

Salem Garden Club Will Hear Roland Cooley, Lilac Specialist, Monday

BEGONIA COLORFUL WITH RICH FOLIAGE

Is Surface Feeder, Needs Not Be Planted Deeply; Culture Outlined

By MRS. NETTIE REEVES

JEFFERSON—In no other class of plants do we find the rich, metallic foliage and colors that of the Begonia.

The Rex Begonia may be divided into five sections: 1. Large leafed Lord Palmerston, Rajah and Leondill. 2. Medium sized leaf: Modesty, Louise Clouson and Queen of Hanover. 3. Small sized leaf: Ilustrita. 4. Spiral shaped leaf: Countess Louise Erdody. 5. Branching: Auguste Eracta and Robert George.

Th tuberous Begonias may be divided into six sections: 1. Single like a single rose. 2. Double—like a double rose. 3. Crested. 4. Frilled—single with fluted edge. 5. Narcissus-flora-shaped like narcissus. 6. Lloyd—hanging basket like.

The last section, or bedding type is our most common Begonia four inches to two feet tall, green and bronze foliage and small flowers. The best kind are Christmas Cheer, gracilis Lamina, Prime Donna, White Pearl, Firenze, Flame of Love, Rosabelle and many others.

The best soil mixture for Begonias is one third sharp sand, one-third good leaf mold, and one-third good garden loam. A small amount of well rotted cow fertilizer may be added. As Begonias are surface feeders, they should not be planted too deeply, nor must a small plant be grown in a large pot. In watering these plants, be careful not to keep the roots too wet.

The Begonia is unexcelled as a house plant, especially the Tree and Rex varieties. They need a southern or eastern exposure for best results. They are best exhibited in the house in Jardiniere, reed baskets and ferns.

The tuberous Begonias produce the most wonderful flowers in most delicate as well as gorgeous colors. Flowers single, double, crested, and filled as large as roses with the wax texture of the camellia. They are being grown under glass for the cut flower trade, for corsages and other floral designs. But their greatest use is for bedding in the garden where they have some shade. They are as easy of culture as a Dahlia, planting in the spring and lifting in the fall.

The bedding Begonias, or "wax" Begonias, are used extensively for bedding and borders, and are well known. They do well in the sun along the coast, but make better plants in partial shade and under shade for the cut flower trade. Begonias are easily propagated, the fibrous rooted, from cuttings. The procreant, thick stemmed, and Rex from leaf cuttings. The tuberous Begonias are grown rarely from cuttings, but this is done to propagate the named varieties which makes them quite expensive. All are grown from seed, which is tiny, and very expensive.

