



with the ... Garden Clubs

Azalea Hints Given

By MRS. H. O. BURGIN, Sr.
Days Creek Garden Club

The rosealora is a low growing, evergreen azalea with double flowers, light orange in color. It is a variety of Indian azalea. The group contains a wide variety of colors and some variegated in different shades. The flowers are large and either single or double.

The group is tender and was originally developed for indoor culture in cold climates. They were first adopted for garden use in the south. Most varieties adapted for garden use are single, although some double forms are also satisfactory.

Indian azaleas are especially adapted to areas of variable climate, although not all are equally resistant to cold. One of the best precautions in cold climates is to grow plants with several trunks, for some will usually escape injury from the cold.

On the whole, it is better for garden azaleas to get full sunshine for a time each day. If too shaded, their growth becomes lax and weak, and the plants do not develop successfully. If it is desired to have blooming plants in shady places, they can be grown in full sunshine and moved to the shade just before blooming. At the end of the blooming season, they can be moved to the shade.

Azaleas are easily transplanted and are not difficult to handle. In selection of an area, careful consideration should be given to the drainage. There should be means for removing surplus water quickly, as the azaleas do not go deep, or far out, and therefore require large amounts of air in the soil. If the ground is saturated with water, the air is forced out and the plants may die.

Good results are obtained in transplanting azaleas. However, they should be handled with the soil in which they have grown about their roots. If the roots are freed from the earth, the difficulties of transplanting are greatly increased and the plants set back.

In colder areas, the best time for transplanting azaleas is in the spring. In warmer areas, they can be transplanted from the time the flower buds appear through the time they are in full bloom. The most difficult time in which to transplant azaleas is during vigorous growth, as at this time, moisture is in greatest demand and loss of part of the root system can be dangerous.

The plant should be thoroughly watered before it is removed and transplanted, not enough to cause the earth to fall away from the roots — but enough to wet the soil about them. This should be done in advance so that the plant has time to take up the moisture, as it is safer to transplant a plant with cells filled with water than one that is dry.

Cultivation with a hoe or rake is not advisable for azaleas, as most of the roots are located near the surface of the ground. It is better to use a mulch which also helps to prevent weed growth. It prevents wide fluctuations in soil temperature, adds to the acidity of the soil, keeps frost from

penetrating the soil, helps maintain a more even condition of soil moisture and contains plant food which is released when the material decays. An effective mulch should be three to four inches deep. The plants should be watered freely and frequently after planting. After the plants are established, they need not be watered as frequently, except when rainfall is not sufficient to keep them in good growing condition.

It is necessary to have an acid condition in the soil in which azaleas are grown. This should be kept in mind when choosing fertilizer. Two applications of fertilizer yearly are generally sufficient, one at the beginning of spring and the other between the middle of June and the middle of July.

If evergreen azaleas are allowed to grow in the garden, there is a little need for pruning. However, there may be some need of pruning different varieties for form, size and increasing flowering.

Good Earth Garden Club
Eleven members of the Good Earth Garden Club of Dixonville welcomed Mrs. Elsie Green, a new member, at an all-day meeting at the home of Mrs. Jean Radcliffe, widow of the chairman.

Business reports were given by Mrs. Clara Baldwin, president, and Mrs. Mary Bailey, secretary. Mrs. Ada Melton read a study on the California quail and the mountain quail, which is seen locally. Mrs. Radcliffe reported on yarrow, a wild flower which is used as a medicinal herb in Europe and as a tonic by American Indians.

Specifications for exhibits at the coming Douglas County Fair were discussed. Mrs. Gen Paulson was named fair chairman. Any member with ideas, time or materials to contribute for the exhibit have been asked to call Mrs. Paulson, OR 3-7970, or Mrs. Baldwin, OR 2-3882. Themes for the exhibits is "Country Living."

Lunch was served on the terrace of the Radcliffe home following the meeting. The next session will be at the Ray Banning home across from the scales on North Umpqua Highway Sept. 10 at 1 p.m.

Camas Valley Garden Club
The Camas Valley Garden Club met last week at the home of Mrs. L. A. Pryor for a dessert luncheon and business meeting. There were 17 members and three guests present.

