

GOVERNMENT BEGINS ITS DRIVE FOR GREAT INCREASE IN FOOD PRODUCTION IN 1918

Man With a Hoe Must Help Feed Million American Soldiers This Year—City War Gardens May Well Hold Key to Situation.



School Gardens



Just a Couple of Girl Gardeners



WASHINGTON, March 15.—(Special Correspondence.)—To arms with the hoe. It is the slogan of the war garden.

These are the slogans which the Department of Agriculture and the National War Garden Commission are causing to echo through the land as spring approaches, calling the men, women and children of America to enlist with the hoe and help feed 1,000,000 United States soldiers.

The United States, with scarcely a twelve-month passed since being thrust into the war, has astonished the world by the amazing strides made toward reaching a war basis and materially assisting the allies. But there is a plea from the Food Administration that greater efforts be speedily made to increase the food supply not only for the armies, but for home consumption.

Within the past month it was estimated that the United States something like \$1,000,000,000 a day. The cost of the first year is estimated at about \$10,000,000,000. Of the \$1,000,000,000 that has been spent more than half, or \$432,000,000, was in the form of loans to the allies, while the remainder represents what the United States has expended on the organization of the Army, the increase of the Navy, the Shipping Board and other war preparations. Of the total of \$10,000,000,000, which it is estimated will be spent during the first year, up to April 1, it is expected that about half will be in loans and the remainder for war preparations.

Notwithstanding Treasury statistics show that the United States is meeting war expenses in the proportion of four-fifths from loans and one-fifth from taxes—loan campaigns up to February 7 having realized \$1,712,000,000, and taxes had brought in \$1,250,000,000—the great machinery of war needs constant oiling, and Mr. Hoover is calling for larger results, greater and more systematic sacrifices and greater efforts before the task is finished.

Mr. William Goode, who occupies the important post of liaison officer between the British Food Ministry and the United States Food Administration, in discussing the present food situation in London said:

"Few people have yet grasped the fundamental fact that Great Britain still relies on the United States and Canada for 85 per cent of her essential foodstuffs. Unless we can get this food, or nearly all of it, we shall peter out. As to how we get it, the popular idea seems to be that the United States is an up-to-date combination of miracle houses and fishes and a widow's crust."

"What I want you to realize is the amazing way in which the energies and sentiments of the American people have been harnessed to a great National movement of organized self-sacrifice so that the allies can have food enough to carry on. Early last month (January) we received from Mr. Hoover a cablegram saying he found that as a result of the American conservation campaign he had 150,000,000 pounds of bacon and 25,000,000 pounds of frozen meat more than the British representatives in the United States had estimated as likely to be available."

Facts recently made public show that while the United States has been getting her man power ready, she has otherwise been of inestimable assistance to her allies. In 1912 the experts from the United States amounted to \$2,465,388,148. In 1917, the first year of

activity, stable refuse and such products as are in reach of the individual gardener must be used to enrich the soil.

James H. Beattie, assistant horticulturist of the Agricultural Department, urges not only war gardens, but better ones. The soil must be more carefully prepared, Mr. Beattie says. Lay out just as much of a plot as you can do justice to, and make it a garden, but better one. The soil must be more carefully prepared, Mr. Beattie says. Lay out just as much of a plot as you can do justice to, and make it a garden, but better one. The soil must be more carefully prepared, Mr. Beattie says. Lay out just as much of a plot as you can do justice to, and make it a garden, but better one.

This expert of the department explained at some length the wonderful use of desiccated vegetables were to by the European armies, and expressed the hope that the need might be seen for their use in the American Army, as it might aid in solving transportation problems. Holding up a 15-pound container of dried vegetables, Mr. Beattie explained that there was enough in that tin to make soup for a company of soldiers. He emphasized the point that vegetables for drying must be in good condition in order to have satisfactory results, and that one ounce of dried vegetables, one ounce of soup meat, with one to one and a half pints of water, would make a delicious soup.

Since the beginning of the war the United States has sent to the armies in Europe 50,000,000 pounds of desiccated vegetables. The French and British armies at the outbreak of the war used dried stuffs kept over from the Boer war. These vegetables were found to be in good condition and were a great help in provisioning the armies. The American Army ration calls for two vegetables, potatoes and onions, and these two are used fresh.

