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Secrets of Ornamental Planting

Comprising

“Landscaping Simplified
Hardy Ornamental Shrubs and Trees”
and
“The Rose Garden”

Stark Bro’s Landscape Architects and Ornamental Nurserymen
Louisiana, Mo.
"For ten years I have dreamed a dream about a home to be. For ten years both Molly and I have framed within our hearts that immortal phrase of Thomas Gray:

'And hie him home at evenings close;
To sweet repast and calm repose.'

And—now the dream is coming true! That home of ours is to nestle amid a setting of stately trees—in grounds adorned by graceful clusters of pretty shrubbery. A hedge of harmonious style and shape will embrace it. A rose garden—Molly's fondest wish for years—will lend its gorgeous coloring to the landscape plan. Beautiful flowering vines will cling to the trellised walls.

"My dream—and Molly's—is coming true!"
Secrets of Ornamental Planting

A

AMERICANS of the present generation have come to the realization that there is more to life than mere money-making. What is great wealth if one does not know how to enjoy and get pleasure from it? That is the question which they have asked. The American people themselves have supplied the answer by the great wave of interest in Landscape Gardening that has swept across our country. Within the past few years Americans have learned to enjoy their homes and to learn what a home really is. They have learned that it includes much more than a mere house in which to sleep. When they speak of their home, they think of a dwelling, whether large or small, nestling in a planting of arching shade trees and surrounded by beautiful flowering shrubs, with an expanse of green lawn, which gives a pleasing setting to the house. They think of the flowering rose garden, which is the delight of the entire family; then the private portion of the grounds, which is essentially an out-of-doors living room. This surrounded by Nature and beautiful growing plants, they learn what true enjoyment of a home can mean.

Keep the Children at Home

Another important reason why the home should be made attractive is to interest the children. With a pleasant home and an interesting garden and lawn, the children are apt to stay closer under the influence of the home life and will not "wander from the fold." Grown people, as well as children, like to spend their spare moments with Nature. If this were not true, we would have no parks or gardens. In the Springtime everyone gets a touch of Spring in his system and there is a strong desire to plant something just to see it grow. Everyone experiences this feeling at least once a year—in the Springtime—and with most idle moments near Nature is ever present because there in the garden and will find recreation, privacy, and rest from the strenuous American business life, but owing to the lack of experience and available information on landscape gardening, they have not known how to proceed to get the landscape effect that they desired. They had not had the opportunity to learn different characters of plant growth and the correct way to plan the grounds in order to gain a well-balanced and correctly planned home. On the other hand, they could not afford to employ a landscape architect and to spend the expense of his fee. The result has been very discouraging. Either all planting of shrubs, flowers and trees was entirely ignored and the home left bare, or else an attempt has been made to set a few trees and shrubs scattered about the lawn without any real understanding.

Increased Value of Property

Entirely aside from the question of enjoyment of the home grounds, there is another and more practical reason why the home should be planted with beautiful shrubs and shade trees. In selling any property, it is a well-known fact that a coat of paint goes a long way toward closing the sale—does a shrub and tree planting, even more so. Just consider how much more inviting to a prospective buyer is the home shaded by beautiful trees and blended into its surroundings by means of graceful shrubbery, as compared with the house standing alone, unprotected from heat and sun and presenting a bare, forlorn and uninviting appearance. After this comparison just reflect that the difference in original cost between these two houses is only a very few dollars for the shrubs and trees. It takes only a year or two to accomplish these results and the cost is small. Looking at the question from a purely business standpoint, can you afford not to plant your home? If you want an expert answer to this question, inquire of any reliable real estate appraiser. A well-known business man of the city of Rochester recently told the writer that in his capacity as appraiser for one of the large trust companies of that city, the question of tree and shrubbery planting very often made a large difference in the appraised value, because it was readily conceded that a property correctly planted with trees was much easier to sell than one which was lacking in this respect. A planting planned by Stark Bro's expert Landscape Architect will often add 25 to 50 per cent to the ready cash value of a place.

American Homes

There are, broadly speaking, two classes of American homes. First, there are the large country estates and the expensive town or suburban residences. The owners of such properties can usually afford to pay a large fee for advice from local landscape architects. Stark Bro's landscape architects are frequently called upon to consult with owners of such properties and to carry out the plantings.

The Average American Home

However, the overwhelming percentage of American homes do not consist of such extensive proportions. The average American home is of moderate or small size and the surrounding grounds are not large. It would be regrettable if the wealthy Americans were the only ones who could enjoy the privileges of charming and beautifully planned home grounds. It is an unfortunate and sad reality that this condition of affairs has been largely true in past years. Do not misunderstand us; the desire has been ever present among the lovers of homes,
The Problem Solved by Stark Bro's New Method of Free Landscaping

Realizing the great need and desire of the American people for just this sort of service, we established some years ago a Landscape Department to furnish free landscaping service to all who desired it. We offer to you the opportunity to obtain free landscaping plans also free consultation with our landscape architects. Thus by eliminating the landscape architect's fee by offering you shrubs and trees of only the highest quality and best kinds at a moderate figure, you are enabled to plant your home grounds at a very small cost. We hope that by this new method we have solved this great problem for the American people.

Small Places Even More Important Than Large Grounds

Don't make the mistake of assuming that a small or moderate sized property requires a slight amount of attention in planning the landscape. This is not true. The small place requires very careful consideration in order to get the best effect out of a limited amount of space. It is even a more difficult problem than the large country estate. The planting on the small place must be so arranged that it makes the entire property appear as large as possible, therefore, someone understanding the principles of landscaping should plan your grounds. Expert advice in the planting of the small grounds by Stark Bro's landscape archi-

tects will prevent many expensive and unfortunate mistakes—and besides, it costs you nothing.

What Our New Free Offer Means to You

Stark Bro's plan of designing for you complete planting plans without charge will prevent many costly and disappopinting mistakes. Our landscape experts must consider many things in drawing your plans: They must see that the color combinations are harmonious and that the skyline is not too regular, but presents an interesting effect. They must make the most out of existing conditions—a small place must be made to appear as extensive as possible, and the attractive views must be enhanced and framed in. The shrubs and trees they select must be hardy and adapted to the climate and soil in which they are to be planted, and last but not least, the ultimate and final effect of the entire planting must be harmonious, interesting and beautiful. This is the service that Stark Bro's Landscape Department is offering to you free. You can be sure that your place will be planned correctly and that it will be equally or more beautiful than your neighbor's.

The Men Who Plan Your Grounds

This department includes landscape architects who have had their training in the foremost American colleges of landscape architecture, in addition to years of practical landscape experience in the planning and planting of properties. All of these men are experts in their line. You can depend on their judgement, which is backed up by practical experience.

If Landscaping Plans Not Required Study This Book

If you decide that you do not care to take advantage of our free planting plans, you can carefully read the following pages of this book and thus learn to understand and master the important principles of landscape designing. They are expressed in clear language so that anyone can understand. We do not know of any book which has been issued up to this time that entirely fulfills the requirements of the American public for Landscape Gardening. The books now available are either too theoretical, having been planned for the sole use of landscape architects, or else they are too incomplete and do not cover the subject in a thorough and practical way. Study this book carefully—Secrets of Ornamental Planting will teach you how to appreciate and understand landscape planting and the characters of the different trees, shrubs and flowers. We have realized for years that there has been a big demand for just such a book as this one and now we are offering it to the American people with the hope that it will mark the beginning of a new era of civic and home improvement.

