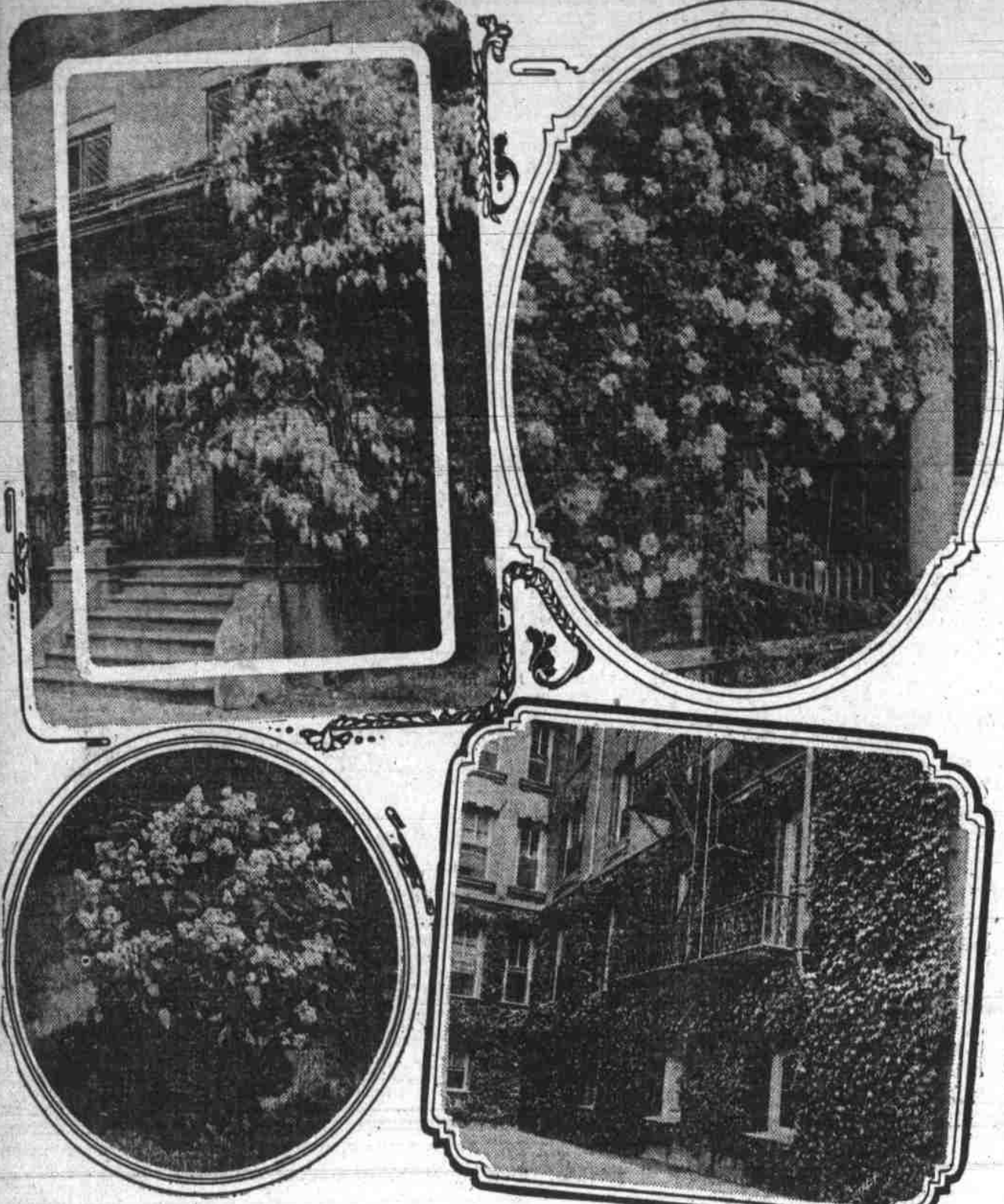


PLANTING TIME

Vines With Ornamental Foliage Deservedly Popular

Two-Purpose Vines That Add Greatly to the Appearance of Walls and Fences Are Not Used as Much as Conditions Warrant; Beautiful Effects Are Easily Attained Where Plants and Shrubs Fail to Give Harmonious Touch; Squinting Cucumber Favorite With Children.



Top—Wistaria, growing at Portland home; climbing rose, growing at Hood street home. Bottom—Lilao growing in Portland lawn, Boston Ivy on Portland apartment house.

