



with the ... Garden Clubs

Ample moisture, especially in hot weather, is of prime importance. Water the soil frequently but do not damage the dense foliage with heavy streams of water. After several weeks of bloom apply liquid fertilizer.

After cold weather approaches, reduce watering. After stems and leaves have wilted, remove from the soil in the pots and after stems have dried, they may be removed. The tubers are stored in peat moss, vermiculite or sand at 45 to 60 degrees.

Sowing Of Seeds

Sow the seed in flats or pans in which two inches of gravel have been placed to insure good drainage, over this place fairly coarse mixture of two-thirds leaf mold and one-third peat, about one inch the same mixture finely sifted, not more than one-eighth inch deep, but do not press down.

It is necessary for the surface to be of a spongy character so that when the seeds germinate the young roots can get into it. Place the pans in shallow water until thoroughly soaked from below, then broadcast the seed. Cover with glass and a sheet of paper or keep in the dark until germination. Night temperatures of 65 to 75 degrees are necessary for quick germination. As soon as germination takes place, take the paper off and in three or four days lift the glass also, otherwise the little seedlings will get too spindly. Warm temperature, protection from sunlight and uniform moisture are absolutely necessary. When the third leaves appear, transplant.

Starting With Tubers

If you want to start with tubers, which may be planted the first of March, they may be set out in permanent beds not earlier than the first of May and at any time thereafter.

Tubers may be started in peat about three inches deep. Gently press tubers into the peat, each spaced until the upper concave side is barely visible. Place the flat in full light, but out of direct sunshine and keep peat moist slightly moist.

When the tubers have three leaves and the plants have reached three to five inches, they should be transplanted. Mix equal parts of peat moss and well-rotted manure or sifted compost, to which has been added enough coarse sand to make the mixture loose and pliable. To a bushel of this mixture blend in one pint bone meal and two quarts dehydrated manure. Choose a pot large enough to give the tuber ample room and fill with the mixture. Place the tuber in the pot with its top about one inch below the rim. Keep the pot moist, as always watering from below.

Tuberous Begonias

How about that shady spot that gets only a couple of hours of sunshine a day — a dark nook under trees, a dim patio or porch or a window box on the north side of the house? There is one flower and it loves you too. In fact, one of the finest flowers suited to our climate, will grow there. It is the Tuberous Begonia.

They are not hard to grow if their simple requirements of proper culture are met. Tuberous begonias are rewarding in so many ways that they are worth any special attention given them.

They will provide more color in shady locations, over a longer period of time, than any flower you can possibly grow. They add variety for they are more diversified than most flowers.

They have colors blue and blue and are referred to as the mocking bird of the flower families, in as much as they imitate or surpass all other flowers.

There are singles, doubles, frills, crested and hanging basket types, but the most popular is the large-

Egg Uses Cited In New Bulletin

Oregon food shoppers should plan more meals around eggs during February to take advantage of low egg prices, says Dorothy Sherrill, consumer education specialist at Oregon State College. Normal price drops have come in January and February four times in the past six years.

Size and grade are good guides in selecting eggs for family needs, the OSC specialist points out. Grade refers to inner quality of the egg. This "quality," measured in terms of grade, depends on size of egg and position and appearance of the yolk in the white.

Eggs are candied, according to Oregon law, by graders who examine unbroken eggs before strong lights.

"However, grade has nothing to do with size," says Miss Sherrill. "For instance, you can buy large eggs that are Grade A, and large eggs that are not Grade A."

Large eggs are usually more plentiful and less expensive. But it is during winter and spring months that large size eggs are such excellent buys," reports Miss Sherrill.

Weight of egg determines its size. Eggs are available in extra-large, large, medium and small sizes. During late summer and fall months, small eggs are usually most plentiful and less expensive.

But it is during winter and spring months that large size eggs are such excellent buys," reports Miss Sherrill.

Color of egg shell indicates only the breed of chicken that laid the egg, she points out. Neither flavor, nutritive value, yolk color or cooking performance is affected by shell color.

Food shoppers may question whether to buy eggs at the grocery or at the farm. No matter where you buy them," says Miss Sherrill, "be sure that the eggs have been cared for properly." Eggs that are not cooled properly will drop in quality in a few days compared to those that are refrigerated.

Where browsing damage did occur in the trials, it was caused by deer and mostly in early spring before grass had made good growth. Later in the season, deer caused no more seedling damage on sheep-grazed lands than on ungrazed plots.

Test plots that were cleared of oak and planted with fir were equal in grazing value to land that was cleared of all trees and seeded with a grass mixture. Each produced 40 pounds of meat per acre during one grazing season.

Heckrich points out, however, that grazing value undoubtedly would decrease within a few years unless brush was held out with chemical sprays.

