

# Gardener Gives Suggestions for Growing Flowers

## Many Queries About Flowers and Plants Reach Silverton Gardener; Blooms for Rockeries Are Listed

By LILLIE L. MADSEN

SEVERAL requests for information on fertilizers, peat moss and limes have reached my desk this past week. As several of the questions were for similar information I have omitted the questions and given the answers which I hope cover all the material desired. If you do not feel this information is exactly what you want, do not hesitate to write again.

Before settling down to answering questions, I might tell you that last night I visited the Junior Woman's club at Stayton, and nowhere have I found a more enthusiastic group of gardeners. Listening to these young women talk of their gardens and gardening efforts I can well understand why Stayton has so many lovely homes. It is one of our little Oregon towns to which it is a pleasure to take visitors from out-of-the-state. The Willamette valley is getting somewhat the same reputation as England has—a spot of beautiful homes and gardens. It behooves all of us to use our every effort to strengthen such a reputation.



Lillie L. Madsen

### Makes More Flowers

Now to the questions: If the foliage of your plants is thick and heavy but your flowers scarce, your plant needs a little dose of superphosphate. It has had plenty of the nitrates.

If you use peat moss on soil where grow plants which like sweet soil, add calcium carbonate or lime.

Gladolus bulbs can be divided. It is a common practice among some growers. Each piece will grow into a new bulb. The largest bulbs may be divided into four pieces if each has a good, strong eye.

Wood ashes and soot dug lightly into the soil before a rain will help in checking many pests and diseases.

**Sweet Peas Need Rich Soil**  
Sweet peas are heavy feeders. Plant them in rich soil. Dig a deep trench—a couple of feet at least. Fill in with rich soil. In this dig a trench about eight inches deep. Plant your pea seed an inch or an inch and a half apart—each seed. Cover about an inch. As the plants grow keep filling in the soil—without covering the plants. If the plants are well-watered through the summer they will continue to bloom way into autumn.

In answer to Mrs. E. A. S.—Question No. 1—Cannas may be planted out early in May or even late in April. The idea is that Cannas will not do well in chill or foggy weather. They just stand still and become rather dwarfed. It doesn't really pay to set them out until the soil warms up. The exact time will depend somewhat on the season. You know how corn does? The late planted corn often gets ahead of that planted when the soil is still cold? However, don't wait too long.

**Porch Box Ideas**  
Question No. 2—I should think either pansies or petunias would do well in porch boxes on the north side of the house. Soil in the boxes should be well drained so that it does not become soggy or sour. "Impatience," as I know them, are house plants and I do not believe would do well in a porch box. You buy them potted as you do the indoor primroses. Not very many greenhouses carry them. The tuberous Begonia should also do well. Usually these can be purchased at florists or from any one who specializes in porch box plants. It is best to purchase them after they have rooted. I do not know what all florists charge for them, but seldom can you purchase them for less than 50 cents a root. But they bloom all summer long.

You'd have best luck with them if you purchase them well-started. I would not set them out until late in April or very early in May. Goddits are apt to grow "lanky" if grown in too much shade. The little yellow Calceolaria will also do well in the north side porch boxes. The hardest of these are pretty

in partial shade, plenty of water and good drainage. Fuchsias also are shade-loving.

### Rock Garden Flowers

Requests for names of plants to be used for rock gardens: Rock garden companulas are innumerable. Pages of varieties are offered in some catalogues. They are easily grown and as a whole like a light, sandy soil, sunlight and a little lime.

Many of the daisies such as Rob Roy, Dresden China and Bellis Minutum are good in the rock garden. Alyssum Saxatile, the little yellow perennial "Basket of Gold," is easily grown from seed and is always good in a rock garden. Aubrietias are very good. These need some good soakings during the dry part of summer. The little flowers range from lavender to deep purple, and from lilac-pink to deep rose-red. They will not bloom in the shade. Members of the Dianthus family suitable for rock gardens include such as D. deltoideus, D. caesus, and D. Allwoodii.

Other good rock plants include Iberis sempervirens, the primroses, saponaria ocyroides, Anemone pulsatilla, (violet flowers); Arabis alba, the rock cress; Rocky Mountain Columbine; (Aquilegia caerulea); Baby's breath (gypsophila cerastioides, 4 inches high); the nine-inch Alpine forget-me-not; phlox divaricata, Viola cornuta—and dozens of others.

