

### GARDEN STYLE ON SMALL PLACE IS HARD TO FIGURE

One style of gardening, followed rigidly from front sidewalk to rear alley on the average city lot, seldom proves satisfactory. Many home owners, who have read and studied how to improve their grounds, try to follow a single style. Each asks himself the question, "Formal or natural?"

The formal style means closely clipped hedges, plants trained to artificial forms, beds in geometrical designs and patterns, and every part of the garden in balance with every other part. The emphasis is entirely on definite, proper lines, and not on trees and other plants, which are subordinated to the design.

**Two Methods Given**  
The natural style expresses nature as closely as possible. There are no sharp angles or harsh lines, and the building is suited to the site of the group by planting. The design is never geometrical, nor is an artificial object followed. There is also a style, sometimes known as the picturesque, which is not adapted to small places, and which is seldom developed successfully, except by an expert.

One certain style on a small place would be difficult to follow throughout, even if advisable. Small houses are seldom sufficiently formal in architecture to have their lines accentuated by formal plantings. Usually, the opposite is true—the lines need to be toned down and harmonized with the surroundings. Often, a combination is advisable.

**House Tied First**  
The house is first tied to the ground in front, with foundation plantings of shrubbery, and perhaps accented at a corner or at the entrance with a small tree or shrub having some striking characteristic.

According as it approaches, may become more formal. If the shrubs and other plants for the foundation plantings are correctly chosen and planted, and the lawn is left open, at least a fair measure of success is achieved.

Unity is the first essential in planting, care being taken to avoid monotony. It means that all parts of the planting are subordinated to the whole. One way to obtain unity in a foundation planting is to keep in mind that the purpose of the planting is to harmonize the house with the ground, and not to produce a striking effect. A certain amount of variety is necessary, but is always subordinate to unity.

**Garden for Family**  
The enjoyment of the family is the chief essential considered in the development of the garden at the rear of the house. In front, the house is made to appear pleasing to the passer-by. The front garden is not usually for pleasure purposes. But, the "back yard" may become an outdoor living room, if it is cut

off from the public view, thus giving privacy.  
A combination of formal and natural styles in the rear, may be feasible again, or one or the other developed entirely. Here, there is more latitude of choice. Without great regard to the style of the house, such a feature as a small formal rose garden may be planted in a garden otherwise natural.  
The small house and lot present problems that cannot be solved by adhering to any particular style of gardening. The gardener has greater choice in the manner of development, while still keeping within the bounds of unity and variety.

### Farm Reminders

To avoid a rot which attacks vegetable seedlings in the spring, the careful Oregon gardener provides for the prevention of his hot beds. The large amount of damp weather in February and March is blamed by the experiment station for the spread of this disease, which causes the seedlings to rot when they are young.

Hot bed ashes are not allowed to cover up a bed of plants for any length of time without some aeration. Otherwise, water will condense on the under side of the ashes from the heat of the bed. This moisture dripping on the plants below, has a tendency to make them rot. Aeration prevents the water condensation.

Young vegetable plants, such as cabbage, lettuce and tomatoes, are transplanted for the first time when they have shown their first true leaf, which is the third leaf. Some Oregon gardeners leave the plants in the seed bed too long before the first transplanting, the experiment station has observed. The plants become tall and spindling before they are removed to a place where they can begin to develop.

The distance apart to place these young plants in the hot beds is 2 inches for lettuce and cabbage, and at least 4 inches by 4 inches for tomatoes.

Broadcasting a complete commercial fertilizer is often advisable as soon as early vegetable ground can be plowed and harrowed. A formula suggested by the Oregon experiment station for one acre is: 3 to 4 per cent nitrogen, 8 per cent phosphoric acid, 6 per cent potash. This fertilizer would be made up of the following materials: 200 pounds of nitrate of soda, 300 to 400 pounds of superphosphate, 150 pounds of muriate or sulphate of potash.

This mixture is broadcast over the ground for early garden in late February or early March. It is worked in with a spike tooth harrow. If desired 100 pounds of the nitrate of soda may be withheld for a top dressing later.

**Pruning Advice Given**  
Oregon fruit growers should withhold heavy pruning of winter injured trees until the extent of the injury has been determined. Premature pruning or cutting back now may remove the best wood in the tree, which cannot be told until later.

### GYPSUM USED IN STARTING CROPS IN VALLEY SOILS

Gypsum or landplaster, as it is commonly called, is generally used on Willamette valley soils to aid in starting such crops as clover, alfalfa, vetch and peas or to increase their growth.

This increase in growth of the legumes is due to the fact that the landplaster may serve as either a direct fertilizer or as a soil stimulant. As a direct fertilizer, it supplies the plant food elements calcium and sulphur both for crop use and for the beneficial soil organisms on the roots of the legume plants.

