TABLE TALKS
by Jane Andrews.

It's too early in the year to talk about salads made with fresh vegetables out of the garden. Still, a meal without some sort of salad just doesn't seem quite complete, and here are a few that you can make now — or any time.

The first is one supposed to be especially for television viewers as it's all it bite-sized pieces. Naturally, you can use left-over chicken or turkey in place of the canned variety.

* * *

SALAD TRAY

1 package cream cheese (3-ounce)
¼ cup finely chopped celery
1 tblsp. chopped pimiento
1 can boned chicken or turkey (6-ounce), diced
¼ cup finely chopped walnuts

Combine cheese, celery, pimiento, and chicken. Chill in refrigerator about 1 hour. Shape chilled mixture into balls the size of large marbles. Roll in chopped walnuts. Serve on tray with seedless grapes, pineapple cubes, and orange sections.

* * *

PINK PEAR SALAD

12 pear halves (fresh or canned)
8 maraschino cherries
1 package cream cheese (3-ounce)
1 tblsp. maraschino cherry liquid.
Dash salt
¼ cup chopped pecans

Chill peeled pear halves. Cut cherries into small pieces with scissors or sharp knife. In a bowl, soften the cheese. Add cherry liquid, cherries, and salt; blend thoroughly. Add pecans; mix well. Heap cheese mixture in hollow of pears; press 2 halves together. Tint and serve on crisp salad greens. Serves 6.

* * *

This variation of the ever-popular Waldorf salad requires a special dressing, the recipe for which follows.

WALDORF SALAD

3 - 4 unpeeled apples, cut in bite-size pieces
2½ cups pineapple tidbits, drained (No. 2 can)
½ cup walnut meats, broken
1 cup celery sliced
1 cup salad dressing.

Combine all ingredients except celery (pineapple keeps apple from from discoloring). Add celery just before serving. Serves 4 - 6.

* * *

HAWAIIN WALDORF DRESSING

½ cup vinegar
1 tablespoon butter
1 egg, or 2 yolks
½ cup pineapple sirup (drained from tidbits used in salad)
⅓ cup sugar
2 tablespoons flour
¾ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon dry mustard

Heat vinegar and butter in top of double boiler. Beat egg with pineapple sirup; mix in sugar, flour, salt, and mustard. Stir into hot vinegar; cook over boiling water, stirring constantly until smoothly thickened. Cool. Makes 1 cup.

* * *

Here is a salad ring that is molded without the use of gelatin. All you do is pack the fruit in the ring in the order given, chill, and unmold on crisp greens to serve.

SELF-MOLDING SALAD RING

3 cups prunes
2 pints cottage cheese
1 cup chopped celery
¼ cup chopped green pepper (sweet)
2 teaspoons grated orange rind
¼ teaspoon salt
Salad greens
Orange sections (or other fruit)

Pit prunes and arrange a row of the whole prunes in bottom of an oiled 8-inch ring mold. Chop remaining prunes. Allow cheese to drain 10-15 minutes; blend with celery, pepper, orange rind, salt, and chopped prunes. Pack slightly over whole prunes and chill 1 - 2 hours. Unmold on greens; fill center with greens and orange sections

Ships That Vanish Without a Trace

All sailors know of the dangers to life and ships caused by derelicts, those ghost-like abandoned ships that sail aimlessly over the seas. The records of Lloyd's contain all the possible case histories of these ships—and of other obstructions like the film company's huge plastic whale that went adrift off the west coast of Britain last year.

Some saw in that story, well publicized in the newspapers, an amusing piece of advertising; but as soon as the information reached Lloyd's of London the news was passed by radio to all ships, so that possible accidents might be avoided.

Day and night throughout the year a ceaseless watch is kept in order to reduce sea accidents to the minimum. And yet, despite it all, there have been ships that have disappeared without trace. Could they have collided with drifting and derelict vessels?

Take, for instance, the "Naronic," which was last heard of in February, 1893; the "Georgia" which disappeared also in February, 1897; and the "Huronion" which vanished likewise in February, 1902. All those three ships were certainly A-1 at Lloyd's; and when they vanished their owners naturally claimed and the underwriters of Lloyd's had to pay.

