

NEW AZALEA CREATION



Az Firefly, an azalea with deep orange flowers, which is held as one of the best of recent years' experiments.

Rothschild Azalea Result of Much Work and Hybridization

Editor's Note—In the following article, Jack Brydon, Salem nurseryman and horticulturist, well known for his work with rhododendrons, writes the story of the Exbury Azaleas. Because of Brydon's personal acquaintance with the present Baron Edmund de Rothschild, he was asked by Mark Taylor, Journal's garden editor, to tell of the work of perfecting new azaleas.

By JOCK BRYDON
This new race of deciduous azaleas was created by the late Lionel de Rothschild at his estate called Exbury which is situated about 17 miles from Southampton, England. Mr. Rothschild began his task of developing the Exbury azaleas about 1918 and continued to work on them until his death in 1942. He was a discerning plantsman and his collection of species and hybrids reflect a keen taste for plant material of genuine garden merit.

When he commenced his work with deciduous Azaleas, Mrs. Rothschild chose to begin with the best and consequently purchased the choicest varieties of the Knaphill strain from Anthony Waterer, one of England's most reputable nurserymen. Unfortunately there are no available records of Waterer's crosses but it is believed that in about 1850 he began to breed Azaleas by selecting varieties from the mollis japonicum types and crossed them with our native American species. Two of them in particular were used extensively and played an important part in the development of this new race. They were the eastern Flame Azalea (R. calendulaceum) and our native Western Azalea (R. occidentale). From his crosses he obtained plants with greater hardiness and wider range of color and flower size. Included in the new varieties which Rothschild received from Waterer was an excellent yellow variety called George Reynolds. This, along with R. Mollis, a large flowered yellow species from eastern China, was used intensively to improve the Knaphill strain.

As the new hybrids bloomed, Rothschild would select two parent plants out of the pink, the reds, and all other color groups. These he would choose for size,



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Capital Journal HOME PAGE Questions Answered

By MARK M. TAYLOR

Q.—How do you care for a Christmas Cherry now?—Mrs. H. B.

Ans.—After fruiting it over cut branches back to within two or three inches of the main stem. Plunge pots in soil out of doors when the weather warms.

Q.—May lilies-of-the-valley be planted outdoors this Spring?—Mrs. D. P.

Ans.—Plant in very early spring in a shaded spot in well-enriched soil.

Q.—Are there different kinds of varieties of Mock Orange?—W. B.

Ans.—Yes, there are several beautiful hybrids some single flowers, some double and some are very fragrant. There is even one that is native to Oregon. Some hybrids have flowers in clusters and a new hybrid has been announced with flowers with a pale pink cast.

Q.—Please recommend evergreen plants for either side of an entrance?—D.S.

Ans.—Boxwood, Mountain Laurel, Andromeda, rhododendrons or Arborvitae will be satisfactory and attractive.

Q.—What spray is used to combat peach leaf curl?—L. G.

Ans.—Use a 3-5-50 Bordeaux mixture at any time during the dormant period. If sprayed early each year curl can be controlled. If it is not controlled it can kill the tree, so spraying is a must!

Q.—How far apart should hybrid tea rose bushes be planted in a garden?—C. J.

Ans.—From two to 2½ feet is desirable to permit full growth of rose. Pruning as you pick blooms will confine them to this space.

Q.—May climbing roses be trained to a trellis or post at the end of a rose bed?—Mrs. W. W.

Ans.—Yes, but allow about 4 feet distance for the roots of the climber to travel in search of food without robbing the other roses.

Q.—I have been reading your page in the Journal with interest and am hoping you can help me with a problem or tell me to whom I might write. Our glad corms are diseased, a brown rot starting near the root buds and finally the whole corm disintegrates. I have lost all of my Picardys and most of the other better kinds. Can these corms be treated or must they be destroyed? Is the soil spoiled for further plantings? I have moved the corms about from year to year so there is little space in the yard where the glads have not been planted. After the corms are dry each fall they are packed and dusted with 5 percent DDT, but have received no other treatment. We have raised hundreds of glads each year for many years and had no trouble until the last two or three years, but now the disease seems to be spreading. We will appreciate any information you can give us.—Mrs. J. C. M.

Ans.—Disinfection of the corms should give good results without injury. Use 4 to 6 ounces calomel (mercurous chloride) to one gallon of water and dip the corms in this solution several times to insure their being covered with a tin, even coating.