FOLIAGE vines are especially adapted for stone or brick buildings, as they look more at home there than flowering ones. They are also valuable for working in with flowering vines having poor foliage, and no other class of vine gives such good autumn colors. Foliage vines can be pruned at any time of the year, but spring is the better time for transplanting. They should have a good, rich soil if they are to produce a luxuriant growth. Hardy vines which bear ornamental fruit are almost as good as evergreens for winter effect.

All the woody, ornamental, fruiting vines flower on new wood and should, therefore, be pruned moderately in early spring. That is also the best season for transplanting them.

Need Little Attention.

For its leaves, which turn to the most enchanting shades in fall, and for its extreme hardiness and durability in large cities, the ampelopsis is the best of all foliage vines. All kinds of ampelopsis are thrifty growers, and, if properly planted require little, if any, attention. Being self-climbers, they are among the very best vines for stone or brick buildings, sticking with great tenacity. They will grow well in full sunlight, but a semi-shade, or even a northern exposure, brings out the best colors in autumn. Ampelopsis requires no pruning other than cutting away from windows and doors.

Absolutely hardy and with beautiful autumn foliage is the Boston, or Japanese, Ivy. In large cities, where the dirt and smoke are almost invariably very harmful to plant life, this vine thrives remarkably well. The fall coloring is enchanting, shifting from green to the various shades of yellow, orange-yellow, orange-crimson, and crimson. Some leaves are even blotched with pure white.

This vine clings by means of discs, and is a very vigorous grower. It has been found growing on church spires over 100 feet in the air, and still ascending. The profusion of small, blue-black berries adds to its attractiveness in the fall.

Virginia Creeper Useful.

For use on frame buildings, to which it clings with long straggling shoots hanging down in great festoons, the Virginia creeper is valuable. In the fall, the berries, always freely produced, are very attractive. The vine holds better if a little poultry wire is stretched over the object to be covered, in which case the disc-bearing tendrils cling to the support. If this help be given, the vine can also be used on stone or brick buildings. It does not color so vividly in the fall as the Boston Ivy, although the foliage assumes a beautiful shade of red.

There are numerous good varieties of this vine, differing more or less in minor points. It is the loose, straggling growth of the Virginia creeper which to most persons is so pleasing. A good variety for planting beside a green leaved vine, where the glaucous foliage stands out very prominently, is var. murorum. With small leaves and especially valuable when a good fall color is desired, is var. Engelmanni, a new variety. A variety with very shiny leaves, especially adapted for planting on dark colored buildings, which bring out the contrast, is var. latifolia. The best autumn varieties of this species, with foliage remarkable for their color, approaching very closely to the Boston Ivy, are vars. Graebneri and vitacea. Both bear an abundance of blue-black berries, which stay on the vine most of the winter. For damp, shady locations, where the best colors are brought out in the fall, when its clusters of berries of a peculiar bluish tint are also very attractive, is A. heterophylla, a very vigorous grower closely allied to the grape.

Silk Vine for Posts.

For lamp posts or dead tree trunks in sunny positions, the small, dark green foliage of the silk vine is very ornamental. The peculiar brownish purple flowers produced in June are also attractive and very fragrant. When growing on screens, the small foliage is not seen to advantage; but on an upright support it is very showy. It is a good climber, a vigorous grower and will attain a height of 50 feet. It does not prickly, inflated vessels. It is also useful as a quick screen, but its leaves turn brown very early. The vine is an annual.

A Garden of Sweet Odors.

Fragrant flowers are the special joy of many gardeners, and such a one never fails to grow mignonette, verbenas, stocks, sweet alyssum, sweet peas, lily of the valley, and pinka. Add to this list nicotiana, or tobacco plant, and we have the making of a garden the odor of which will perfume all the surrounding country. Mignonette, stocks, sweet alyssum and nicotiana may be started indoors and transplanted to the garden, thereby insuring earlier blossoms, if one cares to take that trouble.

Berries Real Delicacy.

The woman who does not raise her own strawberries, is losing a lot of pleasure. For they grow so readily and so luxuriantly, as they thought to be allowed to live were a grand privilege, and it is rare sport to watch them. To do their best, they should be planted 16 inches apart in the row, and the rows should be 30 inches apart. By this manner of planting they can be kept off the runners, which must be kept off with religious care, if a person would have big berries, and a lot of them.

Every garden lover should join in the movement for more beautiful roadsides. Gather wild flowers—seeds or plants—and start them along neglected highways, where they will make many a traveler happy.

