

Plan Your Garden For Family Needs

In selecting flower and vegetable seeds for your garden, let your personal preference be your guide to colors, variety and types of vegetables.

If your family is mad about beets, tomatoes and radishes, plant more of them rather than some of the other vegetables.

As for flowers, everyone has favorite colors or shades. These color preferences are reflected in the decor within the home. Let this follow through with your outdoor decor.

THERE MUST be balance inside the home to make a pleasing arrangement. The same goes for the yard. There is no point in planting small or low-growing annuals next to a wall, and then covering them up in front with taller flowers.

In a sketch of the yard, indicate background, middle ground and foreground in any flower borders you are planning.

Select flowers for your background planting which are high. Cosmos, which grow from four to eight feet, are especially good for this area as well as Celosia, or Cockscomb as it is sometimes called.

COSMOS is available in rose, pink, white or red and the Celosia blossom is brilliant red or yellow. Other good background flowers are hollyhocks, datura (angel's trumpet or French lily), and amaranthus. These provide a wide range of colors.

In the middleground, plant salvia, which are scarlet; anchusa, a bright blue flower; and tall ageratum which offer shades of blue, white and rose. Another good middle ground flower is fragrant tobacco, a white blossom with a very pleasant perfume of its own.

PLACE the smaller flowers such as nasturtiums, verbena and annual phlox in the foreground.

For a circular or isolated flower bed in the yard, use the shorter flowers such as dwarf marigolds, verbena, petunias and dwarf zinnias.

Try lobelias, sweet alyssum and portulaca (mois roses) for edgings along walks, borders or driveways. With the vegetable garden, a small area can be surprisingly productive if the area is well planned.

A SPACE, roughly comprising 1,000 square feet can provide enough fresh vegetables for a family of four.

In a very small garden, the greatest return can be realized by concentrating on the leafy, green and yellow vegetables and tomatoes. Sweet corn, beets, radishes, peppers, cucumbers and squash can be added in a larger garden area.

In selecting the site for a vegetable garden, steer clear of the north side of buildings or under

shade trees. Vegetables need all of the sunlight they can get.

A fence makes an excellent backdrop for a vegetable garden site as long as it is not to the south of the plot where it might make too much shade. The fence is handy also for tying up such plants as tomatoes and beans.

IN BUYING packets of vegetable seeds, consult your seed catalog, seed store or garden supply store as to how much you will need. Seed should be sown thinly to give the plants room in which to expand as they grow.

The average packet of carrot seed, for instance, contains approximately one-tenth of an ounce of seed. Five packets of carrot seed are sufficient to seed five rows of 20 feet in length. One ounce of radish seed is usually planted for five 20-foot rows.

To give an idea of the estimated yield, the one-half ounce of carrot seed should yield about one and one-half bushels, while the yield from the ounce of radish seed is estimated at 100 bunches.

FLOWER and vegetable gardening can be one of the most rewarding hobbies. Gardening not only provides exercise and fresh air but lends beauty and color to the exterior of the home and provides cut flowers to brighten up the interior.

Serving and eating vegetables from one's own garden is another delightful experience that is hard to match.

When about to fall on icy ground, a person usually tries desperately NOT to fall. The National Safety Council says the body and limbs should be relaxed. Instead of stiffening in an effort to avoid the fall, the body should be relaxed and allowed to slump in the direction of the fall.

One out of every six work accidents are due to falls. About 3,000 persons are killed on the job every year because of falls.

Good housekeeping not only is pleasing to the eye, but it is a safety plus as well. Tripping over litter and loose objects on the floor causes many falls.



Thin Plants for Healthy Crop

Winding up with too much of a good thing is one of the beginning gardener's greatest hazards.

By the time the seeds which he has carefully planted and lovingly nurtured pop out into the world as seedlings, the tyro gardener regards every last one almost as his own child.

He may have heard or read that crowded rows of plants must be thinned out, but he just can't bring himself to destroy any of those precious seedlings.