Sailors are superstitious, and because all three ships mentioned disappeared in the month of February, during a period of nine years, that was enough to heap superstition on superstition.

What *was* the cause of the disappearance? There being a total lack of evidence, nothing, but reasonable surmise at Lloyd's and elsewhere, one must fall back on the evidence of what does happen when a living ship meets a ghost or derelict.

A ship named "Dunmore" was a bit of a mystery ship. Her crew set her on fire and abandoned her. Nothing was heard of her for a year. Then one bright moonlight night the watch aboard the steamer "St. Louis" gave the alarm and the crew came scurrying on deck to see a ship. She proved to be "Dunmore" bearing down on them.

Only cool seamanship averted a head-on collision. "St. Louis" steamed on, leaving the ghostly "Dumore" drifting on uncontrolled, a perpetual danger to shipping.

It is a fact, vouched for by a Lloyd's official, that most derelicts are ships carrying a cargo of timber which may keep them afloat for years.

Take the case of the American schooner "W. L. White." In 1888 her crew abandoned her when in a sinking condition off Delaware Bay. During the ensuing year Lloyd's received nearly fifty reports of the schooner having been sighted in various places. In the dark and foggy weather she must have been a perpetual menace to other ships during her 5,000-mile uncontrolled journey across the Atlantic.

Finally, news reached Lloyd's that the "W. L. White" had run aground on the Isle of Lewis, in the Hebrides, so that there is no doubt that she did travel that long, ghostly voyage. Then the ghost was laid; and Lloyd's underwriters were relieved of a risk over which they had no control.

Then there is the mysterious story of the "Golden Rod," a British schooner. She was frequently seen by passing ships that had avoided collision with her. Time and time again sea captains gave orders to get as near as possible to "Golden Rod" and set her on fire.

But somehow, the abandoned vessel escaped every time and turned up again and again, often hundreds of miles from where she had been last seen.

There came a report that she was off Delaware breakwater, floating bottom up. At that time the British and Americans were both doing all they could to combat the ghostly dangers to shipping. The Americans had a warship, "Atlanta," specially fitted with a ram to deal with derelicts. "Atlanta" happened to be in port not far from Delaware, so a telegram brought her on the scene.

"Golden Rod" was effectively bottom-up, with the forepart of her keel on sea level, but her rudder rearing some ten feet in the air. "Atlanta" was brought to, her gunners opened fire, and with each round the target was hit. "Golden Rod" rolled violently as each shell struck her. But she did not sink.

Firing ceased. Then "Atlanta" charged with her ram, and ripped off the stern of "Golden Rod." But still she did not sink. For the third time "Atlanta" charged and rammed "Golden Rod" amidships. This time the British schooner, as if mocking the American ship's attempts to send her to the bottom, righted herself and settled down, riding the ram of "Atlanta."

The stricken sailing vessel and the man-'o-war now rode side by side, jammed together. It was as if the schooner was clinging to the mighty warship in her desperate struggle for survival. Finally, the "Atlanta's" crew managed to shake her off their ram; but she wouldn't go down and they had to ram her yet again.

The fourth blow almost rent the schooner in two. But still, miraculously, she stayed afloat. The fifth attack turned her right over so that she seemed in good fettle and ready once again to ride the seas.

But that fifth blow was really the death blow; "Golden Rod's" cargo of empty barrels, that had kept her from her watery grave began to slide out through a gaping hole in her hull. Doomed she went down like a stone.

Lloyd's records hold the stories of many other ghosts of the sea. Sailors hate these derelicts and there are many stories of how they have risked their lives trying to get aboard them and set fire to them.

In 1899 a British derelict named "Siddarth" was the target of many such attempts, all unsuccessful. At last "H.M.S. Melcampus" captured "Siddarth" and towed her to port to be broken up.

Seldom photographed in recent years, former Vice President John-Nance (Cactus Jack) Garner appears in his favorite role in this recent camera study. It was taken on his farm in Uvalde, Tex. The 86-year-old Democrat who served two terms under Franklin D. Roosevelt may visit Washington for the first time since his retirement in 1941 to attend a testimonial dinner for House Speaker Sam Rayburn.

.. PLAIN HORSE SENSE ..

