

# Garden Club Meeting Tuesday, 7:45 o'Clock; Flower Exhibit; Lectures

## VEGETABLE GARDEN AID IN HARD TIMES

### Now's Time to Prepare for Growing own Supply of Food Next Summer

Times of financial depression teach how much the individual can do for himself if put to it and providing food at almost no expense is one of the things he can do. Even a small vegetable garden can go a long way to increasing the food supply both in the summer season and for winter by providing roots to store and material for canning so that there will be little necessity for buying vegetables during winter. Vegetable seeds are the cheapest commodities sold and yield the greatest return.

Now is the time to get ready to grow a good supply of vegetables for next year by preparing the soil in the garden. The preparation of the soil means a good or bad crop as the soil is well or poorly prepared for the seed and growing crop.

If there is no fertilizer at hand to add to the soil, it can be spaded well and in temperature when the soil is spaded is least irksome. Turning the soil so it will be aerated will be a great help. It is not necessary or advisable to break it up and pulverize. Leave it in lumps and clods so that air and moisture will get into it. In the spring it will be easily worked and pulverized to the required tilth for the best germination of seeds and growth of plants.

Starting a vegetable garden this fall finds a new gardener unprepared with a compost heap, which is the cheapest form of manure that can be obtained, the heap being started merely by piling up autumn leaves and other vegetable refuse, wetting it down occasionally and allowing it to decay to be spaded in. There are chemical preparations on sale to speed this process so that the compost heap will be synthetic stable manure by spring but letting nature take its course will start the work.

Spade ashes from bonfires on the garden so that the fertility of the autumn leaves may not be all lost if there is no good place to start a compost heap. The easiest and most practical way to start a compost heap is to make a rough bin of any lumber at hand, open at the top, into which the leaves may be piled. The great difficulty with getting a compost heap started is that the leaves will blow away and muck up the yard after it has been carefully raked.

By making a bin or pen into which they can be poured from baskets or tossed from wheelbarrows, this advantage is overcome. The bins may be made of chicken wire and serve the same purpose if there is a supply handy. In this manner the heap can be made of even thickness all over and the process of decomposition will be more even if chemicals are used to hasten it.

