

Home Landscape Basic Ideas Listed By Oregon State College Architect

Beauty in home landscape design is achieved with careful planning and thoughtful selection and placement of plants, says George Fredeen, Oregon State college landscape architecture professor.

By applying a few basic principles of landscape design, anyone can have an attractively landscaped yard, Fredeen insists. He has been conducting a series of home landscape clinics this winter and spring in various Oregon cities.

How trees are arranged on the property is a part of the design, he noted. A row of small flowering trees along a driveway, a three-tree grouping in a semi-circle in the backyard, or a selected tree with interesting habits of growth are all examples of making trees part of the design.

Plants are more easily recognized in design. A planting of the same small shrubs across the front of the house, terminating in larger shrubs and a small tree is a simple illustration of design using plants.

Design Establishes Feeling

The way the gardens are laid out through design helps establish a feeling about the yard, according to Fredeen. A border with undulating curves gives a restful appearance, while sharp angular lines create a busy, restless design.

Fence materials should be selected with the design in mind,

he added. Coarse, rough boards are better used in larger areas where they form a background for plants. Lighter, smaller boards and materials such as lath, slats, plastic and wire are best used for screening nearer the viewer.

A square patio behind the house is uninteresting and usually hard to work into a good landscape. With only a slight change in the design, the patio can become the main attraction in the yard. An example would be a slight angle with a walk attached for circulation into the yard.

Color Adds Atmosphere

Color can be used in design to create warmth—reds and yellows—or coolness—greens and blues. Warm colors appear closer to the viewer and cool colors appear farther away. Blooming plants, therefore, are part of the design through arrangement in the yard and the color of the bloom.

Design is accomplished too by the coarseness or fineness of the texture of the plant leaves. The finer the leaf—such as Juniper or heather—the farther away the plant appears.

Leaves of laurel, rhododendron or camellia appear much closer because the leaves are readily identifiable by shape and size. When these plants are used near a doorway, they often appear too heavy or dense, the landscape expert points out.

Above all, the scale of the garden is determined through design. The patio should be large enough for groups, but small enough for a few people to be comfortable while sitting or eating.

Plant sizes should be chosen to

Beef Cattle Day Scheduled May 18 At Oregon State

New feeds and feeding practices that show promise of helping Oregon cattlemen compete in today's selective meat markets will be spotlighted at the second annual beef cattle day May 18 at Oregon State college.

The program will open at 9 a.m. in Withycombe hall, according to Dr. J. C. Miller, head of the college's department of dairy and animal husbandry. During the day OSC animal scientists will report on recent research projects on the value of various protein and mineral feed supplements, feeding performance of different forms of watering and pelleting of feeds, and effects of varying levels of grain supplements during the fattening period.

Research results will come from the various OSC agricultural branch experiment stations over the state, as well as from research laboratories on campus, Miller said.

Out-of-state speakers will include Dr. A. J. Wood, professor of animal nutrition at the University of British Columbia, and Bob Norrish, Armour's Livestock bureau, Chicago. Wood will report his experiments using industrial by-products and low-grade feeds in Canadian beef-feeding trials. Norrish will outline the meat packer's interest in beef cattle improvement and explain what his company is doing to improve beef breeding herds.

Talks by OSC staff members on the economic outlook for the beef industry during the coming year, beef disease problems and range management practices will also be given during the day. A special panel at the end of the program will give those attending a chance to quiz any of the speakers on problems of special interest.

Main speaker at an evening buffet dinner—set for 7 p.m. in the OSC Memorial Union building—will be C. W. McMillan, vice president of the American National Cattlemen's association, Denver. He will give his views on the way the cattle industry must move to be successful in the future. A special program is being planned for ladies attending.

coincide with the size of the garden in which they are to be placed. Several small trees are usually much better than one large tree.

"As long as gardens are to be used by people, the gardens should be designed with people in mind," he concluded.

Infrared Lamps Found Valuable In Seed Drying

Oregon State college agronomists have put infrared lamps to a new use—drying seed.

The lamps are fast, economical and thorough, says Dr. Te May Ching, assistant agronomist in charge of the farm crops seed research laboratory at OSC, who developed the new drying method.

Since seed drying is a "must" in modern agriculture, Mrs. Ching believes this type of economical seed dryer can benefit the seed industry, farmers and seed research workers.

She predicts the infrared dryer will be especially valuable to growers of vegetable, flower and expensive turf seeds.

The dryer moves seed on a belt under a row of infrared lamps. The heat penetrates deeply and dries seed from the inside out. Other types of dryers may leave a wet center core because they dry and harden the outer layer first.

Although only small quantities of seed can be dried at a time with the infrared dryer, the heat lamps remove moisture so quickly that it doesn't take long to dry a lot of seed.

In the Pacific Northwest, seed usually doesn't have to be dried at harvest time. But it often absorbs enough moisture during winter storage that it should be dried before it is shipped to warmer areas for planting.

In parts of the country where seeds are harvested during damp weather, they need to be dried right after harvest. Mrs. Ching pointed out that the infrared dryer is faster and more thorough than air dryers now being used in these areas.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our appreciation to relatives, friends and neighbors for their many acts of kindness and floral offerings following the death of our husband and father. We also wish to thank all who contributed to the Memorial fund of the hospital in his memory.

—Mrs. Omer E. Dorman and Family.

