present, it's only common sense to get rid of them as quickly as possible. Soil fumigants for control are materials like dichloroethyl ether; are reported most effective. Ethyl ether has been applied by professionals for some time, material satisfactory for home coming to market.

There is the naphthalene flakes directions for the proper use of materials are printed on the package, regardless of whether from the ground up or the next wave of the pests in the garden—the cutworms, snails, earwigs, grasshoppers and such other pests which often cut the plants as soon as they reach the ground. Modern snail and slug bait is much safer than poisons, and must be used in the garden every few weeks, since the first rain before the volatile metaldehyde loses its freshness.

WHEN TO SOW ROWS

Slug bait should be used from the time even before the seeds are sown to knock out the foragers before they do their damage. They are most effective when scattered on the ground through the garden, but not put on the plants, but between the rows, and they should be used generously in the evening when they are most active, and after a rain when the ground is moist.

Then there are the *hosts of insects* which "flitter and flutter, or just appear by magic"—and these can be roughly classified as "chewing" pests and "sucking" pests. Chewing pests can be controlled by poisons dusted or sprayed on the surface of leaves, because they eat straight through. But the "sucking" pests, such as aphis and thrips, are after the juices of the plant, and since they don't eat the outer surface of the foliage, poisons such as calcium arsenate, and cryolite don't stop them. They can only be controlled by materials which knock them out by actual contact, such as nicotine compounds, petroleum oil, pyrethrum and rotenone.

"Okay," you say, "but the ll down. What's to do about it? Remember, I'm a busy person."

DUSTS AND SPRAYS

Well the ideal—the goal toward which science and industry have been working—would be a single material which could be applied easily, to control both the chewing and sucking pests, and the many plant diseases which must not be overlooked.

Several manufacturers were getting close with dusts and sprays containing *pyrethrum and rotenone* to control the chewing and sucking pests, and copper, sulphur and zinc *compounds* to control such maladies as rusts and mildews. These multi-purpose dusts and spray solutions were particularly acceptable because while chewing pests were killed, the materials were not harmful to humans.

But with the war, these materials, especially *rotenone* and pyrethrum, became scarce, and science and industry had to work out new controls. They are to be congratulated for the speed with which they solved the problem and put effective *multi-purpose materials* on the market. Improved nicotine compounds, thiocyanates and other *chemicals* have been proven satisfactory.

EARLY ACTION ESSENTIAL

These materials are available in either dust or liquid form, and which you use will probably depend upon the kind of equipment you happen to have—or are able to buy. A spray gun worked with a hand pump to develop pressure, and the bellows type of duster are best.

But the important thing to remember is that all pests must be controlled, and this is possible only by completely covering the plants at frequent intervals. If you skip the treatment two weeks, you'll have countless thousands more insects to combat, since they increase so rapidly.

From now on through the Summer, conditions are best for the multiplication of garden pests. By regular application of modern insecticides, you can prevent serious damage to your vegetables. If you let the insects get ahead of you, crop loss is inevitable.

That's the key to the situation. Given the key, why not use it before "the horse is stolen."

Hoe 'Dangerous Weapon'

There is technique to be learned with any tool. A hoe can be used to weed almost up to the plants, if the hoer knows his job, and it can be an important means of destruction to surface-rooting plants in the hands of a careless or unskilled worker.



dark-toned rug and secretary in Figure 1 above; see how badly the floor area is cut up into light and dark patches. Then, looking at *Figure 2, observe how* much more elegant and handsome both secretary and rug appear against the unbroken, properly toned background of dark floor and dark rug. Notice, also, how much larger the floor area appears in Figure 2 than in Figure 1.

This brings up the most effective method known for making a small room appear larger: carpet the floor from wall to wall. This is space-making magic. Try it.

While I am about it, I might as well mention six other devices to make a small room look larger. Here they are:

1.—Use light-toned walls, such as cream, ivory, pearl gray, fawn gray, beige, and the horizon tints, grayish blues, greens and violets.