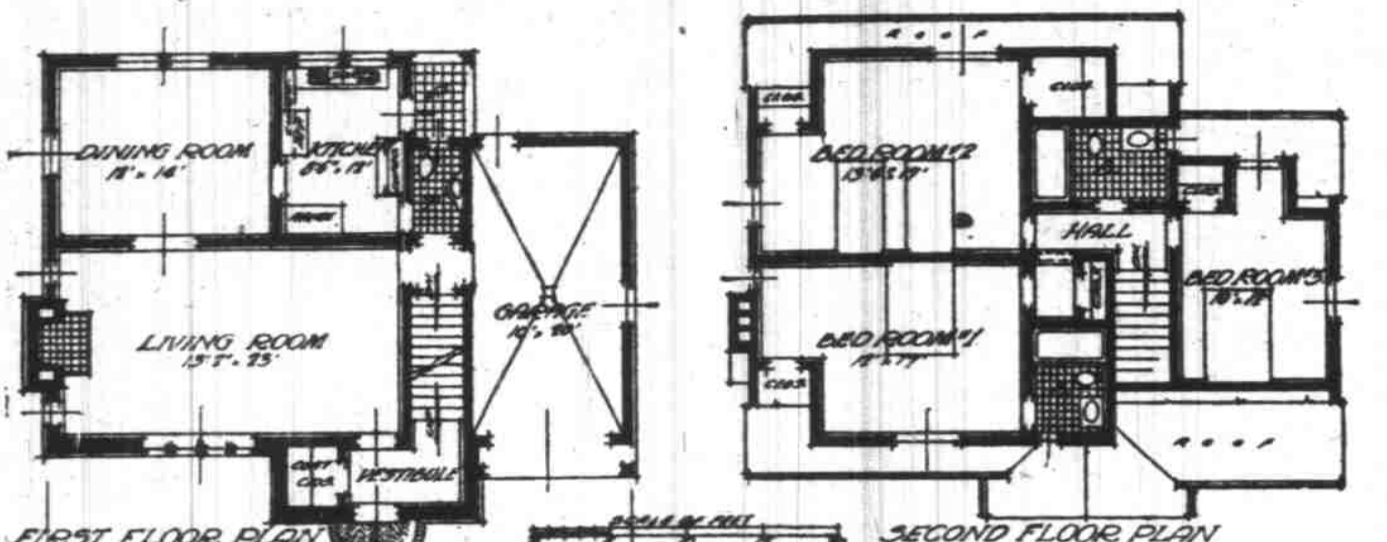
## LUMBER BUSINESS SLUMP CONTINUES

SEATTLE — A total of 343 mills reporting to the West Coast Lumbermen's association for the week ending September 26, operated 34.1 per cent of capacity, as compared to 35.1 per cent of capacity for the preceding week, and 48.0 per cent for the same week last year. For the first 38 weeks of 1931 these mills have operated at 40.7 per cent of capacity as compared to 57.6 per cent for the same period of 1930. During the week ended September 19, 188 of these plants were reported as down and 155 as operating. Those operating reported production as 59.5 per cent of their group capacity. Current new business reported by 224 identical mills was 4.1 per cent under production and shipments for the week were 11.5 per cent over production. New export business received during the week was about 3,700,000 feet less than the volume reported for the previous week. New domestic cargo orders were under the previous week by 3,200,000 feet, while the new rail business and local trade stayed approximately the same as the previous week's business. During the 38 weeks of 1931 orders for 224 mills have averaged 0.2 per cent over production.

## HEADS CLUBS

Mrs. William A. Lockwood, president of the Garden club of America. Mrs. Lockwood is prominent in social circles as well as being an industrious gardener.

## A PICTURESQUE ENGLISH COTTAGE



By R. C. HUNTER.  
Editor's Note: A "Portfolio of 101 Small Homes," by R. C. Hunter, architect, is offered to readers for \$2.50. Send check or money order.

with the small house that there is absolutely no excuse for repetition, one of the great evils in small house construction that has been practiced in almost every community. With a great many ideas and designs to choose from; the home-builder can invariably select a house that meets his requirements and bespeaks his own personality.

## HOW DOES YOUR GARDEN GROW?

By LILLIE L. MADSEN  
The controversy group contains five units, the palm house with its 150 species including such commercially important plants as date, cocconut, sugar, banana, and rattan palms. Other exotic tropical plants of interest are arranged in Japanese style and forms of bamboo, traveler's tree, screw pine, oil palm and thatch palm.

that the camelia show is so marvelous in the months of February and March. The outdoor collections is divided into nine different gardens. The water gardens contain three pools filled with hybrid water lilies which were, fortunately for us, in bloom while we were there. Night and day bloomers as well as the giant water platters (Victoria) were represented. The rose garden which holds no thrill for an Oregonian and the iris garden which must have been lovely in its season, we passed lightly over. The formal garden was particularly lovely situated as it is in a quadrangle formed by the palm house, the cycad house, the succulent house and the pergola. A geometrical design of beds is outlined by a low pivot hedge and these beds are filled with many interesting plants. The Knolls is a large tract informally arranged and planted with a varied collection

Lillie Madsen  
The Economic House which contains a varied collection of tropical plants of special economic importance such as those producing rubber, oils, perfumes, fiber, spices, drugs, woods, dyes, coffee, tea, pepper, guava, loquat, jasmine, ginger. The cycad house is arranged in Japanese style and serves admirably as a display house for the representatives of all known genera of cycads among them the interesting Kafir bread, Araucaria, hekeia, eucalyptus, taxodium. The arrangement in the Succulent House represents desert conditions under which so many plants grow to perfection. It contains the century plants, aloes, euphorbias, yuccas, cacti and other closely related plants. The cacti collection in this is particularly interesting whether or not cacti is a favorite of the sightseer. The Fern House, the last unit of the conservatory, contains a little stream upon whose banks are grown numerous species of ferns and their allies. From the bridge which arches the ravine a good view of the entire collection may be obtained, and passing underneath this through a grotto is a path which enables one to see the plants at closer range.