By F. (BOE) VON PILIS

When we were reading up last week in Morrison's "Feeds and Feeding" on the effects of fluorine when fed to farm animals in their mineral supplement, we were struck by his statement that "recent investigations have shown, that even very small amounts of this mineral have a poisonous effect if these amounts are steadily consumed over a long period of time."

There is no reason to doubt the word of F. B. Morrison, one of the most eminent agricultural scientists on the North -American continent. If an authority of his standing says that even "very small amounts" of fluorine have a poisonous effect if "steadily consumed over a long period of time", such a statement should have a dampening effect on the zeal of all those enthusiasts who want to help their neighbours against their own free will.

Hot Campaign

The campaign for the fluoridation of drinking water for humans is being waged with considerable heat over quite some time. Who is behind it?

Some doctors have spoken for, others against fluoridation. Nobody has yet presented a scientific report on research and experimental work done with regard to all aspects of the use of this highly dangerous poison.

It is claimed that it will reduce caries in children up to ten years, that's all. But has it been competently and scientifically established that the continued ingestion of fluorine, even in minimal amounts, will not adversely affect the heart, the arteries, the kidneys or the intestinal and reproductive organs?

It has been proven that cows, which had received fluorine over some years, produced smaller than normal calves. It is therefore conceivable that this poison, which is cumulative and cannot be eliminated by the body, may affect the child bearing capacity of the human female.

A number of reports from all over the United States indicate that bad reactions to fluorine have occurred and that some people are allergic to it.

Moral Objections

Under these circumstances it seems, to say the least, unwise to advocate the mass administration of this mineral to whole populations. We are not impressed by the "expert opinions" of a string of doctors and dentists, which in all likelihood are mostly based on second hand information. Too well do we remember the ardour with which some of them propagated and applied the sulfa drugs when they were first discovered, and the losses we suffered in our Jersey herd.

Quite apart from these factual considerations, the question arises whether any doctor or politician has the right to compel medication against the will of the patient, unless the patient, by refusing endangers the health of other people.

There cannot be an objection to the chlorination of water, for instance, because a person contracting typhoid would be a threat to others. But dental caries is neither infectious nor contagious. It is everybody's own personal affair.

Once the precedent of compulsory mass medication is established, a government could do practically anything. Research is under way now for a contraceptive to be administered orally. If and when it is discovered, would a government be permitted to control the number of births in a given district? Or would the majority decide whether the minority may have children or not?

The "Ada Cummings" during eighteen months travelled at least 6,000 miles before breaking up off the coast of Columbia. This ship had a fantastic journey, from the coast of New Jersey to Ireland, then down south passing France and Portugal towards the Equator. She was then driven west again to her destruction.

Diamond Smugglers Use Odd Methods

Fears that diamond prices all over the world may fall because of the big increase in diamond smuggling have recently been expressed by diamond chiefs.

Urgent talks about a vast diamond - smuggling racket in Sierra Leone have been held with the object of defeating it. And Sir Percy Sillitoe, former head of M.I.5, has submitted a report on the smuggling.

The diamond smuggler often uses women to carry these "black diamonds," as the trade calls these gems. They have found that plain, homely women — not the traditional beauties of fiction — are most suitable for this work.

These women travel with the gems from the diamond centres of the world — South Africa, Rio, British Guiana.

Some hide stones in their hair or in the hollow heels of their shoes. Other diamonds have been found concealed in bath sponges, cakes of soap, the milk in a baby's bottle and in growing plants.

One woman, a regular passenger to and from the Continent, always carried and fondled a small dog. One day the dog gave the show away by coughing up several valuable diamonds it had been trained to conceal. This dog faithfully did his duty for a long time — until that embarrassing moment. The woman was jailed.

In a single year the United States Customs seize up to $1,500,000 worth of smuggled diamonds.

Officials there have found diamonds concealed in a casually-smoked cigarette, in the stem of a pipe and in a false toe-cap. One smuggler nearly got away with diamonds worth $1,500,000 fitted neatly at the end of a dilapidated umbrella.

In spite of their ingenuity two diamond smugglers were caught on the Canadian border some years ago. They were carrying fifty unset diamonds worth $180,000 and had a sleeping compartment on a train.

One of the men had a wooden leg, and when customs officers arrived they expected to find diamonds in that leg. Vainly they poked and tapped it. No stones were there. Then one official had an idea.