The flower show, which is being held today at the Grange Hall, was discussed. The bird study chairman reported to the group, as did the yearbook chairman. The flower show was adopted as the club bird.

Mrs. Ted Wiley presented the program on garden pest sprays and insecticides. The next meeting will be at the home of Mrs. Charlie Crough. Mrs. Arlie Weist will give the program on spring bulbs and there will be a bulb-exchange.

Glendale Executive Board
Members of the Glendale Federated Garden Clubs executive board met at the home of Mrs. Ida Edson recently. The president, Mrs. Grace Croff, announced the names of committee chairmen to serve through the coming year. They are Mrs. Mary LaPrath, program; Mrs. Ruby Gilbreath, flower shows; Mrs. Myrtle Young, bird study.

Mrs. Lucille Smith, horticulture; Mrs. Alice Patterson, conservation; Mrs. Ida Edson, publicity; Mrs. Ruth Vonderhyde, librarian; Mrs. Lela Smith, scrapbook and historian; Mrs. Lucille Harris, yearbook; Mrs. Grace Powelson, civic; Mrs. Ula Losey, hostess. Mrs. Gilbert, city park; Mrs. Harris, corsages; Mrs. Neola Ritter, junior gardens; Mrs. Vera Armstrong, membership; Mrs. Mary Martin, ways and means; and Mrs. Edson, Mrs. Martin and Mrs. Alice Patterson, floats committee.



BIG EGG—When Joe Lynn Hendricks, 12, of Rylie, Tex., recently found an egg measuring 9 3/4 inches by 7 3/4 inches, he thought he had something to show neighbors. Later the big egg cracked, revealing another oddity — a normal-sized egg inside. The outer egg was complete with yolk and white. Looking on somewhat amazed is the white leghorn hen who produced the unique specimen. (AP Wirephoto).

OSC Animal Studies Stress Rapid Gains; Hormones Checked

Fast, economical gains in beef animals appear linked to another desirable trait in livestock—superior ability to convert high-protein feeds to lean meat rather than fat. Two region State College animal scientists, Ralph Bogart and Hugo Krueger, report a close tie between rapid beef gains and tendencies of some animals to retain high quantities of protein in the body, converting it to meaty tissue.

Slow-gaining test calves tended to build body fat at an earlier age, and urinalysis showed body loss of a high percentage of nitrogen or "unused" protein.

The less efficient animals gave off one-fourth more urea nitrogen than did the fast-gaining group, Bogart and Krueger tested about 50 Hereford and Angus calves that were fed a high protein ration of pelleted chopped alfalfa and concentrates.

Bull calves retained a higher ratio of nitrogen than did heifers. Bogart says further tests will be conducted to see how much feed efficiency of heifers can be improved by feeding or injecting them with various hormones.

Other tests in progress with rabbits and mice indicate that the key role of protein synthesis in animals may stem from high or low activity of the pituitary, thyroid, and adrenal glands that secrete hormones into the bloodstream.

Animal science is moving rapidly in use of hormone additives to speed growth rates, Bogart stated, and "we hope to get some basic information on how high the level of treatment can go without danger of back-firing." The federal food and drug administration is keeping tight reins on hormone treatment of livestock until more is learned of possible hormone residues in animal products.

Chain Store Tells Farm Purchases

Oregon agriculture receives \$5 million dollars per year directly from Safeway in purchases from farmers and local processors, George M. Mangan, division manager, revealed in a special report this week.

"This figure does not include foods which Safeway received directly from brokers or manufacturers located outside the state even though they may have been produced in Oregon," Mangan explained, adding "If it were possible to trace back these additional outside purchases, our company's contribution to the economy of Oregon and the Pacific Northwest would double the \$5 million paid out for direct Oregon purchases."

Many Safeway brands of canned foods are specially packed for the company by Oregon canners, representing more than three-quarters of a million dollars in canned fruits alone, for example. Safeway purchases of fresh, dried, and frozen fruits, as well as canned, during a recent year amounted to 8 per cent of all the fruits and nuts marketed throughout the entire state as reported by the State Department of Agriculture. During the same year, Safeway meat purchases were nearly one-eighth of the state's total cash receipts from meat animals, and Safeway bought more than one-sixth of all dairy products marketed by Oregon dairymen.

