Does Your Garden Satisfy Thanksgiving Decoration Needs?

GARDEN HINTS ARE OFFERED ON RADIO

Oregon Federation Program Each Thursday Morning Proving Helpful

To the housewife who is a gardener as well, or one who is interested in becoming a gardener, the radio programs presented under the direction of the Oregon Federation of Garden clubs will be found of unusual interest and value.

These program are to be heard each Thursday morning at 11:00 o'clock over station KOAC. Several people from Salem are on the program for this year. Miss Edith Schryver, president of the Salem Garden club has already been heard in one program and others are to follow.

Beginning with December there will be an evening home garden lecture given each Thursday as well as a morning lecture. The hours for the evening programs will be given in the morning sessions.

For the benefit of those interested the morning programs from December 3 on through to May 26 is given below.

December 3, "Medicine Plants in Gardens", Dr. Clara Waffle, Astoria.

December 10, Mrs. Daniel Heffner, vice president of federation; and Mrs. H. O. Livingston on "Outdoor lighting of Christmas trees"; also report of the Grants Pass Garden club.

December 17, "Beautiful Roadsides", Mrs. John F. Risley, Portland; "Headlines of Trees and Shrubs," Prof. A. L. Peck; Report of Gresham Garden club. December 24, "Decorating for Christmas" and report of Hillsboro Garden club. December 31, "Fertilizers for the Garden," C. V. Ruzek.

January 7, "Billboards," Mrs. J. M. Honeyman, and Illinois Valley garden club report.

January 14, "Club Harmony," Mrs. Josephine Forney; "Trees" Miss Elizabeth Lord; Kendall Garden club report. January 21, Mrs. Dorothy Seymour, of legislative committee and report of Klamath Falls Garden club. January 28, "Planting Your Seed Flats", A. Roy Kerr.

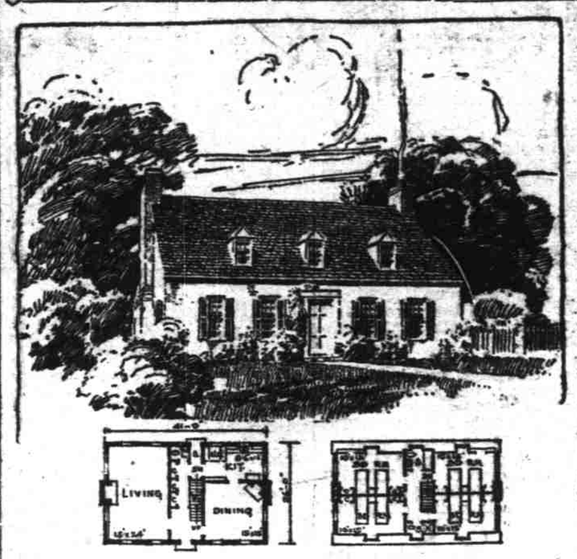
February 4, "Roadsides", Mrs. F. B. Harlow, Oregon state grange; "Delphiniums", Mrs. Agnes A. Wheeler; Little Garden report. February 11, "Azaleas and Rhodendrons" Theodore Van Ween; report of the McMinnville garden club. February 25, "Garden Pools" Ernest Iufer; report of Monmouth Civic club.

March 3, "How Honolulu handled the Billboard Problem", Maj. Gen. Crede Hammonds. March 10, "Water Gardens" by Fred Bauer Jr.; March 18, "Landscaping Public and Semi-Public Grounds", Mrs. Florence Holmes Gerke; Portland Garden club report.

April 7, "Proposed Billboard Legislation," Judge Robert W. Sawyer; April 14, "Roses and Their Care", Dr. S. S. Sullinger. Salem Garden club report. April 21, "Filling in with Annuals," Mr. Aufrance. April 28, "Violas," Mrs. Agnes Wheeler; St. Helens Garden club report.

May 5, "Highway Beautification," Douglas A. Shelor, Seattle, Wash. May 12, "Japanese Iris," Mrs. U. G. Smith; Vernonia Garden club report. May 19, "Columbines", Miss M. S. Creighton, Salem; Woodburn Garden club report. May 26, "Preparing for the Portland Rose Show" Mrs. Josephine Forney, secretary of Portland Rose society.