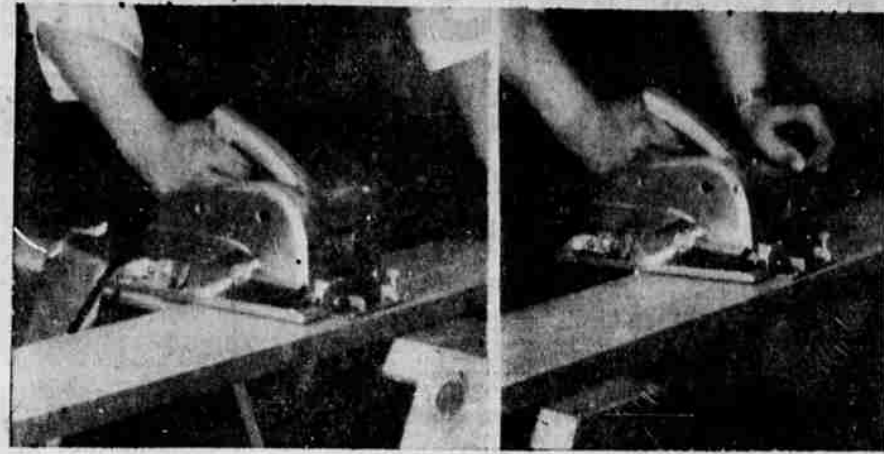
it can be done and hopefully the available stock will be greatly increased very shortly. It must be understood by the amateur gardener that in order to obtain faithful reproductions of the named varieties, they must purchase plants grown from layers or cuttings. As a rule when Azalea hybrids are grown from seed they do not come true to type and are often inferior to the hybrid in color and size. In the Exbury Azaleas however, the strength of the strain through inbreeding is so strong that, if two individual plants of the same variety are cross pollinated the seedlings come remarkably true to color and habit of the parents.

Rhododendrons and Azalea specialists throughout America are very enthusiastic about this new race of deciduous Azaleas and the demand for plants is heavy. The available plants of genuine Exbury Azaleas in America are very limited and the purchaser is warned to obtain only those which are guaranteed to have their origin in the gardens of Rothschild in England.

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SAW OPERATION EXPLAINED



British Envoy on Way to Iran - LONDON (AP) — Sir Roger Stevens, Britain's first ambassador to Iran in more than a year, left Wednesday for Tehran. He said his first task will be "obviously the oil settlement."

Correct technique of crosscutting will lengthen the life of blades for a portable saw, reports a manufacturer. Placing the board to the right of the saw horse enables one to saw freely. On the other hand, cutting between two saw horses may cause the board to close in suddenly, pinching or binding the blade.

Jamming, Forcing, Twisting The Blade Dulls Instrument

Correct use of an electric hand saw will increase the life of blades two to three times, John L. Baker, executive vice-president of a Chicago manufacturing concern says. He said such practices as jamming, forcing and twisting the blade in the work will dull it very quickly. And using a dull blade is the surest way to burn out the motor, he added.

Baker listed these important rules for saw use:
1. Let the blade come to full speed before starting to saw. Holding the blade against the work before starting the unit will strain the motor.

2. Let the blade cut its way into lumber under normal guidance and feeding. Forcing results in inaccurate cutting and shortened blade life.

3. Be sure you're getting proper voltage. If the lights dim and remain dim when the motor is running, or if the motor stalls easily under normal feeding, you have low voltage which can cause motor failure.

4. In crosscutting lumber, place the end to be cut off at the right of the saw horse. Do not cut wood between two saw horses, because the cut will close in suddenly and bind the blade.

5. In ripping, use wedges to open the cut, thus preventing pinching and binding.

6. Never follow a crooked line, thereby twisting the blade in the work. A power hand saw is meant for straight cutting only. If you twist the blade it will bind, pinch and kick back.

Iris Hybridizer Seeks Pure Red

By WILLIAM WARREN
Remember when you thought of iris—also called flags in those days—as being either purple or white with perhaps a tinge of yellow?

If you do your memory goes back more than a quarter of a century. The iris—also called the poor man's orchid—has taken on practically every color of the rainbow, from which it derives its name.

And this is due in great part to Dr. R. E. Kleinsorge of Silverton, president of the State Board of Higher Education, nationally known country doctor and world-famous breeder of hybridized iris.

Dr. Kleinsorge became so busy with his general practice over the years that he had to give up fishing as his hobby, and 35 years ago he took up the hobby that was to win him world renown—breeding new colors into the iris in his modest garden at Silverton.

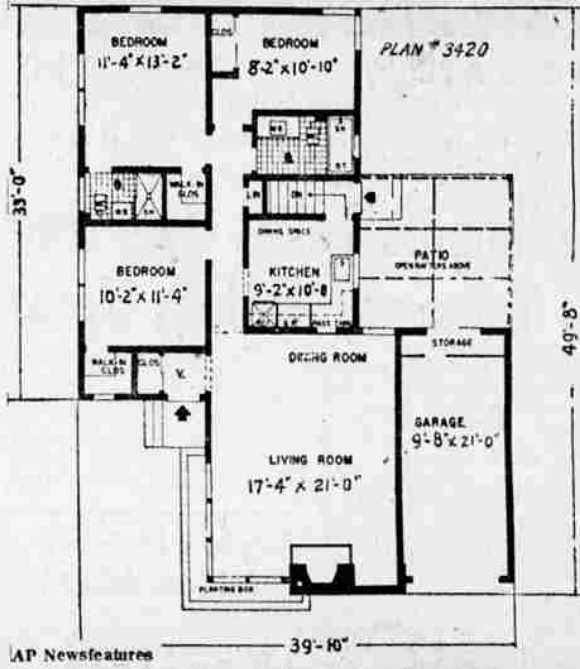
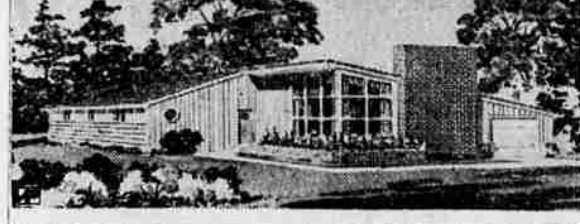
Dr. Kleinsorge has developed maroon iris, flaming or shell pink, shrimp iris, apricot pink. But so far not true pink. There are pure whites and yellows but no pure blue. Yet there is some blue in all of them.

