

Van Eaton Rose Gardens Will be Open for Public Inspection Today

WINDOW OR PORCH BOXES ATTRACTIVE

Arrangement of Plants and Design are Important Points to Consider

By NETTIE REEVES
JEFFERSON. — One of the things that adds so much to a home is a window box or porch box. It is the design, the arrangement of the choice plants, that makes the success of the flower box. There are a few rules of procedure that should be followed. This applies not only to the plants to be used, but also to the soil, fertility, the drainage and the kind of wood best suited to make the box. Then too, the location of the box, whether in the sun or in the shade, will influence the plants to be used.

All tall-growing plants should be planted at the back of the box and toward the center. Plants with dark foliage or flowers are best toward the center, and those with light colored foliage or flowers should be in front and toward the ends. The dark foliage vines should be in the center and the lighter foliage at the ends.

The plants are divided into flowering and foliage types. Naturally the plants to be used will depend on the type of box desired. Some of the flowering plants that may be used to good advantage in the box are flowering maple (Aubletia hybridum) having pink or yellow flowers, and geranium, with white or pink or red flowers. These two plants with an upright growth suitable for planting in the center. Begonia's with white, pink or red flowers; ladies' ear-drop, with pink flowers, and Madagascan periwinkle, having pink or white flowers, are upright plants suitable for fillers. English daisy is a pink double daisy suitable for planting in front.

The trailing types of plants suitable for planting in the front part of the box are sweet alyssum having white flowers; trailing lobelia, with blue flowers; forget-me-not, blue, and pansy. The creeping forms to be used as fillers are ageratum, with blue flowers; candytuft, having flowers of various colors, lantana, with yellow, orange and pink flowers; petunias and nasturtiums.

Some of the foliage plants which are suitable for the porch box are coleus, with its variegated leaves, maidenhair fern, German ivy and the yellow-green asparagus.

The best wood to be used in making the box is that of the cypress, which is slow in rotting, and does not warp as much as other kinds of wood. Paint can be used on the outside for protection against moisture, but the inside of the box should not be painted. Metal boxes can be used, but they have the disadvantage of heating excessively.

A plant in a box is at a disadvantage, as there is not much soil and a number of plants are absorbing food and water. Therefore we should use the best soil possible. Use top soil, and if possible, a rich garden loam, as good as can be obtained. It is best not to use dry soil, because perfectly dry soil is difficult to moisten properly, when first put in the box. Use moist, but not wet soil.

Commercial fertilizer is good, but you must be careful not to use too much. It should be mixed thoroughly with the soil.

In order to afford drainage, drill half-inch holes, a foot apart in the bottom of the box, and keep these holes open by using broken pots or stones, so placed that there will be good drainage. This should be done before putting in the soil.

Pot-grown plants are better, since it is possible to transplant them with the least shock to the plant. But if they are not available get plants with as much soil about the roots as possible.

Pansies do best in partial shade. Pansies are essentially spring and fall blooming plants. During the hot summer months they do not thrive and will need plenty of moisture to keep them in good growth for fall display. A situation in partial shade is best for them.

Of recent years the type known as the tufted or bedding pansy, a hybrid of a different strain of violas from that which produced the pansy has become popular. It is more rugged than the true pansy but does not produce as large blooms. It makes up, however, in number of blooms produced. The color range has been developed until it approaches that of the pansy.

It is of little use to try to grow pansies in light, hot sandy soil. They require a cool, moisture retentive medium in which to flourish. The tufted types are better for the lighter soils.

Pansies need rich soil. The more plant food the larger and finer the blooms. The tufted types should be cut back in July and new tufted growth develops from the roots which will produce a beautiful crop of bloom in the fall. The true pansies also benefit by this treatment when the stems become long and straggly.

Pansy seed should be sown now. It can be obtained in any size, color or type desired. Some of the strains have been developed so that they come true to color.

LIGHT AND AIR ABOUND IN GEORGIAN HOME

This house of the Georgian period has many features, which include large windows, providing air and sunshine, and a symmetry of balance in the openings that lends dignity.

Owner's taste may suggest the construction material, which might well be stucco or brick, with a roof likely of tile or slate.

There is a definite appeal, as well as utility, in the circular covered balcony over the entrance, which adds to the effect of the front elevation.

Interesting also is the unusual division of glass in the windows, providing a very happy treatment for these large areas.

