

# FLOWERS MUST BE PLANTED TO PLEASE CROWDS

### Roses May Be Scarce Because of Storm, but Other Blooms Available.

By J. G. Bacher  
Of the Lewis Society.  
Portland's home and garden owners or lovers of flowers should bear in mind at this time that within four months we are to receive in our city thousands of visitors from all over the country who are expecting to find our roses and gardens the most beautiful to be found anywhere.

The blizzard last December has ruined our brightest rose prospects by killing almost to the ground all our rose bushes, reducing thereby this season's rose crop by per cent. But very few climbing roses will bloom and no tree roses may be seen at all this year. Explanations to visitors will not make them realize the normal beauty of our rose season, but if we take into account our present opportunities to make the most of our gardens in spite of the handicaps experienced, we can if we will raise a lovely and inspiring display of gorgeous flowers this coming summer.

Roses Not All  
We must not, however, rely on our roses alone, as their possibilities are limited. Other flowers must be called upon to make our gardens spots of riotous colors that fascinate the eyes of all passers by. I will try to make a short outline of what should be done by every one who may have a chance to raise some flowers in his garden.

To those who have rosebushes or bushes already established or the space for planting roses my advice will be to prune them back to live wood, which means to cut them into the center of the branches which shows white instead of gray, which indicates that frost has destroyed the life as far as the discoloration of the pith reaches. When cutting big branches a waterproofing paint ought to be applied over the cut to prevent decay from entering the branch and gradually killing it off.

A liberal application of manure over the rose bed, say six inches deep is the next step, if it has not been done earlier in the season. A couple of weeks later have these rosebushes spaded and a half pound bone or fish fertilizer put around each bush and raked into the surface. This will give them a wonderful start and produce the high quality flowers so much admired by all.

Planting out of young bushes may still be done, especially if strong two year old plants are secured. Care must be taken to prepare the ground deep and to have it well fertilized before planting. The bushes should be cut very short right after planting. Lack of space forbids to go into lengthy details, but every reliable dealer will be glad to give needed information on how to get best results and as to what varieties are most desirable to plant.

**OTHER FLOWERS AVAILABLE**  
A most charming garden flower that may be set out at once, is the modern giant pansy in its unlimited color display and happy smiling face like expression. Nothing is more impressive than to see a fine bed of pansies at their best. Their faces are conjurers of happy thoughts and a free use of panicles in our gardens this season will certainly be a delight to see. Conscientious gardeners are only too glad to give the novice required tips on how to make

# SCHOOL GARDENERS PLAYING AT WORK



Part of the army of Portland's public school gardeners, who besides doing something to solve the high cost of living, are at the same time storing up health and strength which will go a long way toward making them live long—and happily.

The giant pansies succeed and a pleasure to raise.  
Sweet peas are another type of garden beautifiers that will be very appropriate this season, and be practically showing their finest flowers during the carnival if planted without delay. Seedsmen and gardeners can inform those without experience as to how to proceed for quality flowers.

Portland's own and distinct summer flower, "The Pride of Portland petunia," originated and developed by a local florist, have won the reputation as the finest strain petunia in the union, but should not be planted before the middle of April to succeed best. It is also wonderfully well adapted for porchbox filling, and the colors of pink and white are royal purple blend exquisitely if properly combined. Local florists are making preparations that every flower lover may be able to secure some this season. In former years only a limited number was to be had.

## Cabbage Requires Much Hoeing

Cabbage should be hoed every week and the ground stirred as they advance in growth, drawing up a little earth to the plant each time until they begin to head, when they should be thoroughly cultivated and left to mature. Loosening the roots will sometimes retard the bursting of full grown heads.

Of late years many crops of early cabbage have been destroyed by maggots at the roots. The best remedy seems to be to remove the earth from around the stem and apply an emulsion of kerosene made as follows: Add one quart of kerosene oil to two quarts of boiling soft soap which has been thinned to the consistency of cream. Stir the oil by churning or other method until it has united with the soap and forms a cream-like substance. Then dilute with five times as much water. Tobacco dust, ashes, slaked lime and coal dust are also recommended as preventives, and with us have proved valuable in the order named. These are scattered about the plants, leaving one here and there untreated for the flies to congregate around and deposit their eggs upon, when that plant should be pulled up and destroyed.