Stark Bro's—100 Years Experience

Behind this Landscape Department stands the largest nursery in the world and the oldest in America. This year marks the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of this institution. The growth of this great nursery has been a steady, healthy one. Stark Bro's have a reputation which is nation-wide—and even beyond the seas. For a hundred years, Louisiana,
Mo., has been the fountainhead of higher quality plants and trees. Since the founding of the nursery in 1856 by Judge James Stark, there have been four generations of Starks in this institution. This, the fourth generation, still cherishes the ideals of the early founders. They regard the work not merely as a business—not only as an industry—but as a public service. Thus Stark Bro's new method of giving free landscaping service is in harmony with the one-hundred-year-old policy of Stark Service to every Stark customer. So it has been that ever since 1856 the name of Stark has stood for all that grew best in Nature for the enjoyment of mankind.

Co-operation With Customer—Our Policy

Stark Bro's Landscape Department co-operates with the client—we want to know your ideas and wishes about the treatment of your home grounds so we can follow and adapt your suggestions to the design as far as possible. If you have a preference as to any particular kind of tree, shrub or rose, we will consider this in drawing the plans. In other words, your ideas and desires will be incorporated in definite plans, which will be in accordance with the best, accepted principles of landscape gardening. If some of your suggestions are not adapted to this particular problem, we will write and explain the reason to you. Briefly, our aim is to design a planting that will result in the greatest amount of pleasure and satisfaction to our customer.

Quality the Prime Essential

We believe with you that quality is the prime essential in nursery products. Things must grow and bloom, or else money and priceless time are wasted. The men whom we have gathered about us in these many years have the know-how of growing and training each individual shrub or tree. No tree or plant is any better than its roots—Stark Bro's plants have strong, thrifty root systems.

How To Obtain Free Landscaping Service

All that our Landscape Department requires to make a landscape planting of your grounds is a simple, rough outline sketch showing the shape and dimensions of the lot, location of the house, walks, driveways and other permanent buildings. To show you how simple a plan is required, we are reproducing on page 3 a sketch that one of our customers sent us. We also show the finished product—the planting plan that our landscape architects designed from the information shown on this rough sketch. Remember we made no charge whatever for drawing this plan and the cost of the shrubs and trees was moderate. It is a very simple matter to draw the sketch. Anyone can make this drawing in five minutes. Use Stark Bro's landscape sketch blank, because the ruled lines will make it easier and more simple for you to draw the sketch. You can step off the dimensions of your lot, etc., allowing about three feet for each step. If you can send photographs of your lot and house, they will be of assistance to our landscape architects, although photographs are not absolutely necessary. Be sure to indicate on your sketch which direction is North. Also give any information about adjoining property that you think would affect the design of your grounds.

Indicate the Amount You Desire to Spend Now

It is necessary also for us to know in a rough way if you are limited as to the amount you can spend this season. Possibly you want to do part of the planting this year and finish it next season. Sometimes the cost of the planting can be greatly reduced by making the shrub clumps smaller and using smaller sized stock, although the landscape effect will not be as quick nor as satisfactory as where larger sized stock is used. You will realize that it is important that we know how much you feel that you can spend, and whether you want to do all the work at this time or let it extend over a two or three years period.

A field of Stark Bro's Spirea—preferred by careful planters who consider quality.

Small Amount of Planting Sometimes Desirable

Please bear this point in mind. Our landscape architects in planning your grounds will use just the amount of stock and kind of stock that will produce the best landscape effect. We will not use a lot of unnecessary planting. Where we see that a very small amount of planting will be more effective than an extensive planting, you may be sure that we will consider our customer's interest first and above all. Our landscape architects are thoroughly trained men with the advantage of much practical experience. If we think that your home already has sufficient planting, we will tell you so.

Money and Time Wasted Unless Definite Plan Followed

A definite planting plan (either mental or on paper) is necessary for the best and most economical results. Don't waste your time, money and patience by 'hit and miss' planting. An undelineate scattering of trees and shrubs will never be satisfactory.
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Landscaping Simplified

There are two great divisions of landscape gardening.

First, there is the so-called formal school, which is also termed geometrical or artificial. This method was largely used in the formal gardens of the old world; however, it is not suited to American homes and American conditions of climate. The only place in this book where we will consider the formal type is under the subject of rose and flower gardens. For full explanation of this subject, see page 13, under "Gardens."

Naturalistic or Informal Landscaping

The second great division of landscape gardening and the one which we will consider in this book is known as the informal or naturalistic school. Naturalistic is probably the best name for this type of landscaping, because the name is self-explanatory. It is exactly what the name indicates—a planting that follows and imitates Nature. This is the one great principle to bear in mind—make your landscape planting resemble the work of Nature. The naturalistic planting gives a feeling of freedom and restfulness. Everyone knows that there is a certain enjoyment and relaxation in getting out among natural growing things. That is why all of us are drawn to the woods and parks—it is a pleasant and restful change after the strain of office, factory or housekeeping.

Naturalistic Planting Characterized by Irregular, Graceful Curves

Plantings of the naturalistic type, as they resemble Nature, must be irregular and uneven—no straight, hard geometrical lines. The shrub groups and borders are laid out in long, undulating, irregular curves that give a graceful and natural effect to the planting. Let us repeat again—the essence of naturalistic planting is Nature itself.

Landscaping the Typical American Home

In America the typical home is of moderate or small size. The large country estate or the big suburban property of the wealthy class is the exception rather than the rule. What we have to say in the following pages will appeal especially to the owner of the more moderate sized home, and this book will therefore appeal to the vast majority of Americans. However, the general principles and suggestions that we will explain will be applicable also to the larger and more extensive properties. Our aim is to explain in clear, concise and easy-to-understand language the general principles and practices of landscaping so that anyone can read this book and have a good understanding of the subject and thus prevent costly and unfortunate mistakes in laying out landscape plantings.

Lack of Landscape Experience Cause of Most Mistakes

Very few persons have had the opportunity or time to devote to the study of landscape gardening, nevertheless they have had a desire to properly plant their lawns. As a result, they have planted a few shrubs and trees here and there scattered over the lawn without any definite plan or consideration of the effect on the property when taken as a whole. They have had the natural desire to see something grow and as a result their lawn becomes a sort of patchwork. The man who builds a house considers it a proposition to be taken as a whole. It is not a series of additions, such as building one room at a time. The same principle holds true in landscape planting—it is necessary that a general scheme or plan should be followed—no matter whether this plan is on paper or in one's head.

Home Grounds Divided Into Three Parts

Every property is divided into three main divisions or parts.

First, we have the semi-public portion of the home grounds. This includes the front lawn, entrance and all that portion of the grounds which can be viewed from the street or road, or by neighbors.

Second, we have the private portion of the place. This portion of the grounds is shut off from the public view and should be considered as a sort of an out-of-doors living room. Here is where the family can have privacy and solitude. Here is where the rose garden should be laid out.

A Country Schoolhouse with Vines and Shrubs

When the children are young is the time to interest them in Nature and growing plants.

