

Planning Makes Patio Retreat For Relaxation

If you are considering a retreat for relaxation in the backyard—a little planning can go a long way toward capitalizing on the advantages of outdoor living.

"Whether it's simple or elaborate, kidney-shaped or round, made with flagstone, concrete or brick, careful planning will help make a finished patio much more comfortable," says a noted remodeling authority.

H. J. Baker, remodeling specialist for Allied Chemical's Barrett Division offers a few simple points about patio construction:

Location can be important depending upon the uses planned for the patio. "For example, if it is to be used extensively for outdoor cooking and eating, it is usually best to locate it fairly near the kitchen door," says Baker. "Even a complete meal, such as a barbecue, can be cooked outdoors, but don't forget the food, plates, etc., all must be carried from the kitchen."

"Sun-worshippers" who wish to

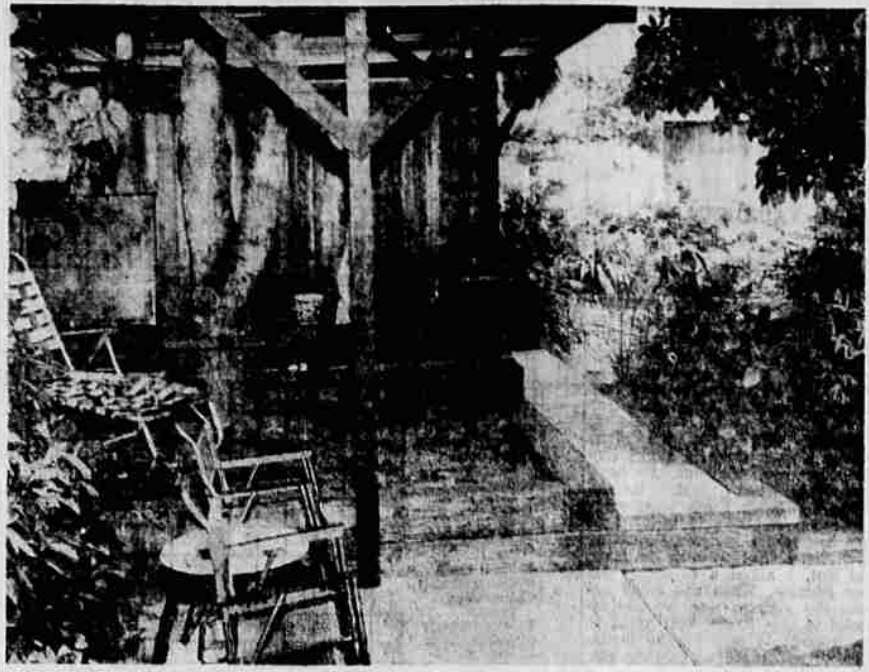
bask in the backyard will wish to consider the best possible unshaded location. Those who prefer the shade should also include this factor in their planning.

A lighted patio may make summer evenings more enjoyable. If electricity is to be wired to an outlet on the patio, it is always best to have the job done by a professional.

A family with small children may desire to keep their play area separate from the patio. This way the whole family can enjoy the yard at the same time. A locker of some sort, in which games such as badminton and croquet can be stored when not in use, can provide valuable storage space. A locker also may provide excellent storage space for lawn furniture, barbecue grilles, charcoal and the other accessories to outdoor living.

When planning a patio adjacent to the house, Baker suggests attaching an awning made of rigid vinyl building panels that can be fitted over a lightweight metal or wood frame. The panels can be either translucent or opaque, ribbed or flat and installed in colors that blend with the exterior of the house. They can be used in varieties such as alternate translucent and opaque panels or in different colors to provide a bright appearance.

If privacy is desired, an attractive fence of the vinyl building panels can easily be attached to a redwood or metal frame. The panels are incombustible, resist corrosion and are not affected by chemical agents used in garden and insecticide sprays. They can easily be washed clean with a garden hose.