THIS HOUSE IDEAL FOR WARM CLIMATE



Typical of the southern colonial house is this convenient and highly compact plan and exterior design.

A delightful balance of design and material texture is struck.

Common brick walls, whitewashed, and gray-blue slate roof, with its shapely dormers for second-floor rooms, together with pleasing chimneys jutting beyond the end walls complete the exterior view, not forgetting the white trim for windows and and door and green shutters.

The center hall has splendid closet spaces, spaces with passageway straight through the house to the back door and first floor lavatory.

The kitchen is of unusual size, because of the dining alcove space attached. Equipment is well-placed, with the sink under the window and cabinets above.

Cross ventilation in every room in the house makes it a good plan for warm climates where breezes are precious.

The square dining room is fitted for spacious dining and the corner fireplace lends enchantment.

To be correctly finished, the interior walls should be plastered and paper in subdued colors. The woodwork should be in white throughout.

Three-way light makes the living room pleasant, with a wide fireplace centered on the long side of the room.

Upstairs is compact, but yet holds four good rooms, all alike and supplemented by both bath and shower rooms. Each room can easily hold twin beds and is adapted to them.

The house should stand 35 or 40 feet back from the sidewalk and have a lot 60x150 to be most striking.

The cost, varying with local labor conditions, will be between $8000 and $10,000.

Overplanting Notable as Fault in Garden Layout; Shouldn't Conceal House

Editor's Note: This is the second article by Miss Edith Schryver, president of the Salem Garden club. The complete article was given as a radio talk and formed one of the talks of the Federated Garden club radio programs being sponsored each Thursday morning during the winter and spring months.

These points already discussed; the division into areas, relation, circulation, and axis are all essential to good design, but upon the successful treatment of the next two points—privacy and interest—will rest any claims of our gardens to that intangible something called "charm."

Privacy is enclosure, whether it is obtained by means of walls, fences, hedges, trees or shrubbery borders. You know, we Americans are learning every year to live more and more out-of-doors. The breakfast terrace in a sunny corner of the house, the luncheon or tea table set under a tree or in the arbor, the outdoor fireplace for evening bonfires—all are becoming essential to our everyday living; and in order to fully enjoy them we must feel a privacy as complete as that within our houses.

Again let us turn to our comparison between house plan and garden plan. Just as we have our rooms within the house, the selection and arrangement of furniture, the accents in a room, such as pictures, lamps and flower bowls; and the color harmony of walls, rugs and curtains; so too in the garden do we find all these elements again — the various "rooms," the garden furniture, the accents of carefully chosen trees or shapely bushes, and our color scheme of flowers which will be largely a matter of personal taste.

We hear many housewives say "I won't have an Interior decorator! My house must express my own personality, even though the result is bad." Ardent gardeners too, often feel the same way about having any professional advice in laying out their place. But let me say that, whether or not you have help with the design, the garden is bound to become yours in personality if you are the one who works and lives in it. You will usually be the one who puts the finishing touches to the garden, and a good design can be perfected or ruined by your choice of garden ornaments and their placing. These are the things which give interest to your garden, and they should be suitably placed.

A sundial calls for a sunny open place in the center of the rose garden, a bird bath should be tucked into a sheltered nook with some berried shrubs or a convenient limb nearby. Garden seats are primarily for use in sitting down to enjoy the garden in peace and shade, rather than standing out boldly in the sun as just a useless ornament.

This proper use of garden features, and the good use and arrangement of plants and flowers with thought as to their shape, character, leaf-texture, and color, will all help to give your garden the atmosphere which makes visitors and owners alike feel a sense of its own particular charm.

In closing, it is interesting to run quickly over a few of the most apparent faults in landscaping which we see in the average small places today, and see where they violate the principles of good design.

The first one is the poor placing of the house on the lot. In the past few decades, houses were not planned with any direct relation to the garden, and unfortunately with many houses there is no way of remedying this; although in some cases a living window can be changed into a French door with a terrace or steps added outside to connect to the garden. Then too, the garage is a recent necessity, and at first it was located as far back on the property as possible, hoping to make it less noticeable; but as a matter of fact, the long ugly drive cutting up so much available space more than overbalanced any good in this solution.

