

Dahlias and Gladiolus Bulbs Should Be Set Out Now

SMALL SLOPE IS ARTISTIC

Terrace Short Distance From House Adds to Attractiveness

There should be a terrace for a short distance from the house as a sort of landing for the back porch steps. This terrace will vary of course with the fancy of the owner and the size of which will be influenced by the steepness of the slope. A steep slope will accommodate but a short top terrace while a moderate one will permit the use of a larger terrace. A terrace need not necessarily be level. In fact it should slope away from the house to make it appear flat when sighting it from the slope below.

Call For Rockery

Terraces sometimes call for a rockery. A retaining wall of rock should be so arranged that its appearance will be an asset to the general planting, rather than something which seems to mar the beauty of the plan and clash with the rest of the landscaping. A rockery must not be regular. Curves in the wall which sweep the upper lawn out at the center and which produce niches for a rustic seat or a pool or group of shrubs are necessary. Steps which wind down through the rockery to the slope below must be banked with low growing shrubs and flowering plants to produce the most pleasing effect. The dirt spaces in the rockery are built for the express purpose of filling with the assortment of rock plants which bloom so profusely.

The lawns do not need to be chopped up but all flowers and shrubbery should be placed along the borders and banked at the corners. An assortment of evergreens, conifers and deciduous shrubs carefully arranged will produce the desired effect. Mass effect is the ultimate goal in rustic planting. Shrubs should be thick but not too thick. When pruned regularly, the shrubbery will not become a tangled mass.

Winding Path Urged

A garden path should wind down the slope following the contour and having a step here and there wherever the slope becomes too steep. Each curve must have a reason for existing, whether it be for some tree or group of shrubs or whether it is turning out for some tree or group of shrubs, or whether it be for following the natural slope of the land. The path may successfully be constructed with fine gravel or more expensively designed in the form of flagstone walk. Stepping stones placed here and there in the lawn serve their purpose admirably. A stepping stone walk may be mowed over and when the lawn around each stone is clipped, it becomes presentable.

The slope presents the opportunity for masses of wild shrubbery. Tall, bushy shrubs in the form of flowering current, vine maple, Oregon grape, hazelcut, and many others find a place in this scheme. Native trees in the form of the maple, fir, dogwood, mountain ash and another that may be dug in the woods fit in with this plan.

At the lower end of the slope, a slight cut should be made to produce a contrast or break into the evenness of the slope. The resulting terrace might well be used for a rustic pool or for the site of an arbor surrounded by thickly matted shrubs or low oryx, reed matted shrubs or towering trees.

Broadcast Will Continue While Whiteman Tours

NEW YORK (AP)—When Paul Whiteman and his orchestra go to Hollywood to make a talking movie their weekly program on the CBS chain will continue without interruption.

Two of the programs will be given while enroute, one from Chicago and the other from Denver. The party, which will include radio technical men and Ted Husing, announcer, will go by special train.

The move to the Pacific will mark one of the first major broadcast series from east to west. About 18 stops will be made by the band, and concerts will be given at each. In eight cities auditors under the auspices of the local CBS station will be used, while in others the concerts will be given at the railroad station.

It is very difficult to hose among the bulbs which have been planted closely together in the beds. Take a garden trowel to loosen the soil, then weed by hand and after smoothing the soil with the fingers, the bed is ready for the closest inspection.

GLADIOLUS IS POPULAR "Poor Man's Orchid" Slogan for Flower LOOSE LOAM IS NEEDED

The gladiolus, so aptly called "the poor man's orchid" may readily be grown and made to produce fine blooms by the novice with a little knowledge concerning the traits of this flower. In the first place purchase good bulbs. It is a common occurrence to set out any old bulb regardless of its vitality and blooming qualities. A reliable dealer can not only supply the grower with first class bulbs, but also suggest the best colors.