The living room is to the left as one enters the house. With its large window space and cheery fireplace it makes a bright center for the home's daytime activities.

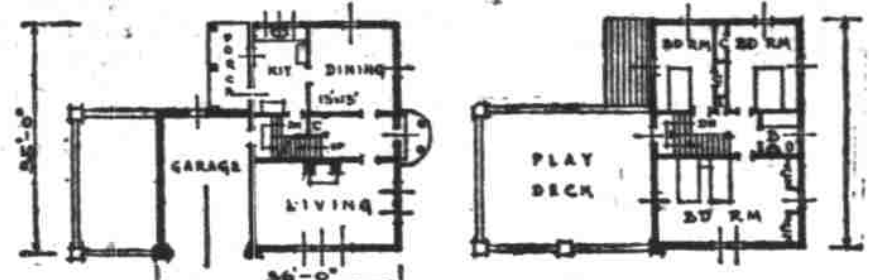
Both it and the dining room are cross-ventilated and the kitchen has an added convenience of a porch, useful for ironing or other household duties.

The kitchen has good light and ventilation and is well located with respect to the basement stairs and the dining room.

The lower floor plan includes a garage, reached from the kitchen.

On the second floor there are three bedrooms and a bath, all entered from the hall. The owner's bedroom is large and, if desired could be divided either to provide an extra room or to allow a private bath.

Every bedroom has cross-ventilation and the whole house seems built on a plan to catch



the breezes and the sun. A play deck over the garage has great possibilities, either for the children or for the adults in the family. Possibly an awning might be used to turn it into an airy outdoor living room, or it would be a delightful place for sun baths. A lot 50 by 100 feet would be suitable, although naturally one larger is preferred. Cost, depending upon local material and labor figures, would range from \$7,000 to \$10,000.

MOURNING BRIDES POPULAR ANNUALS

That's Ancient Name Given Scabiosa; Pincushion Flowers Another

Mourning Brides, an ancient common name for the scabiosa of botanists, are among the most popular of easy garden annuals for cutting because of their long and wiry stems. The original name came from the very dark, almost black varieties studded with white anthers. They were also known as pincushion flowers. The dark sorts have given way in popular favor to the lighter tones much more decorative in the garden and valuable for bouquets.

The lavender, blue, pink and rose shades are now most liked and there are few final annuals. Added to the long, wiry stems, the flowers have good keeping quality and will last a week when cut. They make handsome groups in the garden. They will produce bloom all summer if the seed heads are removed.

The perennial varieties have come into new popularity because of the development of size and varying shades of blue and lavender. They are somewhat larger than the annual varieties but no finer garden material.

The scabiosa is a most obliging annual, very hard, a vigorous grower and not at all fussy as to soil. It likes the sun. The plants develop into good sized bushy specimens if given room and a foot apart is needed to give them their best chance.

Seed started early may be transplanted readily into permanent quarters as it is a plant that can be readily handled. The flesh, rose and pink tones and the varieties, Azure Fairy and Amethyst, offer the finest of the more delicate tones. Black Prince is the old-fashioned Mourning Bride type and will always attract attention.

Scabiosa with a border of annual gypsophila form a popular garden planting with bouquet material immediately at hand. Sow scabiosa now for an early start. Sow them in the open ground as soon as it can be worked for later blooming.

Plant seed of the perennial sorts, scabiosa caucasica, particularly the new house hybrids for a permanent supply in the garden. The perennial types demand a sweet soil for their success and if the soil is neutral or acid the quarters for perennial scabiosa should be given a dressing of

HOW DOES YOUR GARDEN GROW?

By LILLIE L. MADSEN

Just recently I have had considerable requests for material on hydrangeas.

Particularly have requests come in for information on how to make white or pink hydrangeas blue.

The common Hydrangea Hortensis is never, that I can find, blue by nature. It is pink or white or even red.

Only soil conditions make the flowers blue. If yours is pink and you want it blue there are several methods by which you can obtain your desire.

Iron filings may be added to the soil around the shrub. A half pound of alum mixed with each bushel of soil in which the hydrangea is planted will prove effective.

A watering twice a week with a solution of ammonium alum is used in some cases. Sulphate of ammonia added as a fertilizer at the rate of one pound to about 50 square feet of garden several times during the growing season is also effective.

Even a continuous adding of the grass clippings to the soil around the hydrangea is said to do the work. I suppose the grass clippings are "spinach" to the hydrangeas.