The farmers' bulletin issued by the Agricultural Department in February explains that vegetables and fruits furnish a large part of the essential salts absolutely necessary to the well-being of the human system, and the value of vegetables in the diet is a great deal more than the mere food or money value. The need of tonics and other medicines in the Spring and Summer months can be increased by eating a variety and the amount of meat and wheat consumed can be reduced without decreasing health or strength. Every pound of potatoes, every bunch of beans, every head of cabbage, every leaf of lettuce that a home gardener grows this year releases a certain quantity of beef, mutton or flour for the home "over the top."

The National war garden commission, which is affiliated with the conservation department of the American Forestry Association, is doing an intensive work this Spring to help put the Nation on a city farming basis, believing this will come nearest to solving the food problem.

The commission, whose head is Charles Lathrop Pack, is composed of men of National reputation, among them Luther Burbank, Dr. Charles W. Elliot, John Maynard Hammond, Myron T. Herrick, Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton; James Wilson, former Secretary of Agriculture, and Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, chairwoman of the National Federation of Women's Clubs.

"There never was before a war in which women have recognized place outside of hospitals, but they now have a place so important and responsible that this war cannot be won without their help. There is no more vital factor in winning the war than food."

Industrial concerns are preparing land for their employees, who can divide up into individual plots for each of the workmen, and furnishing seeds and fertilizer for them. As an inspiration to do their utmost to help Uncle Sam in his food problem, a large lumber company of Middletown, O., divided the individual garden plots for each workman by a standard bearing an American flag.

Working under the Stars and Stripes, the men did splendid work planting several hundred acres as a war garden.

Banks and business houses are lending a hand; real estate companies are making a feature of the home garden idea in connection with their own home campaigns. Public schools did an enormous amount of good last year and expect to do more this year. Professor Richardson, principal of the Lawton Public School of Seattle, Wash., last year grew in his garden, practically without irrigation, potatoes which averaged 11 inches long and weighed three and a half pounds each.

WINDOW BOXES OF VALUE IN GIVING CROPS EARLY START

Home Table May Have "Garden Sass" Weeks Earlier if Seeds Are Planted Indoors—One Way to Cheat Late Spring.

Now that you have decided to have a garden you should at once make a window box and sow seeds of cabbage, cauliflower, collard, tomato, pepper, eggplant, celery and lettuce, if you want to grow these crops, and give them a very early start in the Spring, says today's bulletin from the National War Garden Commission.

From three to five weeks can be gained getting these crops ready for the table over waiting until Spring comes and planting the seeds outdoors.

During February last it was estimated that about 330,000 tons of food would be shipped to Europe. With traffic so regulated that all shipments must be subservient to those of foodstuffs, officials on both sides of the water express themselves as optimistic toward future demands.

However, the allies are not waiting for America to strain herself to the utmost. The women of France are doing yeoman service, harnessed to the plow while they give the farm horses for the use of the army. They are going to do intensive farming, causing many a little garden spot to blossom in the midst of the ruins of their former homes. These tiny farms are cultivated with the strength engendered by such heroic patriotism as the world has seldom seen.

Great Britain is doing her part in intensive gardening. Word came over last month that during the week of February 3, under the order placing unused lands under cultivation, 10,000 new plots of ground were put under the plow and that the entire empire was awake to the needs.

Dundee, Scotland, and many other cities showed wonderful results in city farming last year, and American Consuls abroad are sending by each mail cheering news of greater efforts being made this year.

There must be no slacker land in the United States this Spring and Summer, the Agricultural Department warns. There is a shortage in the supply of seeds and the planting of staple foods must have precedence over the more perishable. Such vegetables as can be conserved for Winter use should have the right of way in every city garden. Commercial fertilizing products must not be wasted because limited, but hardwood ashes, lime to neutralize

Now Is Time to Plant Seed for Early Produce.

Plants Should be Started in Boxes in Sunny Windows.

IT IS high time the seeds for future blossoming were started in boxes in a sunny window of kitchen or living-room. Plants raised from seedlings sown indoors in March will be far ahead of those started in the garden May 1 or later. Prepare several boxes for the seedlings, for as soon as they are well up they must be transplanted and given—so to speak—elbow room. Have shallow wooden boxes and line them first with several layers of newspaper—to keep the soil from sifting through cracks if the boxes are kept in a living-room. Put ashes in the bottom of the box, then good soil mixed with a very little artificial fertilizer.