Dr. Kleinsorge won three awards of merit—highest an iris breeder can receive—last year. He has developed a solid gold, a golden white and a milk chocolate iris. Also, a two-toned brown and yellow flower—the new toast and honey iris.

In Dr. Kleinsorge's garden you will find iris as small as two inches around and as big as your hat. But no pure red. No hybridizer has yet been able to produce a pure red—one completely free from blue.

This is the dream of every hybridizer, to be first with a pure red. Dr. Kleinsorge is working at it. And if he ever comes up with it he will consider that at long last he truly has won the "luck of the iris."

HOMES FOR AMERICANS



A High Ceiling studio living room, a secluded patio and two large walk-in closets are among features of this three-bedroom, two-bathroom house. Tall corner windows and a massive chimney distinguish the facade. The house covers 1,150 square feet without garage. This is Plan 3420, designed by architects Schulman and Soloway for the Archway Press, Inc., 117 West 48th St., New York 36, N.Y. (Further information and blueprints available from architects) (AP) Newsfeatures

Your Garden Notebook

By MARK M. TAYLOR

That Spring is just around the corner so Spring planting of shrubs and evergreens should not be delayed?

Azaleas belong to the Rhododendron family?
That Azalea species range from those one foot tall to varieties that may reach a height of 20 feet?

Belladonna is a perennial plant of the Nightshade family, all parts of which are deadly poisonous.

Superphosphate is usually from 5 to 8% phosphorous, a needed element in plant growth as it hastens plant growth, stimulates root growth and contributes to seed formation—hence is used as a "booster" for lagging plants at water.

Photinia is an evergreen shrub or small tree belonging to the rose family and is valuable for its brilliantly colored new foliage in Spring?

That the newly popular citrus fruit, Tangelo, is an example of the hybridist's work, as it is a cross between the grapefruit and

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Daphne Useful, Popular Shrub

By MARK M. TAYLOR
Daphne, one of our most popular and useful shrubs, had its origin in mythology. Daphne, according to one of the stories, was a nymph with whom the god Apollo pursued. It seems that once Apollo pursued Daphne with amorous intent, to the chagrin of her mother, who was so infuriated that she changed Daphne into a laurel tree which has existed to the present day in a number of forms of evergreen shrubs, valued for their fragrant flowers.

There are several species of Daphne available for use in the home garden. Daphne Mezereum is a neat little deciduous shrub with fragrant lilac-purple flowers that appear before the leaves and which has scarlet fruit in Summer. Variety Alba has white flowers and yellow fruit. Daphne Laureola is an evergreen shrub with yellowish-green flowers and leaves resembling laurel. Not entirely hardy, it prefers semi-shade. Daphne Oenoceras is a favorite low evergreen white dense clusters of pink flowers in the Spring. It is often used as a rock garden plant.

Daphne Odora is probably the most popular local species. It is evergreen to 4 feet with white or purplish-pink flowers with an outstanding fragrance and has an extended blooming season in late winter and early spring.

Daphnes thrive best in a well-drained sandy loam well supplied with leafmold. Propagation from cuttings or by layering is the most practical for the home gardener. Care of Daphne plants is not difficult as they require little pruning and spraying with a miscible oil spray in early spring will control most diseases. Daphne Odora has a tendency to spread rather than become an erect shrub and, in some instances, a support to train the branches upward is advisable, thus permitting a free circulation of air and light to the lower part of center of the plant, thus inducing more bloom.

A large shrub covered with these fragrant blossoms will perfume a whole garden. As cut flowers, too, their beauty and fragrance never fails to please. When flower clusters form in late winter or early Spring, they can be cut and forced into bloom for use, bringing spring into the home in advance of the season.

English hybridists are working to develop variations of the different Daphne species so we may soon expect new trends in this delightful shrub.

Make Do



TO CARRY a hammer while working on a ladder, roof or scaffold, bend a piece of heavy wire over your belt and around the hammer to form a handy holder. (Popular Mechanics)

Dusting Firms Merge Interests

LEBANON—Two agricultural aerial applicators will utilize the facilities of the local airport as a base for spraying services this spring and summer.

Kreitburg Aviation, Inc., of Salem and Livingston Air Service of Corvallis have pooled their resources of 11 Stearman craft in an effort to offer the best fertilizing, dusting and spraying available to the farm industry in this vicinity.

Walter Bowman, Lebanon airport operator for many years, will manage the Lebanon branch of the merged operation. Loading equipment for the fertilizer will be furnished at the airport, he said.

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