

Holly Brings Beauty, Cheer and Profitable Occupation

LARGE OUTLET TO EAST MART

English Variety Grown in This State; Methods of Culture Outlined

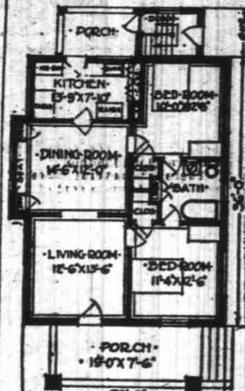
By P. L. RICKER
During the pre-Christmas season of 1924 an investigation for the Garden club of America showed that 13,379 cases of holly were shipped from the Delaware-Maryland peninsula by one railroad with probably an equal quantity by water and truck. Taking this as a standard for measure it is safe to estimate that the number of pounds used by Christmas trade over the United States runs far into the millions.

Northwestern cultivated English holly is being shipped into every state each year in increasing amounts, well graded and in attractive cartons. The attractive dark green glossy leaves and berries of much greater abundance, size and better color than much of the eastern native holly needs with a ready sale at fancy prices in the market. The best sprays at about 50 cents a pound.

The English holly is almost exclusively grown in Oregon and Washington for the Christmas market and is being extensively shipped east. A method of rooting holly from cuttings in about sixty days may be of interest. These four inch cuttings mostly from female trees should be taken from October to December and leave all but the two or three of the lowest leaves on. A propagating box about twelve by twenty-four inches and six inches deep had a one inch layer of sphagnum moss to aid in holding moisture and a three inch layer of fine sand. Plant the cuttings to a depth of about one and one-half inches and in an upright position (a slanting position is not necessary). Saturate the bed with water, cover the box with glass and for best results place preferably in a greenhouse with slight bottom heat. The best day temperature is from 70 degrees to 75 degrees and night temperature should not go below 60 degrees F. Good results may, however, be obtained by placing the box in a window at home but full sunlight should be avoided. A good watering of the box two or three times a week is ordinarily sufficient and a single drying out of the sand will be fatal to all of the cuttings. With these conditions observed, the cuttings should be well calloused in 20 days and have roots one-half to one inch long in 30 days. While the cuttings may be transplanted to two inch pots at



once it is better to wait until the roots are about two inches long and use three inch pots. The plants should be set in the ground out doors soon after danger of frost is over. Planting two feet apart in each direction would give 10,868 per acre. After two or three years, to avoid transplanting costs and to begin obtaining an income from the crop, the gradual removal of all plants in every other row and later every other plant in the remaining rows can be started, leaving the trees placed 4 x 4 feet or about 716 to the acre. Small potted holly plants will find a ready Christmas sale for home decoration. Many will buy them for home plantings and others can be sold to those wishing to start small nursery plantings. As soon as this sale source is well developed by advertising and personal solicitation, new plantings should be made each year to furnish a constant supply of these small plants, but not between the rows of growing trees as these need all the root space available. Crowding the rows with this or other crops will injure the Holly growth and yield. Other rows should be removed for ornamental plantings or wreaths as room is needed for tree growths until trees are spaced at least twenty-five feet apart each way which would leave 68 trees per acre.



Here is a brick home plan. Bricks are not so practical in rainy sections such as Oregon, according to many people, but there is a type of brick construction which can be successfully used in the most moist of Oregon winters and still give warm, dry, comfortable rooms. The plans for this brick home have several interesting points. For instance, the central hall which allows entrance to every room without disturbing any other room in the house. The arrangement of the bath and the closets also make for great convenience in a small house.

SALEM RESIDENCES ARE ILLUSTRATED

Brick Magazine Shows Pictures of Four New Salem Homes

Salem homes are pictured along with an article in "Building Economy", the monthly magazine of the Common Brick Manufacturers' association of America, a nation-wide organization. Four brick residences are used to illustrate the beauty of Salem architecture and the adaptability of common brick for building purposes. The houses which are shown are: O. P. Johnson, 125 W. Lincoln; the residence built by Ed Visco on Lafelle street; Dr. W. B. Mott, corner High and Rural; and the house on Kingwood Heights erected by Biddy Bishop.

