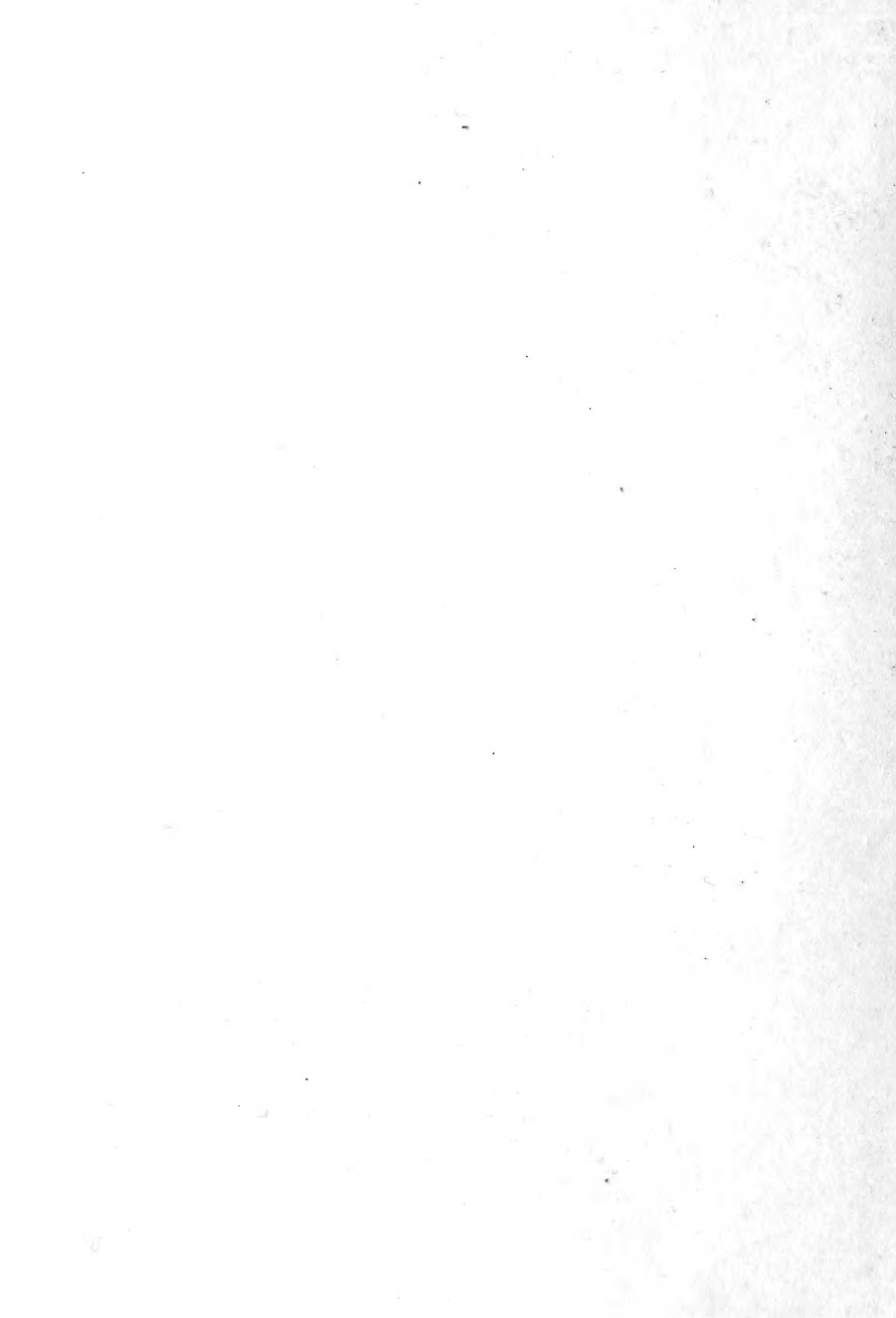


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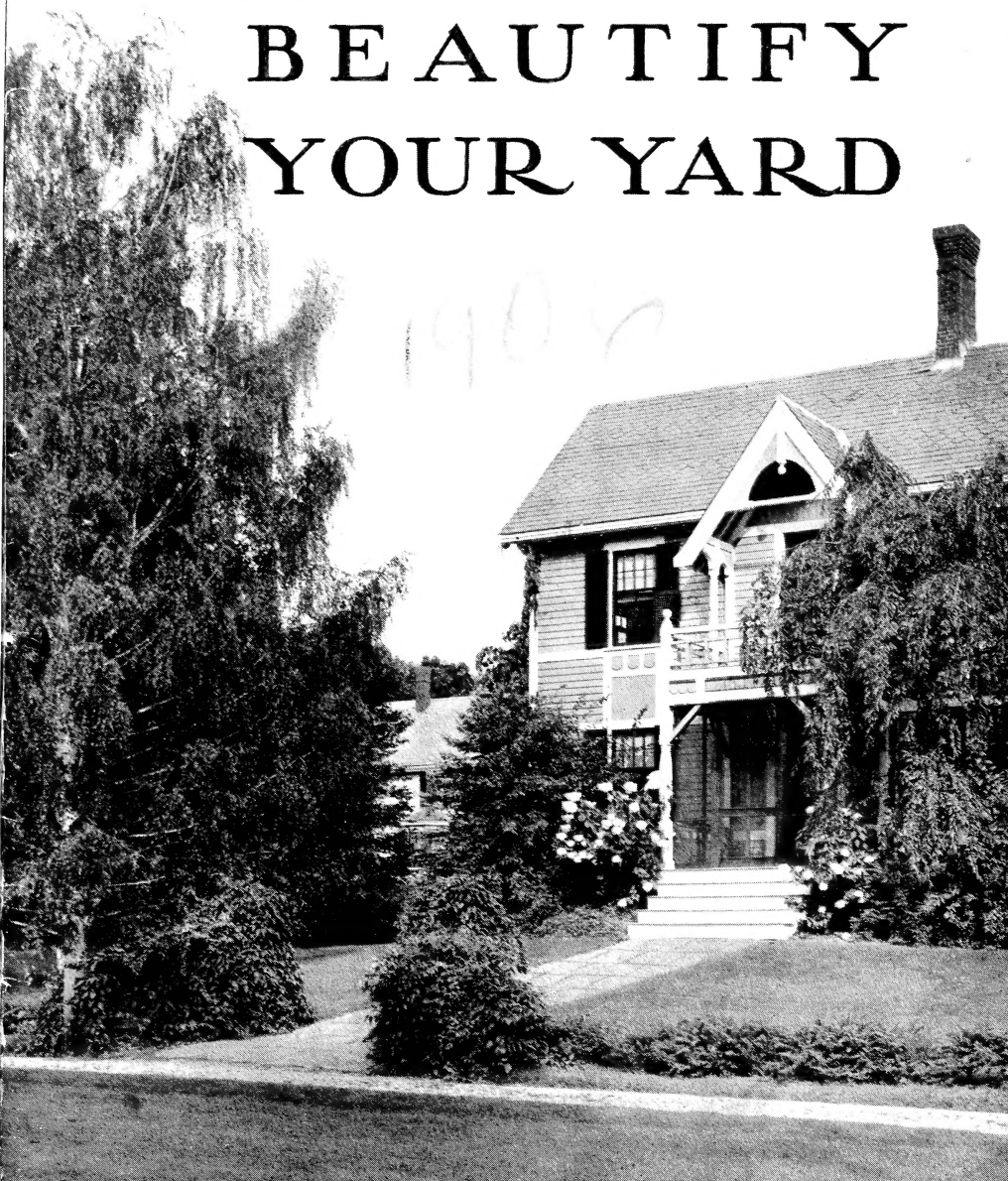
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BEAUTIFY YOUR YARD

1908



THE CONARD & JONES CO.
WEST GROVE, PA.