SOME OF the Knudson family's gardening ideas have been borrowed from the Japanese, but no attempt has been made to make an Oriental atmosphere of the front yard. Bamboo and Oriental vases and figurines make the terrace an enchanting place. The terrace is fashioned of flagstone and railroad ties. The tree growing through the roof is a large horsechestnut, whose foliage extends over the top and sides of the structure. The Knudson home, which they bought about seven years ago, is 75 years old and has been remodeled to give it contemporary conveniences and appearance.

Fertilization Boosts Water

Proper fertilization can help stretch moisture for crop production, according to official agricultural scientists reporting in a new handbook just issued by the American Potash Institute.

Entitled "Moisture and Fertility," the new booklet features the latest findings from different parts of the country, showing that "fertilizers for the adequate nutrition of all crops play a major role in the efficient use and conservation of water resources."

The findings are reported by nationally known university scientists, including Stanley Barber of Purdue, Robert Pearson of Auburn, A. L. Lang, L. B. Miller, and P. E. Johnson of Illinois, E. B. Norum of North Dakota, and D. W. Henderson, R. M. Hagan, and D. S. Mikkelsen of California.

Introduced by Cecil Wadleigh, Director of the Soil and Water Conservation Research Division of ARS at Beltsville, Md., the handbook shows how plant nutrients may increase root exploration of the soil so that soil water is used to higher tensions and to great depths.

It shows how fertilization can increase yields per inch of water used, whether rainfall or irrigation, and how improved fertility on claypan soils pays off in spite of critical periods of drought or floods.

It shows how irrigation greatly increases the nitrogen demands of annual forage crops, since they are seeded during unfavorable moisture periods, must make growth in a short time, and have relatively shallow root systems.

It shows how impossible it is to get efficient crop use of fertilizer either with or without irrigation on soils that need liming.

It shows how plant roots feeding in subsoil usually have access to half the potassium found in the surface soil and how potassium increases the water-holding capacity of plant tissues.

A single copy of this handbook can be secured by writing Dept. N, American Potash Institute, 1102 16th St., NW, Washington 6, D.C.

Some Plants Resent Move

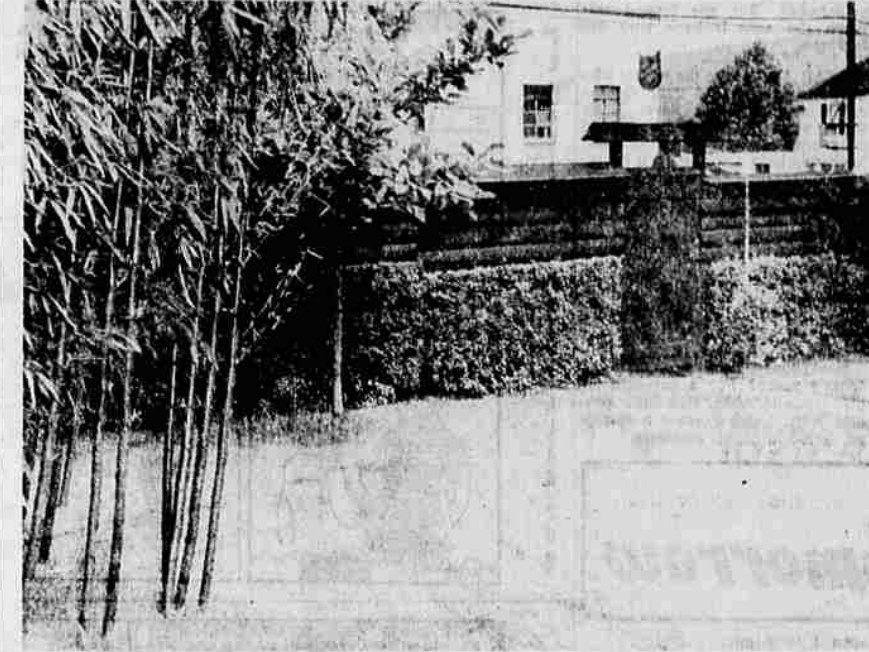
Some vegetables and some annual flowers resent having their roots disturbed and thus it is hard, even next to impossible, to transplant them safely. For this reason, the modern gardener grows them in individual containers, set into a wooden flat for ease in handling, for ease in handling.