He inspected the train's electric light bulbs and found the fifty diamonds carefully packed in one of them.

Informers sometimes give diamond smugglers away. When a man who was trying to smuggle $50,000 worth of precious stones into France landed at Calais, he was searched. All the stones were found sewn into the lining of his trousers. The informer's reward in this case was $12,000.

Where is the life we have lost
in living?
Where is the wisdom we have
lost in knowledge?
Where is the knowledge we
have lost in information?
The cycles of Heaven in twenty
centuries
Bring us farther from God and
nearer to the Dust.
—T. S. Eliot.

NEITHER RAIN NOR—It isn't that Postman Edward Duffy is bashful. He's making his rounds in a paint-sprayer's mask to battle the dust which swirled through Albuquerque at 50 miles per hour.

Old Time Coiffure Still Good Enough

Nautical hairdo at right won a $5600 gold cup at a London hairdressing contest, although it was actually launched in 1778 by France's Queen Marie Antoinette, left. Seems contemporary designer, M. A. White, had reason to believe in the "good ol' days."

PASSENGER PUP—When Policeman Johann Mueller of Hamburg, Germany, went modern and replaced his pedal pusher with a motorbike, police dog Astor had trouble keeping up with the vehicle. So he attached a side-car, and now the two are about the fastest police team in Hamburg.

THE FARM FRONT
by John Russell

G. C. Chamberlain of the Federal Department of Agriculture, reports that brown rot of stone fruits is an annual problem in the Niagara Peninsula, and a difficult one to handle Control is not easily accomplished, but experience has shown that if recommended practices are followed by the grower year after year, much better results will be obtained.

* * *

The weather conditions at blossom time and during the harvest period have a marked effect on the development of rot. Rapid development is induced by frequent rains, high humidity and a temperature range of 60 to 70 degrees F. These conditions are likely to be experienced every year, therefore the grower must take the necessary precautions if he expects to control Brown Rot.

* * *

By preventing the spread of this disease from the source of infection, an important part of the control campaign will be accomplished. The primary source of infection comes from overwintered mummied fruits, and many growers fail to appreciate the fact that brown rot is established or initiated at blossom time. Blossom blight due to this disease is not conspicuous or a cause of serious reduction in fruit set. Cultivation of the orchard prior to bloom will destroy the source of infection from the mummified fruits which are usually lightly buried in the soil, and pre-bloom and bloom fungicide sprays will offer a large measure of control at blossom time. Brown rot develops principally on fruit damaged by insects between bloom and harvest time, therefore applications of recommended insecticide sprays to which fungicides have been added, is advised by the Department of Agriculture.

* * *

Rot is most active as the fruit ripens, consequently this period of fruit development is important in respect to spray application. A pre-harvest application made three weeks before picking provides the fruit with temporary protection, but is not sufficient to last throughout the harvest period. One or more pre-picking sprays are advised but are often omitted by growers because of the difficulty of operating heavy modern spray equipment between closely planted and heavily laden fruit trees. These sprays are nevertheless most important in reducing rot in packed fruit, and should not be neglected. This operation could be faciliated by proper spacing of trees when laying out the orchard.

* * *

To reduce rot wastage to a minimum, rotted fruit should not be placed in the picking containers along with sound fruit. It is more advisable to allow disease fruits to drop to the ground where they can be gathered and destroyed with other windfallen fruits. Gathering all grounded fruits is an excellent orchard sanitation measure Careful handling of the fruit while picking and grading will avoid bruising and skin punctures which are favorite sites for the rot fungus to develop. All cull fruits should be removed from the packing shed and buried after each day's operation. It would be preferable to leave the fruit on the trees rather than pile them up for future disposal. Pre-cooling and storage of packaged fruit will assist in delaying rot development.

Handicapped Star

People marvel at the skill of a Ruffing with part of a foot missing, and Mordecai Brown who pitched with two-and-a-half fingers. But did you ever hear of a gentleman named Hugh Dailey?

When Hugh Dailey was a boy, he had an accident, too. In spite of it, he began to play baseball as he grew older One day he excited a baseball fan so much with his pitching skill, that the fan sent him to a friend who happened to be manager of the Cleveland team. The Cleveland manager though his pal was playing a joke on him. But he sent the kid to the mound and ordered him to toss in a few at batting practice.