“Beautify Your Yard”

A book showing “how”—explaining briefly the aims of Landscape Gardening as applied to the “small place”—an index to the most satisfactory plants and their proper use

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WEST GROVE, PA., U. S. A.



Second Edition, Revised 1907

INTRODUCTION

SO universal has seemed to us the demand for information about Plants, Vines and Trees and how to use them, especially for the small place, that we have prepared this little book.

The constant aim in its preparation has been to make it, first of all, *practically helpful*; to give simple, definite, workable suggestions—to take up the different conditions with which the average planter has to contend, and to show briefly what plants to buy, and how to arrange them, to obtain the best results and most lasting satisfaction.

This information is usually expensive and hard to get; but we believe this little work will put the salient points within easy reach of every one who really cares to know, and will show him how to make the outside of his home beautiful and attractive.

The lists of Plants furnished are limited purposely; they include the choicest things only—kinds that do best and please most. Descriptions have been omitted because so fully given in our Catalogue.

The diagram on page 25 is not stereotyped; it is suggestive. The plants there named and numbered may be divided into a dozen different groups, and each group, perfect in itself, prove suitable for a similar situation in *your* yard. For example: Take the group on the north side of the house; those very plants may be expected to thrive and please on the north side of *your* home, if conditions are similar; so with the group of shrubs at the southeast corner of the house, with the vines about the porch, the arbor group, the street trees, the border of old-fashioned flowers in the rear, and so forth all around. Any of these suggestions may be applicable to your own home lawn.

Few people realize what a far-reaching effect one prettily planted place has on the surrounding community. Its beauty is contagious. Others will see and try to follow the example,—so that everyone who improves his home grounds becomes, in a double sense, a public benefactor.

There is one point, however, which we feel that we must add—*we cannot do it all*—we can only suggest; but if you use reasonably good judgment in adapting to your particular conditions the simple basic principles and ideas here outlined, we feel confident that you will obtain results both successful and gratifying.



This beautiful bank of Hardy Shrubbery serves a treble purpose: first, it forms a definite border for the broad, unbroken lawn; second, it effectively screens the service buildings from view of the house; and, third, in itself it furnishes a succession of brilliant bloom from early Spring till frost, and then bright-berried fruit.

“*Beautify Your Yard*”

WE Americans are every year coming to live more and more out-of-doors. We are just beginning to appreciate what a wealth of enjoyment there is to be had in the sunshine and open air. We have been guilty, sometimes, of making the *inside* of our home rich in beauty and comfort, while our “parlor” out-of-doors was left quite bare and in appearance entirely unworthy of the people who lived inside.

But it is different now, for we are coming out and learning the joy of living with flowers around us ; therefore, while we are planning to do this, let us do it right.

Our motive, in landscape gardening, should be to make a *picture* of the grounds about our home, so that, whether we look from without or from within, the prospect will be pleasing.

How, then, may this be done?

Whether we have but a little dooryard or a lawn on a larger scale, there are a few simple basic principles which, if carefully observed, will help us wonderfully. First, avoid scattered effects ; bunch or mass the planting, keep one or more spaces open and plant the sides or boundaries with sets or groups of plants. A few single or individual specimens may then be used where they seem best to fit.

Remember that the lawn is our canvas on which we must place the plants with consummate care ; arrange the walks and drives where they are most needed ; leave open desirable views, and, if possible, have a good prospect from every window (including the kitchen). Screen undesirable objects from sight by the use of shrubs or trees, and work hardest of all for an even growth of soft and rich green lawn.

When building a house one first makes a plan, and so should it be when planting the grounds around the house. It is easy to change things on paper, but a tree once set is hard to move. Therefore, first of all, make a plan of what you intend ; you will find that it pays.

“Simple desires, with every desire
Well planned and well carried out,
Result in the best” lawns.



A beautiful lawn, with a vine-clad house that looks home-like, cool and pleasant

Consider, first, the size, shape and lay of your ground ; second, how much money you can spend in beautifying it, and then what plants will succeed best with you and how they should be arranged.

If your lawns and walks are already established, omit the next two pages, but, if you have a new place, begin here:—It is of the utmost importance to have the lawn properly graded. It looks best to have the ground slope away from the house. See that the fall is sufficient to carry off the water, and get rid of little mounds and hollows so as to have a smooth, even surface. Avoid terraces, if you can ; they are difficult to keep up.

Study soils. Remember that plants need nourishment ; provide good soil and good drainage all over your lawn and especially close around your house, where builders so often fill in with cellar dirt. The kind of soil to be found directly under an old sod is usually best. Commercial fertilizer or thoroughly decayed stable manure is also invaluable.

In years to come, you will find that it paid out of all proportion to the cost to thus establish a good foundation for both turf and plants.

THE MAKING AND CARE OF A LAWN

IT is now well understood that there is no one feature that adds so much to the handsome and attractive appearance of a place as a clean and well-kept lawn. (See illustration opposite.) For the slope of a terrace or steep bank sods may be used to advantage, but on an even sweep or plot of lawn the best results may be secured by sowing grass seed on ground that has first had most thorough preparation. Having obtained a foundation of good soil properly graded, plow (or dig) harrow, roll and rake it well. Grass roots strike deep if the soil is right, and the better the grass is rooted the better it will stand the dry weather; therefore, make the soil as mellow, fine and smooth as you can. Next, put on plenty of seed, more rather than less than the directions call for (5 bushels to the acre, or a quart to 300 sq. ft.), then the seed should be lightly raked in and the ground rolled. Be careful, until the sod becomes firm, to keep off animals or anything that might track or deface the soft soil; for this reason it is well to plant trees or shrubs before seeding the lawn, or else wait until the grass be thoroughly established. Start the lawn-mower early, and use it at least once a week except in dry weather. Frequent trimming of the grass will induce a smooth and even growth.

Lawn s should have a top-dressing at least once a year (Spring is best) of fine ground bone or some other good commercial fertilizer (500 to 1,000 lbs. to the acre). Canada hard-wood ashes are also to be recommended, and have not the unpleasant odor or appearance of stable manure, which otherwise is good.



An open lawn bordered all around with flowers



A good walk, very poorly planted. There should be a bush or a small clump of shrubs placed in the curve of the path

WALKS AND PATHWAYS

THE proper location for the walks will depend largely upon the shape and size of a place. Do not place a walk where it is not needed and, if you can, wait till the need develops. Let it be direct, not straight necessarily, for curves are pleasing to the eye; but let the curve be made with reason,—to look well, and, above all, to be convenient.