These problems are more easily overcome in recent years, due to the prper planning of the modern house. The garage is attached to the house, giving a very short driveway; the kitchen is nearby so that the service can usually be arranged directly behind the garage and so easily shut off from presenting an unpleasant view to the street. The living room and dining room stretch across the other side or the back of the house. With this floor plan it is very easy to place the new house economically on the lot, allowing as small an area as possible for the front yard; locating the garage and kitchen end close to one boundary—preferably the north side; keeping the areas at the opposite side and back as spacious as possible for garden development.

The second fault is in the treatment of the front yard. Keep it simple, dignified and in keeping with the character of your town and neighborhood—if they are worthy of it. If not, make yours the shining example. Indirect paths to the front door, short over-curved walks where no curves are necessary, rockeries built up on a flat lawn, are a few of the things which can spoil your entrance.

And the greatest fault of all is overplanting and inappropriate planting! We are all beginning to realize that we have smothered our houses in a petticoat of foundation planting without regard to the character and ultimate growth of the plant material, or to the effect they make against the house. Study your architecture, and put in only enough shrubs to bring out the lines of the house — to accent a door, window or chimnew — not to cover them from view. The inappropriate use of a slender weeping birch as a curb tree; or a huge sprawling English laurel pressed against a tiny cottage where it has to be constantly sheared out of its natural shape, are sorry things to behold. The association of one shrub with another is not generally thought out carefully enough, and we have one with a huge thick dark leaf next to a very delicate, small foliage. Contrast is excellent if it is not too drastic.

Combined with these faults come lack of relation and easy circulation, lack of aris, little or no privacy and enclosure, the crowding of too many features and ornaments in one small garden, and lack of upkeep, are just as bad, too much upkeep! Does that sound shocking to you? Remember that beauty is order, but too much neatness without any careless grace will not produce charm.

Garden's Your Friend All Summer, Needs a Friend And Protector for Winter

For many months the garden has responded beautifully to your loving care. Dearly cherished fruits and flowers, beauties and joys have bountifully repaid your labors. Now the garden rests and calls for protection from the havoc and ruin that winter threatens to bring. You must afford this protection if you want the spring to be a joyful season of welcoming your old friends of the garden as each awakens to the warm spring sunshine and to another season of joyous beauty. Without this necessary protection, many of your most cherished plants may show nothing more than dead roots in the spring.

Winter Mulching

Remember that the purpose of the winter mulch is not to prevent freezing, but is to protect the plants by insulating the soil about the roots against alternate thawing and freezing and sudden or marked variations in temperature. At the close of the growing season the sap has gone to the roots and freezing does not appear to damage roots when embedded in the soil. The time to mulch then, if after the ground is frozen so that the mulch will accomplish its purpose by holding the frost in the ground.

Different mulches and methods are required for different plants. The following suggestions will be found safe to follow.

Perennials—especially if newly planted, require a mulch of light, loose material, such as hay, straw or leaves, named in the order of their preference. Do not use any material that will mat down and do not use manure on perennials, although it may be used between the rows. Care must be taken not to smother the plants.

Bulbs—May be mulched with leaves, manure or litter. If they were planted early, mulch after the ground is frozen. Bulbs planted late should be mulched right after planting to keep the ground warm as long as possible and help root growth.

Roses—Can be protected by hilling up the soil for a height of six to eight inches and covering plants with hard wood leaves to a depth of eighteen to twenty-four inches.

Rhododendrons — Should be banked with leaves. In exposed positions a screen of evergreen boughs or cornstalks will protect from sun-scald.

Evergreens — Are helped by a mulch of straw or leaves which may be mixed with old, well-rotted menure, but be sure that it is old and well rotted.

Trees and shrubs — A mulch of strawy manure is beneficial. Tender plants may be protected by screens or be completely covered with straw or burlap, bound with raffia or twine.

Water plants — Hardy varieties may be safely wintered by draining the pool and filling it with leaves. In large, deep ponds, under normal condition, the hardy acquatic plants will winter safely under water, if the roots are not actually frozen. If roots are planted in boxes they may be taken up and stored in a cool basement, covered with moist burlap until spring.

Fish — The fish which are kept in water gardens to eat mosquito larvae can be wintered in the indoor aquarium, or even in a tub in the basement, if water is changed when necessary. The need for changing at least a part of the water is indicated when the fish gasp for air at the top.

Other Protection

Newly planted trees should be staked to prevent root movement in the winter winds.

