

tulips, it may safely be said, has done so much in the past decade to bring the tulip into popular favor as the Darwin. And what a class it is! Take the deep tones of red, the shades of rose and pink and purple—and what tulip can compare? Out doors in beds in clumps as borders indoors, with their long lines correcting, enhancing and bringing into harmony the lines of door and window and drapery—they are the quiet and beautiful Darwins. Among the better known varieties are Clara Butt, a salmon pink, Farncombe Sanders, rose scarlet, Rev. Ewbank soft lavender violet, Wm. Pitt dark crimson, Gretchen silvery pale rose, La Candeur white, and La Tulipe Noire maroon black.

Closely allied to the Darwin class in length of stem and general form are the Breeder tulips. Said to be the old-time tulip, before the hybridizing days, they are even quieter in tone than the Darwins, and in some instances have longer stems. Here we have the bronze varieties, the old rose, the mahogany as Mahony, the soft buff as Bronze Queen, and the claret red as Cardinal Manning. There is a quiet blending of color here and an effect of repose unexcelled by any other flower. They are seen at their best as cut flowers in houses where the woodwork is of soft finish. Fancy the Gerarda, brownish-orange, and the Bronze Queen in an oak room with an olive stain!

There is not yet sufficient planning of Darwins and Breeders in isolated clumps and as borders against shrubbery. So planted, thickly in the middle and thinning out toward the edges, their statuesque qualities receive fullest play, arresting attention and moving one to unstinted admiration. There are varied and beautiful combinations in these classes, two of which are suggested: the Clara Butt soft pink, Bronze Queen and Cardinal Manning, or Rev. Ewbank, and Mahony, La Candeur and Farncombe Sanders.

But the beginning of a Darwin, a Breeder, a Cottage, an Early tulip is a bulb. That bulb should be in the ground for the best results by the last of October. The daffodil may be planted even earlier to advantage, as soon as the ground is in condition, but October qualifies as the month of months for tulips. There are those that say "Oh November is a good month" or that they have even good bloom planting in the spring. As far as the bloom is concerned that may be true, but it is our belief, with our thoughts upon the bulb of the following year, that October is the most satisfactory time.

In planting, the tulip likes a friable well-drained soil. If fertilizer is used, well-rotted manure well worked in is recommended, otherwise bone meal. The Early tulips may be planted four to five inches deep and five inches apart, while for the three other classes a general rule is five to six inches deep and from five to six inches apart. An important item in planting is to see that the base of the bulb comes firmly against the ground. If one has time an inch of sand at the base makes the drain-



Famous Dibble & Franklin Tulip Field—Largest Privately Owned Tulip Farm in Northwest. Bulbs Grown Here are Equal of Famous Holland Bulbs.

age sure. Water should not be allowed to stand on the bed at any time.

It is well to remember that tulips and daffodils become subject to disease if planted too continuously in the same soil.

All seed pods should be picked, but it is necessary to let the foliage stay on until it ripens. When the flowers are picked at least four leaves should be left for the proper development of the bulb.

In the case of tulips it is better to lift the bulb annually. The best time to do this is when the top of the stalk is thoroughly ripe—dry—and the lower four or five inches are yellowish green. If one desires to use the bed, as in the Early tulip for other plants, take up the tulips with as much dirt on them as possible, and heel them in until the bulbs mature their foliage. Daffodils may be left in the ground for two years, as may some varieties of late tulips.

After lifting the bulbs, clean and stow in some dry and cool place not exposed to the sun. As they have been worth all this care, they should be looked at occasionally during the summer to see that they are curing properly.

Salem and vicinity have participated in the revival of interest in the tulip, to a marked degree. Yards which five years ago were without tulips, or at best only the red and yellow sorts of old-time gardens, are arrayed in the sparkle and soft tones of the newer varieties. It is a common thing now to see handsome plantings of Clara Butt, Bronze

Queen, Gesmeriana Major, Bouton d'Or, and many more besides. This flower, which lends itself so distinctively to color effects, is charmingly revealed also throughout the city in many a harmonious arrangement. Without mentioning any by name where so many are progressively engaged in its culture, I cannot refrain from speaking of the work of one lady who has out-distanced the accepted length of stem of the Darwins, not by a little, but by a considerable. Another, a man this time, experimenting with seedlings has produced blooms remarkable in size, texture and clearness of color. When we consider the adaptability of the climate here to tulip culture and the number of those engaged in the study of tulip inclinations it is not too much to expect results to follow, of

real and permanent value to the making of better tulips.

