

March Is Planning -- Not Planting -- Time For V Gardeners

PLOT QUALITY IMPORTANT IN GARDEN PLAN

Victory garden vegetables can be only as good as the plot they have to grow in, department of agriculture garden authorities said today. Thus, selection of space for the growing of vegetables—whether it be part of the family lot, neighboring vacant lot, or in a community garden—deserves careful consideration. Most vegetable crops are relatively tolerant to soil conditions and do fairly well under a wide variety of climatic conditions. But, the Victory gardener wants bountiful crops, crops that are full of flavor and health-protecting vitamins and minerals.

Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard recently referred to a garden plot as a "sunny, fertile spot of ground." Unless the soil is fertile, the site blessed with sunlight, and free from competition with tree roots, there is little reason to expect that it will be a "Victory garden." Vegetables grown under unfavorable conditions are apt to be poorly developed, lacking in flavor and of little nutritive value.

The garden plot to begin with, should have sunlight for at least five hours a day—and full sunlight is preferable. Morning sun is more beneficial to plant life than afternoon sunlight.

Vegetables seldom make satisfactory growth when competing for food and moisture with tree roots. Poorly drained soils are cold and wet and thus delay planting and harvesting. Seed losses are usually higher on such soils. Heavy clays are harder to

work, and root crops seldom develop satisfactorily in them. In most cases, sandy soils make the best vegetable gardens, although they are more subject to the effects of drought and plant foods tend to leach from them.

While it is possible to modify soils through the addition of coal ashes, sand, lime, and decayed vegetable matter (humus), such changes are likely to be costly and require time.

A site, convenient to the family dwelling, where spare time can be turned to the care of the garden, is much to be preferred over one at a distance, even though it may be larger. Time that must be spent in going back and forth is time lost from the care of the garden. Gardening in distant plots which involves the use of the family car, should be done only if there is no suitable place near at home. It is much better to choose a small plot that is convenient to the family dwelling and garden it intensively than to seek a larger plot at a distance.

Early Orders for Nitrogen Advised

New restriction on the sale of nitrogen fertilizers for certain crops makes it highly important for growers to order their supplies immediately from dealers if they are to be sure of getting their needs, announces Art King, extension specialist in soils at Oregon State college.

Crops have been divided into A and B classes, with dealers instructed to supply the needs of growers of A crops before those with B crops. A crops include flax, hybrid corn for seed, dry and snap beans, lima beans, beets, cabbage, and carrots. In Oregon, however, many class B crops need nitrogen fertilizer before the important A crops, says King. While dealers will attempt to hold back supplies for class A growers, they can only do this if growers cooperate by placing orders immediately, which means today or tomorrow and not two weeks hence, according to King.

Ready Reference Table --- Vegetable Growing in Klamath County

(Prepared by County Agent's Office)

Kind	Planting Dates	Apart in Rows	Rows Apart	Depth to Cover	Susceptibility to Frost	Quantity of Seed for Length of Row and Number of Plants	Days to Come Up	Ready for Use From Planting Date
LEAFY VEGETABLES								
Spinach	April 15—June 15	4 inches	1 ft.	1/2 in.	Hardy	1 oz. to 100 ft. row	6-12	8-9 weeks
Swiss Chard	May 15—June 15	6 inches	1 1/2 ft.	1 in.	Hardy	2 oz. to 100 ft. row	7-10	60-75 days
Cabbage	April 15—June 1	1 1/2 ft.	2 ft.	1/2 in.	Hardy	Hot house plants		13-16 weeks
Brussels sprouts	June 1 and transplant							125 days
Lettuce	April 15—July 5	1 ft.	1 1/2 ft.	1/2 in.	Mod. Hardy	1 oz. to 3000 plants	6-10	9-12 weeks
GREEN VEGETABLES								
Asparagus	June 1—June 20		3 ft.		Hardy	100 plants for 100 ft.		1 year
Beans	June 1—June 20	4 inches	2 1/2 ft.	2 in.	Tender	1 pk. 100 roots	6-10	6-8 weeks
Green Sprouting Broccoli	May 1—June 1	4 inches	18 in.	1/2 in.	Hardy	1 lb. 250 plants	7-10	85 days
Peas	April 1—June 15	2 inches	2 1/2 ft.	2 in.	Mod. Hardy	1 lb. to 100 ft. row	6-10	8-9 weeks
YELLOW VEGETABLES								
Carrots	April 15—June 1	2-3 inches	1-1 1/2 ft.	1/2 in.	Hardy	1 oz. to 125 ft. row	10-15	8-9 weeks
Rutabagas	April 1	4 inches	2 ft.	1/2 in.	Hardy	1 oz. to 125 ft. row	7-10	90 days
Yellow Squash (summer)	June 1—June 15	4 ft.	4 ft.	1 in.	Tender	1/2 oz. to 100 ft. row	6-10	8-9 weeks
Yellow Squash (winter)	June 1—June 15	8 ft.	8 ft.	1 in.	Tender	1 oz. to 100 ft. row	6-10	9-12 weeks
OTHER VEGETABLES								
Corn	May 25—June 20	1 1/2 ft.	3 ft.	1 in.	Tender	1/2 pt. to 100 ft. row	6-10	9-10 weeks
Beets	April 20—June 15	4 inches	1 ft.	1 in.	Mod. Hardy	2 oz. to 100 ft. row	7-10	6-8 weeks
Parsnips	April 15—June 1	6 inches	1 1/2 ft.	1/2 in.	Hardy	1/2 oz. to 100 ft. row	12-18	16-20 weeks
Turnips	April 1—June 1	4 inches	2 ft.	1/2 in.	Hardy	1/2 oz. to 100 ft. row	4-7	8-10 weeks
Cucumber	June 1—June 15	4 ft.	4 ft.	1/2 in.	Tender	1/2 oz. to 100 ft. row	6-8	8-10 weeks
Onions (Seed)	April 1—June 1	3 inches	1 ft.	1/2 in.	Tender	1 oz. to 100 ft. row	8-12	16-20 weeks
Onions (Sets)	May 1—June 15	3 inches	1 ft.	1/2 in.	Mod. Hardy	2 lb. to 100 ft. row	6-8	5-6 weeks
Radishes	April 15—June 15	2 inches	1 ft.	1/2 in.	Hardy	1 oz. to 100 ft. row	4-8	4-8 weeks