Methods of culture are very simple, embodying the setting of the bulbs, fertilizing, cultivating and watering. In purchasing bulbs one should carefully consider the types which are adapted to your own locality. The types of soil which is most conducive to the maximum production of blooms should be selected. Any kind of soil except excessively gravelly ones will grow good glads. The best soil is a loose loam which will readily break up. Bulbs may be set at intervals, but sometimes this will not produce a succession of blooms as is generally supposed. The safest method is to plant at the same time different sized bulbs. This will cause the largest bulbs to bloom first, followed by the smaller in rotation.

When planting out a considerable area to glads, they should be set in rows. A ditch about six inches deep should be made. A sprinkling of a good complete fertilizer in the trench must be covered slightly before setting the bulbs, top up. The loose soil is then drawn over the bulbs, covering to a depth of about four inches. For flowering beds the bulbs may be placed four or five inches apart, but should bloom be desired for exhibition purposes, a greater distance must be given. The farther the distance apart will result in greater quality blooms.

More cultivating should be the rule rather than excess watering. Cultivating has more reasons than one. The weeds will be kept down through early and constant cultivation. It is also necessary for fine blooms. Also a loose top soil will conserve moisture. If the weeds are kept down during the spring, it will be easier to keep the beds in proper condition in the summer. Summer cultivation should not be closer than several inches from the plants.

INSECTS ENEMIES CAN BE ELIMINATED

The insect enemies of plants will often quickly destroy them or do great harm. The best way to combat them is to be on the watch for their appearance and then use whatever poison or means is necessary to destroy that particular insect.

Sucking insects cause the plant to wilt and the leaves to curl. As they do not eat the leaves, they must be washed off the plant or killed with a contact poison which kills the insect by coming into contact with its body. All the true bugs, plant lice and aphids, belong to this group.

The chewing insects are destroyed by direct poisoning, that is, by poisons applied to the plant and swallowed by the insects. Many beetles, weevils, worms and grubs belong to this form.

Remedies for Sucking Insects Wash off with hose. Spray each insect with kerosene, kerosene emulsion or soap suds.

Remedies for Chewing Insects Use the following spray on plants: Arsenate of lead, paris green.

The scale insects which get on fruit trees are sprayed at the time the young insects are migrating in spring. Use lime, sulphur or miscible oil.

Spraying calendars for fruit diseases and insects are furnished by dealers in sprays and departments of agriculture.

When any sprays are purchased there should always be complete directions for use secured.

Remedies for Fungous Diseases Use the following spray on plants: Bordeaux mixture, composed of stone lime, 2 table-spoonsful; copper sulphate, 2 table-spoonsful and water, 2 gallons.

Many fungous troubles can be controlled and dispelled by evening and destroying the affected parts and by promptly removing any traces of plants that have been destroyed.

In plants affected with fungous diseases, there are often distinct marks or spots upon the leaves or stems, a gradual weakening or death of the part and in many cases a complete dropping off of the leaves. In the course of the disease the parts affected take on a mildewed or unsightly rusty appearance.

"I Want To Know --"

This is a feature which The Statesman introduces into its garden page this week.

1. Can cyclamen plants be kept over so they will bloom the second year?

Ans. It is difficult for the average person to hold over a potted plant unless they possess a small greenhouse. However the plant will bloom the second year if the following rules are applied. Immediately after all blooms have fallen, the plant should be dried out slowly by withholding water gradually. The plant should be kept in a cool place for a month or two, then brought out and all the dead leaves cut off. Water should now be applied gradually and soon new leaves will shoot up. The old bulb must be reported in a good rich soil. Keep the new plant in a cool, light place and take care to keep it damp. Never let a potted plant dry out during the growing season.

2. Should I put lime on my lawn? I've heard that my soil is acid and needs it.

Ans. It is true that lime will cure an acid soil, but that is not the consideration at all when it comes to a lawn. The question is what kind of seed is your lawn plant and if you are a creeping bent, nothing could be worse than lime. Lime must never be spread over any bent lawn as it requires an acid soil. Clover thrives when fertilized with lime. However lime should not be put on without a good fertilizer. The lime will help out the good elements of the fertilizer and your lawn will be improved.

