

# Home and Garden . . .

By **Lillie L. Madsen**

House of the Week

## Two-Story Still Best Buy

### Construction Costs Down For Dwelling

By **DAVID G. BAREUTHER**  
The best buy for your home building dollars still is the two-story house. This is shown in Design HW-11 for The House of the Week.

Here is a big seven-room house planned for comfortable family living. It is designed to fit a modest sized lot. If you wanted to build the same number of the same sized rooms with a similar ranch style layout, you would need twice as much land, twice as much room and 80 per cent more foundation work.

This house covers only 1,267 square feet of land, including its garage wing. Such an area is merely that used by almost minimum sized ranch houses. Yet here you have almost 2,000 square feet of livable floor space on two floors, not counting the garage floor.

You could fit HW-11 nicely on a 50 by 100-foot corner lot, or on about 75 feet of frontage elsewhere, depending on local zoning rules for space between neighbors. In any case, generous space would be left for lawn and landscaping.

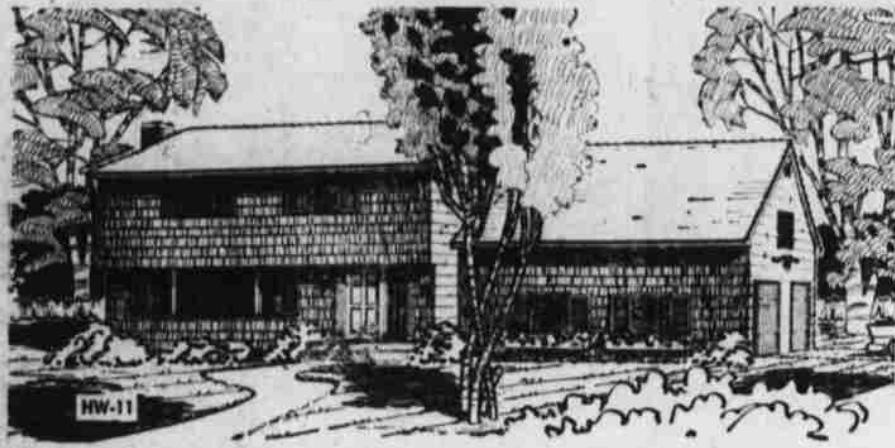
THE BASIC advantages of two-story homes are frequently overlooked amid the novelties of ranch houses and split-levels. The economies of construction, land requirement and operation, including heating, are readily apparent.

Also, well-located lots often are not large enough for adequate rambling one-story layouts. You are not compelled to move to a remote location to have a two-story house. So in many cases the two-story house can offer the added advantage of convenience. Its site may be near business centers, schools and churches—an in-town location with benefits of established municipal services, such as police and fire protection, paved streets, sidewalks and sewers.

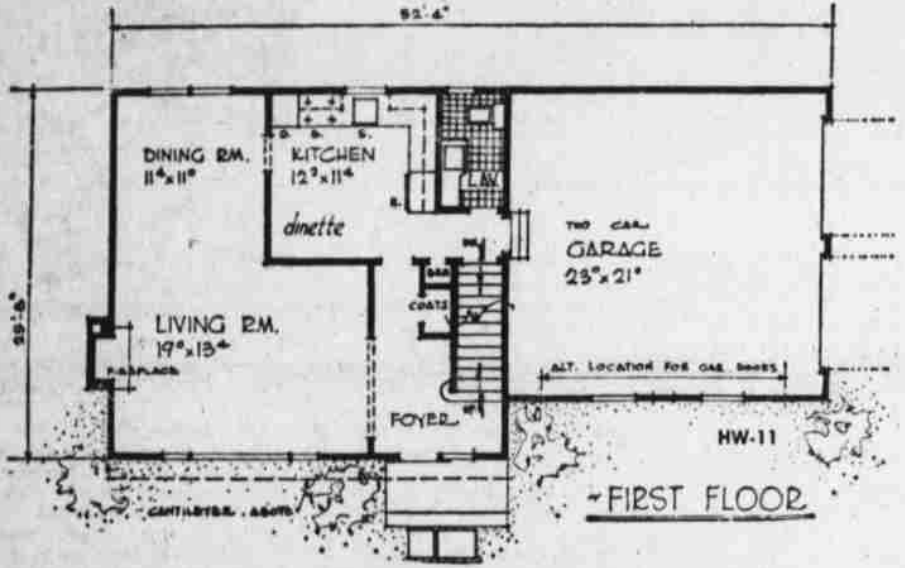
Many women prefer sleeping rooms removed from the ground floor. This affords privacy from within and without. Strangers entering the house do not look into bedrooms. But the full flight of stairs needed in a two-story house can be an objection. In this plan that objection is removed by breaking the stairs with a landing at the level of the large recreation room over the garage. This gives the house a split-level feature without torturing its facade.

