



FARM and GARDEN NEWS



Annuals Bring Brightest Color To Home Gardens

Most satisfactory source of color in the home garden lies in a generous use of annual flowers.

A secret of artistic effort is to plant the small garden to two or three harmonious colors, perhaps in varying tones.

Pink and blue, blue and gold, orange and purple, red and white are good combinations. There are any number of lovely pink annuals to choose from: petunias, snapdragons, pink scabiosa, clarkias, pink balsam, and many others. Pink gladiolus may be interplanted with the annuals.

Blue is satisfactory in combination with yellow, pink or white. You may choose from such favorites as anemone, ageratum, cymatocladia, violas, pansies, forget-me-nots, heavenly blue morning glory, larkspur, annual lupin and charming effect may be had by combining the variety of arctostaphylos known as "gray daisy" with blue or blue-purple flowers.

Phlox drummondii furnishes a brilliant sheet of color and is one of the easiest flowers to grow. It embraces nearly every color of the rainbow except orange and deep yellow. Phlox are not particular about soil but will respond to good care and some plant food. It is bet-

ter to sow directly in the garden. There are semi-double phlox but the singles are the most popular. The large flowering type, with imposing trusses of bloom, is known as grandiflora.

April and May are the two best months in most sections of the Pacific Coast to set out plants of petunias, heliotrope, lobelia, coleus, ageratum, phlox, dimorphotheca, marigolds, zinnias, and asters.

All annual flowers can be started from seed from April on.

For success in raising flowers from seed sow in the open ground, spade the soil to a depth of at least a foot mixing in a generous amount of well-rotted cow manure. Rake the surface into a level, smooth seed bed. Be sure that you do not plant the seeds too thickly or too deep.

Very fine seeds such as petunia, portulaca, poppy, etc., should merely be scattered on the surface and pressed into the soil. Slightly larger seeds such as those of zinnia, morning glory, sweet peas and the like can be planted a quarter of an inch deep. The soil should be firmed over the seeds by applying pressure with a flat board.

Camas Valley

By Mrs. James Combs
Mrs. Harold Barber and sons, Russell and Charles, of Salem are visiting for a week with her mother, Mrs. Bill Cunningham.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Cummings and family spent the week end in Delake visiting their parents.

There will be a celebration and picnic in the grove back of the Booth's home on the fourth of July. This will be combined with a homecoming for all those who have attended the Camas Valley schools.

The proceeds from the celebration will go toward the new garage hall. A special invitation will be sent to all garages within a radius of 100 miles. Announcement will be made on this at a later date.

Mrs. Daisy Doyle of Arago visited her father, Robert Martindale who has been ill for some time.

Four Oregon 4-H Club Members Win Awards

Four delegates to represent Oregon at National 4-H Club camp in Washington, D.C.—the state's highest 4-H club awards—have been named by L. J. Allen, state 4-H club leader, the OSC news bureau reports.

They are Roma Deane Otto, 17, Eugene; Margaret Colegrove, 18, Junction City; John A. Klesow, 18, Bend; and Bill Monroe, 18, Milwaukie. The four youngsters will attend the 20th National 4-H Club camp which is to be held in the nation's capital, June 14 to 21.

Keep the soil moist but not soggy wet during the germination period. Don't overwater when the little plants have grown to an inch or so because of the danger of "damping-off," a fungus disease which causes the tiny plants to wilt at the soil line and fall over.

Help Plants To Survive Shock Of Transplanting

When your seedling plants are moved to the open garden, follow a careful routine to reduce the shock. The soil should be fertilized in advance, then spaded and raked just before transplanting. It should be moist though not wet at transplanting time. Water the plants in the flat the day before they are to be moved.

Plants grown indoors should be gradually "hardened off" by placing the flat out of doors, at first in daylight only, then day and night. Short, stocky plants will stand the shock of transplanting much better than tall, leggy ones.

To remove the plants from the flat use a knife or putty knife, cutting a square of soil around each plant. Lift out the square and place it in the hole you have made to receive it keeping as much of the soil around the roots as possible. It is essential to firm the soil well around the roots to prevent air pockets from forming and to stimulate the rise of moisture by capillary action. A cupful of water is usually sufficient to pour around the plant at this time.

After the entire bed has been planted, the surface of the soil can be lightly scratched with the cultivator to loosen the crust and prevent too rapid evaporation. Then

spread a layer of peat moss or grass clippings not more than half an inch thick.

Lightly sprinkling the surface of the soil after transplanting is never advisable. Whenever it is necessary to water the plants, give them a good deep drink so the water will soak in down to the roots.

Potted plants and seedlings grown in plant bands can be moved with little or no shock and we recommend their use for all plants that resent transplanting.

Shade your plants for a few days after setting them out to avoid wilting in the heat of the sun.