**Spray for Worms**  
Any arsenate of lead or nicotine spray will control leaf-eating worms and bugs. This includes slugs, earwigs, cutworms, and the many forms of beetles which prey on plants and flowers. These sprays may be purchased and mixed or you can purchase them already prepared. But look on the formulas usually printed on containers to be sure the spray contains one or the other of these and is not a Bordeaux or lime-sulphur spray for diseases alone.

To keep flies and insects from compost heaps scatter acid phosphate over the heap and spade around occasionally. A little soil thrown over the refuse will also help and will not harm, but rather

## Advice Is Offered On Turkey Disease

### Trichomoniasis Spreading Says Federal Worker in Colorado

Increasing prevalence of the turkey disease, trichomoniasis, during recent years in the Rocky mountain region is sufficient reason for growers in other regions to be on the lookout for it, according to Dr. Geo. W. Stiles, Jr., of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry's branch laboratory at Denver, Colo. The disease has been the cause of serious losses in several outbreaks in the western states.

Trichomoniasis is usually considered a disease of young poults but it has been observed in growing birds from 3 to 6 months of age. It has been diagnosed also in flocks of chickens and pigeons.

The symptoms of trichomoniasis in turkeys are drowsiness, loss of appetite, diarrhea, a bluish appearance of the head, and a ragged, unkempt appearance. A great loss of weight usually occurs rapidly. Before death, which may occur a few days after the onset of the disease, the birds weaken and are unable to stand.

**Hard to Diagnose**  
"Although there are certain conditions of the dead birds that indicate the disease, a definite diagnosis without a microscope is impossible," Dr. Stiles explains. Sometimes trichomoniasis has been mistaken for fowl typhoid or

er improve, the compost. Lime once a month will also help.

**Iron Sulphate for Weeds**  
Iron sulphate is a weed eradicator. Dandelions, chickweed, sorrel and (worse luck) white clover, fall under its application. It is used at the rate of 1 1/4 pounds to a gallon of water.

If you are able to determine that your brown spots on the lawn are not caused from winter injury or some form of root magot, you will find that applications of Bordeaux mixture will control the fungus brown spots.

Canada Blue grass and the bents will do fairly well in shady portions of the lawn—if some sun can penetrate.

The early garden-variety of chrysanthemum which has been developed in recent years is chiefly the lovely Korean strain. These do not bloom in the spring, but do come in earlier in autumn than most of the ordinary out-of-door mums we are accustomed to.

coccidiosis. In order to make a thorough diagnosis it is essential to have fresh droppings from affected birds.

Because of the difficulty of making a diagnosis and the need for recommendations concerning medicinal treatment that suit the individual needs, flock owners are advised to seek professional advice in the event of an outbreak.

Prevention of further losses when the disease has become established is possible through such measures as changing the flock to new ground and the daily removal of the droppings. The soil underneath the roosts should be sprayed thoroughly with a mixture of 1 pint of a compound solution of cresol and 6 gallons of water, after removal of the drop-

pings. The soil should then be given a heavy application of lime.

## Farm Bureau Federation To Gather at Corvallis During Irrigation Meet

CORVALLIS, March 27.—(AP)—Officers and directors of the new Oregon Farm Bureau federation will hold a business meeting here in connection with the session of the national institute of irrigation agriculture March 30-April 1. Legislation now pending concerning western reclamation is to figure prominently in the institute discussion, L. E. Freudenthal, chairman and president of the New Mexico Farm Bureau, said.

**—FOR BETTER CROPS**

This year you'll again find those Diamond Quality Seeds that for years have been the standard of crop perfection at your neighborhood dealer. Plant!

**DIAMOND QUALITY**

**—TESTED SEEDS—**

*Built to Our Own Specifications They've Got to Be Good!*

**MEN'S**

**Oxhide OVERALLS**

**79c**

Extra large sizes — same low price!

As tough as their name... at a price you can't afford to miss! Of heavy blue denim, bar tacked and triple stitched! Durable Parva buckles — adjustable, non-breakable! These overalls are big values, men! See them today and count your savings!

- Heavy blue denim!
- Triple stitched!
- Bar tacked!
- Parva buckles!
- 8 big pockets!

Boys' Sizes 59c

**PENNEY'S**

J. C. PENNEY COMPANY, Inc.



**Everybody's Doing It**

*Doing What? Painting Up!*

Because this season promises to be one of the biggest paint-up periods on record, we advise home owners to make their plans early. If you're planning to paint, get an early estimate now. Decide now while costs are down, and workers are available. If you delay—and run into disappointment—don't say we didn't warn you. Painting estimates given without obligation.

**NELSON BROS.**

**ROOF & PAINT CO.**

R. L. ELFSTROM, MGR.

361 Chemeketa Phone 5550