A Moderate-sized American Home Made Cozy by Shrubs

A few simple shrubs give this place a home-like attractiveness. Trees frame it and screen neighboring property. A low Barberry hedge would improve it.
Third, the service portion of the property which includes that part of the grounds that has the drying yards, service walk, vegetable and fruit garden. This division of the ground is separated or screened off when we plant street trees along the high-way. It is especially important that the lawn on small properties be kept open, because in these cases, there is a very limited amount of space available and it should be made to appear as large as possible. And besides, the grass grows much better on the lawn when it is open to the air. A green lawn is one of the most important parts of an effective landscape treatment.

The view from the front of the house should not be obstructed. If we were to plant shrubs and trees scattered over the lawn, it would entirely ruin the outlook. Instead, we must select the best views and then frame them with a planting of trees and shrubs.

Avoid Patchwork of Color

Another factor that must be considered in making the house grounds an effective picture is the general color scheme, which should be of a quiet tone. We may have contrast of different colors, such as dark, light and medium, but we must avoid a spotted or patchwork appearance. Use enough plants of one color in a group to prevent this spotted appearance. By blending the groups of the different colors together, we will get harmonious effects. As we have said before, the major portion of color should be quiet, such as the beautiful green and white of Spaera Van Houten. Again, if you will refer to the landscape work of Nature, you will find that she grows shrubs in groups with the many colors blended together. There is no regularity in the way she lays out her plantings.

Avoid Monotony

Do not make the planting too dull or with too much of a sameness. We must have some variety in color, shape and arrangement of the plants. There must be a few accents, such as an upright shrub or a tree or a bright flowering plant. The walks must be laid out in long, irregular, graceful curves if possible, views in different parts of the grounds should be framed in so as to lend interest to the planting.

Other Principles of Landscape Gardening

Aside from the principle of unity (treatment as a whole), there are other important principles that must be considered in laying out the home grounds. It is very often true that the simplest planting is the most effective. Although we must have sufficient planting to frame in the house, to create the effect of larger grounds and to give variety to our planting, still we do not want to overdo it. We must realize that it is time to stop and to let the house blend in with the landscape plantings —leave plenty of space to open patches of lawn and render the shrub and flower plantings largely to the borders of the property and around the house.

Variety in Landscaping

A home planted with shrubs which has very similar characteristics would soon become dull and monotonous. A landscape planting, as well as other phases of life,
Secrets of Ornamental Planting

there must be variety. We must have variety in color, shape and size. By means of a bright color or a tree or shrub with unusual shape, we can incorporate accents in the general planting. These accents will make the entire planting more interesting to all who view it. For instance, one or two Lombardly Poplars with their very slender, upright growth would give a pleasing contrast to a planting of lower, round-headed trees. The graceful, drooping branches of the Weeping Willow, if not used too much, will make the planting more interesting; the golden colored foliage of Golden Elder (Sambucus Aurea) or the Golden Syringa (Philadelphus Aureus) gives a very striking contrast to the planting. However, these must be used very carefully indeed or else the contrast will be too striking.

The beautiful white bark of European Birch is a character which should be considered in striving for variety. This also applies to the bark of European Sycamore, one of the finest and most satisfactory of all shade and street trees for American conditions.

Symmetry or Balance

Although it is not necessary to have one side of the planting exactly balanced the opposite side, still it is advisable to have the general effect of color and mass on both sides of equal value. The question of symmetry or balance is of most importance when laying out the garden. This we consider more in detail when we take up the subject of "Gardens" on page 13.

Interest Maintained by Making the Planting Intricate

Landscaping treatment of property may be very carefully and perfectly laid out, but if there are not enough interesting effects and views it may soon prove dull and monotonous. As we walk about the grounds we want to see new views, unexpected bays in the shrubbery—something to keep our interest continually aroused and active. In other words, we want to have a feeling that, as we walk about the grounds there is something to explore—some hidden beauties a little further on. In Nature's plantings our interest is kept aroused by a feeling that we are exploring; this is the same principle that we must keep in mind in landscaping the grounds by the naturalistic method.

Convenience and Compactness

These two principles go hand-in-hand. The different parts of the home grounds should be so arranged that they will be easily accessible and convenient to all from one part to another. These same principles must be considered by the architect when planning the house. It must be convenient to go from one room to another without taking extra steps. The flower garden must be conveniently and closely located to that portion of the house which is most largely used, for the garden is essentially an out-of-doors living room. By locating the walks in the correct place, it will prevent the wearing of paths on the lawn. It is natural for anyone to go on the most direct line from one point to another. For further details as to laying out walks see page 14. On small places it is particularly important to have different parts of the grounds planned so they will be most compact and convenient, thus getting the greatest possible use out of a limited area.

Privacy and Seclusion

Privacy is a necessary and needed part of family life. The private portion of the grounds is the part which is probably the most appreciated and prized by the owner, the rose and flower garden, where the owner feels he can relax in the bosom of his family. Here he can walk and roam among his flowers, confident that he is not observed by the outside world. Only the one who has experienced the privilege and precious enjoyment of a private garden can appreciate what this means to the tired business man or housewife.

A Good Landscape Design.

In making a successful and correct landscape planting all of the principles that we have explained we enter into the final and complete plan. In other words, it is a combination of all the general principles and elements of landscape gardening. The final result of the planting is a beautiful and consistent whole—an interesting and attractive picture. Someone may ask how all of the principles can be combined, also if some of the principles are not directly opposed the picture furnishes the answer. When we may have unity or treatment as a whole and also have variety and interest, the plantings demonstrate the principle of simplicity. They also show that intricacy is a part of each practical nature. So it can be seen that this combination of all the principles of landscape gardening is pleasing and satisfactory.

A Few Don'ts for Home Planters

Don't scatter up and down your lawn with scattered shrubs and trees. Remember that the big, open lawn is just as important as any part of the planting. Leave a plenty of views and make them moreHoly by planing them with plantings of shrubs and trees.

Don't plant trees too close to the house. They should be close enough to frame in the house and help protect it in Winter and shade it in Summer. But remember that the house inside will require light and

you do not want it too damp.

Don't overdo the planting. Home grounds that are made too elaborate will not be satisfactory.

Don't put flower beds on the front lawn. Very often we see a round or fancy shaped flower bed stuck out in the middle of a large, attractive lawn. This breaks up the expanse of the lawn and detracts from the picture effect at which we are striving. The house should be the center of our picture, but with flower beds breaking up the front lawn, it turns the attention from the central idea and besides, these formal, or regular shaped beds are not in harmony with the naturalistic style of landscaping. Flowers and roses are an important factor in Landscape Gardening, but they should be in the garden and not on the front lawn. When they are used on the lawn, they are unattractive when not in bloom and in the Winter these bare flower beds become very ugly.

Don't put unsuitable ornaments, such as iron vases, iron animals and artificial metal figures on the lawn. These are out of harmony with the naturalistic style. The only place that ornaments of this kind are in good taste on the home grounds is in the private portion or garden, where the treatment is more or less of the formal type. We explain this subject in detail under the heading of "Gardens."

Don't break up the lawn with too many drives and walks. Of course convenience requires that there be a certain number of walks and drives, but these should be held to the minimum. This is especially true on small grounds. Remember that wherever anything breaks up the wide expanse of the lawn it makes the place seem smaller. Sometimes the walks or drives are slightly sunken so they do not show up to such an extent.

An Avenue of Picturesque Lombardy Poplars.