**Consumers of Calcium**  
Most legumes are heavy consumers of both calcium and sulphur. As a soil stimulant, landplaster may liberate certain insoluble potassium compounds in the soil and these compounds in turn cause an increase in crop growth.

Landplaster will not correct acidity in soils. It will not make a sour soil sweet. It should never be used in place of ground limestone, slaked lime, quick lime or other correcting compounds. Instead of correcting acidity, landplaster may increase acidity in soils.

The continued use of landplaster on light sandy soils that are not very fertile to begin with, generally results in the rapid depletion of the soil. This is not due so much to the use of the landplaster itself, but rather to the fact that large crops are removed from the soil. Large amounts of plant food material other than the calcium and sulphur added by the landplaster and the nitrogen by the legume are also taken from the soil by these large crops; therefore it becomes all the more necessary to supply these elements.

**Potassium Drawn**  
Both phosphorus and potassium are drawn upon heavily when landplaster is used. Many of our heavier soils have a large supply of potassium fertilizers need not be added to these. On soils having a good rotation of crops to keep up the nitrogen and organic matter supply and with the proper application of phosphorus and potassium fertilizers, there need be no hesitancy in using landplaster.

In applying landplaster, it should be sown broadcast at the rate of from 40 to 80 pounds an acre. This can be done by hand or with a regular spreader. The latter does the work more uniformly. It should be sown directly on the crop the spring of the year the crop is to be cut. In Western Oregon it is generally applied in March or just early enough to insure the spring rains carrying the material into the soil.

The value of landplaster is based on the amount of calcium sulphate it contains. Certain brands of landplaster may contain as low as 50

per cent calcium sulphate while others contain as much as 95 per cent. For crop use it should always be bought on the basis of its percentage of calcium sulphate.

**MORE WHEAT ACREAGE**  
Farmers have responded to the higher price of wheat by seeding 6 1/2 per cent more wheat this past fall than in the fall of 1923. This was due largely to Canada's great shortage and greatly reduced yields of other countries.

**MORE LAND TENANTS**  
Land tenancy in Ohio increased from 19.3 per cent of the whole number of farms in 1880 to 29.3 per cent in 1920. Share rent is preferable among owners as well as tenants.

**MIX WITH GRAIN**  
Cows producing 20 to 25 pounds of milk on wheat pasture should have a few pounds of grain if they are to maintain their production and body weight.

**HILLS OF TUBERCULOSIS**  
Hillsdale county, Mich., was the first county in the country to rid itself of bovine tuberculosis, reports the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

**Sunlight Makes Bone**  
Pure sunlight is now known to be essential in making strong-boned animals. It causes assimilation of lime in the animals.

Paint lengthens the life of your farm implements. Before starting to use them this spring, give them a good coat of paint to protect them from rust. The machinery should be cleaned of all dirt and rust before applying the paint.

**Barley for Corn**  
Barley makes a good substitute for corn in breeding and fattening hogs. Barley chop mixed with skim milk or tankage and a little water makes a good slop for brood sows or fattening hogs.

**Time for Freshening**  
Cows freshened in autumn yield a better return than those freshened in summer. Extreme heat, annoyance of flies and pasture shortage cause poor results in summer.

**Corn Borer Advances**  
Since 1921, the corn borer has invaded Ohio until now 15 per cent of that state's corn crop is infested. In some fields 46 per cent of the crop was infested with the pest.

**Early Sweet Clover**  
Sweet clover should be sown in the spring as soon as the seed bed has been prepared. Disking of wheat stubble ground is preferable to plowed ground.

**Blasting Stumps**  
The best time to blast stumps is when the ground is full of water. A pound of powder in wet ground will do as much as a pound and a half in dry soil.

**Egg Laying Contest**  
Extension service of Clemson Agricultural College, at Clemson, S. C., has started an egg-laying contest to be continued for nine months from Feb. 1.

### CO-OPERATIVES TO BE HELPED UNDER PRESIDENT'S PLAN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Co-operative farming will become firmly established under government aid and control, if the recommendations of the president's agricultural conference are adopted.

Practically every conclusion made by the conference calls for action that would benefit farmers through co-operative organization. Co-operatives are placed foremost in the consideration of the members, and federal aid is made an essential part of it.

So much so that the conference has recommended the president's appointment of a separate federal co-operative farming board as is now the case in industry and banking, which could interlock all the problems of agriculture, production with distribution, and use all facilities of all government departments for the farmer's benefit.

**Legislation Proposed**  
With this board under control, the conference advises the following steps to help agriculture:  
1. Pooling of the products of co-operatives, exchange of crops and spread of market information.  
2. Federal survey of distributing problems and advice on best type of organization needed to tackle any condition.  
3. Federal registration of co-operatives to create confidence in these organizations and develop uniform accounting system.  
4. Standardization of agricultural products.  
5. Creation of federally registered exchanges.  
6. Federal advice to any farm industry, through the newly created co-operative farming board.

