It is usually better to avoid this, if you can. But it he other person seems bent on haking hands, be sure to beg the pardon of the person across whom you are reaching.

Q. How long before the church wedding ceremony should the parents of the bride and room arrive? A. One or two minutes.

Q. When a dinner guest is

sure which piece of silver to what should he do? Watch the hostess and obwhich piece she uses -Q. When a girl is attending

church with a young man in his church, should she make her own Most certainly. Failure to this would show lack of cour-

and good manners on her

. . .

But before the crop is harvest-ed, a seed must surmount numer-ous obstacles and fight off hordes

of enemies. Let's take a wheat seed for example. Its fight for

survival began last fall after it was reaped and stored. Rats and

mice could have eaten it up. Poor storage may have caused it

to freeze or sprout early. Insects

may have rendered it useless for

Once planted, it is open to the

attacks of soil-borne insects such as wireworms. Root rots and

seedlings blights may prevent the young plant from maturing. Bird

r animal predators could use it

for a tender snack. Grasshop-pers or cutworms may destroy it.

Weeds will try to choke it out.

infected by rust and loose smut

near maturity, ndverse weather may prevent it from ripening.

may prevent it from ripening. And it is harvested and stored,

the fight for survival starts over

has excellent chances of being

it manages to get anywhere

reproduction.

Knitted Look Is a Must for Spring Finery

BY EDNA MILES

ONE fashion idea that's taking an important hold for spring is the knitted look. This means that dresses, basic suits, even cravats, are knitted, crocheted, or hand-

Designer Ann Fleischer has done a whole group of these fashions on a knitted theme, even combining them with classic cashmeres in some instances. She has used monotone or multicolored tweed-ribbon collars, cuffs and belts on cashmere sweaters and matched this trim to waven ribbon chief and inchests. this trim to woven-ribbon skirts and jackets.

A skirt of hand-woven ribbon in a red, white, and blue check was shown with three versions of the navy cashmere top. One black cashmere with three-quarter-length sleeves and scoop neckline kept company with a black, hand-knitted silk skirt dotted with large,

and cut into a dress-top worn with a matching hand-loomed linen skirt. For a hand-knitted sweater-dress, the designer uses dusty pink, flame, and wine for a triangular top and pairs it with a skirt The hand-woven ribbon material has been adapted to men's cravats. Women like to buy ties that match their own dresses and give them to their husbands. These have banded details or solid.

For the first time linen yarn is crocheted in an Irish lace pattern

Ann Fleischer designs an elegant hand-woven ribbon-tie, in -> white, with a contrasting band worked on a slant. This is one of the cravats she shows with her tailored knits for husband and wife style harmony. The dress combines a cashmere pullover and hand-woven black and white ribbon-skirt. collar and cuffs.

wieldy to handle with the fingers, A. No; this type of sandwich must be picked up. Only on the "open-face" sandwich do you use a knife and fork.
Q. Should a woman remove her gloves when attending a luncheon party??

her first call on a neighbor, how long should she remain?

A. From 15 to 20 minutes should be long enough. Usually a woman who has just moved into a new home has plenty to do, and

isn't it all right to eat it with a vae mature, damage is increased until the plant loses all its foliage. Adult beetles also eat Three-eights of an inch long, they are yellow in color with 10 black stripes on the wing covers. Beetles emerge from the soil in the spring and soon after the po tato plants come up deposit clusters of small, orange-yellow eggs on the underside of the leaves. Larvae which hatch from the eggs usually feed in groups. They are red-brick in color, humpbacked and have two rows o black spots on each side of the body. When fully grown, the larvae burrow in the soil and form oval pupal calls from which

the adults emerge. The Colorado potato beetle is easily controlled by such stom-ach poisons as DDT and the arsenicals. Applications should be made as soon as the first eggs hatch. In seasons favorable to a serious infestation, several insec-ticidesticide applications should be made at 10 to 12 day intervals. Insecticides may be in the form of a wettable pcwder or emulsion for spraying of as a dust. They may be applied alone or in combination with a fun-gicide for control of potato diseases. Since DDT came into use in 1946, it has proven to be the

toes because it controls other insects as well. In view of the marked increase in the use of nitrogen as a top and side dressing on many crops in eastern Canada, agronomists of C-I-L's agricultural chemicals department point out that use of high nitrogen complete fertilizer is often preferable to straight nitrogen such as aromonium nitrogen such as ammonium nitrate and sulphate of ammonia.

mon results.

cellent results.

"Page 84, stupid."

proved cultural methods and the

per acre.