A hardy quick growing tree. A universal favorite for avenue planting or for general landscaping both in Europe and America. Gives accent and variety to the skyline.

A characteristic planting in a large estate or a park—graceful curving, amply spaced naturalistic shrub clumps.

Perennials in a Formal Garden.

Give flowers and beauty from April to November.

Plenty of variety to be found in such a garden.
BLANK AND INFORMATION SHEET BEFORE REQUIREMENTS

reverse side of this paper, which is ruled to this sketch and will take only a short time.
or eight feet to the inch); thus a line drawn present eight feet. If your property is over little square represent two feet (which will be property is very large (wider than 160 feet) you feet (or thirty-two feet to the inch). The simpler in laying out measurements on the scale, it is a very simple matter to draw up paper is already ruled off with eight divisions (or 1, 2 or 4 feet) that you are going to let each parts of your lot, location of house and other measuring tape or chain. A stout cord with setting line or you could use an eight-foot pole.

ON YOUR SKETCH BLANK
pointing to the North. After drawing the correctly, giving the exact lines of the house, window openings on the first floor and general kitchen, dining room, etc., also cellar and coal factor’s plan of your house. If so, please send

the property line, this space should be repres- inch represents 8 feet). In like manner all outbuildings, trees (giving diameter of tree- walks that are already satisfactorily located—
on your lot, measure from one side and one two measurements it will be very simple to
LANDSCAPE SKETCH BLANK AND INFORMATION SHEET

READ THIS ENTIRE SHEET BEFORE GIVING MEASUREMENTS

DRAW: a sketch of your property on the reverse side of this paper, which is ruled to scale. It is a simple matter to draw this sketch and will take only a short time. Each little square represents one foot, (or eight feet to the inch); thus a line drawn through eight little squares would represent eight feet. If your property is over 80 feet wide you had better let each little square represent two feet (which will be sixteen feet to the inch). If your property is very large (wider than 160 feet) you can let each little square represent four feet (or thirty-two feet to the inch). The red lines are exactly one inch apart and will make it simpler in laying out measurements on the sketch blank.

By using this sketch blank, which is ruled to scale, it is a very simple matter to draw up the sketch. You don’t even need a ruler, because the paper is already ruled off with eight divisions to the inch. Just decide on the number of feet (either 1, 2 or 4 feet) that you are going to let each little square represent—then take your measurements of your lot, location of house and other details mentioned below. For measuring, use a long measuring tape or chain. A stout cord with a knot tied every eight feet will make a good measuring line or you could use an eight-foot pole.

MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED ON YOUR SKETCH BLANK

Give the points of the compass by an arrow pointing to the North. After drawing the outline of the property, be sure to locate the house correctly, giving the exact lines of the house, porches, etc. Be sure to give location of all door and window openings on the first floor and general arrangement of first floor, location of living room, kitchen, dining room, etc., also cellar and coal windows. Possibly you have an architect’s or contractor’s plan of your house. If so, please send it to us and it will be returned very soon.

If the house stands twenty-seven feet from the property line, this space should be represented by twenty-seven little squares (assuming that 1 inch equals 8 feet). In like manner all other permanent features should be located, such as outbuildings, trees (giving diameter of tree-trunk) and plants already on the place, drives and walks that are already satisfactorily located—also gates.

In locating any particular building, tree, etc., on your lot, measure from one side and one end of the lot to the building or tree. With these two measurements it will be very simple to determine its location on the sketch blank by counting the proper number of little squares.

PLEASE ANSWER EACH QUESTION

1. State details of your house—material (stone, frame, stucco, or brick), color, one or two stories.
2. Is your property in town, city or country?
3. Do you want a hedge? Where do you want it located?
4. Are there any particularly good views that you want emphasized by planting?
5. Are there any undesirable views or unsightly buildings that you wish screened out by trees and shrubs?
6. Do you want street trees planted in front of your property? Is there any space between front sidewalk and street for planting trees? How wide?
7. Do you want climbing vines on your house? On the porch?
8. Do you want a rose or hardy flower garden? Large, medium or small?
9. Is your lot level or sloping? Mark sketch, location, direction and grade of slopes (steep or gradual).
10. How high is the first floor from the ground?
11. Are your drives and walks located to your entire satisfaction? Do you want us to locate them?
12. Have you a fruit or vegetable garden? If not, do you want us to locate one on the plan and how large do you want it?

IMPORTANT

It is absolutely necessary for us to have the following information before starting to draw your plan.

1. Do you expect to proceed with at least a portion of the contemplated planting of shrubs and trees this next planting season? If not, when will you start this work?

In order for us to do full justice to designing a landscape plan for your grounds, we should have a general idea as to the amount you are willing to invest in beautifying and improving your property with shrubs, trees and flowers. Although it is better to plant the entire planting at one time, it can be extended over several years, if necessary. You can do part of the planting this year, then complete it the second and third year.

Refer to reproductions of plans in our landscape publications to get an idea as to average cost of small, medium and large plantings. For the average small lot, 60x120 feet, the cost of shrubs and trees will generally range from $30.00 to $75.00. For medium sized grounds, about 80x200 feet, the cost usually is $50.00 to $150.00. On large, extensive properties, the cost is more difficult to figure—it will depend entirely on the amount and extent of the general landscape scheme, gardens, etc. When you send us a sketch, we can give you the approximate cost.

You should have a general landscape plan to guide you. If you desire, you can plant part of the stock this next planting season, then complete it the following year or two. It is very important that you fill in these next two blanks. Sometimes the amount named is more than is required to get the best and most aesthetic effect. In such cases, we advise the expenditure of a smaller amount.

What is the amount you are willing to invest at this next planting season? $..............

What is the total amount you will invest in the entire planting if it is extended over several years? $..............

PHOTOGRAPHS: Please send any photographs you may have of your house or grounds, stating location from where they were taken. If you haven’t any photos, it would be a good idea for you to have some taken to send us—even small kodak pictures, showing a number of different views on your grounds, will serve the purpose. If you haven’t a kodak, maybe your neighbors have one that can be used.

If adjoining properties have any buildings or large trees near your property lines, indicate their approximate location and distance from your line.

Of course it is not necessary to have the sketch that you will send us drawn to scale but we think it will be easier for you to draw it to scale as the blank is already ruled off. However, if you prefer, put on us a pencil sketch that will show all the correct measurements which can be indicated in a similar manner to the sample sketch shown on this page.

REMARKS

It is our desire to co-operate with you in developing a beautiful effect on your grounds and we want it to give you continued pleasure and satisfaction. We want to co-operate with you and with this in view, please state any preferences you have for different shade trees, shrubs, hedges, flowers, etc. Also your ideas about gardens, etc. If it is possible and practical from a landscape standpoint, we will adapt your ideas to the landscape plan of your grounds. You are the one who will enjoy this beautiful planting and we want it to please you.

Your Name............................
Address............................

STARK BROTHERS—LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
LOUISIANA, MISSOURI

EXAMPLE OF CUSTOMER’S SKETCH SENT TO STARK BROTHERS.
Don't make the planting too monotonous and bare. Often we see shrubs planted about a house in a sort of hedge form and again great rows of shrubs along the borders of the property. This is not the way that Nature would do the planting; therefore, it is not in keeping with the naturalistic style. The shrubs should be planted around the house in irregular, uneven groups, and the borders should be laid out in graceful curves with bays and framed-in views. The entrance to the grounds can be very effectively masked so that the visitor when entering the grounds will not see the entire place laid out before him, but instead will be led from point to point with an ever-changing view. However, the mistake should not be made of shutting in the place too densely. Remember that the front lawn and front view of the house should be semi-public. You do not want the place surrounded and hidden from view by a planting that would be essentially a prison wall.

