

PLANTING TIM

## THE HOME BEAUTIFUL-A PROBLEM IN LANDSCAPE GARDENING

Approach of Spring Turns Householder's Thoughts Towards Most Practical Means of Improving the Appearance of His Home-With Roses in Bush, Hedge and Vine, Flowering Shrubs of Many Varieties, and Many Flowers He Does Not Want for Material.



are other plants which make satisfactory lawn decorations. Among the flowering shrubs most commonly used here

rants, dogwood, golden bell, hydranges, lilac, anowball and spires. iliac, anowball and spires. Another form of home embellishment than adds grace and charm to the ap-pearance of a home is the vine or creeper. It covers porches and pergola, riving shade and comfort and multing giving shade and comfort and putting plant that can withstand the summer forth perfumed flowers. Several varie- heat. If the weather should be severe ties of ivy, clematis, honeysuckle and when the young plant first comes up, wistaria, are to be had for this purpose, the pit should be partly filled with dry But the service of the vine and creeper ends not with the home. Churches, de-pots, factories and all brick and stone and beauty, different varieties should edifices, no matter how old or how ugly, not be mixed. The rows should be can be transformed into things of beauty by a few vines.

Climatic and soil conditions in Port-land make the helgs an especially de-sirable form of home decoration. The garden craftsman, it is said, if he be a true artist will let nature make his fences for him. A neat, well groomed hedge or roses, holly, English haw-thorns, Privet, Japanese quince, English laurel or Oregon grape will serve both a useful and ornamental purpose. From a utilitarian standpoint the presence of the hedge is justified by the exclusion it gives, its service as a wind shield, etc. But its beauty precludes the necessity But its beauty precludes the necessity border for your flower garden, or wish

round-top or (conical, being best as a tier or more appropriate decoration, rule; as trimming in this way the growth of the lower branches is favored. keeping the wall of green solid and even

from top to bottom. A flat top hedge holds the snow which might spread and break the branches, and the straight sided and flat top hedges are more apt to become ragged and open at the base than those trained in conical or rounded form, narrowing to a pointed top.

For medium size formal hedge the Privet is probably the most satisfactory; a good grower, responds readily to the pruning knife; is practically an evergreen with us, perfectly hardy and most economical in cost. English laurel, Japanese guince and Lawson's cybress are also fine for formal sheared hedges. For the high heage, Norway spruce, Lawson cypress and the hemlocks are all desirable, the Norway spruce especially, as it is sturdy, fast growing and handso

For the untrimmed hedges, those alno pruning, and which are now a favorite, means of enclosing flower and vegetable gardens, edging terraces and defining walks, nearly any free growing shrub can be used, such as spires, barberry, English holly, Oregon grape,

Peonles, lilles and Japanese iris are other plants suitable for yard decoration, while sweet peas, nasturtiums, and many other flowers can be recruited for the flower garden. For the large lawn many varieties of evergreens and ornamental trees are available.

The Real Thing in Atmosphere.

From Puck. mambulism

The aviator (during somnambulism) Gee, but it's chilly! I must be up seven thousand feet easily!

"We have no peasantry in America."

isn't room to give anybody a

hint.

SWEET PEAS\_\_THEIR PLANTING AND CARE

Sweet peas are among the prettlest and sweetest flowers and can be easily grown if care is taken in selecting the seed and preparing the soil. The first thing to consider is good, fresh seed. After choosing the location, dig a pit from 12 to 15 inches deep. Plant the are the azales, barberry, flowering cur- seeds in rows-double rows are preferable about two inches apart-and cover them with two or three inches of soil, leaves to protect the tender vine until about two and one half feet apart for convenience in cultivation. They, do Climatic and soil conditions in Port-not require much cultivation, but should be kept free of weeds. They do

of any practical purpose whatever. The to hide some defects in the garden shape of the hedge is important, the fence or porch trellis, there is no pret-



The first and most important feature in a good permanent asparagus bed is having a piece of good soil, naturally well drained and handy to the house. It should be the best spot in the gar-

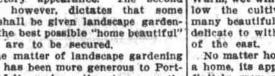
Make your soll as rich as you can with thoroughly rotted manure, and set out 8-year-old plants so that the crown is just below the surface. Have the roots of each plant well spread out and cover lightly with the richest dirt you can find, or if you are in no hurry for results you can plant the seed either in lowed to grow naturally with little or a bed to be transplanted or where they

will remain in the bed. If you plant 8-year-old roots you can cut some asparagus the next season if you are in a hurry, but it is better not to. Enough space must be left between the rows to cultivate and walk in when cutting the roots in the spring.