A covering of tarpaper to a height of about three feet will protect the tender bark of young trees from girdling by mice, rabbits or other field animals.

Screens or burlap stretched on sticks will protect evergreens from sunburn or from too strong winds.

Climbing roses that may freeze back in very severe weather should be covered with straw to the top of the vine.

BUILDING ACTIVITY HAS BIG INCREASE

Seventeen Permits Issued In Past Week, Total Values $2721

A 700 per cent increase occurred during the past week in building operations in the city. Seventeen building permits were issued for jobs estimated to cost a total of $2721. During the previous week but nine permits were issued for only $390.

New construction showed the highest gain for the week. Four projects costing a total of $1720 were authorized by the building inspector, as follows:

J. E. Hill, cleaning parlor at 691 North High street, $1500; Dr. B. L. teeves, marquee at 171 South Commercial street, $125; George H. Stoddard, garage at 1480 Broadway, $60, and O. Lehman, garage at 1310 South 14th street, $35.

Repair jobs also increased markedly during the week, when 10 building permits for work estimated to cost a total of $845, were issued. They were as follows:

Chemeketa Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., store building at 456 Court street, $250; C. D. Purvine, dwelling at 805 Oak street, $200; Joe Sargent, camp houses at 2672 Portland road, $150; W. E. Arehard, dwelling at 925 Union street, $100; Louis Bechtel, dwelling at 1260 State street, $35; L. E. Swenvold, dwelling at 2350 Cherry street, $40; Maude J. Pague, dwelling at 406 North High street, $25; State Savings and Loan association, garage, at 1511 South Liberty street, $25; Nelson and Ling, market at 350 North High street, $10, and Maude J. Pague, dwelling at 531 Center street, $10.

Three reroofing jobs were allowed, as follows: K. W. Heinlein, dwelling at 234 East Miller street; H. Mering, dwelling at 415 Marion street, $37, and W. S. Ramsden, dwelling at 682 North 15th street, $10.

Astoria is Only City to Report Building Gains

Astoria was the only Oregon city showing an increase in building activities in October over the same month of 1930, according to a Strauss report received by Mark Poulsen, city recorder. Building permits in Astoria totaled $5716 in October, 1931, and $3955 in October, 1930.

Salem, along with other Oregon cities, showed a heavy decline during October, 1931. Permits for the month this year totaled but $21,780, in contrast with $77,559 in October, 1930.

Mrs. Lefley Honored; Birthday is Occasion

GRAND ISLAND, Nov. 21 — A group of the neighborhood women greatly surprised Mrs. E. A. Lefly Thursday night on her birthday. The evening was spent in quilting for the honored guest. The top of the quilt had been made many years ago by Mrs. Lefley's mother.

Those present were: Mesdames Grace Wiley, Pauline Fowler, Mildred Smith, Maude Tompkins, Arka Lawrence, Verna Anderson, Anna Umbanhour, Hettie Will and Mrs. Lefly.

WAY TO CONSTRUCT COLD FRAME TOLD

Purpose and Location Must Be Decided First, is Writer's Advice

By NETTIE REEVES

While we so often hear about planting in a cold frame, some may not know just how to proceed in making one, so I will give a very satisfactory way of making a cold frame which will guard against the two worst plant enemies—moles and weeds.

The first thing to consider is what the frame is to be used for, as annuals require more heat than perennials, so if it is to be used for annuals, arrange space to have the frame open to south. If for perennials open to the east. In frames opening to the east, the frame's cover may be raised a little to admit the morning sun, yet the plants will be shaded during the hotter part of the day. As perennial plants make much slower growth, they require much more coddling than do the annuals.

After a space three feet wide and as long as will be required has been leveled, make a low frame of wood, say 2" by 2" strips around it to which tack firmly one inch mesh poultry net. Next set a board one and one-half feet wide at the back and a six inch board at the front seeing that they join well with the lower frame so that no moles can possibly get in.

Next fill over screen with three or four inches of steamed dirt composed of completely decomposed compost with some gritty sand and a little loamy garden soil. Pack this down pretty well and then loosen the top soil up again.

To steam the soil, one may use an old cook stove out of doors. Past a wash tub on the stove and fill the tub with cans of the prepared sifted soil set on a bit of wire screen in the tub so that the water can circulate all around. The tub 's partly filled with water and covered with some old sacking and boards, and boiled until the dirt is heated through. One should have a covered container to steam boil in the house on account of the odor, but for a small frame it may be done.