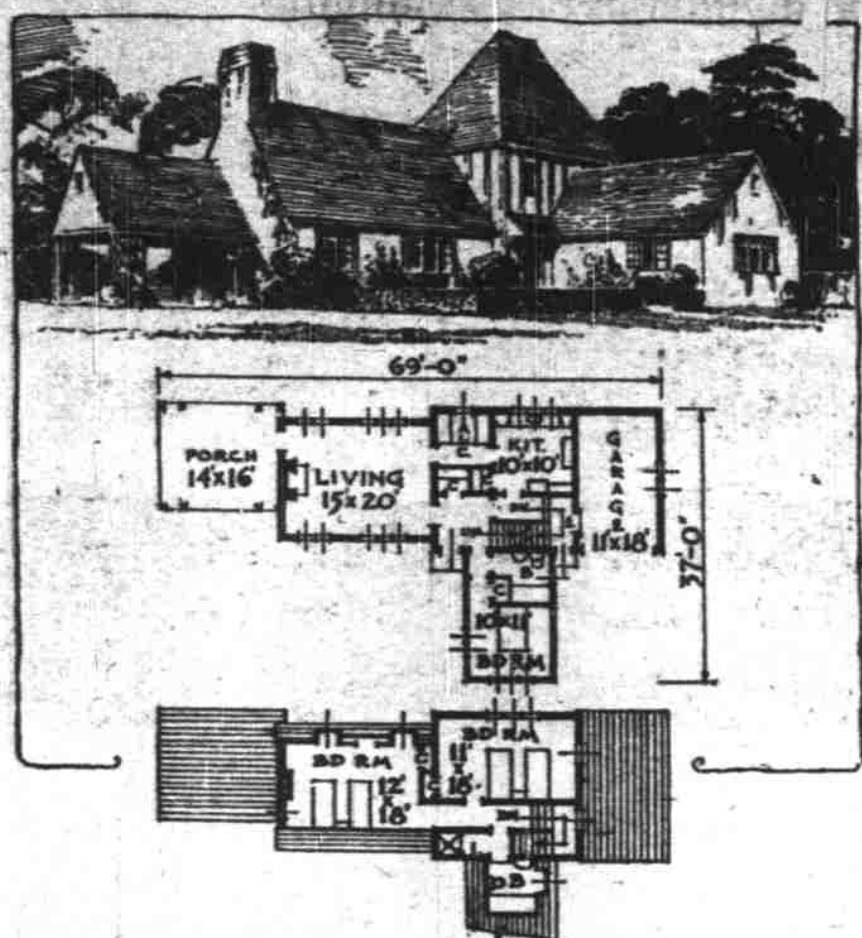
QUILTERS MEET

RICKREALL, April 30—The Quilters met Thursday at the garage hall. Those present for the dinner with their men folks and quilting were: Mesdames E. A. Hamilton, Jesse Ragdale, Ora Lantz, E. A. Stenson, Larkin, Powell, Pence, Kellogg, Hewitt, Beaver, Moss, Harland, Ramsey, Winn and J. Robinson. Dr. V. C. Staats of Dallas was a special dinner guest.

No. 169 Synopsis of Annual Statement of The Travelers Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, on the thirty-first day of December, 1931, made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Oregon, pursuant to law:

CAPITAL	
Amount of capital stock paid up, \$7,000,000.00.	
INCOME	
Net premiums received during the year, \$9,223,907.20.	
Interest, dividends and rents received during the year, \$577,722.92.	
Income from other sources received during the year, \$23,088.72.	
Total income, \$9,824,718.84.	
DISBURSEMENTS	
Net losses paid during the year including adjustment expenses, \$5,672,242.72.	
Dividends paid on capital stock during the year, 0.	
Commissions and salaries paid during the year, \$2,081,339.20.	
Taxes, license and fees paid during the year, \$256,074.34.	
Amount of all other expenditures, \$1,088,801.45.	
Total expenditures, \$8,896,967.71.	
ASSETS	
Value of real estate owned (market value), 0.	
Value of stocks and bonds owned (market value), \$12,548,960.00.	
Loans on mortgages and collateral, etc., \$26,000.00.	
Cash in banks and on hand, \$1,770,244.84.	
Premiums in course of collection written since September 30, 1931, \$1,200,015.14.	
Interest and rents due and accrued, \$129,855.06.	
Other assets, \$2,248.54.	
Total admitted assets, \$19,910,504.54.	
LIABILITIES	
Gross claims for losses unpaid, \$928,403.00.	
Amount of unearned premiums on all outstanding risks, \$9,050,140.00.	
Due for commission and brokerage, \$33,000.00.	
Salaries, rents, etc., \$10,489.13.	
All other liabilities, including taxes (\$256,710.00), \$230,617.09.	
Security Deposit Reserve, \$519,758.00.	
Special Reserve, \$1,181,435.05.	
Total liabilities, exclusive of capital stock of \$2,000,000.00, \$9,910,504.54.	
BUSINESS IN OREGON FOR THE YEAR	
Net premiums received during the year, \$144,613.57.	
Losses paid during the year, \$24,792.56.	
Losses incurred during the year, \$24,808.54.	
Name of Company—The Travelers Fire Insurance Company.	
Name of President—L. Edmund Zacher.	
Name of Secretary—Robert H. W. H. H.	
Resident agent for service—Phil Grossmeyer, Portland.	
Head of division of securities in the national convention of insurance commissioners—valuation, adjusted by security deposit reserve.	