Extension Agent Gives Freezing Tips For Fish

Fresh frozen fish taken from the home freezer or commercial locker is a family treat not to be overlooked by those living on the East Coast, according to the office of the Douglas county extension agent.

Only fresh fish should be frozen. These should be handled promptly. A fish to be frozen should be killed immediately after being caught, preferably by a method which allows the blood to drain from the flesh. The fish will become bruised if it is allowed to flop around in the bottom of the boat.

The two principle methods of freezing fish are to (1) freeze whole, either partially dressed or just as they come from the water; (2) cut into chunks, steaks, or fillets and pack in a suitable wrapping material or pack in glass jars. Shellfish are usually best handled in airtight containers such as glass jars.

Packaged Fish Best
For home use, packaged fish have two distinct advantages. First, a considerable saving in storage space is made by removing waste parts: head, viscera, backbone, fins and tail. Second, it is possible to put into the package just the amount of fish required for one meal for the family.

In some cases it is advisable to give fish steaks or fillets a brine dip before wrapping. This treatment will reduce drip when the fish thaws.

Sablefish and rockfish both benefit from a 30 second dip into a 5 percent brine solution (2 1/2 cup salt to a gallon of water). Sablefish may be frozen in chunks or steaks, while rockfish are cut into fillets.

Salmon may be frozen in chunks or steaks, and requires no brine dip before packaging. A moisture-vapor proof wrapping material carefully applied to exclude air is very important to the successful storage of fish.

Instructions Offered
Instructions for freezing any particular type of fish may be obtained by writing Corinne McTaggart, county extension agent, through the Douglas county extension agent.

OSC Biology Colloquium Talks On Viruses Slated

CORVALLIS — The general subject of viruses will be the theme of the eleventh annual biology colloquium to be held at Oregon State college Saturday, April 29. Phi Kappa Phi honor society, which sponsors this annual all-day conference on some phase of biology, has announced that this year the leader of the colloquium will be Dr. Wendall M. Stanley, of the virus laboratory at University of California.

Two other visiting staff members from University of California, one from the U. of O. medical school and four from the local staff will bring to those attending the latest developments in the field of virus study.

Scores of science teachers from high schools and other colleges attended these annual sessions, along with local persons interested. No charge is made for attending the colloquium.

(economics) P. O. box 517, Roseburg.

Those doing commercial freezing of a large variety of types of fish freezing for home use can get a single free copy of a leaflet called "Refrigerated Locker Storage of Fish and Shellfish," fishery leaflet 28 from the U. S. Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, 25, D.C.

Biggest Income Gain In Texas

WASHINGTON —(AP)— Texas boosted its farm income in January and February by 72 percent over the first two months of 1949 to lead all states in percentage of increase.

The Lone Star state's cash receipts from marketings for this year's first two months totaled \$296,440,000, as compared with \$173,013,000 during the same 1949 period, the Agriculture department said.

The department also reported that 11 other states showed larger cash receipts. Florida farmers' and growers' revenues jumped about 40 percent, \$65,405,000 to \$91,632,000.

Top place in total income, however, went to Iowa, with \$377,078,000 as against \$389,907,000 for the 1949 period.

After Texas, came Illinois, California and Minnesota to form the customary first five.

January-February farm income for other states, followed by last year's totals included:

Washington, \$64,968,000 and \$89,964,000; Oregon \$37,533,000 and \$39,746,000.

About 30 percent of all steel wire produced is used to make nails.

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THE FEED BAG

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE DOUGLAS COUNTY FLOUR MILL, MAKERS OF UMPQUA CHIEF FLOUR AND UMPQUA BRAND POULTRY & DAIRY FEEDS

Vol. XII, No. 16.

April 17, 1950.

Let's Calculate

You all may get the idea that we are hippest on the subject at raising more chicks in 1950. So let's have a little background, then get down to figures.

It's true that we make our living giving the people of Douglas the best chicken feed for the least money. And when we can't sell feed we can't pay our taxes. Yet, we have enough sense to know that we can't carry on our business unless our customers make money by putting out that good feed. So-o-o, we wouldn't advise our friends to raise more chicks unless we had reason to believe they would make money by so doing.

First, you ask: "Is there profit in hens over the long pull?" To which we answer, quoting "The Pacific Poultryman": "One of the most complete cost studies is conducted by Los Angeles County. In 20 years, 1929 through 1948 the average farm income per hen has been \$1.53, ranging from 25c in 1933 to \$3.35 in 1948." That was for good poultrymen and poor poultrymen alike. It is an average. You are certainly above the average in intelligence, ambition and ability, now, aren't you?

Besides, as we have pointed out before, Douglas County is climatically better suited to poultry and turkey production than any other locality in the world. In the matter of costs, we have an advantage over Los Angeles County, since feed, housing costs and labor are lower here.