For a hard, smooth walk easily kept clean, cement or concrete, sandstone or flagstone are all good, and, if properly laid with substantial foundation and drainage, should last for years. Board walks do for certain places, but will soon need repairing. Crushed stone or cinders make a good, dry pathway if thoroughly packed and given a solid foundation below frost line. These are not so slippery in icy weather as the smooth stone walks, but will need new top-dressing occasionally. Turf walks, pine needles and tan-bark are also sometimes used.

GATEWAYS AND ENTRANCES

THE entrance shown on front cover page was made by training the rich foliage of the graceful American Ivy (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*) over wooden gate-posts. Stone or brick gateways are more substantial, and, when covered with the Boston or English Ivy, may be very handsome. A less expensive, though attractive effect may be obtained by the use of shrubs. Select varieties of uniform growth, and plant either singly or in groups on either side. *Berberis Thunbergii* is pretty for single specimens, as are also Spireas, Altheas, Deutzias and the Japan Maple, if there is room. *Yucca filamentosa* is low in growth and for many reasons suitable where but a small piece is desired.

Or a very pretty gateway may be made by arranging a wire archway over the entrance and having it covered with some kind of climbing vines, such as Honeysuckle, Clematis, Ivy or running Roses. If artificial support is impossible, a pair of hardy shrubs or small trees may be placed on either side of the entrance. The old-fashioned Smoke Tree (*Rhus Cotinus*) or the California Privet may be used and made to form a very pretty archway. If there be a hedge along the front of your property, with a little care and pruning, turrets or post-like effects may be developed on either side of the entrance.

Finally, whatever way the entrance is treated, always have a few shrubs at either side, so that the transition from lawn to gate-post, natural arbor or archway may not be abrupt.



A Phlox-bordered path to the rear entrance, which is covered with American Ivy



Climbing Nasturtiums have been used at the base of the porch, Clematis paniculata on the near corner, and Honeysuckle over the steps

PORCHES MADE PLEASANT

MANY people almost live on their porch in summer time, and find in it untold pleasure. Have you tried it? Have simple furniture (chairs, a table, and rugs, if you please) and—look to your vines. Start them early in the spring and provide for them good support (strings may break ; better use wire or a trellis). Plant the vines near the base of the post or column where you wish them to grow, and, unless there is something you wish to screen, never cover the space between the posts, but leave it open for light and air and the leaf-framed picture it gives. (Note how this idea is illustrated on pages 4 and 5.)

The very good vines or climbers number less than a dozen. First, the Honeysuckle : it is a hardy, vigorous grower, almost evergreen, and will grow in sunshine or shade. It has sweet-scented flowers and makes a good thick screen of foliage almost anywhere. (See picture, page 4.)

Then comes the Clematis; the Japan variety (*Paniculata*), with its delicate feathery blossoms, is pleasing and popular, makes a magnificent show when in bloom, and is well named the "Virgin's Bower." The large-flowered English Clematis are good, but a little hard to start and make a less dense growth.

Plant climbing Roses. It is better to have them a little bit back, where their thorns will not catch in your clothing.

Wistarias are odd and unique. They will climb to the top of the house, if allowed, and the bloom is beautiful.

Grape-vines are not only hardy and ornamental, but are also productive, and will doubly repay your care. There are many other vines with less to recommend them, e. g., *Akebia quinata*, Matrimony Vine, Trumpet Flower (*Bignonia*); this last one is better for stumps or stone walls.

For covering a large space quickly get *Dolichos Japonica*. It has huge overlapping leaves, and a fair-sized root will often produce 15 to 40 feet of growth in a season. It is also hardy, as are all the above vines, and, when once established, will last for years.

Hardy Perennial Vines have hardy roots, but the tops die down when frost comes. Dutchman's Pipe (*Aristolochia Siphon*), shown in illustration on this page, is a good example.

Hardy vines are best to get, but rather slow to start. Therefore, plant annuals between them to enjoy while you are waiting for the others to grow. Moonflowers, Morning-glories, Passion Flowers, Madeira Vines, first, and then *Cobæa scandens*, Sweet Peas and Climbing Nasturtiums. They are all good, simple and inexpensive. They require early planting and rich soil for best results.

In addition to porches, do not forget the supreme usefulness of vines above suggested for covering arbors, bowers, pergolas, fences, walls, stumps and rocks. Vines are nature's best beautifiers.



A cool place on a hot summer day (see description above)

AROUND THE BASE OF THE HOUSE

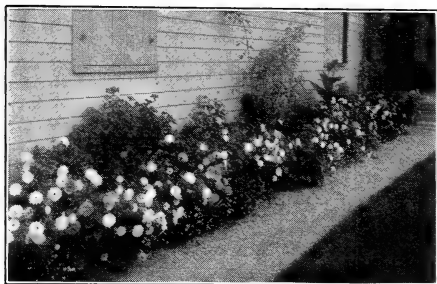
OUR purpose here should be to soften the rigid stiffness of the building and unite it to the lawn and the surrounding grounds. When this has been accomplished, stop! That is to say, do not bury the house under Ivies nor bank it deep with shrubs; do not overdo.

Vines and Ives are always good if they do not conceal, but rather emphasize the architectural forms and features; at least one-third of the outside wall should be free from them, however, to get the best effect. Shrubs are always good in the right place and number.

Wherever the walls change their direction, that is, at the corners, and in the angles made by wing or porch, is the place for planting, but do not use the same kind of planting for both these situations. Flowering vines or climbers, such as Roses, Wistarias or Honeysuckles, go in the shelter of angles, while the exposure of corners requires some shrubbery, not tall, but of sturdy growth, with groups and plantings of perennials



The illustration herewith shows a very pretty effect produced with pink or white Geraniums edged with Sweet Alyssum (with a Rose to the right of the porch)



Asters (a good border plant)

or annuals along the walls between.

The shady side need not be bare and forlorn-looking, for many things thrive in the shade. For the wall, if it be brick or stone, plant English Ivy (*Hedera Helix*). It is evergreen and will cling of itself. Honeysuckle is

good for the north side, too, though it will need some support to climb on.

For the base of the house on the shady side, use Lilies-of-the-valley, Day Lilies (*Funkias*), Pansies, Violets, Myrtle, Anemones, Bluebells, and best of all are the Hardy Ferns—they revel in shade, are easily transplanted, strong growers and nearly evergreen. Tuberous-rooted Begonias are excellent, too, though not hardy.

Of the shrubs, Azaleas, Weigelas and Calycanthus are worthy a place; and do not forget the early spring-flowering bulbs that you plant in the fall—Hyacinths, Tulips, Snowdrops and countless others. These bulbs will bloom in the early spring, after which they may be replaced by other things.

For the sunny side.—With good soil, sunshine and not too wide overhanging eaves to keep the rain off, there is almost no limit to the plants to be placed around the sunny side of the house.

Among the Annuals suitable are — Asters, Alyssum, Begonias, Coleus, Geraniums, Petunias and Canna Lilies (the dwarf ones are best here).