Also used are "plant bands" made of heavy paper. These also are available made of thin wood. Even newer are the individual pots made of compressed peat which may be bought in several sizes to suit the type of plant you expect to grow and the size to which you expect to grow it before planting it outdoors.

Since the seeds sown in these individual containers soon will sprout and the plants, as they grow, will need nourishment, it makes sense to fill the little bands or pots with soil mixture that will enable the plants to do their best. A mixture of 1 part of your best garden soil, 1 part sand and 1 part granulated peat moss will do nicely.

Underneath this mixture, in the bottom of each container, you can put a layer of gravel or other coarse material and on top of the soil mixture, a layer of fine vermiculite.

Plants that will profit from this special soil include cantaloupes and watermelons, lima beans and sweet corn for extra-early crops; cup-and-saucer vine and morning-glories among the flowers.



COMPLETE PRIVACY is enjoyed by the Alan Knudson family in the front yard of their home on NE Winchester St. The brown peeler core fence, six and a half feet high, extends from the sidewalk beyond the hedge. The fence was put up by Knudson to shut out the sight and noises of a busy street, heavily traveled. At the left is one of the several types of bamboo to be seen in the Knudson yard. Alan says, "Most people's front yard is only enjoyed by passers-by, while ours is enjoyed by the family. The fence has been a Godsend." (News-Review photos)

Drain Teachers Attend Outdoor Educational Workshop At Wemme

Drain teachers who attended an outdoor educational workshop at Wemme, Ore., for a week were Mrs. Glenn Cole, Mrs. Paul Prescott, Mrs. Glenn Coons, Mrs. Elvin Bartholomew and Miss Rebecca Braswell. Those attending for two weeks were Mrs. Sally Jarley and Mrs. Sylvia Mattoon. They returned home by way of Portland where they picked up Mrs. Mattoon's twin granddaughters, Carolina and Andrea Mattoon, who accompanied them home for a visit.

Injured By Fall

Mrs. Fred Swearingen fell last week at her home and broke several ribs. After being treated by a local physician she returned to her home to recuperate.

Guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Block for several weeks were their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ceman and son Jack of Bellingham, Wash. The visitors had visited Crater Lake, Diamond Lake and other scenic places. Mr. and Mrs. Ceman have returned home.

Myrna Miller of Springfield and her house guest, Mrs. Richard Bonesteel and two children of Seattle, were recent dinner guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. DeMerritt. Mrs. Bonesteel was the former Charlotte Hunt. She reported that her parents, the Rev. and Mrs. F. O. Hunt, who were former Drain residents and frequent visitors to Drain, have recently moved from Seattle to Houquiam, Wash., where Rev. Hunt will be pastor.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hargan, Bud and LaVelle vacationed in Eastern Oregon. They have returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Harsh of Kay Port, Wash., spent the week visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Al Fields.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Weeks and son, Terry, of Bakersfield, Calif., visited several days recently with their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Emel. Mr. and Mrs. Emel and their guests were dinner guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Woolley where Terry Weeks was a visitor while here.

Mr. and Mrs. John Engles and son, Jimmie, and Douglas Franklin attended the annual campout of the Willamette Lane Square Dance Club at Breitenbush, Ore., recently.

Attend Funeral

Mrs. M. L. DeMerritt and Mrs. John Booher were in Corvallis Monday to attend the funeral of Mrs. DeMerritt's cousin, Harry M. Smith of Philomath.

Mrs. M. L. DeMerritt and Mrs. John Booher recently visited the Homer Museum at the Coliseum at Oregon State College. They continued on to Lebanon to visit an aunt of Mrs. Booher's, Mrs. Florence Cruson, who will be remembered here as Florence Turpin. Mrs. Cruson is in a rest home at Lebanon.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Duncan and family of Spokane, Wash., arrived recently to visit at the home of Duncan's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Duncan. Edward returned to Spokane and will return for his family next week.