Plots where undesirable oak was thinned out and Douglas fir seedlings were under-planted produced about 20 pounds of meat per acre. Grazing value was negligible on plots where seedlings were under-planted with no thinning of oak and on plots receiving no treatment.

Later the scientists plan to test the use of a power sprayer in production while giving minimum competition to young trees.

Rotenone Dust Aids Prevention Of Cattle Grubs

Cattle grubs or warbles can be prevented by applying rotenone to the animals backs during late January and February when the grubs appear as small bumps on the backs of the animals. A 5 per cent rotenone dust applied and worked into the back of the animals with a coarse brush is very effective and recommended where only a few animals are to be treated.

Owners of dairy and beef herds to prevent the use of a power sprayer in spraying the backs of animals time saving and efficient. For a spray 7 1/2 pounds of 5 per cent rotenone dust mixed with 100 gallons of water is recommended. The spray should have sufficient force to penetrate the hair and thoroughly wet the skin on the back of the animals.

Cattle grubs irritate the animals, causing a drop in the milk flow and damage the hide through the emergence holes. Rotenone is a non-toxic insecticide to animals, destroys the grubs as it enters the small holes made in the hide in preparing to emerge. At least two applications of rotenone about 30 days apart is recommended as all grubs do not emerge at the same time.

New 4-H Cooking, Sewing Projects Offered Members

New projects in cooking and sewing are now being offered to 4-H club members in Oregon, according to Burton Hutton, state 4-H leader.

An outdoor cooking project has been outlined for boys and girls who want the fun of fixing food outdoors. Winnifred Gillen, state extension leader in charge of the project, says the outdoor may be a city park, backyard, beach, forest camp or back-yard patio.

"If there's room enough for the crackle of a fire or the flow of charcoal, the place isn't too important," she points out.

Three project break-downs are made according to age. Youngsters, 9 to 11 years of age, take "Outdoor Cooks." "Outdoor Chieftains" is for boys and girls about 12 to 14 and older members take the project division known as "Overnighters," in which they camp out overnight.

Recipe books especially for outdoor cooking will be sent to 4-H club members who enroll in the project as soon as they are printed, says Mrs. Gillen.

"Getting the Most Out of Your Sewing Machine" has been designed to familiarize beginning sewers with operations of their machines.

All clothing leaders in Oregon will be taught parts of the machine, adjustment and care, and use of attachments. The same training program has been developed for all 4-H clubs in the country by federal and state club leaders, Miss Mueller says.

Home economics extension agents will receive training at scheduled meetings in Pendleton, Medford and Portland in the next three months. After they receive their training, they will instruct local county club leaders.

CROSS WHEAT, RYE

WINNIPEG, Man. (U.P.)—University of Manitoba scientists have successfully crossed wheat and rye and the resulting hybrid is now under study for milling and baking qualities. B.C. Jenkins of the University's Plant Science Department said.

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Finds Healing Substance That Does Both—Relieves Pain—Shrinks Hemorrhoids

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The report said the long-term trend toward a shorter work week affects all major occupations.

The Census Bureau said that since 1947 the average work week of farm laborers has declined from 53 hours to 50 hours in mid-1955. However, farmers and farm managers were reported working an average 57.2 hours in mid-1955.

The average work week in non-agricultural industries was said to have declined from 42 hours in 1947 to about 41 hours in 1955.

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FARM and GARDEN

Mon. Feb. 6, 1956—The News-Review, Roseburg, Ore. 5

Sheep, Forestry Good Combination

Well-managed sheep grazing and farm forestry may be a profitable combination on cutover or marginal forest lands, preliminary trials by Oregon State College show.

Douglas fir seedlings planted in cleared thinned oak stands suffered little or no damage from sheep browsing except when native grasses were over-grazed, according to D. W. Hedrick and Fred Hall, range management researchers.

Long-range plans are to see if sheep can be grazed profitably on such lands for supplemental income while farm forests are getting started. Indications are that such lands will produce up to 40 pounds of meat per acre.

Hedrick says fir-planted lands should provide grazing for 10 to 15 years with declining value as trees become too large to permit good grass growth.

The tests are being conducted near Corvallis on lands covered with white oak and some Douglas fir that is typical of about one million acres of home-furnishing value foothills. Trials are in cooperation with the OSC School of Forestry.

While the seedlings suffered little or no damage from sheep browsing, Hedrick emphasized the importance of holding animals off until grass growth was well advanced and then removing them while there is still forage left.

Where browsing damage did occur in the trials, it was caused by deer and mostly in early spring before grass had made good growth. Later in the season, deer caused no more seedling damage on sheep-grazed lands than on ungrazed plots.