The Hardy Herbaceous Plants offer the greatest assortment—with Iris, Daisies, Delphiniums, Peonies, Phlox and the like. These are most pleasing in groups (choose colors that do not clash, and be careful to arrange the tall-growing kinds in back, if there be room for two or more rows).

Of the Shrubs, use Deutzias, Spireas, Calycanthus and Forsythia, but avoid planting *tall* shrubs and trees close to the house; it has nothing to recommend it. Shade the windows with awnings or outside blinds, and give free scope to the breezes. In winter you'll want the sunshine, so plant the trees away from the house and let in the air and light.

SHRUBBERY AND HOW TO ARRANGE IT

PLANT shrubs in groups, and never trim them so that open spaces show between, but let them grow together in an easy flowing mass.

Thus they will serve as a border around your lawn, to soften the sharp corners of your building or to screen from view the kitchen walk or some other undesirable object.

Large screens should always be a combination of low- and high-growing shrubs, the latter behind the former, of course, unless it is to be viewed from both sides, in which case the center should be highest. Make the screen itself as attractive as possible, so that it will hold one's interest without arousing curiosity about what is beyond. (An excellent example of such an arrangement is shown on page 2.)

Select the shrubs that go into a group so as to have them not only of the proper proportionate height, but also of colors that harmonize, and to give a succession of bloom.

Do not forget that a clump, mass or screen of shrubbery is the finest possible background against which to plant Hardy Perennials; see page 14.

Diagram page 25 shows several groups of shrubs that are well arranged; for customers who wish to make combinations to fit other conditions the following will be helpful.

Here are six standard varieties of shrubs that may be planted together, and they will harmonize in every way. (Month given indicates time of bloom.)

Largest.—Viburnum (June); Syringa (May).

Medium Size.—Altheas, Hydrangeas (Aug. and Sept.).

Smaller.—Forsythia (May); Spirea (July).

You may arrange these into almost any shaped bed you like (remembering to put the largest ones in the middle or rear), and there is no limit to the size of the group; simply increase the number of each variety, and you may count upon a bloom period extending from May to October, with the effect always a pleasing one.

Among the other most satisfactory kinds are :

Tall.—Mock Orange, Golden Elder, Cornus, Upright Honeysuckle and Fringe Tree.

Medium.—Weigela, Cydonia, Calycanthus.

Smaller.—Japan Quince, Deutzia, Red and Blue Spireas.

HEDGES AND SCREEN PLANTING

IF boundaries are to be marked (and properties as a rule need some definite outline), there is no better way of indicating it than by a hedge, (hedges of all sorts, informal and unclipped as well as formal and clipped.)

The word usually brings to mind a long, dark, sheared wall of evergreen, such, for example, as that shown in this illustration (p. 13). And, all things considered, perhaps there is no more popular or all-round satisfactory hedge plant than the California Privet. It is a hardy vigorous grower almost anywhere, will bear close pruning at any season; in short, you can handle it about as you like, and it is nearly evergreen.

Another handsome hedge plant is the Japan Barberry; it makes quite a uniform growth, and, as a rule, looks best untrimmed; it has little orange-colored blossoms, followed by the crimson fruit.

How to Set the Hedge. To make a good, satisfactory hedge, the ground should be as well prepared as for the growth of shrubs or trees, and, in digging the trench for the reception of plants, the top-soil should be kept separate from the clay or subsoil. Set the plants six to eight inches apart, filling in around the roots with the top-soil, at the same time firming it down with the feet. After the plants are set, long stable manure may be applied on top, which will answer as a mulch during

dry weather, while stimulating a vigorous growth. Some much prefer a double-row hedge, and if such is desired the trench should be wider and the plants set alternately at six or eight inches apart, forming, in a remarkably short time, an excellent hedge.

The first requirement of a good hedge, whether for beauty or for a close screen, is numerous side branches near to the ground, and, at time of transplanting, the plants should be cut back severely to encourage the sprouting of side growth, shortened down as low as to within six in-



A well-trimmed Privet hedge

ches of the ground, and continuously cut back until sufficient strong lateral branches are developed to insure a close and healthy growth near the ground. As all shrubs when planted tend to grow only at the top, in no other way than by cutting back can a perfect hedge be made. After the necessary lateral growth has been obtained, the top should be cut a little higher at each trimming until the desired height has been reached. For small lawns a hedge two or three feet high, and pruned in triangular or conical shape, is the most ornamental.

Pruning a Privet hedge may be done at any season of the year, and without the slightest injury to the plants. Constant pruning stimulates a strong, compact growth, and a perfect, low-branched hedge may be had the second season after planting.

Other Hedge Plants.—Aside from the two varieties above mentioned there are many beautiful flowering shrubs that are never thought of in this connection, which make splendid informal hedges: the Hydrangeas we are so familiar with, Lilacs, some of the Spireas, the Altheas, and the Prairie and Rugosa Roses.

The Japan Quince, or *Pyrus Japonica*, is another that may be kept trimmed like the Privet, and in the early spring will make a great show with its flowers of brilliant red.

HARDY BORDER (PERENNIALS)

IN all branches of landscape gardening, it is not so much *what* is planted as *how* it is planted. The most beautiful things are at a disadvantage if badly arranged, while the least attractive plants, well arranged, take on beauty and distinction.

There is no arrangement for flowers that can excel the "border." It conforms to formal or informal lines equally well, and is a never-wearying delight wherever the eye falls upon it, whether following a walk, in front of a wall or enclosing a lawn.

Whether it shall be mixed or composed of a single variety is a question for the individual. Many plants of a few varieties rather than a few of many varieties is a rule that holds good throughout all landscape planting, and produces the most restful effect always; but one may use, in the mixed border, a dozen different things with good results. Always plant several of each variety together, except in the case of very luxuriant and spreading plants, where one may be enough.

A little border of some dwarf plant, outlining the whole, is a good finish, and, where the border follows a walk, there should be turf next the walk as a final division between the two.

We have already referred to hardy shrubbery for border planting, but no border can be quite complete without the good old-fashioned Hardy Perennials, most of which flowers "our grandmothers grew." Some think them the most valuable class of plants in the garden. They are so easily grown, perfectly hardy and when established will last for years. They are inexpensive to start, particularly valuable for their wealth of brilliantly colored blossoms, while their beauty, variety and lasting qualities make them highly prized for cut-flowers.



Well done! A disappearing pathway delightfully bordered with Hardy Perennials

If our choice were confined to only six, we should choose Peonies, Phlox, Iris, Hollyhocks, Violets and Garden Pinks; but it would cause great regret to think of getting along without the Digitalis, Rudbeckia, Anemones, Bluebells, Daisies and Larkspur, and it would be easy to mention others.

Notice in illustration above how the Phlox, Gaillardias, Veronicas and other things are growing so harmoniously together alongside of the "disappearing path," which is edged with boxwood.

SINGLE SPECIMENS

Trees.—The trees on a small place must be planted sparingly, and each kind should be chosen with care. Aim to shade the side walk and your own entrance walk, but keep them away from the house. A part of the principal lawn space should have the shade of, at least, one tree, with a seat placed under it or built around its trunk. Trees like the Norway Maple or Linden give the best shade, and the fragrance of the latter when in blossom is world-famous.