Sow the seeds thickly in shallow drills, or on the surface, pressing them down with a ruler or small flat board. Keep the soil moist and dark, but do not flood with water. As soon as the seedlings appear shade partially from a strong sun, and when the second leaves have appeared transplant into another box, allowing two inches between seedlings, each way. Another transplanting with four-inch boxes and seedlings will probably be necessary before the plants go into the open garden in May. By that time they should be three or four inches high and strongly started.

To transplant your seedlings you must have a dibbler or something of the sort. The unpunctured end of a pencil will do very well. Use a wooden manure stick. Before staking up the ten-

injury. Water the box well before the plants are taken out, to make the earth sticky to their roots in transplanting.

Now is the time to get busy! Write to the National War Garden Commission, 1415 Broadway, New York, for a free garden primer and organization suggestions. This paper has arranged for you to get these by sending a 2-cent stamp for postage.

SEEDS.

THE KIND THAT GROW!
"YOU CAN'T KEEP THEM IN THE GROUND."

J. J. BUTZER
188-190 Front Street
Portland, Or.

A New Fertilizing Product for the City and Market Gardener

Fertilize; in Other Words, "Feed" Your Growing Crops if You Expect to Harvest a Large, Profitable Crop.

By Ralph H. Routledge.

To raise beautiful flowers or large choice vegetables, the soil must be in good condition. You cannot be successful with heavy clay or barren soil unless you improve it.

The latest product for soil improvement is kiln-dried, pulverized cow manure—we call it "C. M." for short.

"C. M." supplies the "humus" lacking in chemical fertilizers and the analysis shows it to be quite rich in nitrogen, potassium and phosphoric acid. It will not burn or harm the most tender seeds or plants.

This is a new product prepared especially for us, and this year our output will be doubled.

This product is made of green cow manure by putting it through a dry kiln with heat enough to evaporate the water and kill all weed seed without burning the compost or destroying the fertilizing elements. It is then ground finely and sacked.

EIGHT TO ONE—You can get a good idea of the value of this concentrated product when we state that it takes 8 to 10 tons, in the green or natural state, to make 1 ton ready to sack. If you stop and think a minute, you will realize that we are really offering in a most convenient dry state a fertilizer and compost that heretofore you have bought by the wagon load, in a most dirty, foul and disagreeable form.

SUPPLIES THE HUMUS.—This new product supplies all the humus and fertilizing value of the old form, without the disagreeable odor, coarse straw, chaff and weed seeds to get scattered over the garden or lawn. In fact, you get everything in an ideal form except the live weed seed and moisture. You do not want the weeds and can easily apply water when needed. There is no use of paying dray, freight or handling charges for dirty, foul, water-soaked manure when this product can be had.

CHEAPER AND MORE CONVENIENT.—The old form cow manure costs about \$3 a load delivered and about \$2 more to get it placed and spaded under. Three sacks of our Dry Kiln C. M., which is practically odorless and can be spread around by anyone at leisure, will cost less and give better results.

USES AND DIRECTIONS FOR "C. M."—For Flower Boxes or Repotting.—This Dry Kiln Cow Manure will be found very valuable to mix with ordinary garden soil for repotting plants, filling window or porch boxes or the benches in the greenhouse, the top soil of coldframes, hotbeds, etc. Use from one-fourth to one-third "C. M." according to the soil.

For Seed Beds.—As a top dressing over seed beds, where small flower or vegetable seeds are to be started, nothing else could be better, as it is full of "humus" (like leaf mold), which keeps the top soil loose and open.

Rake "C. M." into the top soil and after seeding sprinkle "C. M." over the surface.

For Vegetables and Flowers.—Use "C. M." on any soil that needs loosening up and enriching. To raise choice vegetables and large, beautiful flowers, the soil must be well worked, rich and loamy.

For Lawns.—"C. M." is just what has been wanted for years by amateur and professional lawnkeepers. Heretofore on account of heavy soils that would bake and crack, the best cow manure obtainable was used to open up and keep the soil loose. It was not the plant food needed, as that could easily be applied in the form of Chemical Fertilizer, but it was the "humus" in the stable manure that was wanted, but "C. M." with this Dry Kiln, weed free, "C. M." the lawnmaker's troubles are greatly reduced.

How to Use.—After the lawn has been graded, raked, seeded and rolled, spread "C. M." broadcast over the seed, covering it well. If it is dry weather, sprinkle, but sprinkle lightly, so as not to wash it off until it has settled, after it is once wet it becomes part of the surface soil and will remain.