The exterior presents a dignified appearance—a large substantial house that looks as if it belongs in an established neighborhood. Hand split shakes, indicated in the drawing, would create especially attractive shadings on the front of the house. Or conventional clapboard siding could be used for some economy.

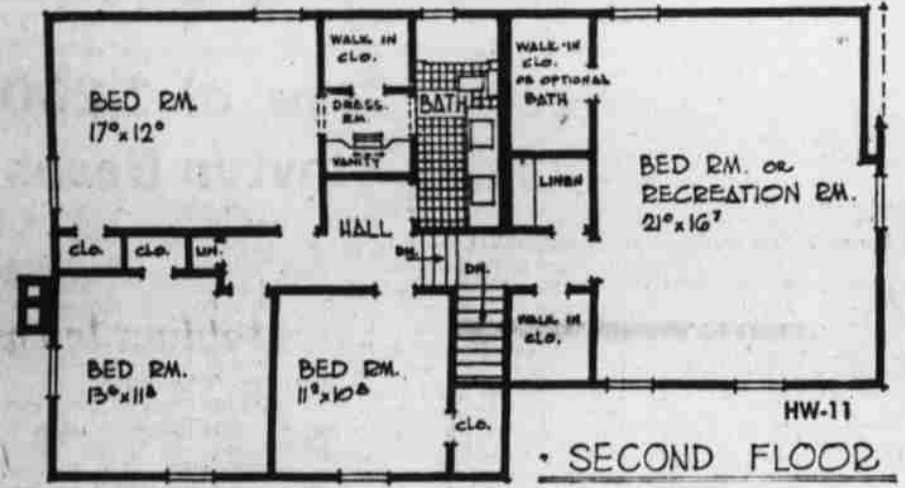
**HERMAN H. YORK**, an architect specializing entirely in home planning, designed HW-11 in answer to readers' inquiries for a modern version of a colonial house. Open planning gives the



SUBSTANTIAL IN APPEARANCE, economical to build, a smart two-story home



COMFORTABLE LIVING is planned for. Note kitchen and lavatory locations



A SPLIT-LEVEL FEATURE is the stair break at the recreation room level

living room and dining room window light from front to rear. From the entrance foyer, you get a view of the full length of the living room with its formal fireplace at the end.

The kitchen is large with dinette space in one corner. Adjacent is a lavatory which serves as a mud room for the youngsters coming in from the back yard. The service door opens from the garage into a service vestibule with basement stairs at hand.

An alternate location for the double garage doors is indicated on the plan. If you are not building on a corner lot, or with land

wide enough for turning space, the driveway can lead directly to the front of the garage.

Two walk-in closets are adjacent to this varied-use room. One is suitable for space for an extra bathroom, which could be a future project if planned for ahead of time. Another walk-in closet adjoins the dressing room of the master bedroom, where a separate entrance to the bathroom is provided.

An abundance of storage space is set aside in this plan. Downstairs there is a coat closet and a broom closet; upstairs, two linen closets, three regular wardrobe closets and three ocean-sized walk-in closets.

YOU CAN GET a study plan for The House of the Week by filling in the coupon and sending it with 35 cents to this newspaper. This study plan shows each floor together with each of the four elevations, front, rear and sides of the house. It is scaled at 1/8 inch per foot. It includes a guide on "How to Get Your House Built."

You can take this study plan to your bank or other mortgage lender and to your builder and get rough estimates on cost. With this information you will know whether you want to proceed with construction by ordering working blueprints direct from the architect and asking for bids.

### The Oregon Statesman

Building Editor:  
Enclosed is 35 cents. Please send me a copy of the study plan for The House of the Week, Design HW-11.  
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## More Cash For Shade Plant Show

The Statesman garden editor, along with a lot of other fairgoers, has enjoyed the big splash of color which tuberous begonias made in the past couple of years at the State Fair Flower Show.