On the lawn at the side and rear of the house, there is every good reason for the planting of fruit trees,—especially the Apples and Cherries. What can surpass the beauty of these when in full bloom? Then, too, they give us shade, attract the birds and also bring us fruit enough to pay their board many times over. Do not stop with these, but if you have room, add Peaches, Pears and Plums, and plant the best kinds you can get.

On a small lawn the space is too valuable to be taken up with isolated specimens, unless it be a pair of fine plants to flank the entrance or porch steps. Barberries, Japanese Maples, Hydrangeas or Rugosa Roses are frequently used for this purpose.

Evergreens.—Some of the smaller Evergreens may find room on the edges of the lawn with good effect, or be used to carry out any bit of formal work that one wishes to undertake within the limits of an ordinary place; however, it is a mistake to use many Evergreens or to use those of unusual color. The latter especially are at their best only when seen against a true green and at some distance.

Grasses.—For adding variety to the shrubbery group, there is nothing else can quite take the place of the hardy, tall-growing grasses. They are inexpensive, increase rapidly and have a graceful, tropical appearance. In the fall, they bloom into beautiful plumes which may be dried, cut and kept indoors all winter.

Ivies.—Boston Ivy (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*) is the most civilized. It is clean, neat and most satisfying in every way. Extremely ornamental (see page 4), and is more universally used on city houses than any other one we know. American Ivy (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*) is better for stumps, fences, arbors, etc., is rather wild in its growth, is occasionally bothered with insects, but colors up beautifully in the fall. English Ivy (*Hedera Helix*) is evergreen and does best on the shady side of a house, or makes a thick mat of green on the ground. It seldom winter-kills.

PORCH PLANTS, WINDOW-BOXES AND HANGING BASKETS

A HOUSE with no yard at all may enjoy these. In England one often sees cramped quarters fairly bedecked with flowers and vines; thus does the English working man convert his cottage into a veritable little Paradise; and there is no good reason why his American cousin, with more room, as a rule, cannot do the same.

After the vines have been planted, there is nothing that will add so much to the summer loveliness of the porch as plants in jardinières or porch-boxes and hanging baskets.



Jardinières.—

Successful use of porch- and window-boxes

Palms, Ferns and Rubber Plants give greatest satisfaction for this purpose, because they are gracefully decorative and will last for years. They thrive in the shade and will stand heat and dust, but not cold weather. Araucarias, Crotons, *Cyperus alternifolia* and Asparagus are also good.

Another excellent idea is to plant Kenilworth Ivy or Tradescantia near the edges, so it will grow over and hang down to quite cover the sides.

Porch- and Window-Boxes.—The most suitable size for these is usually six or eight inches deep by ten or twelve inches wide and as long as you desire. You can buy these or make them, just as you like, and, if improvised, paint them some pretty shade (say green). Put a layer of little stones, pieces of broken crocks or charcoal in the bottom for drainage, then fill with rich soil to within one inch of the top. Set plants from six to twelve inches apart, depending upon their size.

For outside boxes in early spring, nothing is finer than Pansies, Violets, Bellis, Forget-me-nots and bulbs (the latter should be planted in the fall). Later, these may be replaced with the following :

For sunny exposures.—Geraniums, Salvias, Petunias and Coleus, and, if you want more, add Achyranthus, Ageratums, Begonias, Marguerites, Snapdragons and Verbenas. For planting along the edge of the boxes to hang down over the sides, use Alyssum, Parlor Ivy, Vincas, Tradescantias, Nasturtiums and Morning-glories.

For shady places.—Fuchsias, Begonias, Palms, Ferns, Dracænas and Feverfew, and for the edges use Ivies, Vincas and Dusty Miller.

Hanging baskets should be suspended as near the light as possible, in windows or on the porch. Remember they are exposed to the air on all sides, and hence will need more water. The same plants suggested for window-boxes will do well here too, especially the hanging ones, and if you want to make sure of one beautiful and satisfactory hanging-basket plant get *Asparagus plumosus* or *A. Sprengeri* or New Weeping Lantana "Mrs. McKinley." A basket or box made up of one or two kinds of plants is usually more pleasing than too much of a mixture.

ANNUALS AND FLOWER BEDS

IT is often desirable, especially when a place is first planted, to use some flowers that will make a rapid growth and produce immediate results. For this purpose there is nothing more satisfactory than the Annuals, either for making solid beds or for edging shrubbery borders or along the porch or walks.

The two most satisfactory plants for this purpose are Cannas and Geraniums. With only a little care, both may be kept in constant brilliant bloom all summer, and till frost.

Geraniums are all about the same height, twelve to fifteen inches, but Cannas can be had in all sizes (from two and one-half to eight feet), with flowers in forty different shades and foliage, green and bronze. A fine effect in a row or bed is made by planting only one or, at the most, very few colors together. Use the tall-growing kinds for the center or rear, and dwarf ones for outside edge. Plant the Geraniums twelve inches apart and the Cannas eighteen inches.

The best dwarf plants for edging beds are Coleus, Alyssum, Ageratum or Fancy-leaved Geraniums. For second choice, use Achyranthus, *Ærva*, Alternantheras and Oxalis.

The Scarlet Sage (*Salvia splendens*) is a fine plant to border beds and also splendid when planted alone.

Dahlias have been much improved recently and deserve notice. They should be planted four inches deep, and two feet apart in a sunny place and in good rich soil. They are rich feeders, but do not begin blooming until late summer.

Another plant that is most valuable because of its rapid growth is the tall-growing, broad-leaved *Ricinus Cambodgensis*, or Castor-oil Plant. Start the seeds in the early spring and you can have plants eight or ten feet high by July. To be sure, they last only until frost, but they make a very effective screen, and with their rich, variegated bronze coloring produce a beautiful effect. Another huge-leaved plant that makes a low but effective screen is the Caladium, or Elephant's Ear.

ROSES

THE "Queen of Flowers" should find a place on every modern lawn. First, of course, come those for the Rose beds, with climbers for the porch; then Roses for an archway or arbor, and for covering some unsightly stump, bank or fence. And do not forget the rare, choice kinds that add so much of interest to every collection.

But an entire book is required to do the Rose fair justice—so we publish one—send for it. Its sixteen pages tell things you need to know about what kinds to get and how to get the most out of them. Also send for our new Floral Guide—we think it is quite the most complete and satisfactory Rose catalogue in America.

As we have no connection whatever with any other concern, do not confuse the name, but address, *The Conard & Jones Co., West Grove, Pa.*

SUMMER-FLOWERING BULBS

THIS is a class that should not be overlooked, by any means, and contains a number of very attractive and most satisfactory items; for example, Gladioli and Tuberoses, too well known to need description here, and excellent for placing along borders of shrubbery or to make a bed of themselves. Indeed, they do well in the old-fashioned garden or among the Hardy Perennials. Set them out as soon as the ground is warm, about two inches deep, in fairly good soil with some sand, and they will produce exquisite bloom spikes.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS FOR SHRUBBERY, HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, CLIMBING VINES, ETC.