## Cold Frame Makes Blooms Available at all Seasons; Snowdrops First to Appear

With the aid of a cold frame it is a simple matter to have bloom every month in the year. Sometimes this is possible in cold climates without a frame but a cold frame sheltering pansies and violets which will bloom off and on all winter makes it a certainty. The little bulbs take up the procession, starting in February, and carry it along until spring breaks. First of all to appear, often during a thaw in February and regularly in March, are the snowdrops, the daintiest of all the little bulbs. It requires at least a hundred to make a conspicuous showing but even one or two bulbs hanging out their snowy three-petaled bells are given enthusiastic welcome.

Following after the snowdrop come the crocuses with their cheery yellow balloons, which are the first varieties to appear, and then come the purples and the whites. Before the crocuses have gone the squills, scillas, and glory of the snow, chionodoxa, appear in blue and blue purple, and close upon their heels come the grape hyacinths, which carry the garden into the daffodil and tulip season. The Siberian squill, scilla sibirica, gives the most vivid patches of blue of early spring and is worthy of planting by the thousand. A group of one hundred will make a beautiful display. As these bulbs are small they can be dibbled in broadcast all over the garden and give a flash of color before the perennials are above ground. Crocuses are often planted in the grass and give a beautiful effect used in this manner but as the grass must be mown before they can mature their leaves they are short lived and need frequent replacing. They are cheap enough, however, so that this can be done. In the garden where they can ripen their silicles, an essential to the permanence of a bulb, they are permanent investments. Glory of the snow with its blue stars striped with white is one of the showiest of the small bulbs and soon makes big colonies.

The planning and building of small homes presents many interesting and diversified problems. The variations in design and plan that these small units present is limited only by one's imagination, which of course must be held within the bounds of practicability. So much can be done

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## NEWER DAFFODILS TO BE AVAILABLE

### Quarantine Puts Gardeners of U. S. Behind; now Able to Advance

American gardeners will have opportunity this fall to obtain some of the newer daffodils for their gardens. While these fine daffodils, the finest of the narcissus family, have had wide distribution abroad, the federal quarantine which several years ago barred further importation of daffodils except for the purpose of ornamental propagation, set gardeners of the United States that many years behind the time in daffodils.

They are far finer than the old familiar types and we have had glimpses of some of them at the flower shows during the past two years, sufficient to know that in size, form and coloring they are revelations compared with the older types. They are still expensive owing to limited supply but some of them have been propagated in sufficient quantity to be obtainable at fairly reasonable prices.

The average gardener isn't paying anywhere from \$5 to \$100 for a single daffodil bulb at which some of the new ones are quoted in lists of daffodil specialists but bulbs of some of the newer ones can be obtained at prices within reach and the natural increase of a single bulb will in two or three years provide sufficient bulbs for a substantial planting.

Some of the newer daffodils are ultimately bound to supplant old timers because they are of similar coloring but larger and finer in every way. However, that time is distant and the main plantings can be made with the older varieties which in large masses will give as fine effect as the new and expensive beauties. Order new daffodils early as the supply is limited.

The finest types in the modern daffodil are found in the so-called varieties known as incomparable, Barri and Leedsii types. There are huge new trumpets of surprising size but not differing greatly in color from the older types. Pink toned trumpets have been attained through the skill of foreign daffodil breeders but they are still very scarce and high priced and are something to look forward to in the future.

White, perianths and brilliant red cups are typical of some of the new forms while in the all white Leedsii class some of the new ones have trumpets that makes it difficult to tell them from the true trumpet daffodils. Lord Kitchener is one of these. As the entire supply of named daffodil comes from one original bulb only through offsets, it can readily be seen why new bulbs are high priced and that it takes a number of years to obtain a sufficiently large stock to permit them to be sold at low prices. A new variety originates from seed and six years are required to bring a seedling into bloom.

ST. HELENS—Columbia county homemakers have saved more than \$850 as a result of meetings on "New Clothes for Old" supervised by Mrs. Sarah Case, county home demonstration agent. Old dresses worth little or nothing were rescued from the rag bag and others hopelessly out-of-date were brought out from trunk or closet. Altogether 170 dresses were remodeled, representing an estimated saving of \$851.92 for the family budgets.