The batters swung at the boy's offerings and missed. The manager grew more interested and ordered his men to bear down and hit the kid all over the lot. But the best of them just whiffed the air as Hugh Dailey tossed them by their bats. So the Cleveland manager signed Dailey to play for Cleveland. That was in 1883.

Hugh Dailey went on to become a star. He pitched a no-hitter against Philadephia. He struck out 19 men in a game when the rules called for four strikes per batter.

Hugh Dailey pitched in professional baseball until he was past fifty. Perhaps that, in itself, is remarkable. But what is even more remarkable is the fact that Hugh Dailey's pitching arm was the only arm he had. Hugh Dailey had only one arm.

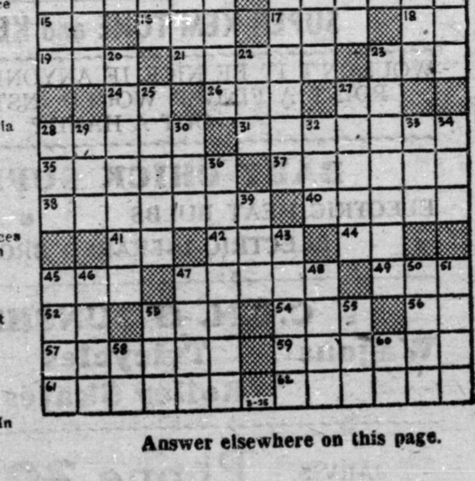
Poetry atrophies when it gets too far from music
Ezra Pound.

HEAP WAMPUM — That's what this Indian costume-inspired headdress would cost. Modeled in Paris, France, the diamond feather is set at the peak of a chignon held in place with the aid of a diamond bracelet-clip. Diamond pendant earrings set off the expensive coiffure.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS
1. Shrewdness
7. Kind of linen
13. Withdraw
14. Spanish peninsula
15. Public notice
16. Pull after
17. Drinking vessel
18. Correct
19. Turkish title
20. Frozen rain
21. Cuckoo
22. Has existence
24. However
26. College degree (ab.)
28. Seal
31. Instructive discourse
33. Olio
37. Dried grape
38. Native of Asia
40. Harmonize
41. Senior (ab.)
42. Corrode
43. Syllable of hesitation
45. Remnant of combustion
47. Singing voices
49. That woman
52. Pronoun
53. Masculine nickname
54. Witticism
56. Broad street (ab.)
57. Wish
59. Graze
61. Impassive
62. Makes tea

DOWN
1. Street urchin
2. Grant
3. Guido's lowest note
4. Fingerless glove (var.)
5. Cupid
6. Recently
7. Verse of two measures
8. Border
9. Girl's nickname
10. English letter
11. Hill in Jerusalem
12. Japanese persimmon
20. Jewish dialect
22. Conger
23. Entertainers
25. Of the sun
27. Steps over a fence
28. Communion cup
29. Legal action
30. Steep
32. Public vehicle
33. Japanese coin
34. Finish
36. Gave way
39. Feline
43. Burial places
45. Helps
46. Let it stand
47. Air (comb. form)
48. Variety
50. Fastener
51. Preceding nights
53. Nothing
55. Pedal digit
58. Therefore
60. Ourselves



Answer elsewhere on this page.

. . . Fashion Hints . . .

ACETATE, THE BEAUTY FIBRE, lends its elegant touch to this Joshar suit fashioned for Spring from new tweedy-type fabrics. The severe box lines of the jacket are softened by the cleverly cut yoke and side panels and highlighted by pearl buttons. The reed-like skirt has a back pleat for walking ease.

The SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

R. Barclay Warren, B.A., B.D.

R. Barclay Warren, B.A., B.D.
Joash Repairs the Temple
2 Chronicles 24:8-14

Memory Selection: Bring sacrifices and thank offerings into the house of the Lord. 2 Chronicles 29:31.

The amount of money raised each year by the church looks small when compared with the amount spent for alcoholic beverages. Nevertheless the local church often finds the raising of needed money quite a task. Sometimes it is raised by the pressure system. A few are prevailed upon to sign for a good-sized pledge. These are used as a leverage on other people. The canvasser points out what others have done and appeals to the pride of the individual to do likewise.