WITH very few exceptions, these are all hardy, vigorous plants that require only fair ordinary treatment to have them grow and thrive in the most satisfactory manner, and, as they all require the same general treatment, differing only in application, we ask attention to the following general principles, which will be found applicable to almost all kinds of outdoor planting.

Of course you want good healthy, vigorous plants to begin with. This is of the greatest importance, but if you get your supplies from a reliable establishment you are not likely to have any difficulty on this account.

Another matter quite as important as the quality of the plants you buy, and more likely to be overlooked, is, that all should be carefully dug and lifted from the ground with as little injury to the roots as possible. The small, fibrous roots are the most important, and too much care cannot be taken to preserve them in fine growing condition, so that the plant may start quick and strong. One of the worst things that can happen to a plant during removal is that its roots should become dry. This means almost certain death to the tender, fibrous roots, which are the principal feeders, and, when they are injured and killed, the plant has to begin all over again, and much delay in starting is the result, if, indeed, the plant may not be seriously crippled or killed outright; therefore, every care should be taken to keep the roots fresh and moist, and with as little exposure to the air and sun as possible. All live plants and trees should be packed in damp moss as soon as taken from the ground, so as to reach the purchaser in fresh, lively condition, and, whenever possible, planted immediately on arrival where they are to remain. When this is not convenient, they should be "heeled-in," and when this is properly done they will keep for weeks without injury. To do this, choose a convenient place, where the ground is soft and mellow; dig a shallow trench wide enough to hold the roots in their natural position, and a little deeper than they stood before; then fill in the earth, taking care to work it nicely under and around the roots, and tread down firmly with the feet. You want to exclude the air and get all the roots in actual contact with the earth. They will keep in this way for several weeks, and when lifted from the trench will be as fresh and lively as ever.

If the roots are dry when received, they should be soaked in water for

several hours before planting, or "heeling-in," so that the earth will adhere to them. If they should be frozen, place the package unopened in a dark cellar and leave long enough to thaw out. Freezing does no harm if they thaw in this way.

When selecting ground for plants, remember that few things will grow in wet soil. When planting, always dig a larger hole than the roots require, as it is important that the ground should be loosened to provide for good drainage, fresh air and moisture. Set the plant in the ground in its natural position and a little bit deeper than it was grown, fill in the earth slowly, taking care to work it in carefully around and under the roots. Then pour in a pail or two of water, and finish by filling in more dry earth and treading down firmly with the feet, so as to keep the air out and get the roots in close contact with the soil.

Pruning.—When transplanting any kind of deciduous shrubbery, vines or trees, pruning or cutting back the top is always necessary, because, while undisturbed, a healthy tree has roots enough to supply it with all the nourishment it needs; but, when the roots are disturbed or injured by being moved or transplanted, it is unable to supply the proper nourishment to the leaves and branches until new rootlets are formed, and during this time the tree must live on the sap it has already stored up. If this becomes exhausted, the tree will die. To prevent this, it is necessary to prune or cut away the top and branches somewhat in proportion to the injury sustained by the roots, which can safely be estimated at from one-third to one-half. To a beginner, this may seem severe treatment; but it is the right course, and will result in quicker stronger growth than can be got in any other way.

How to Prune.—Nearly all the pruning required by trees and shrubbery is best done by shortening-in the branches regularly, and entirely removing all dead or sickly wood all over the plant. This will induce a close, even growth, and preserve the form which is desired.

The proper time to prune is very early in the spring or late in the winter, before the sap starts. Always cut smoothly from the under side of the branch.

Watering.—For shrubbery and trees watering is seldom necessary, but a good mulch three or four inches thick of barnyard manure, forest leaves, cut grass or garden litter is always desirable when convenient, as it shades the ground and keeps it from drying out or freezing too deeply.



PERSPECTIVE
SHOWING LOT 30 X 125 FT. PLANTED
ACCORDING TO SUGGESTIVE PLAN
THE CONARD & JONES CO.
WEST GROVE, PA.

ALFRED R. EGGERTON, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

For full explanation of this perspective, please read opposite page. If you wish to obtain certain plants or groups of plants here shown, you can easily pick out the corresponding location on Planting Plan (page 25) and order by number or name

THE perspective on the opposite page gives a clearer idea of the appearance of a place when planted according to the plan than one can possibly get from looking at the bare plan itself. It shows the position of the shrubs surrounding the open lawn spaces and defining the boundaries, and it gives a suggestion of the air of seclusion, which private grounds should always have, no matter how small they may be. On the other hand, it shows that the place is not completely walled in and hidden by planting. The trees in front hide much of this portion of the place from the reader's point of view, but from the sidewalk one looks directly across the lawn to the bay windows, with no shrubs obstructing the view. A portion of the front has been left unplanted for just this effect—to be hospitable and inviting and to avoid forbidding and ostentatious privacy.

Along the side of the lot, the planting is carried back only a little way, then another opening is left through which is a view of the side of the house. This space, which might very easily be bare, and an ugly eyesore, is made especially attractive by the group at the base of the house itself.

Following the principle of privacy and true outdoor living, the large living-porch and the real flower garden are placed at the rear, where the house itself screens them from the street, while the lawn for drying clothes and attending to all kitchen duties is on the farther side, separated from the purely pleasure lawn by the lattice and rose arbor.

This living-porch, if it is to be used as an outdoor room, must be screened from the adjoining house as well as from the street. The climbing Rose which is trained over it would not be dense enough by itself, but, reinforced by the white birch, it makes a screen thick enough for privacy without being stuffy and shutting out the air.

The drawing shows a brick wall starting at a point opposite the porch and extending around the back part of the lot. A hedge of privet may be substituted for this,—or a vine-covered fence if preferred. All of the planting in the rear is grouped against this wall, leaving the open central lawn, across which the shade of the linden, falling on hot summer afternoons, will be cool and refreshing.