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Change Announced In Wool Incentive Lamb Payments

A change in lamb payments under the wool program begins April 1.

The original producer of lambs will be eligible for payment based on the full liveweight of the animal at the time of sale. Each subsequent owner of the lamb for 30 days or more will be eligible for a payment only on that portion of the weight produced during his ownership.

The method of determining lamb payments has not been changed. The rate will be based on the incentive payment for shorn wool converted to a flat rate per 100 pounds of live weight of animals sold.

Five pounds of wool is credited to each 100 pounds of lamb and the payment is computed on a basis of 80 per cent of the payment per pound determined for the 1955 clip of shorn wool. Payments will be made only on unshorn lambs.

Under the new method, each applicant for the wool incentive payment on unshorn lambs sold will be required to show sales receipts indicating the number of head and pounds of animals sold. Purchasers of feeder lambs and held 30 days or more will also be eligible for incentive payments on the basis of pounds gained, between the purchase weight and selling weight.

Applications for the shorn wool

and lamb incentive payments again will be filed with the Douglas County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee, Room 301, J. Roland Parker, county extension agent.

Stepped-up action in recent months by Oregon's dairy industry to help grease the skids under dwindling dairy surpluses gets another push in mid-February.

A battery of advertising experts will outline sales promotion techniques at the Oregon Dairy Industries 45th annual short course and convention, Feb. 13 to 17, at Oregon State College reports Secretary Orville Young of the OSC Dairy Dept.

Less than a month ago, dairymen themselves focused attention on sales promotion at their annual meeting in Eugene, calling for increased contributions to state and national advertising budgets.

The ODI, representing 200 Oregon processing plants, will follow the theme "Better Quality—Bigger Sales" with the four-day schedule including a short course for products improvement. Butter, ice cream and cheese makers from throughout Oregon are enrolled for the short course, Feb. 13 and 14, at OSC's modern dairy processing plant in Withycombe Hall.

The general convention, Feb. 15 and 16, will feature new developments in processing and plant equipment and will close with a full-day program of marketing and sales promotion.

Fieldmen and specialists of the State Department of Agriculture's division of foods and dairies and weights and measures made 51,215 inspections and picked up 16,439 samples for laboratory analyses last year. This is the report just made by O. K. Beals, division chief to J. F. Short, department director.

In addition, over 35,000 sediment tests were run on milk and cream, including 8,900 on fluid milk, 25,300 on manufacturing milk, and 1240 on cream. Dairy specialists also graded 1,659 cans of cream, made 1,531 Babcock test checks, and examined the operating methods of 121 Babcock operators in plants.

Dairy farm inspections numbered 5,382, about 200 more than in 1954. Over 11,300 samples of fluid milk were analyzed, as well as 1,064 samples of frozen desserts and 1,034 samples of water and miscellaneous dairy products.

Inspections of other foods for humans were broken down by markets, 150; meat markets, 503; locker plants, 948; bakeries, 648; beverage plants, 119.

Inspectors pulled official samples for laboratory analyses of 1,228 feeds, 466 fertilizers and 197 economic poisons sold on Oregon markets. (Results of all analytical work appear in the department's quarterly Agriculture Bulletin, available to anyone upon request.)

In weights and measures operations, 1,988 oil meters were checked, 20,901 packages were weighed (about 90 per cent of which were frozen desserts and bread); and 13,771 scales of all sizes were tested. Almost 2,000 of the scales were of capacities over 5,000 pounds and about 8,100 were those of capacities under 300 pounds. Gasoline pumps checked were 7,190.

The work just outlined was performed by 25 men working in the field and six laboratory personnel.

Turkey Semen Studies Reported By College

Time of year has turned out to be an important variable in how long turkey semen can be held before use in an artificial insemination program, according to an Oregon State College poultry husbandman.

J. A. Harper reports that semen can be held up to four hours at the start of the breeding season in February without lowering fertility. But when semen is held longer than a few minutes during later months, the fertility drops sharply.

Harper inseminated four groups of 10 Beltsville White turkey hens five times from February to May. He used pooled semen collected from eight males of the same variety.

Hens were inseminated with the same amount of semen (.03 cc.) immediately after collection, or after semen was held 1, 2, or 4 hours at the same temperature (55 to 60 degrees).

Fertility dropped from 90 to 40 per cent late in the breeding season when semen was held compared to a fertility range of 90 to 78 per cent with semen used immediately after collection. In contrast, fertility was maintained from 80 to 90 per cent in February even after holding semen four hours.

Cause for the marked seasonal decline in fertility of semen held longer than a few minutes has not been determined. More research on the problem is under way.

About half of all farms sold in this country are sold through real estate dealers, according to a survey by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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