PLANTING IMPROVES HOUSE DESIGN

Notice the contrast in the above pictures. They are identical the same, except in one improved appearance has been created by the use of planting. Almost any desired effect can be achieved with planting. If the house seems to tall, it can be made to look lower with planting. If the house seems harsh in appearance, the house picture can be softened with the proper use of shrubs, trees and flowers. If the home picture lacks color, it can be secured through blooming trees, shrubs and flowers.

Whether you realize it or not, your opinion of the man you met today for the first time is largely influenced by his personal appearance. Clothes do not make the man but they are a great factor in the impression which he creates in those who come in contact with him.

The same principle applies to the home even more than to the individual, and the mental pictures which the casual visitor carries with him of your home is largely of the outside appearance of the house and grounds, and his impression of your home and family is influenced to a considerable extent before he ever sets foot inside the house.

In planning your improvements always bear in mind the fact that, aside from the house itself, the most important feature of the grounds is the lawn, and any shrubbery plantings and trees which are used should be placed in such a way as to bring out the beauty of the house and lawn and make a setting for them.

Shrubbery and trees are absolutely essential on any grounds, but it is highly important that they be so arranged as to produce the best effect possible on the place as a whole. To obtain satisfactory results it is necessary that you have a definite idea of the shrubs and trees you are using, and be sure that the varieties you select are hardy in this climate.

In planting the shrub, the important thing is to get the soil worked in among the roots. This is done by using loose soil, by shaking the plant gently up, and by working the soil down among the roots with a stick about the size of a broom handle. Before the hole is completely filled the soil should be packed firmly by pressing it with the feet. If the shrubs are to be watered, filling should cease before all the soil is thrown in, so a good portion of water can collect there and soak in. Watering is done in case of late spring planting when there is apt not to be much rain and the weather has started to become quite warm. After the water has soaked in the soil should again be made firm, the plant straightened and the hole filled up with loose soil, left loose, to act as a mulch.

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For lawn or general shrub border planting the "bush" types are best. These include the wild roses such as rosa blanda, canina, spinissima, carolina, lucida, nitida. The climbing or trailing sorts are also valuable for "facing" effects and on banks or terraced slopes. Among these are the rose setigera, multiflora, wichuriana, rubiginosa and their hybrids.

Some of the bush types, such as the "old-fashioned" Harrison yellow rose, can be combined with perennials in mass or border effects. The Harrison yellow rose is effective with geraniums, dalmatic, or with delphinium.

There is a wide range of choice in climbing roses for arbors, trellises, pergolas and the like. The Rambler has always been favorites and many of the more recent introductions such as Lady Gay, Hiawatha, Dorothy Perkins, Silver Moon, Doctor Van Fleet and Evergreen Gem are immensely popular.

There are hundreds of named varieties of teas, hybrid teas and hybrid perennials. Some of the leading hybrid teas are Killarney, La France, Irish Fireflame, Los Angeles, J. F. Barry, Jonkheer, J. L. Mook, Caroline Testout, Mrs. Aaron Ward, Ophelia, Gruss an Teplitz and Sunburst. In the hybrid perpetual groups, Clio, Frau Karl Druschki, General Jacqueminot, Hugh Dickson, Paul Neyron and Mrs. John Laing are much in demand.

Read the Classified Ads.

Warm Soil Needed to Put Bulbs in; Fertilizer is Needed in Adequate Amount

The season is now right and the soils are warm enough for setting your dahlias and gladiolus bulbs in their permanent beds. Both of these insist upon a sufficiently warm soil for best results. Both are planted out at about the same season.

Glads should be set now for early blooms. Should a succession of blooms be desired set a few bulbs every week for about a month. A fairly heavy soil will produce good blooms but it should contain a quantity of decayed manure well mixed earlier in the year. A loose soil will put greater strength into forming bulbs. Set the bulbs in rows after spreading some fertilizer in the trench. Cover the fertilizer slightly with soil and set the bulbs. A complete fertilizer should be used at the time of planting. Morcrop is a very good complete fertilizer. Nitrate of soda should be applied to the soil and worked in just as the spikes are beginning to appear. Bulbs should be set about five or six inches deep in a fairly loose soil. They should be deep enough to prevent blowing over when in bloom.