But why this increase of interest in the tulip? What about this flower? What is the tulip's charm—the very essence of it; is it that it comes so early, enriching the spring with a varied warmth of color?

Is it because it looks up, unafraid, as it has since Omar Khayyam sang its praises, and many years before? Is it that they are so statuesque, so still, as if some sculptor had chiseled and left them there?

Or is it because we cannot plumb their depths; that, look as we may, we cannot fathom the design of them, the open wonder of the cup?

Or, to paraphrase a little: O, why I love thee, Dr. Fell. That is what I cannot tell. —W. C. Dibble.

No Flower That Grows Can Come Near the Dahlia in Beautiful Varied Tints

There is no question in the minds of dahlia growers as to the adaptability of Salem soil to the raising of dahlias.

During the past seven years amateur dahlia growers of Salem have competed with growers from Portland, Ashland, Polk County and Tillamook, always taking first place.

The dahlia is a plant easy of culture, requiring common garden soil and very little care.

There are certain rules to observe, as in any business, but once observed the plant readily responds. Most of the varieties multiply rapidly especially in the soil of North or South Salem.

Any one who doubts the advisability of planting dahlias for a decorative plant for garden use should view the grounds around the state hospital and the Elks Club house, where there are several large beds planted. There is also a very promising row situated on Division street between Commercial and Front.

The buds should be kept picked off until about three weeks before time

More than two shoots to a plant should not be allowed to grow.

Professional growers do not allow more than one to a plant, but amateurs want more as they care more for number of blooms than size.

Unless the ground is kept worked up well around them, they should be kept well watered, but when you water soak them if grown about three feet apart, they do better, as they are a flower that will not bear crowding.

A dahlia named "Cherry City," originated in 1914 by J. W. Maruny of South Salem, has attained national mention.

It is a large, beautiful peony dahlia of creamy white and cherry red, beautifully shaded.

Another dahlia, originated by Mrs. G. F. Moisan of East Salem, is a large scarlet and gold decorative dahlia resembling the Geisha in color, a wonderful dahlia in every way.

In a great many yards in Salem this fall there will be a wonderful riot of colors where the beautiful dahlia beds are. There is no flower that grows that can come near the



Some of the Dahlias of S. Jenny Purvine on North Fifth Street.

for them to bloom in the fall, as they are really at their best in the months of September and October, when most flowers are gone.

Some fertilizer is used to produce the best results, although on new ground it is not necessary. Often no fertilizer is used until after the blooms have come, then it is placed about the base of the plant, and in about four weeks the blooms will be much larger.

When the plant has put out four tiers of leaves, the top should be pinched out to make it become stalkier and throw out more branches.

dahlia in its beautiful varied tints. Take the Whidby with its apple blossom pink or the Van Dyke in its salmon rose overlaid with a sheen of gold or the Myerbeier in the regal royal purple. In what could you find more lovely coloring?

Some varieties are more lasting than others, but I find that when picked during the early morning hours they often keep five to seven days.

If packed in wet newspapers they can be shipped a long distance, and look fresh when they arrive. Some blossoms we sent from Salem



A Glimpse at the Willamette University and State House Grounds, With the Capitol at the Right.

PERENNIALS

(Continued from Sec. 1, Page 3)

the month of May is generous in giving us a great many intermediate specimens. German Iris and Peonies are beginning to show color, while Pyrethrums (one of the most satisfactory perennials grown) are a joy to behold. These daisy-like flowers, in white and various shades of pink, up to red, in single and semi-double form, are easily grown from seed and they bloom continuously for five weeks.

Now for a word about the gorgeous Oriental Poppy. We all know the brilliant red and pink shades, but have you seen the tall growing

California poppy—white and marked in the center with a large black Maltese Cross? It is, indeed, very striking. If one cares for red in the garden, there would be no mistake in selecting Geums. And do not forget the low growing Iberis, or Candy Tuft. The profusion of white and lavender is excellent for edging a border.

Of all the perennials grown, Columbines head the list. Not only on account of the three months bloom, but the great variety of color and charming combination make them prime favorites with everyone. Columbines need a great deal of water even after their blooming season. The first tall growing perennial is Sweet Pocket. At a distance the

white, lavender and purple massed together are very effective.