Prices for eggs are equal or better. Portland quotes Grade A eggs at 40c, while Los Angeles quotes 35c, and San Francisco 38 1/2c. Chicago is 36c and New York 37 1/2c. So that should cover conditions, and answer the average questions.

Now to get to the year 1950. Early indications were that pullets raised over the entire U. S. would be 12% lower than last year. Present indications are even more pessimistic, since there is over 23% less orders for chicks after April 1, (the month of highest chick production). On the Pacific Coast the reduction will be as severe, and possibly more so.

We have a report from Calvin Stroup, who has a brother operating a hatchery in South Dakota. He says "is brother says he is 'drowning more chicks than he is selling.' We have a letter from a large hatchery from which we quote: "Orders are coming in very slowly. — Some hatcheries have had cancellations and have also overset, and are offering chicks for 5c each." (This hatchery is in southern California, and has taken hundreds of cases of hatching eggs from Roseburg every year.)

With a huge increase in population in the Pacific Coast states, and no increase, and possibly a decrease in poultry population, the demand for eggs on the Coast will be tremendous the coming year. Instead of shipping out carloads of eggs from the Coast, as we did 15 years ago, we now receive trainloads from the Middle West.

We have been "guessing" the trends for many years, and have

Uncle Hank Says:

FOLKS WHO ARE ALWAYS LAUGHING AT OTHER PEOPLE'S LOOKS, SHOULD GET THEMSELVES A NEW MIRROR.



never had to hide when our customers showed up. Which means that we haven't made such terribly poor guesses. This year we feel more confident than ever that our friends will still be friends and put in follow our advice and put in profits this season.

And remember, YOUR PROSPERITY MUST COME BEFORE OURS.

Boy: "I'm very curious to know what would happen if I kissed you."

Gal: "If you were VERY curious you'd know before now."

"What is home without a mother?" quoth the good looking young man.

"Well, I will be tonight," answered the sweet young thing.

Don't Miss This

Next Saturday afternoon at the K. of P. Hall, right next door to the Lockwood Motor Co., the Douglas Breeders Association will have another of their monthly meetings. The speaker this time will be Wilbur Cooney, a Douglas County boy who has made good, and now sports the title of Professor.

Prof. Cooney knows his chickens, and has a nice way of telling the rest of us. He will discuss feeding, hurrying pullets into production or "holding them back," something about the new-fangled wire houses, and will be glad to answer questions on any topic pertaining to the poultry business from the floor.

As for the Douglas Breeder's Association, we think there will be

LE'S ALL HELP ON THIS

Roseburg, Ore., Apr. 14, 1950.

To: Harris Ellsworth, Congressman and Guy Cordic, Senator, Washington, D. C.

Secretary Brannon's statement to the press yesterday that poultry prices would not be supported in 1950 spells bankruptcy for many farmers in your territory as well as the nation. The removal of support would be acceptable, provided he would do likewise to grain. But it is certainly very unfair to everyone concerned, to support grain at ab-

(signed)
DOUGLAS COUNTY FLOUR MILL,
By A. W. Bashford.

The above wire was sent last week. Why don't YOU send a wire or a letter. This concerns YOU, too.

found an article in today's paper giving the history and aims of this association. Everybody is welcome, regardless of whether or not they are producing hatching eggs. We all have the same problems, and may all profit by being exposed to some outside information. Be there about half past one.

Dad: "Doc, my son has cholera, and he admits he got it from kissing the hired girl."

Doc: "Oh, well, boys will be boys."

Dad: "But, Doc, to be frank, I kissed her myself."

Doc: "Uh, huh. That's too bad."

Dad: "But, darn it, I've kissed my wife every day since."

Doc (wildly): "Oh my gosh, the whole town 'll be sick."

A Good Chick Booster

For over a half century UMPQUA CHICK STARTER has done a fine job. We wish we knew how many million chicks have got their start in the world on this tried and tested feed. Our customers too, have been so well satisfied that the thought of making a change has never occurred to most of them.

But we now have a new feed, which we call HI-LO BROILER MASH. We suggest that chick being raised for fryers be fed nothing else, from day old to 10 or 12 weeks. Something in it, or a combination of somethings, makes chicks grow like weeds. So many people have tried it on the chicks they are raising for flock replacement. Especially when the flock is straight run, it boosts the cockerels to fryer size much quicker. It won't hurt your pullets either. We suggest that it might be a good deal to try it on late hatched chicks, to hurry their maturity.

"Does your wife ever miss you?"

"No," (sighing). "I guess she's the straightest thrower in the world. She never misses."

On That Bum Feed

We dropped in on "Perk" DeShields on Apr. 12th to look at his 1800 pullets which were exactly 4 months old that very day. They look swell, and the Mrs. had picked up half a dozen eggs the day before.

"Farmer Bill" Miller Says . . .

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