The Colorado Potato Beetle is found in every province of Can-ada and is often so abundant that a large part of a potato crop can be destroyed unless protected by insecticide sprays or dusts writes
J. A. Oakley of the C-I-L agrivegetables, slow ripering and

For many years after they were first found in 1924 on the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains in the U.S., Colorado potato beetles (potato bugs) fed on a weed known as buffalo bur. When settlers moved westwards and brought the potato plant with them, the beetles deserted the weed for the potato. They proceeded to move eastward until they reached the Atlantic coast in 1874.

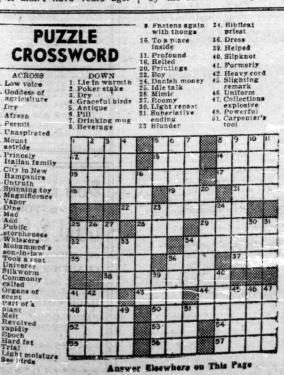
Fortunately for humanity, a seed has much more than a 50-50 chance of bearing fruit—something it didn't have years ago.

Injury to the potato is caused by the lawae feeding on the

by John Russell Soon all the snow will disappear from the Canadian scene. Ploughshares will be biting into the moist soil. Many kinds of seeds will be planted, always in high hopes for a bumper cropnext fall.

The chemical industry has played some part in this improvement. Powerful fungicides have been developed to destroy soil and seed borne diseases. Chemicals are available to curb practically every insect attacking our plants. most useful insecticide for potaevery insect attacking our plants. Selective weed killers control weeds without harming the crop. New poisons have been develop-

ed for successful rodent control. In addition, scientific storage methods have been devised. Man is even trying to control the weather—by seeding clouds with frozen carbon dioxide to produce ed supply, high nitrogen without adequate potash and phosphoric acid favors soft growth which causes plants to lodge (fall over easily). In the case of fruits and



How Not To Win Friends

A third official protest from Canada to the United States in le han two years, this time expressing "serious concern" at certain exing trade restrictions, ought to remind certain American conressmen of the dangers of passing laws to protect special interest roups without considering the possible effects abroad.

Source of Canada's irritation is a provision added over the President Truman's strong protest, to the Defense Production Act of 1951, which expires this June. Section 104 provides that whenever dairy imports threaten "domestic production, marketing, and storage or price support programs," the Secretary of Agriculture shall impose upon these imports quotas to protect American dairy producers. Whether there is a legitimate need for protection or aid to the lairy industry is not the whole question. There is more than one way in which the government might supply that need.

A related question is whether the benefits to the United States from this form of aid outweigh the damage done abroad to America's reservoir of good will. Canada's reaction strongly suggests they do not. And it is worth remembering that Canada has given strong support to the North Atlantic Community.

A drive among Canadian business and farm interests for better rotection from foreign competition, including American, as a reply o dairy quotas has reached protections that make it a threat to the ntire machinery of Canadian-American defense cooperation. How much longer the Canadian Liberal government can con inue to resist a growing feeling that Canadian policy merely echoes

that of the United States, to Canada's detriment, is a warm question

in Ottawa, where the government is expected to face an election natters such as this, which have troubled Denmark, France, and the Netherlands as well as Canada. Most to be desired would be a repeal f Section 104 before the entire act expires this June. Lacking that Congress might at least take caution against hasty adoption of any more "cheese amendments."—From the Christian Science Monitor,

TESUNDAY SCHOOL

By Rev R. Barclay Warren

Memory Selection: God com-Christ died for us. Romans 5:8. Crucifixion was a Roman mode

of execution usually reserved for When extra nitrogen is being slaves and the worst criminals. To this shame our Lord and Savior was subjected. The execuapplied during the growing season and any doubt exists as to the adequacy of the mineral plant food in the soil, needs of a crop tioners shared his garments and gambled for his vesture. In these can be safeguarded by using a complete fertilizer such as 10-10fateful hours Jesus Christ acted like God. He showed no resent-10 (Triple-Ten) on medium to prayed for his enemies, made heavy to heavy soils. 'The recomour sins alone and finally, of his fertility conditions is 300 pounds own free will, gave up his spirit to the Father. Truly his greatness Triple-Ten was used extensively last year on winter wheat,

corn, sugar beets, soybeans, call ning crops and pastures, and for the treatment of stubble and corn refuse being plowed under as or-ganic matter. Growers report ex-Forty years ago it took 35 manhours to produce an acre of corn

proper use of fertilizers and pest control chemicals, it took only 17 man-hours per acre with a 38yield in recent years (1949-51). To produce 100 bushels of corn 40 years ago, it required 135 man-hours of labor. To produce the ame amount in recent years only the malefactors trusted him as 45 man-hours were required.