In summing up the whole proposition, we might say that the aim in landscape gardening is to make the house attractive and pleasant, and all of the planting should be subservient to that one idea.

**Special Features of the Home Grounds**

(In this we take up the matter of the treatment of entrance and approaches to the house.)

**WALKS AND DRIVEWAYS**

The entrance walk and driveways should be at right-angles to the road. Do not let them connect with the road at an obtuse angle. If it is necessary to make a turn in the driveway or walk, this should be in long sweeping and graceful curves and the approach to the house should be direct and most convenient. A curved walk or driveway is much prettier and more effective than a straight hard line. However, we must not have useless curves and the general direction of the drive-way or walks must always be towards the house.

It would appear ridiculous and artful to curve a walk or driveway where a straight line would be the most direct way. However, in order to afford an excuse for curving the driveway, a clump of shrubs can be placed so that the driveway will appear to curve around the clump. We have already explained that there should be just as few walks and driveways as possible—only the ones that are absolutely necessary—but it is better to have a walk than to have a path worn on the lawn. If you find it difficult to stop the use of a path across any part of your property, you will find that a clump of shrubbery placed across the path will be one of the most effective ways to stop it.

**ENTRANCES**

If the entrance gate is used, it should be of the same material and character as the house. If the house is of red brick, the entrance should be treated with the same material. If the house is of stone, or wood, the same principle will hold true. A training of climbing vines over the entrance gate will be found to be very effective.

The entrance should be located at the most convenient point. If most of the travel is in one direction, the entrance should be located at the point closest to the main direction of travel. Very often results in the entrance being at one corner of the property. This gives an opportunity for a long, curved driveway leading up to the house. We have already explained why the entrance should be more or less hidden from the house. Clumps of shrubbery can be planted on either side of the entrance, largest shrubbery towards the center of the clump and the lower, spreading shrubs in front. As the visitor enters the masked entrance and drives towards the house, he continually gets a new view of the property. This is much more effective than if the whole grounds were spread out like a map so that everything was visible at one glance.

However, the view from the house should overlook the street or road and likewise the passer-by should get a good view of the house and its surrounding planting.

**PLANTING AROUND THE HOUSE**

The planting of shrubs and trees about the house tends to tie the house to its surroundings and not seem a part of the whole picture. In other words, the shrubs are used to form a transition or connection between the house and the surrounding landscape. This shrub and tree planting helps to blend the various parts of the picture and to make it appear in keeping with the naturalistic surroundings.

When planting the shrub groups about the house, be sure that the groups are planted in irregular clumps. Do not plant them in a straight hedge effect around the foundation of the house. It should also be remembered that shrubs with foliage of fine texture are better suited for close planting around the house than the rougher and more irregular growing shrubs. For instance, shrubs with foliage of fine texture like Spirea Van Houttei, Japanese Barberry (Berberis Thunbergii), Spirea B. 'Goldflame' (Symphoricarpus Racemosus) and shrubs of this type are well adapted for planting near the house. Some of the best trees for planting near the house to form a frame and to protect the house in Summer and Winter are the following kinds: American White Elm, Tulip Tree, European Linden, Silver Maple, European Sycamore, Norway Maple.

This Entrance Speaks for Itself

**Neatly among the trees and flowering shrubs the house has a homelike privacy. This is the way Stark Bro's experts will plan your grounds.**

On every property there will probably be several good views. The best ones should be picked out and should be considered in laying out the planting. By properly framing these good views with trees and shrubbery, you will get the effect of leading distance to the views and also increasing the apparent size of the property. Thus by framing in the views, each one becomes a picture.
Secrets of Ornamental Planting

The Stark Way of Framing a View
With the sturdy graceful Elm—America's greatest shade tree

Shutting Out Undesirable Views
Very often there are certain views or outbuildings which are "eye-sores" when viewed from the house. These views can be blanketed out and hidden by a planting of trees. It is often desirable to use quick growing trees in order to attain this result as soon as possible. Out-buildings and barns can be hidden by plantings of high shrubs, and unsightly board fences can be blanketed out.

Flowering of Shrubs and Trees

In selecting the shrubs for the landscape planting of the home grounds, the flowering characteristics should be carefully considered. The color, size and time of flowering are all important. In planning a shrub group, be sure that the color of the different shrubs will be harmonious. Do not plant shrubs which have pink blossoms near those which have red blossoms, if the two shrubs bloom at the same time. However, if they have different times of blooming, it will be all right to have them in the same group. You should aim to have variety in color of bloom. This variety will lend interest and attractiveness to the planting. For instance, there are three types of Weigela: The rose-colored, the white blossoms and the red blossoms. The budded Lilacs give a good opportunity for using many different colors. By carefully studying the table given on page 20, you can select a variety of harmonious colors of bloom. This table also gives the time of blooming and the height to which the shrub should be grown.

Time of Blooming
The time of blooming is another important consideration. In planning shrub groups in borders, we want to plan to have shrubs bloom at different times, so that there will always be an interesting bloom from early Spring until late Fall. Starting out with the Forsythia, with its brilliant yellow blooms in early Spring before the leaves appear, then the Red Bud or Cercis followed by the attractive Deutzias. White Kerria (Rhododendrum Ker- riu) blooms early and continues to bloom all summer. Next comes that magnificent shrub, Spirea Van Houttei, which has been pronounced the one best shrub. With its white bellows of flowers it presents a magnificent effect. After the flowers are gone, the foliage is of great landscape value, being of fine texture and a rich green. Following Spirea Van Houttei comes the Philadelphus, which is commonly called the Mock Orange or Syringa. This splendid old-time, fragrant shrub is a beautiful sight in bloom. Following it comes the Viburnum Opulus commonly called the High Bush Cranberry with its white panicles which are followed by brilliant scarlet fruit. Tamarix Africana also blooms at this time. Its pink blossoms give the entire bush a pinkish cast. Indeed it is different in appearance from any other shrub. A clump of Tamarix on the lawn gives the effect of the spray from an ocean breaker.

June has been called the month of the roses and May the month the roses seem to outdo themselves. However, in this month, many of our finest shrubs are also in bloom. In June Weigela rosa presents its wealth of rosy red flowers. There is also a white type and a red flowering type.

The Lilacs
Probably the finest and most popular of all the June flowering shrubs are the Lilacs. For generations Lilacs have been dear to the hearts of all lovers of Nature. The old-fashioned Lilac was very dear to our grandparents, but we are very fortunate in having numerous new and improved varieties, with a great variety of color and larger blooms. No landscape planting is complete without Lilacs. Next in season of bloom comes Spirea Bullata, with its long plummy spires of feathery pink. Some of the shrubs which bloom late in the Summer and hold over until early Fall are the Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora (with blooms often eight to ten inches long and six inches in diameter) and Hydrangea Syriaca (Old-Fashioned Rose of Sharon). There are many colors in both single and double flowers of the latter and it should be planted much more largely than it is. There are certain shrubs, such as Hydrangea Arborescens Grandiflora, Rosa Rugosa, White Kerria, etc., that bloom through the Summer.