The Rev. and Mrs. Pat Chasinsin of Eugene were in Drain Sunday to fill the pulpit at the Drain Methodist Church while the Rev. and Mrs. William M. Parker are visiting in Los Angeles.

Dean Ross, his mother, Dora Boss, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sager spent a day sight-seeing in the Bend and Prineville areas. They toured the Peterson Gardens. Mrs. Rev. Manning accompanied her daughter, Mrs. Martin Scheer of St. Helens, home for a visit from Tuesday until Sunday. Mr. Manning drove here to return his wife home.

Bulletin On Lawn Moss Outlines Control Aids

Persons with moss in their lawns will find helpful a new fact sheet published by Oregon State University Cooperative Extension Service. Entitled "Control of Lawn Moss," it is now available from County extension offices or the OSU Bulletin Clerk.

Written by Ray McNeilan, Multnomah county extension agent, and Norman Goetze, OSU extension farm crops specialist, the fact sheet outlines the reasons why moss invades lawns and then describes the methods that can be used to rid the lawn of the unwelcome invader.

Generally, moss cannot invade a vigorous, healthy lawn, the bulletin points out. It urges homeowners to determine the problem that allowed the moss to get started and correct it before attempting moss control.

Unless the basic fault is corrected, control will be incomplete or only temporary, the authors caution.

It Isn't Always Necessary To Grow Vegetables In Row

Just because most vegetables are grown in rows in a garden patch is no reason why vegetables MUST be grown that way. Actually all sorts of small spaces, providing only that they are sunny, may be used to grow food for the family.

Salad makings lend themselves to these small spaces, partly because some of the vegetables commonly used in salads are vines and therefore may be trained to grow upward, and partly because other salad ingredients are pretty to look at and therefore may be grown among the flowers.

For instance, tomatoes and cucumbers are vines; in fact there's a special type of cucumber designed as "vining." These two vegetables may be grown on a fence, a trellis or even on wires stretched across a wall.

Pepper plants are compact growing, look like tiny shrubs and are quite an ornamental as other shrub-like annuals. Radishes ought to be planted a little at a time, to insure

Rocket Sows Self

Sweet rocket, also known as Dame's violet, looks much like a perennial phlox but blooms in June. So easy to grow, it sometimes becomes a pest because it self-sows, this plant is perennial in the south, biennial in the north.

The flower color most commonly seen is a lavender-violet, but there is a pure white form that combines more readily with other flowers. The delicious fragrance of sweet rocket will endure it to you.

GARDEN VALLEY CLUB

The Garden Valley Women's held their annual election of new officers at their last meeting. Elected to be president was Mrs. E. S. Booth, who for the past several years has served as their treasurer. Assisting her will be Mrs. John Denton, vice president; Mrs. William Tipton, secretary; Mrs. K. C. Laver, treasurer; and Mrs. Alva Teeter, who as past president becomes member at large.

The final meeting until Fall will be a picnic July 11. Tentatively it has been planned to be held at Mrs. Hugh Ritchie's patio.

BUYING SOVIET SCRAP

TOKYO (UPI) — The Yomiuri newspaper said today the Soviet Union has contracted its first postwar sale of scrap iron to Japan, undercutting American prices by \$235 per ton.

The newspaper said the firm of Tokyo Boeki Ltd. has agreed to purchase 30,000 tons of scrap from the Soviets at \$39 per ton and that the Russians were sounding out Japanese traders on the possibility of selling them as much as 600,000 tons next year.

Looking For Hardy Perennials? Try Iris

More and more gardeners have been turning to irises as the backbone of their gardens because they are so hardy and long-lived and yet require so little care. Easy to grow, iris varieties provide beauty to the garden by blooming at a time when few other plants do—after spring flowering bulbs and before phlox or delphinium.