There seems to be plenty of methods of obtaining blue hydrangeas from pink ones. Personally I am more interested in retaining one pink one. Some years ago I purchased a really lovely shade of pink hydrangea but since it was transferred to my soil it proved blue just as my others were. Does any one know of anything one can add to the soil to counteract the iron so that the hydrangeas will remain pink?

Hydrangeas seem to thrive best in soils which are rich and porous. They will grow in either partial

lime. They will not bloom freely except in lime soils.

shade or full sun but to produce the best flowers and the most of them, a sunny situation is desirable provided they are not allowed to be in need of moisture. Hydrangeas require a great amount of moisture and throughout the dry season should be watered profusely.

Pruning should be done in autumn or early spring before growth sets in. They can be propagated by cuttings taken during the summer. The half rip wood will root in a shaded location if given plenty of moisture.

Pruning should be done in autumn or early spring before growth sets in. They can be propagated by cuttings taken during the summer. The half rip wood will root in a shaded location if given plenty of moisture.

Pruning should be done in autumn or early spring before growth sets in. They can be propagated by cuttings taken during the summer. The half rip wood will root in a shaded location if given plenty of moisture.

Pruning should be done in autumn or early spring before growth sets in. They can be propagated by cuttings taken during the summer. The half rip wood will root in a shaded location if given plenty of moisture.

Pruning should be done in autumn or early spring before growth sets in. They can be propagated by cuttings taken during the summer. The half rip wood will root in a shaded location if given plenty of moisture.

Pruning should be done in autumn or early spring before growth sets in. They can be propagated by cuttings taken during the summer. The half rip wood will root in a shaded location if given plenty of moisture.

Pruning should be done in autumn or early spring before growth sets in. They can be propagated by cuttings taken during the summer. The half rip wood will root in a shaded location if given plenty of moisture.

Pruning should be done in autumn or early spring before growth sets in. They can be propagated by cuttings taken during the summer. The half rip wood will root in a shaded location if given plenty of moisture.

Pruning should be done in autumn or early spring before growth sets in. They can be propagated by cuttings taken during the summer. The half rip wood will root in a shaded location if given plenty of moisture.

Pruning should be done in autumn or early spring before growth sets in. They can be propagated by cuttings taken during the summer. The half rip wood will root in a shaded location if given plenty of moisture.

Pruning should be done in autumn or early spring before growth sets in. They can be propagated by cuttings taken during the summer. The half rip wood will root in a shaded location if given plenty of moisture.

Pruning should be done in autumn or early spring before growth sets in. They can be propagated by cuttings taken during the summer. The half rip wood will root in a shaded location if given plenty of moisture.

Pruning should be done in autumn or early spring before growth sets in. They can be propagated by cuttings taken during the summer. The half rip wood will root in a shaded location if given plenty of moisture.

Pruning should be done in autumn or early spring before growth sets in. They can be propagated by cuttings taken during the summer. The half rip wood will root in a shaded location if given plenty of moisture.

Pruning should be done in autumn or early spring before growth sets in. They can be propagated by cuttings taken during the summer. The half rip wood will root in a shaded location if given plenty of moisture.

Pruning should be done in autumn or early spring before growth sets in. They can be propagated by cuttings taken during the summer. The half rip wood will root in a shaded location if given plenty of moisture.

Pruning should be done in autumn or early spring before growth sets in. They can be propagated by cuttings taken during the summer. The half rip wood will root in a shaded location if given plenty of moisture.

Pruning should be done in autumn or early spring before growth sets in. They can be propagated by cuttings taken during the summer. The half rip wood will root in a shaded location if given plenty of moisture.

Pruning should be done in autumn or early spring before growth sets in. They can be propagated by cuttings taken during the summer. The half rip wood will root in a shaded location if given plenty of moisture.

Pruning should be done in autumn or early spring before growth sets in. They can be propagated by cuttings taken during the summer. The half rip wood will root in a shaded location if given plenty of moisture.

Pruning should be done in autumn or early spring before growth sets in. They can be propagated by cuttings taken during the summer. The half rip wood will root in a shaded location if given plenty of moisture.

Pruning should be done in autumn or early spring before growth sets in. They can be propagated by cuttings taken during the summer. The half rip wood will root in a shaded location if given plenty of moisture.

Pruning should be done in autumn or early spring before growth sets in. They can be propagated by cuttings taken during the summer. The half rip wood will root in a shaded location if given plenty of moisture.