But chattering around has revealed that there was a catch in this from the exhibitor's standpoint. Too many small growers were unable to enter just because it did take such a large stock on hand to maintain the display fresh for the eight days.

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A new system is going to be tried out this year. About the same amount of money allotted to this display last year, will be broken down into several classes this year, making it possible for an exhibitor to enter all or just part of the classes and therefore make a more competitive show.

In the fuchsias, the three large classes remain the same as last year but there has been added one more class, therefore there is \$15 more offered in this division's prizes.

There is a completely new division whereby an exhibitor could enter begonias and fuchsias together in one display to be judged for artistic presentation and horticultural perfection, and consisting of eight or more plants and to include both trailing and upright begonias and fuchsias and any other shade loving plants.

These will complete the artistry with a top prize of \$50, second at \$40, and 3rd prize at \$30.

**\$141 More Added**  
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## Near-Perfect Conditions Needed for Modern Lily Growing, Expert Says

By **LILLIE L. MADSEN**

Two weeks ago, I interviewed Jan deGraaff on the history of lilies and their early use in gardens. This week we discussed cultural practices of modern lily growing, as well as some of the newer varieties. And this is what Mr. deGraaff told me:

Lilies must have perfect drainage such as a gentle slope can provide. Air drainage, too, is important, for a good breeze can keep many garden pests and diseases away. If your site is level and the soil heavy, then prepare raised beds for the bulbs. Take care not to damage the roots in planting.

Lilies need sunlight, at least until 2 p. m. Filtered sunlight or semi-shade may bring out the more delicate colors, but they tend to make weak stems and soft flowers. Do not plant near house walls, walks or drives that reflect sunlight or heat.

L. candidum, "Cascade Strain" and "White Elf", need not more than one inch of settled soil over the top of the bulbs. All others need more than four inches of soil over them.

Lilies are hearty eaters. They need a porous, well-aerated soil, rich in humus and well-balanced plant food. They like a good mulch of well-rotted cow manure, rich compost or decaying leafmold, and this can be applied several times during the growing season.

On Cutting Flowers  
Cutting the flowers only, preventing them from setting seed, is beneficial. Cutting the foliage is harmful in direct proportion to the amount taken. Cutting stems with foliage year after year will definitely kill the plant.

Natural fertilizers, such as well-rotted cow manure, are ideal. A handful of balanced fertilizer, scattered over every few feet, a pound of wood ashes per every 20 square feet, and such applications repeated two or three times during the growing seasons, will help to keep the lilies strong and healthy.

If your soil and water are alkaline, then two or three times during the growing season a pinch or two of agricultural sulphur over surface and water it in. Peat moss, being slightly acid, is good for lilies. It provides an ideal medium for the stem roots when used as a mulch.

Lilies Not Lazy  
Lilies are always busy. The bulbs are never completely dormant. They must be received as soon as possible after digging, so place your orders with your dealer as early as possible. If the bulbs are slightly limp after their long trip, place them in wet peat moss for a few days before planting. They will soon freshen up and should then be planted immediately.

Never plant new bulbs where other lilies have failed to grow and never plant in heavy, soggy soil. They cannot be treated like tulip or daffodil bulbs which can be dried out and go completely dormant.

Most of the amateur lily growers do not realize that increasing the production of lilies is not a simple

matter. It takes an average of four years to grow a good flowering-size bulb, from seed. L. auratum platyphyllum and similar slow-growing lilies take longer. Some like L. pulchrum take a shorter time.

"Once we set out to raise a crop of one of our new strains, we sow the seed and usually leave it two years in one location. Then we harvest the bulbs and set them out for two more years. At the end

of that period most of the stock will be a good size. The bulbs are harvested and sold and that is the end of that particular crop. We simply do not plant back lily bulbs to get more lily bulbs. In our production system this can be done only through renewed planting of seed." Mr. deGraaff explained.

**Better Plants**  
Each new crop of seed planted is taken from better plants than any previous crop.

**New Varieties**  
Mr. deGraaff told me about some of his fine new varieties, showing me those now in bloom, and telling me what the others would look like. I'm listing the approximate price of each bulb, so that gardeners will know what to expect to pay from his dealer.