In June we reach the pinnacle in floral display. Flowers of the preceding month are still gay and new specimens are vying with each other to gain supremacy. The tall perennials, such as Delphiniums, Anchusa, Aconitum, come into prominence and perennial Canterbury Bells, Lupines, Gysophylla, Sweet William and Cerastium (a low growing plant) give an idea of the wealth of bloom during this month. Anchusa, a brilliant blue flower, is greatly admired, but it is a rank grower and care must be taken not to allow it to run riot. Lupines I have found hard to grow from seed, but all other perennials are most responsive. In fact, I sel-

dom purchase perennial plants. The hotbed serves the purpose for all seed planting and seed should not be planted later than June 1. When ready, the seedlings are transferred

to the reserve bed—sometimes the vegetable garden—and allowed to grow. October is the month for transplanting perennials in their permanent quarters. Do not wait until

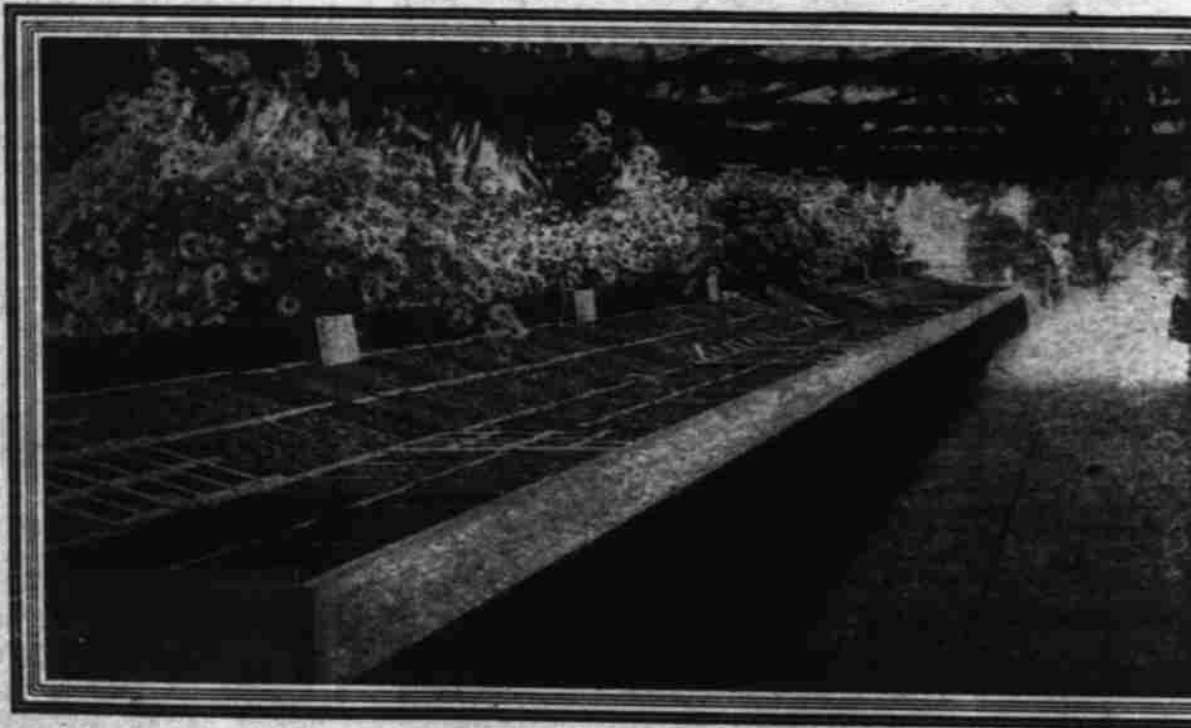
spring. No matter how damp the soil and how cool the day, perennials do not like to be disturbed just as they are waking from their long sleep. In late fall the beds are covered with rich loam—a combination of manure and leaves packed down

to Iowa Medical College, reaching there fresh enough to last several days, causing quite favorable comment.

—S. Jennie Purvine.

There are fifty solid blocks of rose hedges in Salem. There will be 100 soon, and 1000 later.

(Continued on Page 4.)



Salem is "The Cherry City of the World," as well as the Gladiolus Capital and the Tulip Paradise, and Home of the Finest and Finest Flowers That Grow.



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when you can look upon the gladiolus when it is red or any color, and be glad. Besides it is the official flower of Salem

The Tulip Looks Up

And so does every one that counts in life. In five years the tulip will be the official flower of the Pacific Northwest

We grow both bulbs

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