If plenty of green foliage appears and irises seem to be growing well, do not fertilize. If fertilizer is needed use a 3-10-5 formula. Fertilizer should be worked into the soil around plant bases. Use about 1/2 cup of fertilizer for six small iris plants or about 1 cup for a large clump.

A light mulch of straw or evergreen boughs should be applied to all irises the first season after planting. This mulch should be applied after the ground first freezes.

Iris Insect Enemies

The most destructive insect attacking irises is the iris borer. In their larvae state the iris borer is caterpillar-like with rows of black spots along their sides. As adults they turn into large brown moths with black markings.

Iris borer larvae pierce leaves and bore into the rhizomes to feed. Dusting or spraying weekly for 6 weeks with DDT is recommended for control. Badly damaged plants should be destroyed.

Aphids may appear on iris plants in the early spring. These small greenish, pinkish, or whitish insects pierce leaves and suck plant juices. They drain vigor from the plant and can transmit the virus that causes iris mosaic disease. To kill aphids, irises should be sprayed repeatedly with a 40 per cent nicotine sulphate solution (such as Black Leaf 40).

The larvae and adult iris thrips pierce the surfaces of leaf sheaths

LAUNCHES SATELLITE

VANDEMBERG AFB, Calif. (UPI) — The Air Force launched a satellite, presumably the Discoverer series, Wednesday from this Pacific missile range base.

In keeping with its policy of secrecy, the Air Force said only that a satellite utilizing a Thor-Agena booster combination was launched toward polar orbit. The spokesman declined to say whether it had attained orbit.

Three Principal Types

There are three principal types of iris that grow from thick underground stems, called rhizomes. The bearded iris is easiest to grow and is recommended for beginning gardeners. Most bearded iris grow 2 to 3 feet tall, blooming in May and June. They are distinguished by a fuzzy line, or beard, that runs down the three petals that hang down, called falls.

Beardless irises have smooth fall petals and thin, grasslike leaves. They grow from 1 to 4 feet tall, blooming in June.

Crested irises have a small raised area, or crest, on the middle of each fall petal. Often the color of these crests contrast with petal colors.

Where To Plant

Irises need full sunshine and good circulation. Bearded and crested varieties need good drainage and a lime soil. Beardless varieties need moist soil that is slightly acid.

Watering and Fertilizing

Before blooming, soil should be kept moist but not wet. Plants should be watered often.

Beauty For Every Garden

There are easy to grow iris varieties adapted for every region of the United States. These irises are available in a wide range of shapes, sizes and colors. Their beautiful, graceful flowers will add a touch of beauty to any garden.

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Home New? Pocketbook Empty? Use Annuals For Landscaping

When your home is new and your pocketbook is nearly empty, annuals are the plants to use in your landscaping. For, while they're not permanent, they are cheaply and easily grown from seeds and will serve the purpose of other plants for several years.

You'll need annuals in several heights and of both compact and open forms in order to do a good landscaping job. Some of the tall growers that you might consider are ornamental sunflowers which come in the 7 foot high Chrysanthemum-flowered strain, the 5 to 6 foot Red Blend, or the 4 to 5 foot Sun Gold with double golden-yellow flowers.

Cosmos with feathery leaves and flowers of pink, rose or white or tall growing Tithonia also will give height to at least 4 feet.

Medium height annuals that are useful in landscaping include dwarf dahlias and four o'clocks, both of which look like little shrubs and grow about 3 feet high.

Single plants of *Coleus*, *Pampas Plum* grow to 3 feet in height and as much in width and, with their brilliant bronze, copper, gold, or scarlet flowers, make quite a color splash. So do single plants of large-flowered zinnias and marigolds.

To form a hedge, use *Cleome* (spider plant) if you want one 3 to 4 feet high; four o'clocks or firebush for a 3 foot hedge. Balsams also make good hedges, but grow only to 2 feet high.

Nicotiana often is used in landscaping with annuals when an open form of plant is desired. You may call this plant "flowering tobacco." It grows 2 1/2 feet high.