Bright Colored Berries
Some shrubs are of great value not only because of their flowers, but because of their bright colored fruit. The low brilliant red berries of the Barberry are very interesting in the Fall and they frost through the entire Winter. The Snowberry (Symphoricarpos Racemus) has large clusters of pearl white berries in the Fall. The High Bush Cranberry (Viburnum Opulus) is not only valuable on account of its bloom, but because of the clusters of brilliant red berries, which appear in late Summer and hold over to the Fall. Rosa Rugosa has red berries throughout the Summer at the same time the shrubs are blooming.

Characters of Growth
As far as habit of growth is concerned, shrubs are divided into three main classes. FIRST, we have the high growing shrubs which are used largely as a background; SECOND, we have the medium height shrubs, which can be planted immediately in front of the background and higher shrubs—these are called "fillers"; THIRD, we have the low-growing or dwarfish shrubs, which are used to edge down the groups of shrubs—these are called "facers." In addition to the height growth of the shrubs they vary greatly in being upright, spreading or arching in their general character of growth. It is easily seen that by mixing the different kinds of shrubs we can get an interesting and varied effect, thus breaking the monotony. In Nature you will find a great blending of the many different kinds of shrubs with no regularity as to the planting. It is this natural blending, demonstrated in Nature's planting, that we should attempt to reproduce.

Planting a Shrub Group
We have explained how the different characteristics of shrubs are considered in the matter of growth, their time and color of bloom, their general color value must be considered in making up the shrub groups. It is a combination of all these characteristics in their proper proportions that produces the successful shrub group. There are a number of general principles or rules that must be observed in plantings the borders or groups. The tall shrubs should be planted in the background of the border or in the center of

Planted and planted by Stark Landscape Architects. A naturalistic shrub border of tall Viburnums, Spireas, Syringas, etc.
the group. Then around and in front of the taller shrubs we plant the "fillers" or shrubs of medium height. Then on the outside or in front of the fillers we can plant our lower, spreading shrubs, which we have termed "facets." Bear in mind that you should plant shrubs of different kinds first and then work towards the front. Never begin in the front and work towards the back. Second, we must realize that in planting shrub groups or borders we are trying to imitate Nature. Nature never plants a single specimen of shrubs when making up her natural shrub groups. Instead, she plants several of each kind in small groups and then these small groups are massed together in one large, harmonious group. If we should plant one shrub of each kind in a group we would get a spotted, unnatural effect. In other words, we must consider the shrubs as groups of each kind—not individual plants. By keeping this in mind, we can get harmoniously planted groups which will be interesting and varied.

Shade Trees About the House

Shade trees are used for many purposes in landscaping the home grounds, but we will first consider the planting around the house. These should be planted in order to form a background, and on the sides to frame the house, but they should never be planted directly in front of the house, as this will obstruct the view and detract from the general effect of the landscape planting. We often see the mistake of planting shade trees in the center of the front lawn. This is wrong because it not only obstructs the view, but it breaks up the wide expanse of the lawn, making it appear much smaller in extent. It also prevents a satisfactory growth of the grass and everyone knows that a beautiful green lawn is one of the most important parts of the landscape planting. An important point to bear in mind is the fact that the trees should be spaced as much as possible and for this reason it is not advisable to plant them too close to the house, as it will make the house work and prevent the entrance of sunshine. Sunshine is a necessity.

Shade Trees for Avenue, Street and Driveway

Shade trees planted at regular intervals along avenues and streets. The distance of planting ranges from 20 to 50 feet. Some prefer to plant the trees rather close, say 50 to 25 feet, with the understanding that later every other tree will be removed thus allowing the proper development of the remaining trees. Another plan that is followed is to plant every other tree as a permanent tree, using for this purpose trees of moderate growth, but which are long-lived, such as European Sycamore, Norway Maple, English or American Linden, Sugar Maple or one of the Oaks. Some of these trees we have just mentioned, such as the Norwegian Maple, European Sycamore, American White Elm and English Linden are of fairly rapid growth, while the Sugar Maple and the Oaks are of slower growth.

In between the permanent trees, which we have just mentioned, are planted some of the very rapid growing shade trees. The plan is to let the very rapid growers furnish shade for a few years while the permanent trees are getting established and becoming large enough to furnish effective shade. As soon as the trees begin to crowd, the rapid growers (temporary trees) are removed. It is the best trees to plant for very quick growth are the following: Silver Maple, Box Elder Maple, Catalpa Speciosa, American White Ash, Carolina Poplar, Lombardy Poplar, Tulip Tree. Some of these trees are very rapid growers and if long life can be used for permanent planting. We refer particularly to Silver Maple, American White Ash and Tulip Tree.

Street trees, as a rule, should be headed rather high and the trunks should be protected from injury, such as the grasping of horses. There are many ways of protecting tree trunks, by the use of woven wire, board protectors, etc. In case the bark is injured the wound should be smoothed down and the edges cut smooth, then painted. For full details of treatment of wounds and the kind of paint to use, see page 15.
Lawn Trees

Ornamental Catalpa are very strong and a neighbor's planting. Trees of this character are very necessary for the successful execution of any landscape planting. We have in mind trees such as the Weir's Cut-Leaf Maple, Catalpa Bignonioides Umbrella Tree, Weeping Willow, European White Birch, Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch, Red Bud (Cercis Canadensis), Russian Olive, Tea's Weeping Mulberry, Crimson Leaf Plum, Double-Flowering Crab, Moss Locust, American Sweet Chestnut, Black Walnut and Persimmon—the latter three trees are not only beautiful for landscape purposes, but they bear a nut crop of splendid quality.

Trees as Screens

Under the heading of "Shutting Out Undesirable Views," we have explained the use of quick growing trees for this purpose. Instead of seeing a neighbor's backyard or barn, we can plant quick growing shade trees, which will quickly and effectively hide undesirable views. Where very quick results are desired, we advise the planting of Silver Leaf Maple, Carolina Poplar, Lombardy Poplar, Weeping Willow or Catalpa Speciosa. The medium-rapid growers, such as Linden, Tulip Tree, European Basswood, can also be used for this purpose, although the results would not be as quickly accomplished. Evergreens furnish a screen in Summer and Winter, although it will take quite a long time for them to grow to the desired height.

The following vines are best adapted for planting around the porches: Hall Japan Honeysuckle, Loewen Halliensis, Chinese Wistaria, Weeping Sutherland, Japanese Clematis, Clematis Pampas, American Ivy, Amphiaphis Quinquefolia. In addition to these vines, climbing roses lend themselves admirably to training on porches. The best climbing roses for these purposes are the Dorothy Perkins rose, Climbing Baby Rambler, Climbing American Beauty, Bing more Boni, Crimson Rambler and Thel. In planting the vines and climbing roses for your porch use several different kinds, as they will blend well and will bloom at different periods. We suggest the following combination of climbers for porch planting:

No. 1. Dorothy Perkins rose, Japanese Clematis, Clematis Pampas and American Ivy, Amphiaphis Quinquefolia.

No. 2. Wistaria sinensis, Dorothy Perkins rose and Climbing American Beauty.

No. 3. American Ivy, Amphiaphis Quinquefolia, Baltimore Belle rose and Hall Japan Honeysuckle, Loewen Halliensis.