## Gardening the Home 'Acreage' How to Get the Best Results

By J. E. Larson  
The city garden is incomplete unless it contains some of the permanent vegetable plants and herbs. The very first returns in the spring from the garden come from plants that remain in the ground from year to year. Some of the more common of these are rhubarb, asparagus, horseradish and winter onions. It does not require a great deal of space to grow these articles for the average family. These crops also bring big returns to the market gardener, who takes the proper pains to grow them properly.

**RHUBARB**  
A half dozen plants will supply a family for the table and for preserving. Allow at least three feet between plants. The plants will give more cuttings and live longer if not planted too close.

Manure heavily between the plants but not on the hill, as it may breed crown rot. Good results can be had by manuring underneath the plant before setting. The best time for planting in Oregon, west of the mountains, is in the month of March from then on until May. The time will depend largely upon the season and location. Cultivate about the hills often and several good cuttings can be made during the season. The last cutting, take everything from the plants, cutting the stalks to the ground; then give the dressing of nitrate of soda as before and water the plants well. This will induce root growth, making large buds for the next season's crop. Do not mulch in the winter time, as mice have a tendency to get in the crowns and eat the buds out. It does not hurt the plants to freeze but improves them, as they are perfectly hardy.

**ASPARAGUS**  
Asparagus roots are planted in rows three feet apart, plants two feet apart in a row, or can be planted three feet each way and cultivated both ways. Furrows and trenches for the plants should be eight and ten inches deep. If you have stable manure put three inches

well rotted in the bottom of the trench, two inches of soil on top.  
In planting, spread out the roots evenly, setting on a little mound of earth. This gives them the right position. Cover the roots with three inches of fine soil, which will be drawn toward the plant during cultivation, and at the end of the season the ground will be nearly level, leaving only a little depression where the plants are set.

**HORSE RADISH**  
Horse radish is propagated from root cuttings, small pieces about half an inch in diameter and from four to ten inches in length. In planting, set in the ground so that the top of the cutting is about two to three inches below the surface.

It is customary to plant the root cuttings 12 to 15 inches apart in rows. Horse radish has never been known to produce from seed and all propagations should be made from root cuttings. When the plants are up dig down around the crown and take off everything but one strong shoot nearest the top, then place the dirt back around the set, after which hoe and cultivate until grown. The plants should be dug and used the first season as they become tough and worthless for market purposes if left to grow more than one season. Each year they are lifted and the roots that are of a marketable size cut, the small ones being reset.

**HERBS**  
Other perennial herbs that should find their place in the small garden are chives, catnip, horshoehead, peppermint, rosemary, sage and wormwood. These are all propagated from seed very easily. There is also a list of annual herbs that add seasoning and variety to the daily diet. Some of these are anise, basil, caraway, dill, marjoram, saffron, thyme and tansy. These are all produced from seed.  
The perennial or permanent garden crops do not require a great deal of at-

## Cucumbers Easily Grown; Sun Is One Big Essential

Cucumbers are one of the vegetables that can be grown to perfection by anyone who can control a few square yards of soil that is fully exposed to the sun. The fruit is so much better when gathered fresh from the vines than it is in the more or less wilted condition in which it is found on the market that every family should be supplied from its own garden.

In order to obtain the largest yield of cucumbers the soil should be well enriched with well rotted manure, but an abundance of good fruit can be raised on any rich garden soil. Plant the seed not over an inch deep in hills four to six feet apart each way, dropping 15 to 20 seeds in a hill. After the plants begin to crowd and danger from the striped beetle is pretty nearly over, thin to three plants to the hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation until the plants make runners so long that this is impracticable. In field culture, the rows are four feet apart and similar ones at right angles to the first. At each intersection drop a shovelful or more of rotted manure, which should be well mixed with the soil, forming a broad, flat hill four to six inches above the surface. Many growers omit every fourth row, thus forming paths for the distribution of manure and gathering the fruit. In many sections, where earliness is very important, market gardeners start plants in boxes made like the ordinary berry box, but about the raised bed. The boxes are set in hotbeds or cold frames, filled with rich, friable soil, and the seed planted. When danger of frost is over the plants are set in the open ground, the boxes being cut away so the roots are not disturbed at all.