**AFTERGLOW**—A Bellingham hybrid. This is tall, bears many large flowers of a crimson-red with a golden center heavily spotted with maroon. (\$1.50)

**CRIMSON QUEEN**—An auratum platyphyllum. This is a hybrid from the species from Japan, often called the Gold Band Lily. The strain raised in the deGraaff gardens is broad-leaved and harder than the originals. It is also more disease resistant. This lily prefers a place with long, moist and cool growing season, and a deep, rich, well-drained soil. Under these conditions it is long-lived variety has a rich crimson ray down the center of each petal. It flowers in August and September. (\$12.50)

**BUTTERCUP**—Another Bellingham hybrid. This is soft yellow, heavily spotted with maroon. Attains a height of four to five feet in the open field. A free-flowering plant. (\$3.00)

**CRESCENT**—One of the Mid-Century hybrids. A tall, upright-flowering lily with large goblet-shaped, upright-flowering flowers. Flowers in July. (\$1.00)

**DESTINY**—Another Mid-Century, a tall pure lemon-yellow, with brown spots on the petals. (\$1.50)

**FIESTA HYBRIDS**—Mixed colors. Plants are tall, and will bear as many as 20 flowers on a stem. Colors range from straw-yellow through reds, oranges to deep maroons. A sun-loving lily that should be planted from 5 to 6 inches deep in full sunlight. (.75 cents)

**FIRECROWN**—One of the most superb, vividly-brilliant vermilion colored lilies. It is completely sunproof. Three to four feet tall, and a good bloomer, this lily would be a distant addition to any summer garden. (\$2.00)

**GREEN DRAGON**—An excellent chartreuse colored, bowl-shaped trumpet lily. This lily always surprises me when I see it. It is actually one of the most perfect blooming flowers I have seen. (\$7.50)

**JULIAN WALLACE**—This is one of the boldest lilies. It is large-fully opened flowers measure more than eight inches across and the plants bear as many as seven of the huge flowers on five-foot stems. The color is a bright red with white margins and spotted with deep crimson. This was originally raised in Australia by Roy M. Wallace. (\$5)

**LIGHTHOUSE**—The flowers of this are large, open, cup-shaped flowers grown on stems from six to eight feet. The coloring is a pinish-orange. (\$5)

**PALMISTO**—A curious lily, with beige-buff flowers on five-foot stems. This lily I saw in a vase with dark blue Delphiniums in an arrangement that would have caught the eye of any judge. (\$5)

**ROYAL GOLD**—A golden-yellow, on the order of the Regal Lily in form. In fact you'd think it was a regale, painted a golden yellow. (\$3)

## Lily Disease Resistant



This is L. Shuksan, one of the best of the Bellingham hybrids, first introduced by the late Dr. David Griffiths in Bellingham, Wash. Shuksan grows easily, is disease resistant and flowers freely.

## Fish Oil Bait Good Control For Earwigs

Fish oil baits offer effective control of the earwig which feed on plants—sometimes to such an extent that there isn't sufficient leaf surface to maintain the plant in a healthy condition.

The effectiveness of the fish oil baits lies in the fact that earwigs are attracted to the fish oil. Baits of this type are, however, poisonous to people also and are not particularly desirable for use around the house.

For persons who prefer to use insecticide sprays, chlordane will give good earwig control. Earwigs are also kept in check by a parasitic fly. The too-free use of insecticides can be harmful to the beneficial insects, so judgment is being advised in the use of chemical control materials.

Earwigs lay their eggs in late fall and early spring. The young hatch in the spring and reach the adult stage in July. They feed on a variety of materials, often becoming cannibalistic when confined. Their habit of clustering together when they seek shelter from the sun and the weather makes them easy to trap. A few rolled up newspapers, placed in sheltered locations make excellent traps. Simply collect the papers at intervals and burn them. The earwigs will be trapped inside.

On city lots and suburban locations, earwig control means neighborhood cooperation, with everyone taking part.

With earwigs, as with other insects and pests, general garden sanitation is an important part of any control program.

**SPORTS SHIRTS ORDERED**  
NORTH BAY, Ont. (AP)—July is sport shirt month in this city of 16,000. The idea was spawned in the city council and all men are expected to wear the informal shirts without ties. Even bank managers and their staffs are in the act.