Pruning should be done in autumn or early spring before growth sets in. They can be propagated by cuttings taken during the summer. The half rip wood will root in a shaded location if given plenty of moisture.

Pruning should be done in autumn or early spring before growth sets in. They can be propagated by cuttings taken during the summer. The half rip wood will root in a shaded location if given plenty of moisture.

Pruning should be done in autumn or early spring before growth sets in. They can be propagated by cuttings taken during the summer. The half rip wood will root in a shaded location if given plenty of moisture.

Pruning should be done in autumn or early spring before growth sets in. They can be propagated by cuttings taken during the summer. The half rip wood will root in a shaded location if given plenty of moisture.

Pruning should be done in autumn or early spring before growth sets in. They can be propagated by cuttings taken during the summer. The half rip wood will root in a shaded location if given plenty of moisture.

Pruning should be done in autumn or early spring before growth sets in. They can be propagated by cuttings taken during the summer. The half rip wood will root in a shaded location if given plenty of moisture.

Pruning should be done in autumn or early spring before growth sets in. They can be propagated by cuttings taken during the summer. The half rip wood will root in a shaded location if given plenty of moisture.

Pruning should be done in autumn or early spring before growth sets in. They can be propagated by cuttings taken during the summer. The half rip wood will root in a shaded location if given plenty of moisture.

Pruning should be done in autumn or early spring before growth sets in. They can be propagated by cuttings taken during the summer. The half rip wood will root in a shaded location if given plenty of moisture.

Pruning should be done in autumn or early spring before growth sets in. They can be propagated by cuttings taken during the summer. The half rip wood will root in a shaded location if given plenty of moisture.

Pruning should be done in autumn or early spring before growth sets in. They can be propagated by cuttings taken during the summer. The half rip wood will root in a shaded location if given plenty of moisture.

Pruning should be done in autumn or early spring before growth sets in. They can be propagated by cuttings taken during the summer. The half rip wood will root in a shaded location if given plenty of moisture.

Pruning should be done in autumn or early spring before growth sets in. They can be propagated by cuttings taken during the summer. The half rip wood will root in a shaded location if given plenty of moisture.

Pruning should be done in autumn or early spring before growth sets in. They can be propagated by cuttings taken during the summer. The half rip wood will root in a shaded location if given plenty of moisture.

Pruning should be done in autumn or early spring before growth sets in. They can be propagated by cuttings taken during the summer. The half rip wood will root in a shaded location if given plenty of moisture.

Pruning should be done in autumn or early spring before growth sets in. They can be propagated by cuttings taken during the summer. The half rip wood will root in a shaded location if given plenty of moisture.

Pruning should be done in autumn or early spring before growth sets in. They can be propagated by cuttings taken during the summer. The half rip wood will root in a shaded location if given plenty of moisture.

Pruning should be done in autumn or early spring before growth sets in. They can be propagated by cuttings taken during the summer. The half rip wood will root in a shaded location if given plenty of moisture.

Pruning should be done in autumn or early spring before growth sets in. They can be propagated by cuttings taken during the summer. The half rip wood will root in a shaded location if given plenty of moisture.

Pruning should be done in autumn or early spring before growth sets in. They can be propagated by cuttings taken during the summer. The half rip wood will root in a shaded location if given plenty of moisture.

600 feet from the previous week. New export business received during the week was 6,378,000 feet more than the volume reported for the previous week. New domestic cargo orders were 2,332,000 feet over the previous week, new rail business decreased 1,138,000 feet, while the local trade increased 1,597,000 from the previous week's business.

MELVIN MILLER HONORED

MONMOUTH, June 10 — Melvin Miller who is employed in Mulkey's grocery, recently received word that his name has been placed on the National Roll of Honor of Pacific University, Berkeley, Cal., because of his exceptional work as a student in that institution's extension division.



WATCH FOR VAN'S MOVES

Knowing how is a lot in your business and it applies to the motor moving business. We are skillful movers and our storage house guarantees your goods' real safety.

CAPITOL CITY TRANSFER CO.
226 STATE ST.

FLOWER BEDS AND BORDERS ESSENTIAL

Give Color to the 'Outdoor Living Room'; Hardy Bulbs Popular

The final touch of beauty in the outdoor living room is supplied by the color of flower beds and borders. Perennial borders, they are usually called, for it is the perennials that dominate in well-planned floral plantings.