But I would not stop at merely making a bed or two. If you have some Fich land along fence rows where there is space enough for something to grow scatter some seed, and the chances are that in a few years you will be getting as much asparagus from these out of the way places as from the beds that you cultivate and to which you pay special attention.

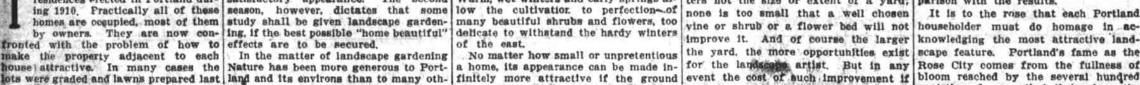
**Crowded** Quarters. From Judge. Mrs. Hoyle-Is there much room in

your flat? Mrs. Doyle-I should say not! There



nurs as may be available; and if none converted from spaded ground into a would not find a ready sale at 10 cents is to be had, spade the ground all the sheet of green almost within a month, a dozen, and the number of dozen that most beautiful cities in the country and one can cut from as fair sized bed is a source of envy everywhere. greminates quickly (especially if really astonishing. I have in mind a growering Shrubs Are Available.

"True; and it's a pity we haven't. While roses bloom to perfection, there We wear such picturesque hats."



No matter how small or unpretentious the yard, the more opportunities exist scape feature. Portland's fame as the

soaked for a few hours in luke-warm

woman who made a neat little sum

roses, etc.

varieties of roses that thrive here the year round. Roses on bush, on hedge,



Back Yard May be Made Into Place of Delight in Single Season.

From the Garden Magazine. Have an annual garden, if you are t sure that you will occupy the same ented place another summer. Say it is typical city back yard that is availble, and one divided into unequal parts by a walk leading from the house to the back fence or alley gate, you can andle it thus: Next to the house, on the wider part, measure off a square full width from the walk to the side fence. Divide this square into a central round bed and four corner ones with the sides facing the central bed. Sow the remainder of that plot to grass and lay out the narrow side of the ard in rectangular beds. Have just ough paths to bring the flowers rithin easy reach.

Then commence spading, the hardest part of all. Turn under as much ma-

fings as much as possible, and for this morning glories are excellent. In fair soil they will quickly grow as high as eight feet, and when sown thickly af-ford an abundance of foliage. With Tom Thumb nasturtiums at the base, these are as effective an annual treatment for a tight board fence as there is. The wild cucumber vine is hardly

Hide the fences and shut out build-

to be recommended; it soon gets un-kempt and yellow. Along a picket fence sweet peas do fairly well. The treatment of the geometric de-sign must be simple to be really effective. In the central bed plant cannas, edged with either lobalis or sweet alys-

sum. Castor beans may take the place of cannas for a bolder effect. By fai the most artistic way to treat the cor-ner beds is to sow the same variety of flower in each. This provides not only harmonious massed color, but uniform height, which should not run over two feet. Petunias give white and crimson feet. until frost; nasturtiums have fine yellow, salmon and red shades, but if already used as a border it is just as well not to repeat; ageratum is a good blue, and Drummond's phlox is a free bloomer with many tones. Aside from annu-als, geraniums are always good bedders, though expensive as compared with

seeds. They may be used for the tri-angular beds to fill the middle one instead of cannas or castor beans. As for the bti of lawn, this may be

garden, yet there are other uses to or make some other provision, for whatwhich this plot of ground might be ever foliage plans have been growing put. Asters might be grown, for in- indoors. Along the alley fence sow a stance. These sown thickly and thinned row of sunflowers. out properly will yield a profusion of This renter's annual garden is feassloom from which even a slight finan- ible, because it has been done, not once,

cial return may be derived. I doubt but many times, and worth while be-if there is any town with ten thousand cause the results of all the work will inhabitants or more where such flowers be evident within the year.





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