Research Starts On Fish Ponds

An eight-year study to find out the kinds of fish and management practices that will work best in Oregon farm ponds has been started at Oregon State college, according to fish biologist, Carl Bond.

There are now nearly 12,000 man-made ponds in the state, Bond reports. Many of these are now being used, or could be used, for fish production. Trouble is, present management practices for these ponds are based largely on research carried out in southern and midwestern states, and Oregon conditions are quite different.

Oregon has at least five regions that need individual recommendations for best pond fish production. Bond points out. Weather and water conditions in the coast strip, Willamette valley, and in southern, central, and eastern Oregon vary enough to require different management practices. Changes in altitude over the rugged Oregon countryside present additional problems.

To give pond owners the most income and satisfaction from their ponds, usable and economically sound management practices that take local rainfall, temperature, and soil conditions into consideration should be made for each of the various regions, Bond says. This would help make farm fish ponds recreational and financial assets to the farm.

Logging All Right In Watersheds

Not enough erosion is produced on Oregon Coast Range forest soils by slash burning and logging operations to rule out logging of city watershed lands, research conducted by Oregon State College indicates.

The study was conducted on the Corvallis watershed on Mary's Peak, one of the first watersheds in the region to be put under an intensive system of multiple-use management that combines logging of lands with water source use.

The project was a joint venture of OSC's forest experiment station, the Pacific Northwest forest and range experiment station, and the Siuslaw National Forest. Ted Dyrness, a graduate student, conducted the work under direction of C. Y. Youngberg, forest soils scientist.

There has been considerable question in the past, it was reported, as to whether logging should be permitted on city watershed lands because of the loss of water purity and added stream siltation that might come from resulting soil erosion.

Some had contended that the problem of stream siltation from erosion would not be weight returns from the timber harvest but findings show that the soils are largely undisturbed by the burning and logging. No serious disturbance was noted from logging operations themselves.

Only 8 per cent of the area of the slash burnings was considered "severely burned," or changed significantly for the worse in physical properties. On these spots, moisture holding capacity of the soils was reduced, organic matter content was lowered, and "soil erodibility" potential increased. Surface soil of the remainder of the clear cut gave "little or no evidence" of being adversely affected by slash burning. Thirty per cent of the land was unburned; 17 per cent classified as undisturbed; and 44 per cent "lightly burned" without damage.

Fair Instructions Outlined For All Flower Exhibitors

Last minute instructions to all Douglas County citizens who plan to enter the County Fair this year have been outlined by Mrs. C. J. Bielman, floral department superintendent.

Garden club booths will be under a new covered show arena, adjacent to the Pavilion. Each booth will be 8 feet by 12 feet, with plywood sides provided by the Fair Board. If desired, soil and gravel will be provided entrants. Any garden club is eligible to compete, pointed out Mrs. Bielman.

In the horticultural and arrangement sections of the floral show, there are more than 70 classifications of competition. Any resident of Douglas County is eligible to compete under these headings. Classes for most fall annuals, biennials, perennial roses, dahlias, potted plants and miscellaneous plants are featured in the Fair Premium Book. A copy may be

obtained free by writing Dick Turley, fair manager, P.O. Box 750, Roseburg.

Mrs. Bielman cautioned all prospective entrants to observe the rules and closing hours. Briefly, these are: all entries must be made before 6 p.m. Wednesday, Aug. 22; botanical names of specimens should be furnished; all material, except that used in arrangements, should be grown by the exhibitor; containers will be furnished by the Fair Board for horticultural specimens only, and arrangements must be made by the exhibitor, and done in the area provided.

Farm Woodland Benefits Owners

SALEM, Oregon, (Special) — Farm woodland owners in the state benefitted to the extent of a gross income of \$1,830,511 during the fiscal year ending June 30, from the sale of forest products through the farm forestry assistance program, according to Charles H. Ladd, senior farm forester with the state forestry department.

The greater part of the income came from the sale of 63,943,000 board feet of timber. This stumpage brought \$1,394,773 to the owners. The products aside from sawlogs included 6155 pieces of piling and 22,000 fence posts, hop poles and bean posts, Ladd added.