It is natural that these flowers, which survive our winters and gain in size and vigor for years when well cared for, should produce taller plants and larger flowers than most annuals, which complete their life's cycle from seed to seed and die in one season. Each month in the garden has perennials which dominate, following one another as the summer advances.

First the hardy bulbs, such as daffodils, crocus, narcissus and tulips, open the pageant. Then come the irises which have come to be outstanding landscape flowers; and the peonies, with coloring more delicate than jewels and the columbines, which are growing more popular each year. The peonies begin the perennials of June which include the hardy larkspur, the pyrethrums, gallardias, sweet Williams, campanulas foxgloves and a hundred others.

Bringing more delicate than jewels and the columbines, which are growing more popular each year. The peonies begin the perennials of June which include the hardy larkspur, the pyrethrums, gallardias, sweet Williams, campanulas foxgloves and a hundred others.

While perennials supply flowers which are unrivaled in their season for size and beauty, there are also among them more delicate subjects; in fact flowers of every size and color, which will be happy in sunlight or in shade. Perennials with good foliage as well as good flowers are particularly desirable for general planting in adding an attractive finishing touch to gardens and borders. A few low growing varieties with good foliage all through the season are: rock cress, sea thrift, harebell, blue-of-the-valley, plantain Lily, Scotch pink, German iris, candytuft, forget-me-not, creeping phlox, stonecrop and sea lavender.

Most perennials may be transplanted in early fall. Some, such as the chrysanthemums, hardy asters, anemones and others which blossom in the fall, should be moved only in the spring.

Sowing Seeds Great Factor In Success of the Garden

On the success of sowing the seeds of both vegetables and flowers depends the success of the garden. If the seeds are properly sown, good germination will result and, with proper care, a full crop of plants will be obtained. The quality of seed is, of course, an important factor but if seeds are obtained from reliable and well-known seed houses, their quality need not be a question.

The seedbed is a most important factor whether it be a miniature bed in a seedbox or flat, in a coldframe or hotbed outdoors, or in the open ground. The soil must be fine to give close contact with the seed. It must have good drainage. It must have sufficient moisture. It should be sterilized to kill insects and weed seeds that remain in the soil.

The forehanded gardener usually stores enough soil before freezing weather to have a supply ready for early seed sowing. If he has not, he will have to bring in earth from outdoors, thaw it out if necessary, dry it and bake it for purposes of sterilization.

Soil for the germination of seeds need not be rich. Fertility is a matter for the later life of the plant. The soil should be sifted until it is fine. The coarse material should be placed in the bottom of the box. The seed box should have holes enough in the bottom to give good drainage. The holes should be covered with pieces of broken flower pot or stones. Then the layer of coarse soil and the finely sifted soil on the surface, it should be smoothed and pressed level.

The usual rule of thumb for covering seeds is to cover them twice their thickness. In the case

of very fine seeds they should merely be pressed firmly into contact with the soil. The seed should be sown in rows for convenience and to make transplanting easy without destruction of seedlings.

Cover the seedbox either with a cloth, paper cut to fit, or glass to prevent drying out. Water by setting the box in water in the case of fine seeds. Coarser seeds may be watered on the surface gently so as not to wash seeds out of the soil. Do not over-water. Moist but not wet is the condition to maintain. Too much water may rot the seeds or cause seedlings to damp off after germination. Damping off is a fungus disease that flourishes when the soil is too wet.

SPECIAL OIL BURNERS

Several Makes on Display From \$67⁵⁰ to \$400.

Drop in and See Burners in Action at

J.A. Bernardi & Sons
PLUMBING AND HEATING
458 South High St. Phone 3992

Moving - Storing - Carting
Larmer Transfer & Storage
PHONE 3131
We Also Handle Fuel Oil and Coal

Oregon Pulp and Paper Company
—Manufacturers of—
BOND — LEDGER — GLASSINE
GREASEPROOF — TISSUE
Support Oregon Products
Specify "Salem Made" Paper for Your Office Stationery

Cash Feed Prices

We Offer You the Best Grades of Feed at The Following Low Market Prices

Mill Run, bag	70c	Wheat, 100 lbs.	\$1.10
Egg Mash, bag	\$1.40	Ground Oats, bag	\$1.15