Sometimes the appeal is on the basis of honour. Some will donate more readily if their name is to be inscribed on a plaque. Some regard giving to the church as good advertising.

When Joash wanted money to repair the temple a wooden chest was placed at the gate of the house of the Lord. Into it the princes and the people joyously put their money. They needed no receipts for income tax deductions. The box was filled and refilled. The temple was repaired and there was money for buying furniture and equipment.

If all church members acknowledged that the tithe is the Lord's, church giving would be increased tremendously. The Christian who begins to tithe will be surprised (1 at the amount of money he has for the Lord's work; (2) at the ease in meeting his obligations with the nine-tenths. (3) at his growing desire to go from one-tenth to larger giving; (4) at the preparation given him to be a wise steward of all he has; (5) at the deepening of his spiritual life in paying the tithe; (6) at himself in not adopting the plan sooner.

Paul writes, He that soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully." 2 Cor. 9:6, 8-14. Solomon assures us that if a man honours God with his substance his "barns shall be filled with plenty" (Prov 3:9-10); that "the liberal soul shall be made fat" (Prov. 11:24-25). "God loveth a cheerful giver." 2 Cor. 9:7.

People Who Lived "Without Eating"

How long is it possible to live without eating? According to contemporary accounts Eve Fliegen, the poor swineherd "maid of Brabant," lived from 1597 to 1611 solely on the smell of a rose! In 1594 she had prayed to be relieved of the pains of hunger, and her prayer, it is said, was granted.

It took her three years to break the eating habit. In 1599 she was persuaded by the Countess of Meurs to eat a cherry, which gave her such indigestion that thereafter she ate nothing.

In the mid-seventeenth century a Kendal woman went for fourteen years eating nothing but "two or three spoonfuls of milk each day before twelve o'clock."

The first scientific investigation was on Ann Moore, "the fasting woman of Tutbury," in 1813. Bergen Evans states in an intriguing survey of facts and popular fallacies, "The Spoor of Spooks." She gave up eating, she said, because she couldn't bear the sight of food, and noticed no ill effects. On July 17, 1807, she ate a few black currants, "gradually diminishing her liquids," and after that, nothing.

Pamphlets were published about her. In September, 1808, four-hour watches by responsible local people were maintained for sixteen days, and at the end she seemed to be in better health than at the beginning.

For the next four years she attracted crowds Donations from admirers enabled her to bank £400 in two or three years.

When in 1812 Dr. Alexander Henderson wrote unfavourably of her case, they goaded her into undergoing another test. A committee of impartial and scientific persons arranged for one of them to be in her room at all times for a month.

A bed, with Mrs. Moore in it, was placed on a weighing machine. She lost weight steadily, after nine days began to sink, and was warned that the responsibility would be hers if she continued to refuse food and died.

Frightened, she confessed that she had "taken sustenance" during the years of her supposed fasting, and during the sixteen days of her first test had been fed by her daughter while the watchers were in the room. The daughter had soaked towels in milk and broth and wrung them into her mother's mouth while washing her face; she had also conveyed food to her mother's mouth while kissing her!

But some non-eaters, Evans says, have had their claims supported by physicians Five doctors upheld Louise Lateau's that she had not eaten, drunk, slept for four years, and the claim shook Europe in the mid-nineteenth century. Five other doctors attested their disbelief. She was subject to paroxysms during which she would float about a foot above her bed, rigid, motionless.

Dr. Warlomont, sent by the Belgian Royal Academy of Medicine to investigate her claims, wrenched open a cupboard in her room, found a cache of food, and got her to admit that, while she never slept, she had noctural periods of forgetfulness!

Among the patients of the celebrated Dr. Imbert-Gourbeyre, who supported her, was also Palma d'Oria, who claimed to have eaten nothing for seven years, though a "divine fire" which raised her body temperature to 212 deg. F. compelled her to take a lot of fluid. The doctor solemnly states that she drank two carafes of water in his presence and vomited it boiling! Sometimes she vomited oil so hot that it set fire to her underwear.