Below the 2 foot height are such annuals as pom-pom zinnias and calendulas, also tall blue ageratum, any of which will help a landscape to look bright and gay.

Masses of color are easy to obtain from marigolds like *Spry*, *Butterball* or *Harmony*, annual phlox, petunias in myriad colors, zinnia *Persian Carpet* or *Old Mexico* or a pink like *dianthus Bravo*.

In places where a color mass should extend like a carpet, there are still lower-growing annuals, under six inches in height, which may be used. These include creeping zinnias, *Twinkles* phlox, *Portulaca*, a sweet william named *Wendy*, *Willie*, blue *lobelia*, *Alyssum* in white, pink or purple and the *Pettie* marigolds.

Window Boxes Bright And Gay

When the weather moderates it's time to fill the window and porch boxes with annuals that will keep them bright and gay all summer long. There's a wide choice available which is one reason for careful shopping.

Geraniums have long been favorite fillers of window boxes for they will thrive in hot, sunny places and require little water. However, nasturtiums will tolerate the same conditions.

If you plant seeds of the upright growing types at the back of the box and of the climbing types at the front of the box (and let them trail downward instead of climbing) you'll have an outstanding effect for less money than geraniums will cost.

Similarly, fuschias often are used in window boxes that are in semi-shade, and they look beautiful as long as they get plenty of water and are in rich, porous soil.

Lobelia, grown from seeds or bought as plants from your greenhouse operator, will thrive with less frequent watering. Fronted by black-eyed susan vine (*Thunbergia*) which has flowers in green and orange shades, and will droop as well as climb, the color combinations with the blue blooms of *lobelia* will be unusual and interesting.

Other "less usual" annuals for your consideration when you shop for window box planting are ageratum, bachelor's button (the kind called *Jubilee Gem* which grows in the form of a tiny bush), petunias, dwarf marigolds, annual phlox and verbena.

Perhaps you will feel that petunias are not at all unusual in window boxes. They were included in the list here to call your attention to the newer hybrid petunias which are more dazzling in flower colors, more floriferous and more vigorous than those usually seen decorating the house or patio.

Nut, Fruit Crops Hurt By Weather

Harvest prospects for Oregon tree fruit and nut crops, hard hit by wind, rain and frost since early last fall, are generally below average, reports Stephen C. Marks, Oregon State University extension agricultural economist.

Adverse weather conditions have caused substantial losses in fruit production. The only fruit crop showing better prospects than last year is apples despite adverse weather during pollination. Marks notes from U. S. Department of Agriculture reports and other sources.

Pears, Oregon's leading fruit crop in value, may yield no more than 100,000 tons this year, compared with 125,000 last year and an average of 125,000 tons. Bartlett shows the sharpest decline, with only 57,500 tons in prospect. Trade estimates are even more conservative.

The state's peach crop is expected to produce only 260,000 bushels, compared with one-half million last year and an average production of 438,000 bushels, the economist said.

Sweet cherry prospects in Oregon are for a harvest of only 18,000 tons this year, some 3,000 tons less than the record large 1962 crop. Sour cherry production is estimated at 2,500 tons, compared with last year's bumper crop of 7,200 and an average of 3,940 tons.

Tree nut production estimates for Oregon will not be available until July, but the walnut crop condition on June 1 indicated a smaller harvest than last year, due mainly to the October wind storm, Marks said.

The filbert crop also looks poor, with less than average tonnage expected. In addition to wind damage last fall, the soggy spring resulted in a light bloom and poor pollination in filberts.

Nationally, the June 1 fruit crop prospects pointed to below average harvests for commercial apples, pears and cherries.

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SIZE BIG WAR PRIZES

TOKYO (UPI) — Communist guerrillas in South Viet Nam captured two of their biggest war prizes last week, it was reported today.

The Viet Nam news agency said the Communists seized two large elephants trained for transport duty.

NOW YOU KNOW

By United Press International

The Hawaiian Islands contain more than 400 beef cattle ranches, one of which is said to be the second largest in the nation, according to the American Geographical Society.