Special Low Prices on All Crown Feeds
FREE DELIVERY IN THE CITY

D. A. White & Sons
Phone 4952 — 261 State St.

COPELAND'S HAVE SCREENED SALEM HOMES FOR YEARS
Screens made to order and installed
Tel. 6627 and our representative will call
J. W. COPELAND YARDS
Wallace Road, 200 yards north of the bridge Tel. 6627
Patronize Your Salem Building Trades

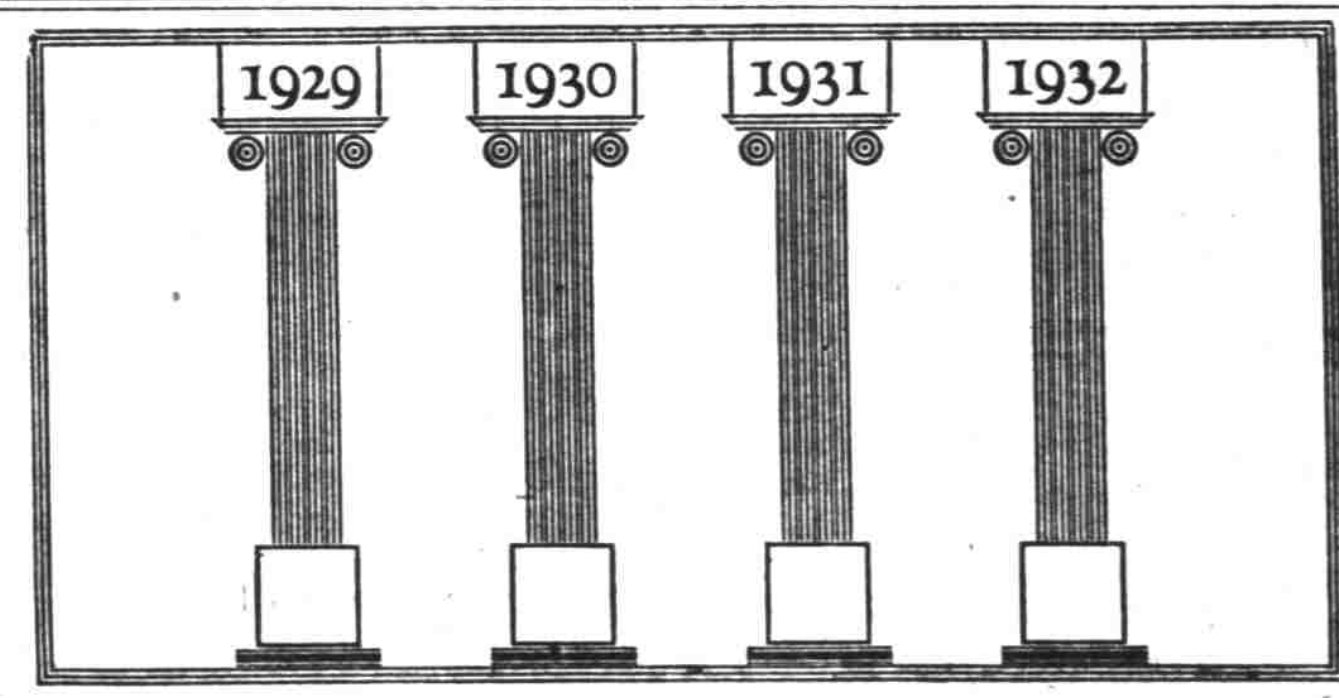
LUMBER - BUILDING MATERIALS and of Quality

Build - Repair Now and Save

It's quality that counts— It's quality that saves time and expense.

When you buy lumber and building materials from us you save on time and expense as well as having quality material to work with.

GABRIEL Powder & Supply Co.
610 N. Capital Phone 9191



What These Times Teach

Times change. Values change. Personal fortunes in most cases have suffered shrinkage.

Have present conditions affected the value of your estate? Do your plans for your family's future need revision?

A great many men have revised their wills to meet present conditions. Many have adopted modern methods of protecting their families through changing business cycles of the future.

Our new booklet, "Your Family, Your Property and Your Will," tells you briefly and simply more about these modern methods of family protection.

READ THIS BOOKLET

You will find it full of up-to-date practical ideas. Indexed for quick reference to individual family problems. Simply written in layman's language. You will find it timely and helpful. Ask us for a copy. No obligation entailed. Or simply mail the coupon below.



COUPON

Please send me, for my personal attention, a copy of your new booklet, "Your Family, Your Property, and Your Will."

Name _____
Street _____
City _____