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## NATURE LIVES IN HER ART-WORK



Mrs. Emma Pack, who for 20 years supervised the schools of Houtt county, Colorado, has a hobby which has grown out of her artistic temperament and her love for nature. She makes pictures from bits of moss, bark, thistle-down, foliage, shale, stone and calls the result "nature in imitation of art." The result resembles a vivid oil painting. It's an idea for one who is artistic and wishes to "preserve" their garden.

## AMARYLLIS GAINS MUCH POPULARITY

### Largest House Plant, Held Surest to Bloom and Easiest to Tend

By ANNA KLAMPE  
JEFFERSON—One of the most popular house plants is the amaryllis, and of all bulbs which the beginner may grow indoors successfully, the amaryllis is the largest, surest to bloom, and most easily cared for. The lily-like flowers run to large size, with broad recurving petals, and range in color from a pure white through every imaginable shade of red to deep crimson. A bulb sometimes produces two flower stalks, each crowned with two or three large flowers.

The American hybrid, called "giant amaryllis" in its brilliant colorings and flowers five to seven inches across, amazes one not familiar with it. The Honolulu hybrids originally came from the Hawaiian Islands and are claimed to be the largest, finest, and most richly colored strain grown. The body color is white cut into by lines or streaks of tropical luxuriance of red or orange, or else dominantly one vivid color. Amaryllis thrive best in a mixture of two thirds good garden loam and one third leaf mould, to which has been added a little sand. The soil should be firmly pressed about the bulb when it is set, leaving the neck exposed. A five-inch pot is large enough, for amaryllis do better when pot-bound.

A good way to insure good drainage is by turning a piece of broken pot over the hole in the bottom of the pot, hollow side down, or cinders to the depth of about an inch. The bulb should be watered

freely at first to get it started and enough water added thereafter to keep the roots moist during the growing season. The bulbs usually flower in March or April, and should be kept growing on until November. In summer they may be planted, pots and all, in the ground in partial shade. When the leaves turn yellow, stop watering, and in early autumn before frost, remove the pots to a dark cool basement, and lay them on their sides.

Keep cool and do not water till the first flower stalks appear, which will be about February. Then allow the plant some light, and thoroughly wet the soil. As the stalks grow, move to a warmer room, and keep well watered. When the stalks are four to five inches high, the pots may be set in the family living room. Before the flowers open, the size and color of the blooms will be improved if the bulbs are given a weak solution of liquid cow or sheep manure once or twice a week.

If you have never tried amaryllis, get a few bulbs and pot them in May. This will give them the summer season's growth necessary and next winter or spring they will repay all the effort in their beautiful many times over by their gorgeous and showy blooms.

IMPROVES HOUSE STAYTON, Oct. 3 — Harry Humphrey is having new porches and other improvements made on his house opposite the school house, which has been occupied for some time by the M. Yoeman family.

## BUILDING OUTLOOK IS BRIGHTENING UP

### Permits for Week Aggregate \$8014, Nearly Double Previous Period

The building outlook during the past week was brighter, figures from the city building inspector's office show. Permits for construction and repairs totaled \$8014, as against the previous week's mark of \$4287.

Erection of a dwelling accounted for the largest share of the permit sum. The house will be built at 464 Rural avenue for Frank Doolittle. Only two other new projects were undertaken, the construction for garages costing \$50 for William Rottlak, 653 North High street, and Western Building and Loan association, 1127 Shipping street.

The amount of re-roofing begun during the week was doubled over that of the previous period. The jobs, for a total of \$599.60, were as follows: C. R. McClellan, 852 North Front, \$25; J. H. Arnold, 1330 North 21st street, \$178.60; Mrs. L. M. Tompson, 815 North 16th street, \$50; C. J. Van Avery, 1324 Lee street, \$45; Sutter, 980 North Commercial street, \$85; Edwin T. Baker, 215 East Lincoln street, \$200.

Permits for repairs and alterations included: W. J. Nelson, dwelling, 655 Shipping street, \$150; R. W. Wyatt, dwelling, 1960 South Church street, \$400; DeLong, dwelling, 1206 Cheme-keta street, \$50; Fred Myers, dwelling, 362 Shipping street, \$40; John U. Plank, dwelling, 2178 Church street, \$25, and L. D. Smith, dwelling, 1880 Center street, \$200.

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