Potato Research, Recipes Outlined In New Bulletin

You can't tell cooking qualities of a potato by its skin. The clue lies in whether it sinks or swims.

A new Oregon State college agricultural experiment station bulletin, "Science in Cooking Potatoes," explains that although certain varieties of potatoes look alike from the outside they differ in cooking performance.

Andrea Mackey, OSC home economist, has devised a simple salt water test to help homemakers determine whether potatoes are bakers or boilers. If the potato floats in the salty water, it's a boiler. If it sinks, it's a baker.

She says a good baker should be light and fluffy when cooked. Boilers are usually more waxy and hold their shape when buttered and served whole or sliced into salads.

Potatoes are the most popular vegetable on U.S. dinner tables today, report OSC food marketing specialists. Last year on the average, each person ate 106 pounds of potatoes; 75 pounds of these were fresh and nearly 31 pounds were processed.

Instructions for making the brine test to distinguish bakers from boilers and some recipes for serving them are included in the circular. Copies are available at county extension offices or from the OSC bulletin clerk.

Journal Classifieds Get Results!

WHEEL ALIGNMENT and WHEEL BALANCING Work Guaranteed Swager Ford

Baker PCA Near Top In Nation for Loans To Farmers, Ranchers

The Baker Production Credit Association ranked 10th among the 494 PCA's in the United States in credit extended to farmers and ranchers during 1959.

A report released by the Farm Credit Administration in Washington, D. C., also reveals that, nationally, the Baker association

ranked 15th in capital stock owned by members.

Earl Heizer, association secretary-treasurer, said the association's loan volume reached \$15,773,000 last year and its member-owned capital stock on December 31, 1959 stood at \$972,725.

This association, owned and operated by its farmer and rancher members, makes short and intermediate-term loans in Baker and portions of Grant, Malheur, Union and Harney counties.

FRANK ELFERING

Candidate for the REPUBLICAN NOMINATION for COUNTY JUDGE



• Frank Elfering is a family man with a wife and one child. He is 38 years of age and has been a resident of Malheur County since 1933. He is a veteran of World War II, having served in the South Pacific area and was decorated with the Purple Heart.

• He has been employed in County Government as a Deputy Sheriff of Malheur County for the past 11 years; therefore, he is well acquainted with the conditions, problems and needs of the County.

• In 1951, he attended and graduated from the National F.B.I. Academy, Washington, D.C., where he received specialized training in juvenile delinquency. He also acted as the County Juvenile Officer for a number of years prior to the appointment of a full time juvenile officer. He is therefore well qualified to preside as juvenile judge.

• He would exert all efforts to promote improvement of farm to market roads by means of federal and state matching funds and further, to promote the efficiency of the present County Road Department.

• During his many years of experience in County Government, he has gained a clear understanding of the duties and problems of all departments of County government and feels this further qualifies him for the office of County Judge.

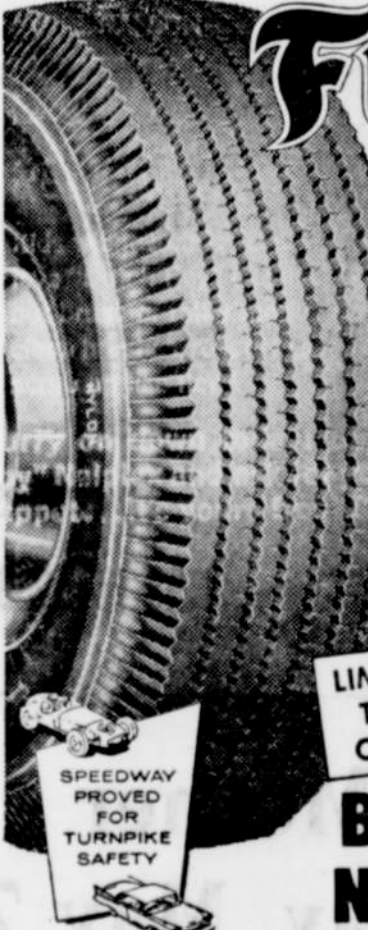
• He intends to bring dignity, diplomacy, understanding and efficient management to all County Court affairs.

(Paid Pol. Adv. by Frank Elfering, 3 Blvd. No., Vale, Oregon)

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Farmer Ray Duncan of Jerome, Ida., Used 100 Lbs. and Harvested 300 Sacks of Potatoes Per Acre

"The investment I make in fertilizers is one of the wisest of my entire farming operation," says Ray Duncan, successful Jerome, Idaho, farmer. Mr. Duncan is one of many farmers who believes in keeping up with modern management methods and latest fertilizer recommendations.

On potatoes Mr. Duncan used more than 100 pounds of nitrogen per acre and 100 pounds of P₂O₅ and harvested 300 sacks of potatoes an acre. On his mixed grain Mr. Duncan applied 60 pounds of nitrogen and harvested 110 bushels of grain.

"I used some nitrogen the first year I farmed and have been an advocate of proper fertilization ever since," says Mr. Duncan.

High yields go hand in hand with proper fertilization. Realize the most from your land this year with USS Nitrogen Fertilizer: USS Ammonium Nitrate (33½% N), USS Ammonium Sulfate (21% Nitrogen and 24% Sulfur), and USS Anhydrous Ammonia (82% N) are made in the west for western farmers. Insist on USS Nitrogen Fertilizers this year and follow recommended fertilizer practices for top farm profits.

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