Fruit an Essential

Americans Consume Fruit Freely and Have Turned to Home Production for Fresh Article

WHILE both the home garden and the orchard are essential to the good of the community, they bear very different relations to the fruit interests of the country as a whole. The home garden is always the forerunner of commercial development, and even in those localities where climatic and soil conditions are adverse to conducting such industries on an extensive scale the home fruit garden of the enthusiastic amateur is certain to be found.

All the success attained by the fruit interests of the United States has grown out of the persevering efforts of a few men whose home fruit gardens served not only as testing stations for determining the fitness of given sorts for new and untried localities, but they were the propagating grounds from which sorts of the highest quality and greatest commercial value originated.

The inhabitants of this country are notably a fruit loving and fruit eating people. Notwithstanding this, however, fruit culture has grown to be classed among the specialties, and few persons who consume fruit are actual growers. The possibilities in fruit culture upon restricted areas have been generally overlooked, with the result that many persons who own a city lot, a suburban home, or even a farm, now look upon fruit as a luxury.

Utilizing Waste Land.

This can all be changed, and much of the land which is now practically waste and entirely unremunerative can be made to produce fruits in sufficient quantity to give them a regular place upon the family bill of fare and at the same time add greatly to the attractiveness of the table and healthfulness of the diet. The home production of fruit stimulates an interest in and a love for natural objects which can only be acquired by that familiarity with them which comes through their culture. The cultivation of fruits teaches discrimination. A grower is a much more intelligent buyer than one who has not had the advantages of tasting the better dessert sorts as they come from the tree.

Healthful Exercise.

Besides increasing the fruit supply and cultivating a taste for quality, the maintenance of a fruit garden brings pleasure and healthful employment, and as one's interest in growing plants increases, this employment, instead of proving a hardship, will become a source of pleasure. The possession of a tree which one himself has planted and reared to fruit production carries an added interest in its product, as well as in the operation by which it was secured.

The unfolding of the leaf, the exposure of the blossom buds, the development of the flowers and the formation of the fruit are all processes which measure the skill of the cultivator, and when the crowning result of all these natural functions has been attained in a crop of perfect fruit, the man under whose care these results have been achieved will himself have been made happier and better.

Work for Entire Summer.

In order to prove a source of constant pleasure and gratification a fruit plantation must claim the attention of its owner from early spring to late autumn; its products, too, must be so planned as to cover the greatest possible portion of the seasons between frosts. The problem presented involves a succession of fruits, from earliest to latest, as well as a combination of light loving and shade enduring plants. The intensive culture and the liberal feeding to be given demand that all plants be types which bear early and heavily in proportion to their size. The question of longevity is of no moment; immediate fruit production is the object.

Number of Plants Required.

The number of plants required for an acre, at any given distance apart may be ascertained by dividing the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by the number of square feet given to each plant, which is obtained by multiplying the distance between the rows by the distance between the plants. Thus pear trees 15 feet apart each way take 232 square feet each, or 79 to the acre. Loganberries planted in rows 3 feet apart, 5 feet in the row, take 40 square feet to the plant, or 1090 plants to the acre.

Prune Rose Bushes Severely.

Rose bushes need severe pruning back. To be sure, some sorts require more than others, but with the exception of climbers, vigorous cutting back each spring will result in strong shoots, which will produce fine crops of flowers. The first surgical operation should be performed when the plants go into the ground.

Saving Water and Labor.

An excellent way to economize labor in watering plants is to sink a tomato can into the ground at the base of each plant, having first punched the bottom full of holes. The water poured into the can will reach the roots directly and not be wasted. Weak manure water may be given this way to excellent advantage, if the plant needs feeding.

Transplanting Plants.

Just after a rain is a poor time to sow seeds. It is better to wait until the ground can be raked and harrowed easily. When transplanting is to be done, first wet the ground thoroughly. Then it will be possible to take a good ball of earth with the plant, and the roots will not suffer.

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To those familiar with the facilities at command for the culture of fruit and the general interest in the subject, the remarkable absence of successful fruit gardens about city, suburban, and country residences can be explained only on the ground that those who would be most likely to give attention to their care and maintenance have no object lessons or literature at hand to guide them in laying out such gardens.

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With the growth of the commercial fruit interests of the United States the home fruit garden has been lost sight of. Only a few years ago the owners of home gardens not only led in the production of fruits, but were our authorities as to how and where to grow them. Today these gardens, while no less numerous or important, are overshadowed by the orchards where fruit is grown for commercial purposes.

Number of Plants Required.

The number of plants required for an acre, at any given distance apart

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