## Hot Weather Means More Lawn Care

Nearly all home owners have been feeling the pressure of high summer temperatures and a terrific need for moisture on their lawns. There are several things that can be done to save on water and yet maintain a beautiful lawn through the summer period.

Weeds should be eliminated to enable grass stands to be tight and to conserve the moisture for the grass that weeds will be using. Any of the 2,4-D materials, when used properly as recommended by the manufacturers, will do a fine job of eliminating weeds from lawns at this season of the year.

Most lawns can stand another good application of nitrogen fertilizer. Where six to eight pounds of sulfate of ammonia or five to six pounds of ammonium nitrate were used this spring, it would be desirable to make an application of just half of this amount now. Home owners will want to be careful to water in these fertilizer materials immediately after application, or grass burning may result.

Sprinklers should be set on lawns and left for fairly long periods of time. This gives deep moisture application into the soil which has a tendency to hold moisture for a longer period of time. Frequent light irrigations stimulate shallow rooting of grass and rapid burning.

It is extremely important to set mowers up fairly high during the hot part of the summer. Mowers set up to leave two and a half to three inches of turf length, will be an easier lawn to keep moist, than one clipped short. This long turf has a tendency to shade the ground, and it also encourages plants to root deeper, both of which are moisture-preserving characteristics.

**JOISTS STAY STRONG**  
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Forest Products Laboratory, a government organization, says a recent test of wooden floor joists in a Washington building showed the timbers to be as strong as when they were installed 170 years ago.

Of course, the storage walls, whether along the outside wall of the carport, or used as a divider section, should be finished to match the remainder of the exterior siding of the home, whether stained, painted, oiled or scratched.

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## Answers to Garden Questions

**Question**—I planned a few new roses early this spring to replace some of those which died out last winter. They did very well at first and through June, but are now showing signs of weakness. They look unthrifty and sort of "wilty." Could the frost have done something to the ground? They are growing in the old rose bed because that is the only place I have for roses. P.L.L.

**Answer**—It is difficult to say what is wrong on such a meager description. Did you feed them well when you planted them? Have you kept them watered? Frequently both trees and shrubs die out the first year or two because the gardener does not give them the needed attention during this time. Give them a good feeding of a balanced fertilizer now and water them well. Don't just sprinkle them, but soak them enough that the water will reach to all their roots.

**Question**—Planted a new maple tree this spring and it grew real well at first, but now looks as if it might die. A neighbor said I should feed it but seems to me we've been told to stop feeding in July so that it won't be hurt in fall by freezes. We lost enough

last winter. We don't want to repeat, but we want to be prepared. S.S.

**Answer**—See answer above. Have you watered the tree thoroughly and frequently enough? Roots aren't well established the first year. You might give it some fertilizer which is low in nitrogen but high in phosphate and potash. This will not bring on a lot of lush tender growth which will be caught by any early frosts, but it will give the tree something to "chew" on.

**Question**—Once you said to feed lilacs with something in late summer. Have lost the clipping but now have some lilacs which I'd like to feed. They had few blossoms and rather small ones on this year. G.H.

**Answer**—Lilacs usually respond to a feeding of bonemeal. Put it around the plant in fall—late September or October.

**Question**—When should I take cuttings of my holly? When should hollies be grafted? P.R.

**Answer**—Cuttings of half-ripe wood can be taken in August and are best for rooting. Holly is grafted in the spring when sap is rising or just before buds begin to open. Graft unions should be the last growth made the previous season.

**Question**—What is trouble with rhododendron (pieces enclosed)? Base of plant appears to be dying. L.O.

**Answer**—Probably root rot. This attacks plants that are weakened

by wrong soil conditions, insect injury, waterlogging, heavy soils, winters such as last.

Would remove and destroy plant, then rot for number of years before planting rhododendrons or azaleas in the same spot.

**Question**—We planted some late corn, and intend to plant a little more, but pheasants keep digging it up and eating it. What can we do other than stand in our corn patch and shoot the pheasants away? L.W.

**Answer**—Treat the seed with lindane before planting. Two and a half ounces of lindane to 100

pounds of corn does the work. If you treat too heavily, you'll have trouble in germination.

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