Dahlias should receive much the same treatment as glads. They require a well-fertilized bed that has received generous applications of a well-rotted manure. A good substitute for barnyard manure is pulverized sheep guano. Never plant fertilizer directly upon the roots of plants. When it is placed in the hole made for the root, spread a little dirt over the fertilizer before setting the plant. Commercial fertilizers are safely applied from the top when thoroughly mixed with the soil and watered in. Garden stakes should be placed at the time of planting. If stakes are driven in after the stalks begin to appear, injuries are apt to be received which will cause the plant to wilt down and possibly die.

Potash Big Need Dahlias require a large percent of potash. This must be supplied with fertilizers. Common hard-wood ashes contain a large amount of potash. Fertilizers containing this important element will produce earlier flowers and stronger blooms.

Glads make a fine appearance when planted alone in mass effect. Beds of this sort should not be placed out in the center of the lawn, but rather they should be devoted mostly to the back garden where numerous individual beds are located. An attractive method for planting glads in the bulb bed which has contained first the daffodil, then the tulip. The earliest planting of glads should be made while the late tulips are still in bloom.

HOW ONE SHOULD PLANT SHRUBS TOLD

First Thing to Do Is to Go Over Shrubs With Care and Cut Them Down

A great deal of care should be given to the important operation of planting. First, go over the plant and carefully cut away all broken or diseased portions of the roots. It is always well to cut the tops back one-third or one-half, but if the pruning is done before the plants are put in the soil, as it should be, then the condition of the roots will give some idea as to the extent the top should be pruned. If there is a great deal of top and few roots, then the cutting back should be more severe than if there are plenty of roots. Pruning also helps prevent drying back from the tips and encourages the plant in making its new growth to send out a bushy growth from the bottom.

Plant Shrubs in Beds Shrubs should be planted in beds, as is shown by the accompanying illustration. The deeper the ground is spaded the better. On hillsides where the beds would wash, the plants may be set in holes in the sod. All ground to be set to berries and fruit should be plowed and harrowed before planting operations start.

After the shrub bed has been prepared for planting a hole should be dug large enough to allow the roots to spread out as possible, the hole should be dug naturally and deep enough to allow planting at the proper depth. It is better to have the hole too deep than too shallow, as the plant can be raised up a trifle as the dirt is placed around it. The shrub should be planted as deeply or a trifle deeper than it was in the nursery.

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To Transplant Fish 700 Miles By Large Plane

ASTRAKHAN—(AP)—Airplanes will be used to plant live herring eggs in the sea of Aral, which now seems not to possess a single herring.

The herring roe will be flown 720 miles from the Caspian sea, where herring abound. The flying time is estimated at eight hours. Planes are to be used because ordinary transportation of the roe failed to produce any herring in the Aral, and experts believed it was because the journey was too long.

A knowledge of weed seeds is just as essential as a knowledge of farming principles, says A. A. Hansen of Purdue university writing in the April issue of "Successful Farming."

"The soil, the climate, and the seed are the three great foundation stones upon which all successful farming is built," he writes. "In securing the right kind of seed there is always an element of chance no matter how careful the purchaser may be. In the first place beware of bargain seeds. Avoid the farm to farm peddler unless you are certain he represents a reliable seed house. Start buying your seed early and give the job as much thought and time as you do the purchasing of a new bull to head your herd. Shop around a bit when buying seed."

"The impurity to beware of particularly is the seeds of noxious weeds. Impurities are of three kinds: foreign matter (mainly dirt and chaff), crop seeds other than the seed you are buying and weed seeds. In examination of the seed with the naked eye thrust the hand deeply into the sack and try to extract a representative sample since the upper layer may count for little. Having assured yourself regarding the stains, next make certain

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STATE SOLONS TAKE TO TENTS WHEN FUNDS RUN LOW



When the last day of their 60-day session ended their \$6 a day compensation and their salaries were reduced to \$2 a day, members of the Oklahoma house of representatives camped in pup tents on the lawn before the capitol in Oklahoma City. They have been sitting for days, hearing impeachment proceedings against Henry Johnston, former governor.