Attention after they have been thoroughly established. They must, however, be cultivated and nurtured until ready for use.

### THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

The experienced home gardener has learned that it is well to plan the garden on paper before starting to plant. The amateur will do well to follow this example. Practically nothing regarding the amount to plant in a given space; the time to plant; and many other particulars along this line.

**ROTATION IS ADVISED**  
Corn, beans, cucumbers, tomatoes, melons, squash and crops of this sort should never be planted in the same place because warm and weather conditions are settled for the summer season. Some of these may be planted in early April, but the main planting should not be made until May.

To get the most out of a small garden patch the plantings must be planned carefully and all early crops followed with later plantings. For example: Cucumbers may be followed by transplanted crops such as tomatoes, cabbages, etc., early onions by turnips, early potatoes by late cabbage and practically any of the other crops in the summer can be followed by broccoli, winter cabbages, turnips, etc. As many as three successive plantings may be made on a given plot with given crops, a selection of tried varieties of vegetable for the home garden:

- Asparagus—Palmetto, Argentuil.
- Beans—Bush, Golden, Wax, Davis Wax, Blue Wonder, Blue Wonder Wax, Stringless Green Pod, Refuges or Thousand to One.
- Beets—Early Egyptian, Eclipse, Detroit, Extra Early.
- Cabbage—Early Jersey Wakefield, Danish Ball Head, Late Flat Dutch, Carrots—New Coreless, Chantenay.
- Celery—Golden, Self-Blanching, White Pickering.
- Cucumbers—Boston Pickling, White Spine and Lemon Cucumber.
- Corn—Golden West, Golden Bantam, Oregon Evergreen, White Cory.
- Lettuce—Crispette, New York, Grand Rapids, Hanson.
- Parsnips—Early Half Long and Hollow Crown.
- Peas—Alaska Extra Early, Gradus Premium Gem, Stratagum, Telephone.
- Onions—Oregon Yellow Danvers, Australian Brown.

**INSECT PESTS**  
There are various pests that give trouble when the tender garden plants are coming up. It would require an extensive treatise to cover the description, habits and treatment for all of these separately. We can, however, combat these pests quite successfully if we keep in mind a few important facts.

These insect pests are of two main types: The leaf eating, which have biting mouth parts and the sucking insects, which have only a bill or sucking mouth part that they insert into the foliage. It is quite easy to be determined by the effect that they have on the plants which type is causing trouble.

The treatment for the first type, or eating insect, requires poison applications or sprays, such as corona dry arsenic or lead or Paris green. To the sucking insect we must apply a contact spray such as aphicide or black leaf forty.

As a good example of the first class of insects being mentioned is the potato flea beetle, cut worm, cucumber beetle, etc. To the second class belong all of the aphids, or plant lice. It is well to consult some authority as to what to do when any new pest makes its appearance.

## Portland Is Place For Mrs. Chaplin

Mildred Harris Chaplin, Mrs. Charlie Chaplin, has a penchant for roses that amounts to a passion. When she was a stage child, she spent half her income buying the fragrant flowers, and it took all her mother's watchful caution to prevent her from buying out the florists' shops in every town they came to. In the magnificent Chaplin gardens in Los Angeles are 52 varieties of roses, and Mrs. Chaplin never hears of a new variety without purchasing it and having it transplanted where she can watch its growth and enjoy its beauty.

## "IMAGINATION" IS NECESSARY IN GARDEN PLANS

### Real Beauty Gained Only When Architect of Home-Lot Is Somewhat Artistically Inclined.

By Charles G. Welty  
(Manager East Portland Landscaping Company.)  
There are many gardeners who never seem to grasp the idea of a well planned garden though they excel in other branches. What then is the secret behind the hand that transforms a heap of soil around a home into a spot of beauty, grace and harmony?

It is the faculty of the mind known as imagination, the image-making power, the ability to mentally picture ideally; to improve on nature. This wonderful gift is born in us all; what we do with it afterward determines our success or want of it.