2.—Make woodwork same as walls, or, if preferred, a tone lighter or darker. Notice how the dark-toned woodwork in Figure 1 breaks up the wall spaces into smaller patterns.

3.—Keep the middle of the floor space open.

4.—Scale the furniture to the room. Use small furniture for small rooms.

5.—Mobilize the furniture into groups, showing wall spaces between.

6.—Build to the corners; i.e., push the secretary to the corner instead of standing it a foot or two away from it. See above.

7.—And, for good measure, blend the largest piece, the *sofa*, with the carpet in color and tone.

WITH LIGHT FURNITURE

In bedrooms, or in any room where maple and blond furniture woods are used, the floor and floor covering may be correspondingly light, and still remain "the darkest part of the room."

Figure 3 is to remind you of the rare distinction which floors of tile or marble, or of linoleum in marble and tile design, can confer on entrance halls, *sunrooms*, breakfast rooms, and often on dining rooms.

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ONION PLANTS



Set out these pencil size green plants now and harvest dry onion bulbs this fall, with plenty of green table onions during spring and early summer. Months ahead of sets. Plant shallow for dry onions; deep for green onions.

Yellow Sweet Spanish: Bunch of 200 for 100; 1000 for $3.50.
Red Italian: Bunch of 200 for 100; 1000 for $3.50.
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TRANSVAAL DAISY

Nevin's new Tecolote Hybrids come in a complete range of those vibrant colors characteristic of daisies. They have extra rows of petals and are far superior to the old strains. Plant in sun, in sandy, well-drained spot. Keep the crowns high and uncovered. Their assistant themselves quickly and produce long-lasting cutting flowers in brilliant array over many months. They grow stems and hold their heads erect—ideal for arrangements. EARLIE CROWNS 10¢ each; 3 for 30¢; 10 for $1.00

FRENCH LILACS

Lilacs can be very successfully grown in the Bay Area if properly handled. Prune when in bloom or immediately thereafter. Enforce semi-dormancy in mid-summer by withdrawal of water. Plant in full sun. The plants we offer are heavy, field plants, bare root, may be shipped by collect express. Plant at a depth so that bud union is 4 or 5 inches below surface. We offer 5 outstanding singles:

FIRMAMENT: Immense panicles of large regular flowers in sky blue. Blooms when very young. Originated by Lemoine of Nancy, France, the world's greatest lilac breeder, it is truly a new among the blues. 2-3 foot plants, $2.00.

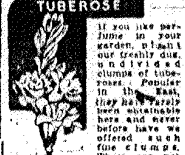
SPRAY—LEMOINEI—Very large broadly pyramidal clusters of light lilac blue flowers. 2-3 foot plants, $2.00.

MARCEAU: Very large flowers of deep ruddy purple. A European origination. 2-3 foot plants, $2.50.

C-1197: This late, deep blue single produced by W. B. Clarke, originating the lilac flowering season. This selection, as yet unnamed variety in 2-3 foot plants for $1.00.

C-1210: Another choice Clarke seedling which produces enormous clusters of mauve-pink flowers in great profusion. Panicles often 1 foot long and 7" wide at the base. Bears freely on 1 year buds. 2-3 foot plants, $2.00; 3-4 foot plants, $3.50.

TUBEROSE



If you like perfume in your garden, plant our fragile double, undivided clumps of tuberoses. Popular in the East, they have rarely been obtainable here and never before have we offered such fine clumps. These are not the dried center bulbs usually offered by Eastern bulb houses, but with denser bulb with ten or more side shoots. Flowers will remind you of white Watsonias. Plant a succession of these shallow in well drained soil. Give full sun locally, morning sun in the interior valleys. 35¢ per clump; 3 for $1.00; 10 for $3.00.

HYBRID BROOMS

These beautiful shrubs thrive in full sun and in poor soil. They will withstand wind and hard pruning, but do require drainage. Produce colorful, pea-like flowers.

MARIE BURKWOOD: A beautifully blended tri-color in gold, rose and scarlet.

LADY MOORE: Orange and yel-

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