The covers for the frame are made 3 by 6 feet and covered with unbleached muslin. Some way should be arranged to fasten the cotton covered frames to the lower part as the high winds will sometimes lift them letting in storms which may wash out the plants. The south end of the frame should be closed, and the north end open for ventilation, except perhaps a piece of screen or poultry netting to keep out rabbits and cats.

TIME TO POT BULBS FOR WINTER BLOOM

Possible to Have Flowers From Christmas Time To Early Spring

November is the time to pot bulbs for indoor bloom this winter. By making a careful selection of bulbs it will be possible to have an almost constant succession of bloom from Christmas until spring. Those adapted to growing indoors include the following—some of the tulips, grape hyacinths, scillas, snowdrops and a dozen or more other of the smaller kinds.

Several of the hardy lilies, including the gracious regal lily and the well-known madonna or Easter lily may likewise be grown indoors. It will, of course, take them somewhat longer to come into bloom, but their majestic beauty is well worth waiting for, and they add a note of the unusual to the indoor garden.

Plant only one or two varieties of bulbs in a container. Mixtures of varieties which bloom at different times are not so pleasing indoors.

In the bottom of the pots place a little drainage material and fill with good garden loam to which an equal part of peat moss or commercial humus has been added. Also add enough sand to give the mixture a rather gritty feeling.

In each pot or pan place from three to a dozen bulbs, spacing them so they will not quite touch, and will be covered even with the soil or slightly below it. Leave a half-inch space at the top of the pot for convenience in watering. After potting moisten the soil thoroughly and put the pots away in a dark cool corner of the cellar, or bury in a frame in a protected place outdoors.

When the bulbs have formed a mass of roots and the tops have just begun to start, they may be brought to the light. It takes some varieties a few weeks and others two months to reach the proper condition for bringing indoors.

When they are ready, place in a sunny window and water them often enough to keep the soil moist but not wet.

As you plan your bulb plantings this year consider those varities which are adapted to potting. You will be more than repaid when their cheery blooms lighten up the indoors several wintry months in advance of the flower parade in the garden.

HOW DOES YOUR GARDEN GROW?

By LILLIE L. MADSEN


Lillie Madsen

It's going to be shrub day again today. This is shrub planting time and I just cannot stay off from the subject of planting more flowering shrubs.

And now the camellia is again the flower of fashion. Years ago this was also so. No old-time hero of the romantic novel would dare step off his home stoop without a camellia—or a gardenia—in his buttonhole. Then came the gay times, the frivolous times and the prim and proper little flower went the way of all crinolines. But again fashion has changed and long skirts and camellias are IN. A camellia shrub in one's garden gives a lovely showing. I do not believe there is a more perfectly formed flower growing. In fact one critic called it "so perfect that it is stupid".

But to anyone who has seen the gorgeous display of pink and white and red and variegated camellias in Laurelhurst park at Portland in early spring, the camellia is decidedly not stupid—even in spite of its perfection.

The camellia has smooth shiny leaves like those of the laurel and they are evergreen. It grows extremely slowly, particularly the first few years. But a camellia shrub has its dignity with it from the beginning and there is no time that it is not an ornament to one's garden. It also blooms at an early age. I had a cutting of a camellia, rooted in a three-inch pot which bloomed the second year even though it was but a few inches high. The first year that I planted it out from its flower pot, it did not bloom, but last year, when it had reached a height of barely twelve inches it bore three blooms and now it is carrying buds for next spring's blossoms.

The camellia likes a rather cool moist location. In fact camellia experts tell us that the soil about the camellia should never be quite dry. Last summer I mulched mine quite heavily with peat moss and it grew more and looked better than it ever did before. I only had it watered about once a week.

I heard of an azalea—a Chinese azalea—the other day which I have not seen but which I was told was perfectly hardy. It is called Azalea Mucronulatum and opens its flowers with the forsythia. Its color is almost that of the peach blossom and the branches of the shrub are heavily covered with the blooms. It will reach a height of around five feet.