In my study in tracing effect to cause I discovered that the secret behind all constructive work in landscape architecture began with the imaginative faculty, and that it does not depend on mere nimbleness of the hand. All art and science are mental. To be a better gardener, develop your imagination by forming habits of keen observation. If you have never seen the beauty of art or formed a conception of it from reading, you cannot reproduce any ideas of your own on the subject.

Sometimes the best way to make a point clear is to present it from the negative side, like a line of a hatter in the car ad. The man won his point thus: "If any man offers you a better hat than my special for \$5, give him the preference."

### HOW TO MAP GARDEN

Let us see then what a garden should not look like. First, it should not be compact in its planting, nor straggly. This applies whether you use \$10 or \$100 worth of shrubbery. The beds should not be cut any old way, regardless of the architecture of the house, but should harmonize with it as much as possible by planting with lines that shall not be planted in front of the house close to the street, but should be kept obstruct the view from the house or from the street by heavy planting, but use judgment as well as consideration for your neighbors and the community in general by planning sparingly in the front yard, which makes it so much more desirable.

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easier to take care of it and, therefore, will always look neater. Leaving the lawn clear will give much broader appearance to your place, and whatever you may plant the house will be much more delightful to the eye.  
On a small lot, leaving out a few feet on each side of the house, no planting should be done except perhaps against the house. Even roses seldom do well between two houses unless there is a space of at least 20 to 30 feet.

### REAL JOYS THERE

As much as we may wish to have the front yard conform with the formal appearance of the neighborhood, so much more do we make our back yard informal. It is there, in fact, that we find the joys of real gardening with being exposed to the gaze and criticism of passersby. But here again we must work with imagination and real love for nature if we want results and success, whether by following the instructions of a professional gardener or of a book treating upon this subject. The work may appear simple, but how to plan and what to plant is where many beginners make grave mistakes. Inform yourself before buying, and avoid disappointment.

Before planting be sure to prepare the ground at least 18 to 24 inches deep, using plenty of horse or cow fertilizer, pulverizing the soil well and removing all roots, stones or undesirable matters, raising the soil well up from the edges of the bed, after planting. If the soil is dry it may be well to give a generous watering.

If the back yard is to be used for recreation purposes, why not make an enclosed garden of it. Our tendency in recent years has been to leave our gardens open to the public gaze so that there is no privacy for the man and his family. While in many respects this is very commendable, yet there is no reason why those of us who have a sufficiently large plot of ground should not screen off part of it by natural plantation, so that the man of the house may have a quiet place for meditation and a smoke when he feels like being alone, or where the family may spread a table in spring and summer and have the delight of eating in the open air—the best appetizer to stand in. In other words, it is possible to en-

joy these real and beneficial delights on a small scale. A man need not be a grand mogul in order to have a comfortable little garden retreat on his place. He may at slight expense equip a part of his lawn near the house with a delightful place of retirement that will render all the service of the mogul's garden without its magnificence. And yet there is no reason why it should not be in accord with the canons of the best landscape art. Landscape architects agree that the rules of their art may be observed in arranging a small garden as well as a large one.

## Excess Moisture To Be Avoided In Pea Culture

For early peas the soil should be light and warm, but for general crop a moderately heavy soil is better. Fresh manure, and very rich or wet, mucky soil should be avoided, as they cause a rank growth of vines at the cost of the quality of the peas, such soil is often the cause of early sorts maturing unevenly. Sow as early as possible a few of some early variety on warm, quick soil, prepared the fall before. The general crop can be delayed until later, but we have met with better success from sowing all the varieties comparatively early, depending for succession upon selecting sorts that follow each other in maturity.

The peas will give quicker returns if covered only one inch deep and where earliness is most important they may be treated in that way. Larger pods and more of them will be produced if the peas are planted in trenches three to six inches deep and covered with only one or two inches of soil; when the plants are five or six inches high fill the trench with soil to the surface; this will secure deep rooting, prevent mildew, and prolong the bearing season. If the peas be covered to the full depth at first, or if water be allowed to stand in the trenches, they will not germinate or grow well.

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