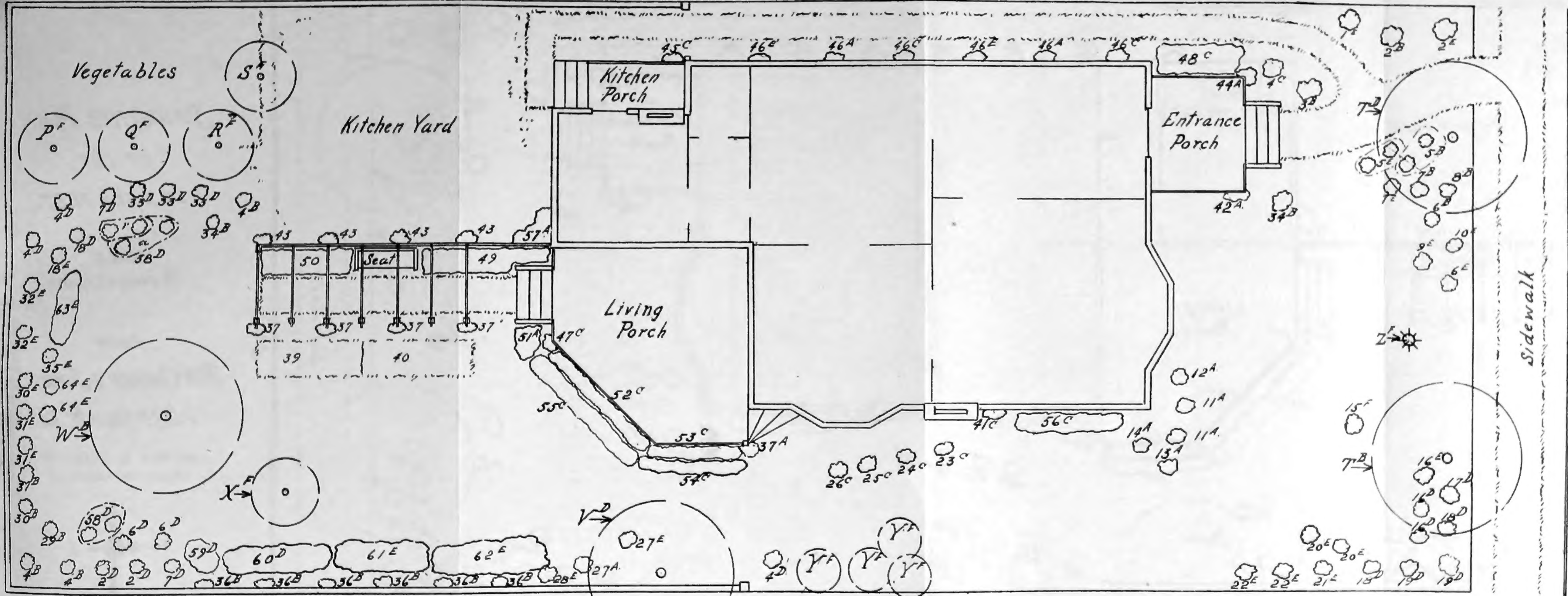
The shrubbery goes all the way around, with a flower border in front of it, screening the vegetable garden and kitchen yard. The dwarf fruit trees contribute no little portion to the beauty of the whole scheme, both in their blossom and fruit. All small places would do well to make use of these trees, for they can always be made a part of the ornamental planting, and they add variety and interest, as well as being useful.

KEY TO PLANTING PLAN OPPOSITE

SHOWING SHRUBS, TREES, PLANTS AND VINES USED

EXPLANATION OF DIAGRAM. Circles indicate location of trees; letters P to Z inclusive refer to their names as given below. Each plant, shrub, vine, etc., is numbered for convenient reference to corresponding name and number below. The letter given after each number on the plan (A to F inclusive) indicates the group to which that plant belongs. On the order sheet, where all these plants are listed, we have (for the convenience of customers who wish to order only a part of the plants) divided them into different groups, each group being quite complete in itself, and offered at a special price.

<i>Map No.</i>	<i>Common name</i>	<i>No. of plants used</i>	<i>Map No.</i>	<i>Common name</i>	<i>No. of plants used</i>
1.	Rose-colored Weigela	1	39.	Hybrid Perpetuals	12
2.	Wayfaring Tree	4	40.	Monthly, or Ever-blooming	12
3.	Double White Deutzia	1	VINES AND CLIMBERS		
4.	Tamarisk	7	41.	Virginia Creeper, or Boston Ivy	2
5.	Azaleas	4	42.	Clematis "Virgin's Bower"	1
6.	Silky Dogwood	4	43.	Honeysuckle	4
7.	Siberian Dogwood	4	44.	Wistaria	1
8.	Mock Orange	1	45.	Akebia quinata	1
9.	Japanese Judas Tree	1	46.	English Ivy	6
10.	Rose of Sharon	1	47.	Clematis, Blue	1
11.	Spiræa Van Houttei	2	48.	Hardy Ferns, in variety	3
12.	Deutzia gracilis	1	HARDY PERENNIALS, or HERBACEOUS PLANTS		
13.	Bridal Wreath Spirea	1	49.	Lily-of-the-Valley	12
14.	Allspice, or Sweet Shrub	1	50.	Violet	12
15.	Styrax Japonica	1	51.	Larkspur	3
16.	Hibiscus "Crimson Eye"	3	52.	Hollyhock	12
17.	Hibiscus Syriacus, or Althea "Violet Clare"	1	53.	Foxglove	6
18.	Old-fashioned Snowball	4	54.	Sweet William	6
19.	Japanese Snowball	2	55.	Anemones	8
20.	Weigela "Eva Rathke"	2	56.	Hardy Chrysanthemums	6
21.	Althea "Jean d'Arc"	1	57.	Day Lily	1
22.	Japanese Barberry	2	58.	Milfoil, or Yarrow	2
23.	Weigela Candida	1	59.	Golden Glow	1
24.	White Fringe	1	60.	Phlox	15
25.	Deutzia Lemoinei	1	61.	Pæonia	3
26.	Blue Spirea	1	62.	Hardy Lilies	8
27.	Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora	2	63.	Iris	6
28.	Forsythia Fortunei	1	64.	Adam's Needle, or Spanish Bayonet	2
29.	Golden Elder	1	TREES		
30.	Common Lilac, Purple	2	P.	Peach	1
31.	Common Lilac, White	3	Q.	Cherry	1
32.	Red Osier	2	R.	Pear	1
33.	Japan Quince	3	S.	Plum	1
34.	Bush Honeysuckle	2	T.	Norway Maple	2
35.	Deutzia gracilis rosea	1	V.	White Birch	1
ROSES			W.	Basswood, or American Linden	1
36.	Hardy Climbing	6	X.	Double-flowered Crab	1
37.	Ever-blooming Climbing	5	Y.	Japanese Maple	4
38a	Rosa rugosa alba	2	Z.	Globe Arborvitæ	1
38r	Rosa rugosa rubra	2			