Being a "brick" magazine the article notes a growing use of brick after the early construction of homes here which was all of native lumber. The article praises the charm of Salem in the following paragraphs: "Commercial and public construction in Salem has always largely favored masonry types. The business district compares favorably, in this respect, to most other cities of her size. But in other respects the city is different. Salem, for instance, has no slums. Neither are there any distinctive and exclusive wealthy residence sections. A modest bungalow may be found next door to a mansion of wealth. And the democratic spirit of the city is in keeping. It is more than anything else a friendly city. The founders laid it out with wide streets that traverse its length and breadth and which have grown beautiful as it built up and expanded. They are lined with sturdy trees, many more than half a century old, and deep, well-kept lawns."

How Does Your Garden Grow? By LILLIE L. MADSEN

During the past few weeks I have had a surprisingly large number of requests for holly material. Perhaps it is the nearing of Christmas. Nothing, we have always said, looks more like Christmas than holly, and this has been so since the ancient days of the Roman Saturnalia, and has been carried on down to us through the days when the Druids used holly in their Yuletide festivities and the old Teutons hung it about their rooms as a refuge for sylvan spirits from winter storms.

Some of my letters carry complaints that the writer's holly "won't bear." Others write asking "what kind of holly to plant." A large number have written asking for the address of commercial holly growers. The latter question can only be answered by mail and I appreciate that a number have sent self-addressed stamped envelopes. All who have done so have received or will receive replies from me. Few of us realize that commercial holly raising is a growing business in Oregon; a business that gives promise of quite a future because there are only a few places in these United States of ours where holly can be grown as a successful commercial venture. To have the good bright berries that make the holly branches sell, the 'holly' trees need the cool, damp springs that only western Washington and western Oregon can supply so satisfactorily here on the coast. A motor trip out to a holly orchard at this time of the year will prove a delightful and en-

struction in Salem has always largely favored masonry types. The business district compares favorably, in this respect, to most other cities of her size. But in other respects the city is different. Salem, for instance, has no slums. Neither are there any distinctive and exclusive wealthy residence sections. A modest bungalow may be found next door to a mansion of wealth. And the democratic spirit of the city is in keeping. It is more than anything else a friendly city. The founders laid it out with wide streets that traverse its length and breadth and which have grown beautiful as it built up and expanded. They are lined with sturdy trees, many more than half a century old, and deep, well-kept lawns."

cartons or on canvases. Care must be taken not to bruise the berries or they will turn black. If cutting is done in a fog or mist the branches are spread out on trays to dry in the holly sheds, but at no time must they be exposed to heat. Many of us send boxes of holly branches each year to eastern relatives, and it would be well to take some of these precautions that the commercial shipper takes.

The holly grower whom I visited, told me that only about 50 per cent of the holly planted by seed bears fruit, and unless the cuttings of plants are from certified self-bearing individuals, one cannot be sure that they will bear after they are established on the lawn. Not all holly trees, he said, were self-fertile. Most of the commercial growers, it seems, set out their orchards in October or early November. However, I was informed that a holly tree would do well if planted on any mild day during winter or early spring if I took care that the roots did not dry out during the planting process. The commercial growers—or at least the one I visited, fertilize their orchard heavily with barnyard manure every other year and cultivate them just as one does another fruit orchard. Fertilization and cultivation, I was told, greatly increases the crop of berries and give both the berries and the leaves a richer coloring and more lustrous finish. A few growers report that they have had trouble with San Jose scale, and then they spray their holly orchards just as they spray their apple orchards. As to varieties of holly—I was indeed surprised to discover how many there were. One hundred and seventy species listed, the grower told me. The Hux aquifolium, I was informed, was the common English holly grown in the orchard I visited. There is a laurifolia which bears no fruit, but whose flowers are very fragrant. There are some with white berries, and some with yellow berries, and even some with black berries. There are some classed as golden-leaved, and some as silver-leaved.

SERIOUSLY ILL — Mrs. SILVERTON, Dec. 6 — Mrs. Louise Fenske is critically ill at a Salem hospital. She was taken to the hospital a week ago Wednesday and while every hope is held out for her ultimate recovery her illness is considered serious. Her mother, Mrs. Charity Scott, drives over to see her every day.

RECOVERS FROM OPERATION AURORA, Dec. 6 — Mrs. Fred Dental is reported improving from an operation for appendicitis, at an Oregon City hospital, where she was taken last Saturday.

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