Another Way.—Providing you will use "C. M." in a liberal amount, it will be better raked into the surface soil, then seed, rake lightly and roll.

For Liquid Manure.—Empty half a sack of "C. M." into a 50-gallon barrel and fill with water. Use this liquid straight or diluted form, for watering. The increased vigor and growth of the plants will almost immediately be noticed.

Prices of Dry-Kiln "C. M."—Large sacks, \$1.75; 3 sacks, \$5.00; 5 sacks, \$8.00; 10 sacks, \$15.00; small lots—2 lbs., 15c; 5 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 40c; 25 lbs., to 50 lbs., 3c lb.

Note—Three sacks "C. M." and one 25-lb. sack "Wonders" (the famous odorless chemical fertilizer), mixed together, will make a very rich combination fertilizer that will prove highly satisfactory for all uses—as it would be very rich in plant food and supply the necessary humus for heavy soils. Descriptive booklet tells more.

The above fertilizers, as well as ground lime, the greatest soil conditioner, are sold by Routledge Seed & Fertilizer Co., 145-147 Second St., between Morrison and Alder, Portland.

Never was a time when the garden meant so much to the individual and the world. Patriotism and common sense alike direct your attention to the vacant lot, the back yard, the bit of unused ground.

- "The Vegetable Garden".....75c By Ida D. Bennett.
- "Garden Making".....\$1.60 By R. L. Bailey.
- "The Backyard Farmer".....\$1.00 By J. W. Bolte.
- "Around the Year in the Garden".....\$1.75 By F. F. Rockwell.
- "The Potato".....\$2.00 By Grubb.
- "The New Onion Culture".....50c By Greiner.
- "A, B, C of Vegetable Gardening".....50c By Rexford.
- "Vegetable Growing for Amateurs".....60c H. H. Thomas.

Our stock of practical books for the gardener, farmer and poultry raiser covers nearly all phases of these industries.

Gardens in War Time

YOUR INSPECTION IS INVITED

The J. K. Gill Co.,
Booksellers, Stationers,
Office Outfitters,
Third and Alder Streets.

Gill's

der seedlings have the new home ready for them, for they will quickly be allowed to lie, uprooted. In the freshly prepared box of soil, punch holes with your dibbler, two inches apart and about two inches deep (to accommodate the delicate, attenuated roots of the seedlings). Now take up the seedlings, as many as you have punched new holes for. Use the handle end of a kitchen teaspoon if you have nothing else. Thrust the handle into the soil near the seedling, press the spoon outward, and soil and seedling will come up together.

Set the tiny seedling into the dibbler hole, press the soil firmly about its root but do not plant it any deeper than it grew in the original soil. Shade the box of seedlings carefully for two days, then when they are well started, let them have the sunshine. Set out on the porch during warm or rainy days but cover with glass at night.

Potato Yield to Increase.

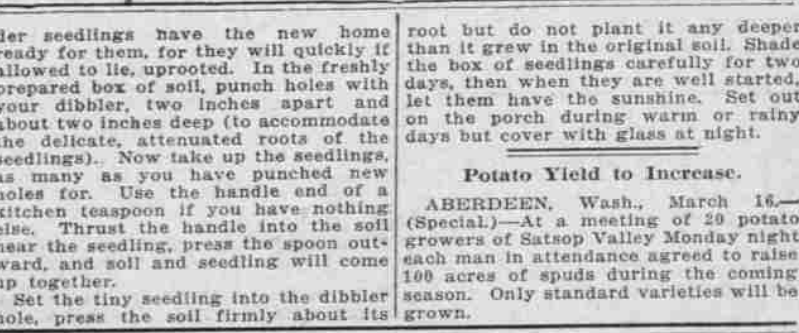
ABERDEEN, Wash., March 16.—(Special.)—At a meeting of 20 potato growers of Satop Valley Monday night each man in attendance agreed to raise 100 acres of spuds during the coming season. Only standard varieties will be grown.

THE GREATEST GARDEN DRIVE

in the history of America is on this year. Millions of patriots plan to do their "bit." Vacant ground to be used to the utmost. Roselawn Fertilizer will play an important part in speeding up vegetable production. It is a highly concentrated plant food for gardens, lawns, shrubbery, etc. Convenient, economical. Sold by grocers and seed stores.

ROSELAWN FERTILIZER

In 10-pound, odorproof pulls. In 100-pound sacks for larger users.



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ROSELAWN FERTILIZER

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