But—says you—the men to put in the hours are fewer too. KNEW THE PLACE According to a Hollywood journal, a cinemadorable was in the process of getting married for the fith or sixth time. The

officiating clergyman, flustered by all the publicity and glamour, lost his place in the ritual book. The star yawned and whispered,

one thing left for him to do or suffer when he uttered these words was to die upon the cross. Having thus fulfilled his purpose, he cried in triumph with his last

never was more clearly seen. The cross was an altar. Jesus Christ did not lose his life, he gave it.
The cross was a pulpit. Here love was proclaimed. Here was the final proof of the great concern of Jesus for men. There was nothing he would not give.

The cross is a window into the heart of God. At the cross the sin and the pain and the need of the world mounted up and reached the very heart of the eternal. God not only beholds eternal. God not only behold our our sorrows, but is one with The cross was a throne. Even from the rude and bitter throne he rules. Before he died one of

King and Saviour, crying as his spirit took its flight, "Remember me when thou comest into thy kingdom." Not unattended did the Lord pass into the unseen. He took with him a faithful subject, the first of an innumerable com pany, among whom we may be

The cross is an ending, a con clusion, one of the great ful-filling moments of time. "I have glorified thee on the earth," Jesus said on the eve of his passion. The

breath. "It is finished." The cross is a great beginning. It is the starting point of the world's most important activities.

It is the fountainhead of the sacrifices which have gone forth to heal humanity. It is the birth-place of the only hopes which cheer human life today. It is the est experiences possible to man-

Though poetry may win a sweetheart it seldom wins high royalties. The chances are about "decent" royalties. James Whitcomb Riley did all right, though, with his "An Old Sweetlieart of ties of \$500 a word.



fashions have changed since V-J day. At left is a modified adaptation of the traditional cossame pattern-cloth. Note the bare shoulder and short skirt on the new-style dress. The fobric is Parisian. The place is Tokyo.



Keep It Simple It is usually a mistake and especially so where space is limited to be too formal in planting about the house. Straight rows of flowers, shrubs and trees look stiff and artificial. Flowers parif arranged in clumps with the smaller sorts in front and the larger ones grouped to the rear. The same is true of shrubbery Unless the grounds are very large, one should be content with only one or two trees. The main idea is to screen a bit of the house and the fences here and there but not to hide the lines completely. With shrubbery and trees it is important to remem ber the full size at maturity and allow plenty of room. Big things planted close to walls will have no room to develop properly.

The Lawn There are only a few fundamentals to bear in mind, in the these is good quality seed especsome cheap, coarse grasses which will soon become ragged. The second point is to realize that grass is a plant and needs food and care just the same as a flow-

er or a vegetable.
Grasses thrive best in cool damp weather, therefore it is most important that the ground be prepared and the seed sown as soon as possible in the spring, and in any case before the really hot weather commences. If this is not possible one should wait until early fall.

Because lawns are permanent, it is much easier to get the soil well worked, fine and level before seeding than afterwards. For obvious reasons the seed should be sown on a day when there is no wind and it is best to go over the plot twice, broadcasting one way, then the other. Because the plants are tender, at first especially so, it is advisable to cut with a very sharp mower. Well tilizers rich in nitrogen are recoccasional application of bone meal. Well fed grass will crowd out most weeds. The rest can be

handled with some of the new 2-4-D chemical sprays. To Save Time

One of the quickest ways to produce flowers and vegetables is to use started plants. These can go outside almost as soon as it is safe to sow seeds. If handled carefully one can have flowers and new vegetables at least two weeks ahead of usual in this way. Another trick is to sow some seed of each packet a week or two before the normal time and then protect the young seedlings with paper caps, panes of glass or upturned flower pots until the weather really turns warm. Some people start a hill of melons, squash or even corn in a berry box indoors, then plant box and all outside without dis-

turbing roots.

Spread Them Out

It is a mistake to plant all the vegetable seed in one afternoon. well as finer quality, where each packet is roughly divided into three parts. The first and small-est of these parts is sown on the early side and if they come through without serious frost wa have some extra early vegetables. in at the regular time, then from we make the last sowing. With some quick maturing things like beans, carrots and beets, one can make even more sowings at intervals of a fortnight. In the warmer sections of the country it is possible to go right on planting most vegetables up to early July. By spreading out in this way we not only get a continuous supply of vegetables but we get that supply right at its best qual-ity. To extend the season still further experts adopt the practise of sowing two or three different types of the main vegetable, an early maturing sort, a medium one and a late one. This is a particularly sound policy with such things as garden peas and corn, as the former must go in fairly cool weather and the latter is not safe much before danger from the last frost is over.