Tips for New Crop Of Growers Given By Agent's Office

By J. R. McCAMBRIDGE
Assistant County Agent

March is planning time for Victory gardens—not planting time. The planting table as shown on this page is a very good planting guide for most areas in the county. Earlier planting has caused some gardeners a big loss in seed and time due to frost, so don't let a few of these nice days get you over-anxious to start planting.

Planting time of the different types of vegetables varies and this is also true of locality and soil conditions. We should take into consideration, however, the natural types of plants. Some require cool or medium cool weather and others require medium warm or warm weather types, or we might say, there are cool weather types and warm weather types. In the cool weather types of vegetables we find such varieties as spinach, cabbage, peas, radishes, carrots, beets, turnips, onions and parsnips, which can be planted in the early garden season. The warm weather types are vine crops such as corn, tomatoes, beans and peppers. It is especially important to plant garden peas early to avoid injury from the pea aphids.

Most garden soils can be spaded this month and prepared for planting. However, in some areas it may be still too wet. If a garden is worked while the soil is too wet it will be inclined to be cloddy. A very simple test is to grasp a handful of soil firmly and toss it into the air about three feet, letting it fall on the palm of your hand. If it breaks up readily the soil is ready to work; if it remains in a lump the moisture content is too high and working the soil should be delayed.

Wherever possible, barnyard manure should be worked into the soil at time of seed bed preparation. Manure supplies nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash to the soil, plant foods essential to good vegetable production. Not only does manure furnish plant food for crops, but it adds humus and organic matter to the soil, which improves the soil structure, making it more easily worked, reduces cloddiness and aids the soil in maintaining moisture longer.

Composting leaves, lawn clippings and other plant materials is a good way that the average family may make their own garden fertilizer. A new bulletin, "Garden Soil Management,"

available at the county agent's office, covers the process for composting plant material. This is an excellent bulletin on handling garden soils and contains good information for experienced as well as amateur gardeners.

A chemical fertilizer, "Victory Garden fertilizer," containing 3 per cent nitrogen, 8 per cent phosphate and 7 per cent potash, is available for garden use this year. Chemical fertilizers are only a substitute for organic fertilizers, such as barnyard manure and should be used only where manure is not available.

Planning the garden is a very important prerequisite to planting. Therefore, two meetings have been arranged in Klamath county for everyone interested in gardening and planning the garden. The first meeting will be on Tuesday, March 16, at the Altamont junior high school auditorium at 8 p. m. O. T. McWhorter, horticultural specialist and Victory garden leader for the state, will be in Klamath county at that time to attend these meetings and discuss vegetable and small fruit growing. The second meeting will be at the Fremont school on High street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, on Wednesday evening, March 17, at 8 o'clock. These meetings are open to the public and are being held for

Four-H News

HENLEY SHEEP CLUB

The Henley Sheep club's first meeting was held at the home of our leader, I. W. White.

The meeting was called to order by White and later was taken over by our new president.

The purpose of this meeting was to organize a club and elect new officers. They are as follows: president, Harold Peyton; vice president, Louisa Keller; secretary and treasurer, Muriel White; news reporter, song and yell leader, Jean Keller. Other members of the club are Ruth Peyton, Harold Bailing, Stanley McClellan and Charles Deer. It was decided the next meeting will be held on April 4. Refreshments were served and the meeting adjourned.

Jean Keller, news reporter.

BUSY BEES

We called our meeting to order at 3 o'clock. We had the club's pledge and roll call. We then had songs and yells. The secretary, Mary Jo Flurry, was absent, so Mary Ann Robertson took charge. There was no old business. Plans were discussed for an Easter party and as there was no more business the meeting adjourned. Our leader, Marian Doty, told us what to do for our next meeting.

Joan Barnes, news reporter.

No Wheat Shortage Near, Says Wickard

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP) Whatever other food supplies may run out, there is no immediate danger of a shortage of wheat, it was disclosed today.

Testifying during hearings on a farm labor supply bill reported today, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard told the house appropriations committee the 1,155,000,000 bushels of wheat on hand last January 1 were sufficient to last about 4 1/2 years.

the purpose of furnishing information on Victory gardens for vegetables and small fruit production. If you are planning to grow a garden, plan to attend one of these meetings.

WELFARE FOOD BUDGET INCREASED

Because of increased food prices an additional \$800 per month for old age assistance here was appropriated by the Klamath County Public Welfare Commission at its March meeting, upping the budget for the month of April to \$7000.

There are approximately 250 cases of old age assistance in Klamath county. The larger budget means that there will be an average increase of ap-

proximately \$4.00 for each grant per month to help the recipients meet the higher cost of food. The increase was figured on a percentage basis compatible with the actual increase in food costs.

Another factor bringing about larger monthly allowances was the discontinuance of the food stamp plan.

Altha Urquhart, administrator of the Klamath County Welfare department said that Klamath county old age grants are just about the state average, and that the recent local budget increase was also in line with the state-wide policy of increases.

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4. Fertilizer
5. Garden Guide

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