NO PRISONER IN THIS TOWER



The greatest difference between this house and others is that the various rooms are wings projecting from the large dominant tower. The effect is a low rambling one not easily arrived at in a small house, but very charming and picturesque. The small entrance court adds to the appearance of the house. The house is of French character. It may be used either way on the lot. Garage is close to the kitchen, and other portions of the house are easily reached. Walls should be constructed of brick or stucco, with metal casements in wood frames. With all stock material it would be quite economical to build. A tile roof would be most effective, but slate or wood shingles would lessen the cost. Approximate cost of construction would run from \$8,000 to \$10,000, locality and variation in labor and material costs affecting the estimate. The lot should be about 80x125 feet.

CONTROL OF INSECT PESTS IS OUTLINED

In the attempted control of insects and fungus in the home garden there is generally a great waste of effort and material because of the use of improper materials.

Insects which are troublesome should be placed in two classes: The chewing insects which feed on the foliage, and the sucking insects, which pierce the outer surface and suck the juices from beneath.

Chewing insects such as caterpillars, beetles, etc., are controlled by placing a film of poison on the surface of the infected foliage. The material commonly used for this purpose is powdered arsenic of lead, about ten to twelve heaping tablespoonsful to one gallon of water. This should be applied with a spray pump a mist of small particles sufficient to break up the liquid into tiny small that they will adhere to the foliage surface.

Sucking insects, such as aphids, or plant lice, are usually controlled by a contact spray; the material should be an irritant, or of a suffocating nature. Best control is effected by actually contacting the insects which are infesting the plant.

For fungus control, Bordeaux Mixture is a standard fungicide; the powdered form may be mixed with water in proportions of about ten to twelve heaping tablespoonsful to one gallon of water.

For plants which need to be conditioned, a good general remedy is to spray with Bordeaux Mixture and to cultivate hydrated or air-slaked lime into the soil.

VARIETY IS SECRET OF POPPY'S APPEAL

Poppies, because of their delicate texture and great variety of pleasing colors, are admired by all who see them. Being easily grown, they are usually found in many home gardens. Plantmen have labored unceasingly to perfect new and improved types; stems have been lengthened, flowers have been enlarged, and color combinations selected in great variety.

The seeds of poppies are so small that it is well to mix them with sand before sowing. This insures a better distribution of seed, for poppies must have room to grow if they are to produce bright results.

Annual poppies include American Legion, which is a brilliant orange scarlet with contrasting yellow anthers. The flowers are very large, and the plants grow about two to three feet high and, if grown in masses, are extremely effective.

There are the double carnation-flowered, double peony-flowered, Shirley Flanders and tulip poppies in the annual sort. All of these require the same culture, and good results may be expected in most any locality.

A recent introduction in perennial poppies is the El Monte, the color of which is a tangerine orange—the stems are quite long and it makes an excellent cut flower.

Most poppies will serve to some extent for cut flowers if cut while in bud and placed in water to open.

DEVELOP RADISHES IN VARIED SHAPES

Plantmen have provided a great variety of shapes and colors to satisfy the demand for crisp tender radishes.

Seed sown in the open ground during the early spring months will produce table sized radishes in a very few weeks' time. The earliest varieties include Scarlet Tursip, Scarlet Globe, French Breakfast, Crimson Giant, and other short or round sorts, some with white tips, others entirely crimson. More time is required to produce the long sorts, such as the Long White Icicle, Long Scarlet, and the larger Japanese and Chinese radishes. Frequent plantings should be made and the old plantings discarded when the radishes become pithy.

It is an ideal plant in the garden education of children to permit them to plant radishes. Their quick growth will delight the child, and serve as an incentive to him for further knowledge along the interesting and valuable subject of gardening.

Sow the seeds of radishes and carrots in the same row. After the radishes are harvested, carrots will be left to grow to maturity. This conserves garden space and the radishes serve as a "nurse" crop for the carrots.