SO WHAT happens? The seedlings destroy each other.

No plant will mature normally in a crowded row. Even leaf lettuce, which many gardeners do not bother thinning, will not develop its true crispness and flavor when the plants are too close together.

The prime purpose of thinning is to insure growing room for each plant, so that its roots will not become entangled with those of the neighboring plants.

This should not be neglected once the plants have grown large enough to handle. After a row has been thinned, the plants should be at least an inch apart.

BEFORE they have begun to crowd each other again, many vegetables will be large enough for table use. A great advantage enjoyed by the amateur is the ability to harvest half-grown vegetables. These often are superior in flavor and tenderness to fully grown vegetables.

Leaf lettuce is usable when the leaves are two inches wide. Carrots can be eaten when they are as thick as the little finger. One of the tastiest surprises a garden can offer the beginner, is fresh beet roots which have just begun to swell.

IT IS virtually impossible to avoid the need for thinning by sowing just the right amount of seed. Even with high-germinating seeds, it is advisable to sow more than you will have room to mature. Accidents are a constant possibility in a garden and if some of the plants are destroyed the spaces they leave in the rows are difficult to fill.

SEEDS that germinate slowly—such as carrots, parsley and parsnips—should be sown fairly thickly because their seedlings are feeble and the force of many acting together serves to break the soil and helps the sprouts reach the surface.

In thinning—or call it "harvesting," if that word makes the process sound less destructive to you—half grown plants, pull up every other one, trying to leave the most promising ones to mature more fully.

This process can be repeated until each plant has a proper amount of room in which to grow.

PEAS will mature well an inch apart; beans four inches; small seeded limas eight inches to a



THINNING vegetables can be harvest of delicious, tender delicacies.

foot and large seeded limas should have 18 inches.

Well fed plants grow faster and excel in flavor and tenderness. If the garden is well fed, more plants can be grown than in soil which lacks fertility.

A small, fertilized and tended area will produce far better results than larger space in which plants are neglected.

FLOWER seedlings must be

thinned out when sown directly in the garden. If broadcast they are not usually so crowded as in a row, but they require more space as a rule than vegetables.

Thinning can be postponed in most cases until the excess plants are large enough to be transplanted.

In your Home, Sweet Home make sure there is no room for

SMALL STUFF (But Important)

1. Get that 10-6-4 fertilizer on the lawn NOW. Use GRO-SOD, AGRICO or STADLER'S XXX.

2. Get that thin scattering of WOODRUFF'S TURF-MAKER, CENTRAL STATES or MILFORD GREEN lawn seed.

3. Our shop closes at 12:00 noon on Wednesdays—at 6:00 P.M. on other days—doesn't open at all on Sunday.

4. DRICONURE should be cultivated into the flower beds, shrubs, young trees right away.

5. Spray or Dust BORDEAUX on the ground around phlox, peonies and many other perennials. SPRAY when plants begin to grow.

6. A few ROSES are available and are lovely. They won't remain here very long.

7. Start dusting or spraying roses as soon as leaves come out. Apply 3 to 4 oz. of STADLER'S ROSE FOOD to each plant each month during growing season.

8. Please don't ask us to arrive at your home with a delivery at 3:17 P.M., or 11:22 A.M., etc. It is impossible for us to function this accurately. (If Hudson's will do it we will.)

9. GLADIOLUS, TUBEROSE, LILY, CANNA, CALLA, CALADIUM, DAHLIA tubers and bulbs are now available. Also a few red, white and scarlet BEGONIAS . . . Also a few DAY LILIES, HARDY PHLOX and CHRYSANTHEMUM plants.

10. The deadline is NOW 12:40 P.M. so . . .

Long

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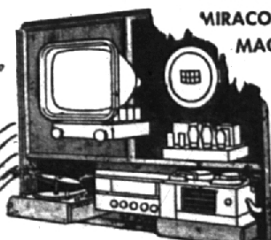
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