Another famous non - eater vouched for by physicians was Mollie Fancher of Brooklyn, who died in 1916. It was said that she could read without using her eyes, knowing instantly a book's contents without opening it. In 1864 she gave up breathing, but resumed it after ten weeks. All this is attested by her doctors, supported by other "distinguished scientists."

Sarah Jacob, "the Welsh fasting girl," took nothing for two years, two months and a week, according to her parents, an uneducated farm couple. At ten she had convulsions and paralysis, with stomach pain. To relieve this she stopped eating and found that she could live without food. Watchers confirmed the "miracle." But the local vicar, the Rev. Evans Jones, decided there was an imposture and ordered the parents to desist; but they converted him by saying the girl was under the care of God. Becoming Sarah's "publicity agent," he spread her fame, and visitors flocked to see her, leaving small money gfits. There was a brisk local trade, supplying pilgrims with tea and beer; enterprising boys bore placards at the railway station offering themselves as guides to her home.

A group of physicians, headed by a Dr. Robert Fowler, came down from London to investigate, bringing a number of Guy's nurses as observers to care for the girl.

Dr. Fowler found her in good health, with a certain amount of stomach rumbling, which suggested something more substantial within than could have been obtained from the fortnightly moistening of her lips which the parents claimed to be her sole indulgence.

The GREEN THUMB
by Gordon Smith

A Splash of Colour

It's easy to make a big splash with flowers even around a summer cottage, country lane or other place where particular care is impossible. The best plan, in any of these cases, is to stick to things like petunias, nasturtiums, cosmos, marigolds, zinnias, asters, and similar plants which are not only easily grown but which also will bloom steadily for weeks. With only little care at first these will practically look after themselves. It is best to have solid beds of one flower, though not necessarily the same colour, for the showiest results and one should include some of the newest and brightest varieties. A long bed of petunias about three feet wide will set off any driveway, and roughly circular beds of zinnias, marigolds, or some of the smaller things, will make a wonderful show. Then for the smaller garden there are all sorts of tiny flowers like alyssum, portulaca, poppies and similar flowers which thrive even in poor soil and once well started will crowd out weeds and go on blooming until fall.

Spread It Out

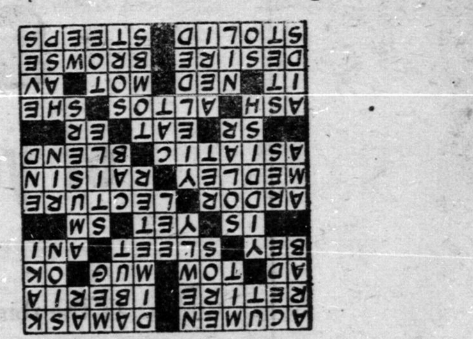
It is foolish and it is risky to plant all the garden on a single afternoon and just as soon as the first warm weather comes. It is risky because a late frost may ruin all tender growth. It is foolish because if it escapes frost, all the flowers will come out early or all the vegetables will be ready at the same time.

With the vegetables especially, it is advisable to spread sowings, so that the harvest may be spread out also. Experienced gardeners make a regular practice of planting such things as carrots, beets, lettuce, beans, spinach, radish, etc., at least three times, about two to three weeks apart. To further spread the harvest, they will also use early, medium and late varieties. There is no good reason why the vegetable garden should not yield continually from early summer until late fall. And the same goes for most annual flowers, too.

Transplanting

Practically any plant, when young, can be moved successfully. The main thing is to keep the roots undisturbed, away from the air and to cover quickly and firmly with fine moist soil. Watering during and immediately after transplanting is essential, unless the soil is very moist and also, if possible, we shade for the first few hours or a day or two. With big things like trees and shrubbery, it is also advisable to tie trunks or main stem firmly to a stake to prevent the wind loosening. If there are only a few things to move, one should do the job in the evening and preferably when there is no wind. Above all it is most important to cover the roots well and keep the soil firmly pressed around them. To speed growth and lessen the shock of moving, it is a good plan to sprinkle a little chemical fertilizer around but not actually touching the roots.

Upsidedown to Prevent Peeking



IN PERFECT CONDITION—The steaks on the platter, that is, if you've even noticed them. They're covered with a special plastic coating during the freezing process, and are said to keep in a home freezer for as long as two years, according to the manufacturer who has developed the process. Model is Donna Kime.