GARDEN CLUB WILL HEAR LILAC EXPERT

Salem Garden club will hear Roland Cooley of Silverton at its regular meeting to be held in the chamber of commerce rooms Monday night beginning at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Cooley is a specialist on lilacs and on this page will be found an interview with him as reported by Miss Lillie Madsen. He promises to have much of interest for garden club members.

Proceeding the lecture officers will be elected. Candidates, one for each office were reported by the nominating committee at the last meeting but candidates may be nominated from the floor so that it is possible that some competition may arise.

Miss Kathryn Gannell will show motion pictures of outstanding gardens and beauty spots of Salem.



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REALITY TRANSFERS PROVING NUMEROUS

Grabenhorsts Report Deals Totalling \$45,000 in Values Recently

Real estate activity continues good according to members of the W. H. Grabenhorst and company sales staff. This firm reports transfers amounting to \$45,000 in values completed recently. The list follows:

Louis Lorenz bought a five room plastered home with half acre of land located at 1350 N. 21st street, from the State Savings Loan association.

Cayler Van Patten bought a modern five room home located at 1191 N. Capitol street from R. F. Peters.

U. S. Page and H. E. Hanson sold a six room dwelling at 905 S. Commercial street.

Mrs. Melvina Wedell purchased a very attractive one acre tract in the Smith Fruit farms located southeast of the McKinley school. J. C. Cox sold a modern five room home at 865 S. 21st street from the State Savings and Loan association.

W. H. Burghardt bought a choice corner lot on N. Summer street from S. H. Henderson.

J. C. Cox sold a modern five room home at 865 S. 21st street from the State Savings and Loan association.

P. L. Clark bought a modern six room home located at 2065 Virginia street from J. B. Peters.

J. B. Peters also sold three of his choice building lots to L. A. Klecker, F. C. Rock and L. E. Oberer.

Dr. W. J. Patterson bought 160 acres located in Lincoln county from James G. Heitzel.

Mrs. Thelma Talbot bought a choice building lot located on Parrish street. Mrs. Talbot expects to erect a home on this lot immediately.

Miss Sadie Palmer sold property at 853 S. Commercial street consisting of house and one-half acre of land.

Mrs. Alta Van Dolak sold a 19 1/2 acre tract located on main Pacific highway south of Salem.

Gay Hunt bought lot 15 in McNary Fruit and Garden tracts located near the Swigle school on the Garden road from Wilson D. McNary.

William A. Bond bought a one-acre cherry orchard located in Smith Fruit farms from Irwin Williamson.

H. E. Hanson and U. S. Page sold a four room dwelling located at 894 S. 21st street.

ADD FRAGRANCE TO NASTURTIUM CHARM

The nasturtium has always been a popular garden subject, planted largely for its unique foliage and its brightly colored flowers.

Now there is a double form, possessing the additional charm of fragrance! This remarkable nasturtium, introduced during the past year by a renowned Pacific coast plantman, is called Golden Gleam. A few seeds sent to England a year ago were planted and grown for the annual exhibit of the Royal Horticultural society and the flowers which were produced excited considerable admiration there and elicited favorable comment in horticultural circles.

There are many other charming varieties of nasturtiums in both the tall or trailing types, and those of dwarf or compact habit of growth. Home gardeners will find named varieties of these flowers interesting and attractive. Seeds sown where the plants will receive sunlight the greater part of the day will result in a colorful display—where they are shaded considerably the tendency is for the plant to produce a greater amount of foliage and fewer flowers.

Popular and attractive varieties include Aurora, a terra-cotta color; Empress of India, a deep crimson; Cloth of Gold, a fiery red; Vesuvius, a very beautiful salmon shade, and many others in the yellow and rose combinations.

Nasturtiums are also suitable for window boxes and hanging baskets. Trailing varieties are delightful for this purpose.