Minor products of the farm woodlands are gaining in importance, the forester stated. During the year the total income from Christmas trees, floral products, crude drugs, bark and miscellaneous items totaled \$52,052.

In analyzing the work of the farm foresters, Ladd stated that assistance was given 1049 farmers who owned 55,433 acres of woodlands. The areas the foresters marked 14,816,000 board feet of timber and 2965 cords of wood for cutting under approved forestry practices. In addition, the farmers were given assistance in reforestation, logging, marketing and similar matters.

Information about proper techniques of spraying and dusting crops may be obtained from the extension service of Oregon state college. Farmers can also learn proper spraying and dusting techniques by attending an educational series on the use of herbicides. The series is conducted each March and April at Oregon state college under the sponsorship of the college, the state highway department, and the state agriculture department.

Poultry Breeders Set Conference

Developing and raising better chickens and turkeys through application of modern genetic principles will be the theme of the ninth Pacific Coast Chicken and Turkey Breeders Roundtable to be held at Oregon State college September 7 and 8, according to Dr. Paul E. Bernier, OSC poultry husbandman and roundtable program chairman.

Poultrymen from Oregon, Washington, California, Idaho and British Columbia are expected to attend the roundtable sessions. Bernier says the registration fee of \$7 per family includes one copy of the proceedings of the meetings. All interested persons are welcome to attend.

Opening the program Friday morning will be Dr. W. E. Briles who will discuss chicken blood groups and their relation to the economic performance that can be expected from a flock. Crossbreeding for meat production in chickens and turkeys will be discussed by Dr. V. S. Asmundson of the University of California at Davis during the Saturday morning session. There will also be a report on the accuracy of the new electronic device developed by the U. S. department of ag-

FARM and GARDEN

Mon., Aug. 13, 1956—The News-Review, Roseburg, Ore. 5

Laws Show Changing Needs Of Agriculture Department

Laws spell out the work of the state department of agriculture and beyond their scope it has no authority to serve. The laws it administered after being created in 1931 have little resemblance to the agricultural code of today. Some have undergone drastic face-lifting or modernization.

Only last year the legislature substituted a shortened, modern basic livestock sanitary law for the whole patchwork of laws on this subject which had developed through the years.

Some laws have been tossed overboard entirely due to changing times. Two quick examples are repeal of the stallion registration law and the gasoline standards law, both within recent years.

Shifts and developments within agriculture and allied industry brought about entirely new legislation and operations throughout the 25 years of department life. Among the more recent were laws embodying the new conception—in contrast to quarantine—of stopping plant pests and diseases on arrival through systematic surveys; the regulation of all commercial applicators of herbicides, (weed killers); the weather modification act which requires registry of all who would change nature's ways with rain, hail and frosts and the livestock auction sales market law.

Many will recall the days when the department set up a standard 12-ounce container for strawberries, raspberries and other berry items. (During the department's first five years, grades and standards were written for virtually all Oregon commercial perishables.) The berry hallock order was contested but upheld in courts.

Another milestone in the department's operations for benefit of both producer and consumer came in the food act (1944) patterned after the federal pure foods act. The law put the inspection of places where food is consumed on the college extension service and experiment station farm education and research work, respectively. This basic division still holds. In a like manner, but not until 1945, the department and state board of health mutually supported a law which put the inspection of places where food is consumed on the premises under the health agency; other food inspection remained in the department.

The bits pulled out of the department's history for this article only suggest the changes in its laws and work during the last quarter century. But it reflects the developments in Oregon—and often in neighboring states—which gave rise to modern legislation in agriculture.

Douglas County High In Turkeys

WASHINGTON (AP) — Eight Oregon counties were among the top 100 nationally in the number of turkey hens kept for breeding in 1954, a census of agriculture compiled by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, disclosed.

The eight counties were Clackamas, Yamhill, Marion, Linn, Lane, Douglas, Multnomah and Umatilla. The first three counties were in the top 10 nationally.

In number of turkeys raised, however, only three of the counties were among the top 100. They were Yamhill, which ranked 22nd; Clackamas, 28th, and Marion, 74th.