For the Trellis and House

Weeping Climbers, perennials or trellis vines, and climbing roses give a very pleasing effect. The aim should be to practically cover the entire trellis or porch. Any of the combinations suggested for the porch will be well adapted for use on arbors.

Old tree trunks or similar unsightly objects, may be entirely covered with vines. For this purpose, American Ivy (Amphiaphis Quinquefolia), Wistaria, Honeysuckle or Dorothy Perkins rose, may be used.

The best vines for covering the house are American Ivy and Boston Ivy. These splendid vines climb to the wall by their own means and do not need any additional support. They are more beautiful than a brick, stone or concrete building covered with three magnified vines. They make the house much cooler in summer. For centuries vines of this kind have been used on the castles and palaces of Europe.

Covering Steep Banks

Frequently we are confronted with the problem of securing a green ground cover on steep banks, where it is impractical or impossible to get a stand of grass. We have seen steep red-clay banks, which were continually caving in and were unsightly, made beautiful by planting Honeysuckle and Dorothy Perkins rose, which, in a very short space of time entirely covered the clay bank with bright red flowers. When the roses were in bloom it was indeed a wonderful sight. Full description of all the best climbers are given on page 25.

Hedges—Living Fences

One of the most popular hedge plants is the California Privet. This is a very rapid growing plant which forms a solid, evergreen wall, and is easily trimmed. However, it is sometimes winter-killed and not adapted for Northern sections. There are other hardy Climbing Privets such as the Northern River (Northern type), which is hardy and has a hardy, handsome hedge. This hedge should be more largely planted as it is a rapid, hardy grower and satisfactory in every respect. It is more heat tolerant and hardest of all the Privets. It is very upright and is not bound to the house. The common privet (Viburnum) is also popular.

Barberry—The Best and Hardest

The Japanese Barberry is a hedge with more good qualities to commend it and fewer faults than any we know. It is of spreading growth and reaches only medium height. Its foliage is a beautiful light green, and it has a small yellow flower. The small thorns serve as a protection from intrusion. Obtaining berries of a bright red color has made it during the winter. This is one of its most valuable characteristics. As few hedge have any great beauty during the winter months. In addition to its other good points, Japanese Barberry is of iron-clad hardness.

Naturalistic Hedges

Other plants which make good hedges are the Spirea Van Houttei, Philadelphia Coronation, Stachys, Japanese Cypress, Weigela and Snowberry. Hedges of any of these make a practical and attractive hedge and there are numerous kinds. The best types for making a naturalistic hedge. After two or three years these hedges develop so that a very beautiful hedge is formed on a slope that is otherwise not at all attractive.

A Garden Retreat—Simplicity

No matter what the latent possibilities of beauty, Stark Experts will discover them. How quiet and restful is this scene with its ample spaces and spacious front.

Honeysuckle and Rose Hedge

One type of hedge of great beauty and also one which gives excellent protection from intrusion, is the following: a strong wove wire fence of medium height is placed where the hedge is desired; at intervals of three or four feet are planted alternately Hall Japan Honeysuckle and Dorothy Perkins rose, which will quickly make a solid, impenetrable hedge. Many combinations for this same purpose are the Hall Japan Honeysuckle and Privet. Another combination is American Ivy (Amphiaphis Quinquefolia, Dorothy Perkins rose and Hall Japan Honeysuckle; and there are a number of other combinations that will give equally as good results.

A Charming Veranda View

A simple informal planting of shrubs adds brightness and cheer to the home. Attractive both to the owner who goes from his porch and to the stranger who passes by.
Establishing the Lawn

The lawn is one of the most important parts of any successfully planted property and it should be maintained in proper condition. Before sowing any grass seed make sure that the soil is properly prepared, and that it is free from weeds and debris. A large percentage of lawns should be added to the soil, scatter lime over the surface of the ground. The best kind of lime to use is the ordinary ground limestone. Air-slaked lime is the easiest and most acceptable forms to handle. The lime should be scattered over the ground so the general appearance of the ground will be white. A rule to follow would be to use about one-half ton on a square area with 100 ft. sides. It is a good plan to roll and rake the surface so as to get it even and smooth. Seed can be sown either in the early Fall or Spring. Very often it is recommended to sow the grass seed in the late winter or early Spring when the last snow is on the ground.

The Private Grounds

No matter whether we call the private grounds by the name of garden, out-of-doors living room, recreation, or play land, their beauty must be attractive and liveable—a place where all the family will be glad to linger after the day's work is done. The private gardens may consist of simply a lawn enclosed by shrubbery or borders and possibly some perennial planting in front of the larger shrubs. However, in most cases the private portion of the grounds consists largely of the flower and rose garden. The garden should be closely connected with the house, as it is just a second living room, which is used in the Spring and Summer even more largely than the living room. Therefore, it will be seen that a convenient location of the garden in reference to the house is very important. We have already explained the necessity for using shrub plantings to screen off the garden from the public portion of the grounds. For the same reason the planting between the garden and the entrance driveway should be so planted that visitors can not see the garden.

The Garden

In the garden the design of the beds and other treatments of the soil is of equal importance as compared with the horticultural or plant material features of the garden. In laying out the formal garden it is well to bear in mind that as near as possible the garden should be on an even level, or a regular, even slope. If the ground is too steep to permit a series of terraces to be used. In the formal garden we must keep away from the irregular, naturalistic lines. In other words, the design of the garden is regular and architectural in spirit. The garden is generally laid out so that the entire plan can be seen at a glance. The design of the garden is more a matter of regular shaped beds and walks instead of an irregular, naturalistic planting. The walks and beds of the garden are made up of a series of straight lines or arcs of circles. There are no irregular winding paths. In the formal garden the plant materials are used to emphasize the architectural and formal lines in addition to the horticultural beauty of the plant itself. The garden should be located so that the central walk or axis will be on a direct line with the main view from the house. Very often a driveway leading out from the living room of the house transmits the chief viewpoint and the main walk of the garden should be on a direct line with the doorway. The axis of the garden should be called the "backbone" of the design. On this main axis it will be balanced—each side having the same size and value as the opposite side. Study the plan of the garden on page 3. Note how the main axis is centered on the entrance from the house.

The Garden of Flowers

When we speak of the garden, we have in mind the flower or pleasure garden. There is, of course, second meaning to the use of the term "garden," namely, the service or general garden. For full explanation of Service and Vegetable Garden see page 14. In this chapter we will confine ourselves entirely to treatment of the pleasure or flower garden.

Formal in Treatment

Although we have stated in previous pages that the planting which is most adaptable to American homes and the American climate is the Naturalistic style, nevertheless the Formal style enters in to the planning of the flower garden to a certain degree, and the American house and garden, for full explanation of Service and Vegetable Garden see page 14. In this chapter we will confine ourselves entirely to treatment of the pleasure or flower garden.

Garden Objects

The formal garden is also characterized by garden objects or architectural features, such as seats, summer or garden houses, pergolas, sand walks, statuary, etc., also water mirrors which are nothing more than shaped pools of water which are used with good effect in formal gardens. They can be planted with water lilies or kept clear of plants and used as a natural reflecting mirror.

In placing the garden you should decide on what your exact requirements are. You should know what use you are going to put the garden—when you expect to enjoy and use it the most. If you are going to be away from home during a certain portion of the year, you want to use flowers and roses which will bloom before you plan to leave and also to include plants which will be in their glory when you return to your home.