Another shrub—this a tiny one—which is not so very well known is the Daphne Cneorum. A particularly nice thing about it is that it blooms twice a year—in the spring and again in autumn. It is more spreading in habit than upright although it stands about 12 inches high. It is good for planting at the edge of a garden or in the rockery or even in front of other shrubbery. Just so it has a comparatively sunny position. Both in early June and in October it is covered with fragrant pink blossoms.

How many of you are acquainted with the aquatic gardens grown in fish bowls? You can notice them so frequently in florists' windows. Not long ago I saw an interesting addition to the ordinary fish-bowl garden (You understand, of course, that the aquatic garden to which I refer, does not harbor fish?). An umbrella-sedge, or umbrella plant, was potted in a small flower pot and this was sunk completely in the water in the fish bowl.

Another interesting indoor garden which I saw while in the east last summer was growing in a glass bowl that had a cover on it. The "gardener" had gone into the woods and taken up a heavy piece of moss and placed in the bottom of a glass bowl. This she had covered and the moisture which the moss gave forth was sufficient to keep it growing. Many odd and interesting little plants grew up out of the moss—probably most of them various forms of moss.

LAND TAX NOT SO HEAVY YEARS AGO

Romans and Greeks Derived Government Revenues By Other Methods

This is one of a series of stories prepared by the National Association of Real Estate Boards and published weekly by this newspaper for the information of its readers on real estate matters.

Will Rogers will have some fun with this one.

When land played a more important part in the community's financial structure than it does today, ancient governments taxed vigorously other forms of wealth, points out the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

The Romans taxed their senators and used the funds derived thereby to help delay government costs. A man had to pay a special and exxtraordinary tax for the privilege of being a senator.

When the Greeks went to war, they did not levy the huge costs of their campaigns on the land owners only, but obtained these sums by graduated income and property taxes, and imposed special burdens on rich citizens who were freed to equip ships; the proceeds of which went into the government coffers.

The Romans taxed animals, successions, income, and tradesmen and placed duties on commodities sold at auction or in the public markets.

The Realty association has just completed a year's study of possibilities of revisions in present tax systems that might relieve realty of some of the burden it now carries. This study is based on the theory that other forms of wealth today should help defray government costs as they were to do thousands of years ago.

Garden Pictures To be Presented Monday Night

Salem garden public will be pleased with the lecture and pictures to be presented Monday night in the First Congregational church by Miss Edith Schryver.

The pictures were taken by Miss Schryver and Miss Elizabeth Lord on a tour of Europe and the pictures were given a natural coloring by Miss Schryver so that they present a most realistic effect.

Splendid ideas may be obtained from this lecture as to garden arrangement and management. The lecture begins at 8 o'clock. The proceeds will go to the Salem Garden club.

BEAUTY PRINCIPAL PURPOSE OF TREES

That is, of Those Planted In Home Grounds; Fall is Excellent Time

Trees are planted in the home grounds for two reasons—shade and beauty. The latter is the more important. A tree should always add beauty to its surroundings, and if possible it should be placed where its shade will be enjoyed.

Fall is a good time for tree planting, except possibly the thin-barked trees such as birch, cherry, Lombardy poplars and oaks. Of course, care must be taken in preparing the soil and setting the tree in the ground. But equally vital is that it be set in the right place to do its full duty.

If you know just what a tree is to do, it is easy to select the variety you need, and the location for it. Perhaps it is intended to frame the view of the house. Then it should grow to the proper height, when mature, so that it is in scale with the house, and it should have a crown so shaped as to harmonize with the architecture. There will usually be several locations which will be most satisfactory for shade.

A garden seat or terrace will be more pleasant if it is shaded by a tree in the afternoon. Or a porch, or window may be made more inviting by this protection from the summer sun. A little investigation at the right time on a sunny day will help you determine just where a tree should be planted to cast the desired shade; having in mind always the shape and height of the tree.

Trees have divers beauties, and different varieties may be combined to secure year-around interest and beauty. The hardiness of the variety in your locality is important. It never pays to plant kinds that are likely to be killed, or usually fail to thrive. Varieties less rare, but happier in their surroundings will be more satisfactory.

As accents in the border planting the flowering trees are especially lovely. This group includes such varieties as flowering crabs, cherries plums, dogwood, red bud and Russian olive. All are worth while either for their fragrant masses of springtime bloom or their ornamental fruits. Include some in the background planting this fall.