Copeland's Sale of Paints Begins Tomorrow! Featuring a High Grade Certain-tyed House Paint \$2.15 per gallon. This is only one of the savings we can offer you. Sale Ends May 15.

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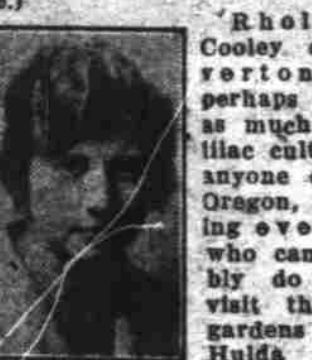
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HOW DOES YOUR GARDEN GROW?

By LILLIE I. MADSEN (NOTE—Mr. Cooley speaks at the Monday meeting of the Salem Garden Club.)



Rhoda M. Cooley of Silverton, who speaks at the Monday meeting of the Salem Garden Club, is as much of a lilac culture as anyone else in Oregon, is urging every one who can possibly do so to visit the lilac gardens of Mrs. Hulda Klager at Woodland, Wash., so much so that she will be in the next four weeks.

Mrs. Klager is known as the "lilac queen of America." She has a marvelous collection of lilacs—close to one hundred varieties, she told me when I last visited her gardens two years ago. Besides this she has also a fine collection of other growing things. The trip can easily be made in a Sunday's drive from Salem and vicinity.

In two years' time lilac enthusiasts will probably have an opportunity for viewing a beautiful lilac collection much nearer at hand, for Mr. Cooley is putting out a display garden which he hopes to have open to the public within two years.

"No deciduous shrub has yielded to the efforts of hybridizers as the lilac," Mr. Cooley recently remarked. "Though comparatively few flower lovers are familiar with them, the French Hybrid lilacs are so much superior to the forms with which we ordinarily associate the term 'lilac,' that it is puzzling to understand why. One reason, of course, is the impracticability of bringing in stock from abroad, on account of quarantine regulations, but there are some notable collections in this country, located at the Arnold Arboretum near Boston, at Rochester, N. Y., and the fine collection of the late Col. Plam in Chicago.

"Very few of the present family of French lilacs were known in this part of the country when Mrs. Klager began her work. Starting with the best obtainable at that time, she began a series of thought out crosses, and from time to time saved only the most promising. That was over 25 years ago. Her years of effort have borne fruit, and today her gardens near the little town of Woodland are a mecca for thousands of visitors at blooming time."

Mr. Cooley speaks of the lilac as one of those generous shrubs which gives much and asks but little in return, but like most everything else responds greatly to extra care and attention.

"Tell me what you consider essential in lilac culture," I recently asked Mr. Cooley, and this is the information he gave me: Upon receipt of newly purchased plants from the nursery, unpack carefully, taking care not to break or rub off the buds. Ground in which they are to be planted should be prepared to a depth of two or three feet in diameter. Any good soil is all right; if a bit sandy, so much the better, but not pure sand. Heavy soil and clay are unfit for lilacs, and should be removed or made over. A mixture of well rotted manure and soil in the bottom of the hole will be of great benefit in future years. The spot for planting having been properly prepared, fill in with

loose soil until the space left will readily accommodate the roots. Spread these out very carefully, downward and outward in all directions, filling in about them with fine soil. If quite dry, water well before filling in completely with the soil. This will help settle the dirt below and around the roots. After the plant has been completely set, pack the surface well with the foot. If rain falls to come within two or three days, water well. Observe the point to which the soil came on the plant in the nursery, and plant an inch or so deeper. Drainage is an important consideration. Lilacs resent wet or poorly drained soil, and will be an utter failure if an attempt is made to grow them in such a situation. If you wish to attain perfection and symmetry of growth, do not place them where other shrubs or trees crowd them. Never plant them less than six or eight feet apart.

Always keep the soil loose and free from weeds, being careful in digging around them not to go too deeply, as this might injure the surface feeder roots. Mulch the ground in the autumn with pulverized, well rotted manure, and then dig this in in the spring. Bone meal worked into the soil will also benefit, but this is slow in action, though safe. Be sure there is moisture present during the dry summer months, as this is the time next year's flowers are forming. During the first season or two after planting this is especially essential.