Only two counties—Washington and Clackamas—were among the top 100 counties in volume and value of chicken eggs sold. In 1954, eggs sold by Clackamas farmers were valued at \$1,937,425, and by Washington farmers, \$1,673,973. Clackamas ranked 51st, Washington 66th.

Only Clackamas County ranked nationally in the number of chickens four months old or over on farms. It was 77th with 500,778 birds. Clackamas also ranked 53rd in value of all poultry and poultry products sold — \$4,554,000 and Yamhill County ranked 89th with \$3,217,000.

Prices paid by farmers in mid-July for goods and services used for family living and farm production were about one-third of 1 per cent higher than in mid-June. The farm price level in mid-July was reported at 85 per cent of parity compared with 86 per cent in mid-June, 84 per cent a year ago and the record high of 123 per cent set in October, 1946.



UNCOWED CALF—Taking to a strange diet for a calf, Suzy shares a banana with her master, Ray Halogh, in Graton, Ohio. The crazy calf thinks she's a watchdog, and acts accordingly, even to the extent of fetching the newspaper from the mailbox.

Farm Products Prices Decline

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Agriculture Department reported Friday the general level of farm prices declined 1 per cent between mid-June and mid-July.

This halted a six-month upturn. Lower prices received by farmers for fruit, meat animals and commercial vegetables were responsible for the change in the

price trend. Increases during the month were reported for potatoes, milk and chickens, but these increases did not offset entirely declines for other commodities.

The mid-July price level was about 3.28 per cent above that of a year ago but about 24.7 per cent below the record high of February, 1951.

Prices paid by farmers in mid-July for goods and services used for family living and farm production were about one-third of 1 per cent higher than in mid-June.

The farm price level in mid-July was reported at 85 per cent of parity compared with 86 per cent in mid-June, 84 per cent a year ago and the record high of 123 per cent set in October, 1946.

Let Us Age Your Beef Before Cutting

We offer complete facilities to age, custom cut and wrap your meats the way you like.

DOUGLAS LOCKER & STORAGE

Open 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Daily
8 a.m. to Noon Sunday
Sykes & Short St.,
Dial OR 3-4215

TRADE-IN SALE Extended!

HURRY!! Now Ends Aug. 15

SAVE \$22.50
ON A NEW SKIL Super-Duty Saw!

Your old saw (any make, age or model) is worth \$22.50 credit on either of these two famous models:

7 1/2" Model 77
You Pay Only \$92.50
Regularly \$115.00

8 1/2" Model 825
You Pay Only \$112.50
Regularly \$135.00

• Super power and speed • Lightweight design • New Variable Torque Clutch • 40% stronger aluminum alloy foot • Built-in Rip Fence

Phone today for FREE Demonstration, FREE Trial!

DOUGLAS SUPPLY CO.

Loggers' Supplies—Sawmill Supplies—Heavy Hardware
649 S. E. Rose Street—Roseburg—Phone OR 3-6638

HEAVY HAULING
OREGON and WASHINGTON
MOBIL CRANE SERVICE
CAR LOADING
WAREHOUSING
FLEGGEL
TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
900 E. 3rd St. Roseburg, Oregon
Phone ORchard 3-4436

Let us demonstrate the world's most useful vehicles

It's good insurance and good business to own a vehicle that will help you get more work done every day in the year—that's a 'Jeep' 4-Wheel-Drive vehicle. On the highway, it travels at road speeds in 2-wheel drive—a simple shift gives the extra traction of 4-wheel drive for rough travel, on or off the roads. With power take-off, these rugged vehicles operate many kinds of special equipment. There's a 'Jeep' vehicle that will fill your specific needs and serve you best.

The **'Jeep'** family of 4-Wheel-Drive vehicles
WILLIS...world's largest makers of 4-Wheel-Drive vehicles
Ask us for a demonstration now

RIVERSIDE MOTORS

988 N. E. STEPHENS

DIAL OR 3-7434



The Universal 'Jeep'... does hundreds of jobs.



The 'Jeep' Truck... America's lowest-priced 4-wheel drive truck.



The 'Jeep' Utility Wagon... dual purpose vehicle for business and family.