**Better Administration**  
On the administrative side, the conference suggests the following:  
1. Unified national banking system which will encourage eligible non-member state banks, amounting to more than 9000, to become members of the federal reserve system.  
2. Liberal funds and uniform state quarantine laws are needed, the conference recommends, to secure the country from foreign diseases and pests.  
3. Use of broader principles in exempting co-operatives from taxation.  
4. Replacement of aid and control under the interstate commerce commission by the newly appointed federal co-operative farming board, as recommended by the conference.  
5. Expansion of the leased wire market news service to include many livestock and other markets from which no reports are received at present.

**Sunlight Essential**  
Cure and prevention of rickets in chickens may be effected by the use of direct sunlight. Windows absorb just the waves of light that help most in this cure.

**Vary Cow Diets**  
Dairy cows like varied diets. Cows fed on the same mixture for time on end will eventually refuse their food and lose in flesh and vigor.

**Plant Grafted Franquette Walnuts**  
They are money makers  
One of the best blocks of grafted Vrooman Franquette in the State. Well grown, selected type. Good line of apple, pear, filberts, cherry, peach, prune, plum, apricots, small fruits, etc. Right stock at right prices. Submit your want list, ask for prices. \$5 years in business.

**GOOD PACKS LOWER FREIGHT**  
The surest way to get a lower

freight rate in Oregon on the perishable commodities of the northwest is to grow, grade, pack and ship them so there will be fewer claims to be met by the railways, according to C. J. Hurd, market specialist of the extension service. The cost of claims is passed back to the grower in the high rates to cover the amount of the claims.

### Culture Said to Prevent Infection

(By NEA Service)  
EAST LANSING, Mich., Feb. 21.—Cows may now be vaccinated against one of the most dreaded diseases in the cattle and dairy industries.

A new non-virulent living culture has been found which will give a cow immunity to contagious abortion, Dr. I. Forest Huddleson, at Michigan agricultural college here, has discovered the preventative. Dr. Huddleson spent four years seeking this culture.

There are other cures for this disease than the new vaccine, but it is said these cultures have a harmful effect upon the animals at certain periods in their condition. But no harmful results thus far have been discovered from the new culture.

Animals whose blood tester positive (indicating infection) were treated with the new culture and they had no trouble producing normal calves. Dr. Huddleson reports. Heifers, whose blood tested negative (indicating no infection), were treated with the vaccine and then fed cultures containing the disease germs and they were found to be immune. Other animals were treated with the vaccine and then were turned out with infected animals, yet they did not contract the disease.

"The use of this non-virulent culture is still in the experimental stage," says Dr. Huddleson. "It is not certain that the correct dosage or route of injection is being used. It will require many years of work and entail much expense before all uncertain factors are made clear."

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Carlton Nursery Co.  
Carlton, Oregon.

### APPLE SCAB CAN BE CONTROLLED

Apple scab, the most serious disease of the apple in Oregon can be controlled, and even largely prevented by a few sanitary measures and a systematic use of lime-sulphur spray. Scab is a fungus growth which attacks the fruit, leaves, and occasionally the twigs of the tree. It reproduces by means of spores, thousands of which are discharged from the perithecia, small dome-like pimples on the fallen leaves of the previous year. The spores mature about the time the apple blossoms are ready to open, and are carried up by the wind, causing reinfection, and a continuation of spore production.

Plowing the dead leaves under in the early spring, before the winter buds burst will remove the chief source of infection, but as the disease may be carried in from neighboring orchards as well as from leaves not turned under, the following spray schedule should be followed: (1) Delayed dormant spray,

1 1/2 gallons of lime-sulphur to 100 gallons of water, applied soon after winter buds open, when the blossoms are in the bud stage. (2) Pink spray, 2 1/2 gallons lime-sulphur to 100 gallons of water, applied to the blossom buds about pink but are not yet open. (3) Green spray, 2 1/2 gallons lime-sulphur to 100 gallons of water, applied to most of the petals have fallen before the calyx has closed. Ten-day spray, 2 gallons lime-sulphur to 100 gallons of water, applied thirty days after the calyx opens. Thirty-day spray, 2 gallons lime-sulphur to 100 gallons of water, applied 30 days after the calyx opens. Pruning is also an important factor in preventing scab, for after each rain, and gives the spores of the fungus a better chance to invade and cause infection.

**Time for Inventory**  
Now is the best time to take inventory of your stock, equipment and other material on the farm. Tells where you stand financially.

**Sweet Clover Soil**  
Sweet clover is not recommended for poorly drained or low wet soil. Such soil often is rather low in and probably also in acid.

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This picture shows missing and decayed teeth as commonly happens in neglected mouths

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