The proper time to prune lilacs is right after they have finished flowering. If pruned in the fall or early spring, the flowers for the coming season will be sacrificed since lilacs bloom on growth of the previous season. Cut only enough wood to allow free circulation of air and light, and cut back only sufficient to prevent your plants from becoming stringy. Always remove old flower clusters as soon as they have faded and withered. This prevents formation of seed, and preserves the slightness of the bush. All undesired suckers which may happen to come up about the base of your plant, should be removed.

The persistence and long life of the lilac under conditions of neglect, is sufficient evidence of its resistance to disease and insect pests. About the only thing which could be considered as troublesome is the scale. The Oyster Shell and San Jose scale both sometimes affect the plants. This trouble may be detected by the characteristic gray and slightly elevated scales. To eradicate this spray in very early spring before the leaves appear, use either kerosene emulsion or a strong mixture of Black Leaf 40 and whale oil soap. It is understood that the pests hatch out in June, and it is wise to spray again at that time if the ailment has been previously noted.

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FRUIT TREES ARE ALSO ORNAMENTAL

Recognition of Dual Value Gaining; Training on Wall is Possible

The possibilities of combining ornamental values with fruit production in selecting plants for the home grounds are being recognized more widely by Americans than formerly. They have long been realized in British and northern European gardens, where fruit growing is more difficult than with us, and a ripened peach is an achievement.

To train peach and pear trees against a southern wall, where a maximum of heat from the sun will hasten their ripening, is not necessary here. But it can be done, and there is much interest in the quaintly pruned fruit trees trained on espaliers, especially in the garden too small to harbor a full-grown tree.

But a thirty-foot garden is large enough for one full-grown cherry, peach, plum, pear or even apple tree; and there are also dwarf trees which will do in much smaller space than the full-grown trees. They will welcome as that from a shade tree; and besides its fruit it gives glorious flowers. One tree, easy to grow in the ornamental border, is the quince, which produces fruits most welcome at preserving time.

Bush fruits make acceptable hedges to divide the vegetable from the ornamental garden. The red raspberry is an ideal home garden subject; and there are varieties that bear all season. Loganberries and black raspberries are easily grown, though the latter spread over considerable room with their drooping habit. Blackberries should be used only where their custom of sending out long suckers will not annoy. Currants make large bushy shrubs which can be grown in mass plantings, provided they are not crowded. Gooseberries have somewhat similar habit of growth and are easily handled.

For a trellis, an arbor, a pergola, or to clothe a naked fence, grapes are unrivaled. Their blossoms are fragrant and their fruits have great decorative value. The care of fruits is not difficult, if one learns a few simple rules about spraying and pruning. While neglect is often hard on them the few insect and disease enemies are easily controlled by

methods which long experience has perfected. And how well they repay a little care! There is no enterprise in which the gardener will take more pride than successful growing.

SLIGHT INCREASE IN SAWING NOTED

SEATTLE.—A total of \$2 mills reporting to the West Coast Lumbermen's association for the week ending April 23 operated at 24.7 per cent of capacity, as compared to 24.5 per cent of capacity for the previous week and 45.1 per cent for the same week last year. During the week 192 of these plants were reported as down and 159 as operating.

Current new business of 116 identical mills was 0.1 per cent under production and totaled approximately the same as orders of the previous week. This group reported production as unchanged from the previous week. Shipments for the week were 12.4 per cent over production.

Inventories, as reported by 144 mills remained about the same as the week ending April 9 but are 17.9 per cent less than at this time last year.

Unfilled orders declined 5,660,000 feet from the previous week. New report business received during the week was 2,784,000 feet more than the volume reported for the previous week. New domestic cargo orders were approximately 2,400,000 feet under the previous week, new rail business decreased 3,000,000 feet, while the local trade increased about 2,100,000 feet when compared with the previous week's business.

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