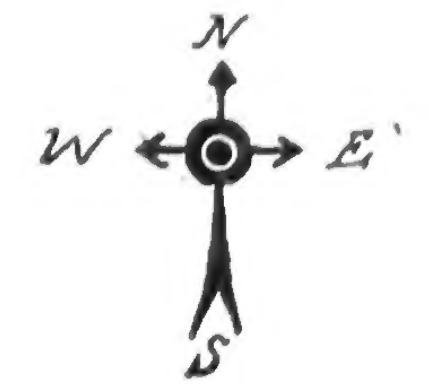


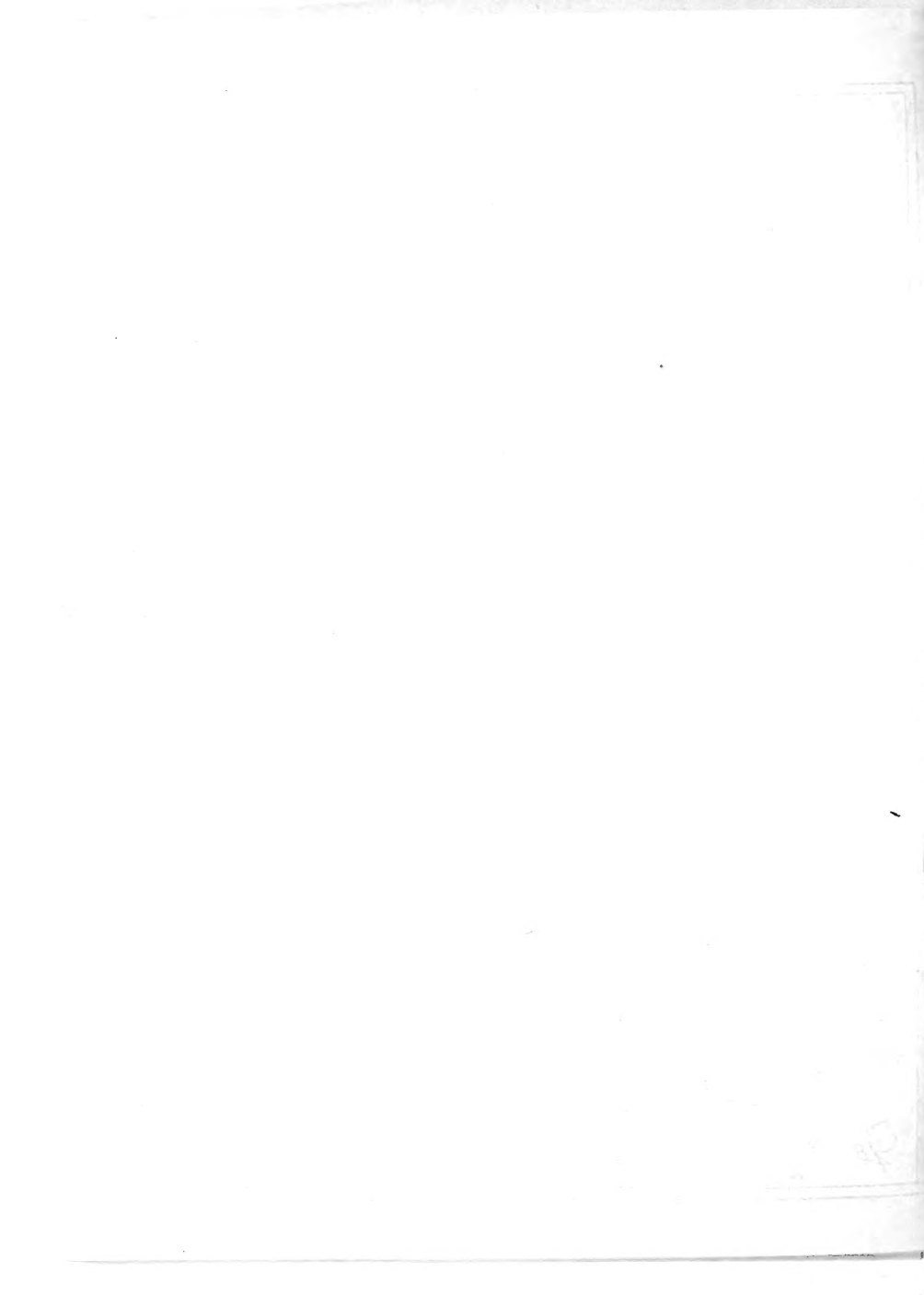
*SUGGESTIVE PLAN
OF LOT
50 X 125 FEET.*

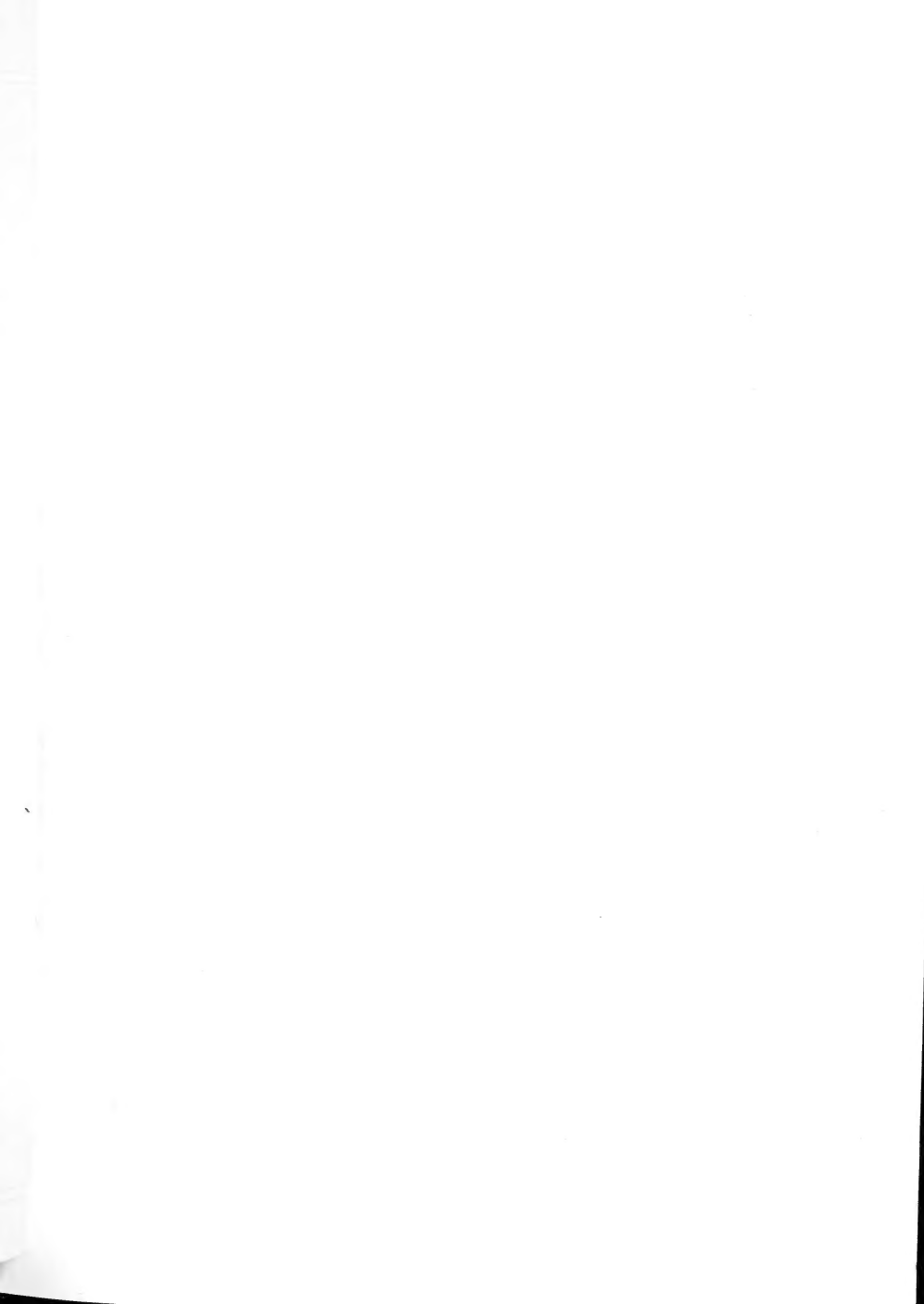
*SCALE
1/8 INCH = 1 FOOT.*

*FROM
THE CONARD & JONES Co.
WEST GROVE, PA.*

ALFRED R. EGERTON
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT









**BEAUTIFY
YOUR YARD**

**THE CONARD & JONES CO.
WEST GROVE, PA. U.S.A.**