Different Types of Gardens

There are several types of gardens, in so far as the character of plants to be used is concerned.

First, we have the flower garden, which is made up solely of annual and perennial plants. This plan should be made of the ground or are entirely killed out by the Winter.

Second, is the rose garden, in which many different types of roses are used. For full details of Roses see The Rose Garden, page 26.

Combination Garden

However, both the flower and rose garden have their good points. The logical garden for most homes is a combination of Flower and Rose Garden.
The Walks of the Garden

In the formal garden annual plants are very often used when we refer to annuals, we mean those kinds which die out ever Winter, and which must be purchased each season. This results in annual expenditure which may run into quite a sum. On the other hand, if herbs, biennials and roses are planted, they are permanent. After they have been carefully planted out and have become established, they do not require additional expense for replacing as is the case with annual plants. We advise very strongly the increased use of roses and hardy perennials.

A Perennial Border

The border of old-fashioned perennials (plants which die to the ground each Winter, but come up every year) is very popular these days—and deservedly so. Perennials grow very freely and because they are permanent, they are economical as one doesn't have to buy new plants every year. After once setting them out they become stronger and finer with each year's growth. The perennial border does not have to be planted in regular shaped masses as it was planted irregularly in front of the shrub groups or borders. The green foliage of the shrubs will form a splendid background or the beautiful colored blooms of the perennials. The perennials are planted with very good effect in the beds of the formal garden but the true perennial border is generally planted in front of the shrubs, as we have just explained. In the formal garden which is surrounded by a planting of shrubbery, it is a good plan to plant a perennial border in front of the shrubbery in addition to using some perennials in the beds of the garden. Some of the splendid perennials that have been popular in our very strongly the beds are still used with splendid effect are the following: Phlox, Iris, Chrysanthemum, Columbine, Anemone, etc. See description on page 19.

However, the most popular and the finest of all the perennials is the Barberry. For generations this splendid plant has maintained a deserved popularity equalled by no other perennial. Its blooms in early Spring when its enormous brilliant colored blooms are of great amount of interest and attention, especially so because it is in its glory just about Memorial Day. The pachy thrives in nearly every part of the United States, becomes established easily and is the source of an annual supply of beautiful bloom. In our grandmother's day, the list of pachy was very limited, but now with the many marvelous new and different varieties, we have practically every desirable color and the season of bloom is extended over a long period. We cannot too strongly recommend a planting of pachy that will succeed with practically no care or attention, if they are planted in such a manner that they respond quickly to good treatment. See descriptions on page 24.

The Shape of Flower Beds

In considering the shape of the flower beds, it should be remembered that they form a part of the formal garden and therefore they should consist of regular shapes. Avoid all elaborate and fancy shaped beds. These unusual and elaborately shaped beds are undesirable, but now with the many marvelous new and difficult to maintain. They are not beautiful not only in harmony with the formal garden.

In laying out the beds remember that they should be set far enough in the ground so that they do not come above the turf edge more than two or three inches.

Service Grounds

We have already taken up an explanation of three divisions of the grounds, which comprise the semi-public part, the private part of the grounds, and the service portion. The service grounds should be entirely separated from the public and the private grounds. Although it will vary with each property, the service portion must consist of the drying yard, service walk (leading from the house to garage of stable), also the walk leading from house to the vegetable or fruit garden. By using screens of high shrubbery and even trees, the service section can be entirely shut out from view.

Service Garden

In the service garden we have a vegetable and fruit section, also roses and flower plants can be planted in the service garden to furnish an abundance of cut flowers for the house. Where the space of the service garden is limited, the use of dwarf fruit trees is advisable. Stark Bro's grow a complete list of dwarf trees, as are also described for the special purpose of providing smaller trees for the fruit garden. Dwarf apples can be planted as close as 12 or 14 feet apart. Dwarf pears are the same. We grow a complete list of varieties especially adapted for the home service garden. You may expect your fruit trees will bear younger and you can plant many more of the trees on a limited space than if the regular or standard trees were used. See complete list on page 25.

Care of Plants on Arrival

When your trees and shrubs arrive, you should plant them at once, as soon as possible. The best time is during frosty weather, place them uncovered in a cool, dry cellar, free from frost. When the weather moderates, uncover them and protect from frost before planting. Do not expose the roots to sun, air, wind or frost.

Eugene Furst
A rich red rose of surpassing beauty.

Paul Neyron
Largest of all roses. Nearly thornless.

Keeping the Beds Regular

It will be found difficult sometimes to make the edges of the beds perfectly straight. The beds are built next to the soil in a straight, oven line. By a sharp knife and cutting the edge of the bed square, the edges will be kept even, regular outline of the bed can be maintained. In some gardens, especially where gravel walks are used, an edging of some dwarf shrubbery is used to mark the edge of the beds. In the Missouri Botanical Gardens of St. Louis there is a very effective use of barberry as an edging in one of the small formal gardens. It is necessary to keep the Barberry trimmed very short, and it will keep its form for years, but it makes a very compact and neat edging. In an edging where it is not desired to use an edging plant or to keep the edge of the beds cut in a straight line, a good permanent method of marking the edge of the beds is to form an edging of bricks, which are set in the ground at an angle of 45 degrees. They should be set far enough in the ground so that they do not come above the turf edge more than two or three inches.
Practical Suggestions
(The following directions, if followed, will prevent many unfortunate and costly mistakes)

When to Plant
The time of planting can be determined in the broad assertion that either Fall or Spring planting is satisfactory.

Shrubby and shade trees do exceptionally well when planted in the Fall, although this fact is not always understood. Therefore many shrubbery and trees are usually planted in the Spring. The very hardy roses can be planted any time. Although as a rule roses should be planted in the Spring. After the roses have had one season's growth and become established they will go through the Winter without injury if given a very little protection in the details, see The Rose Garden, page 26. The time of planting is largely a matter of your convenience. If you have your grounds ready, plant in the Fall, but if you are not ready until Spring, do the planting then on your own convenience.

Planting Shrub Borders
First, stake out the outlines of your shrub groups or borders. We have already spoken in previous chapters about the planting of shrubbery groups and borders with irregular outlines, in order to secure a naturalistic effect. In framing the outline of the border or group, a hemp rope may be laid loosely on the ground, which will be used as to form rounded and graceful curves with deep bays. Then the outline can be marked with a spade. Another plan is to use a rake handle or a stick to mark the outline. If you have not a definite plan to start in, it is possible to sketch out on a piece of paper the general outline of the group and border planting, and then this outline can be transferred to the ground.

Plant Irregular and Natural Groups
In planting the groups and masses of shrubs, it is advisable to spade up all of the ground which is to be planted and to smooth it over by hoeing or cultivation, mixing in well rotted manure if possible. Be sure to plant the shrubs in an irregular manner—not in straight rows or lines. However, enough shrubs of each kind should be planted together in the different groups in order to form a definite effect of color or tone. The larger shrubs, of course, are planted in the middle of the clumps; the lower, dwarf varieties planted in front of the taller ones and on the outside of the groups.

Distance Between Shrubs
In planting shrubs, the distance between the plants should be regulated somewhat by their growth, for instance, a large growing shrub such as Snowball or Philadelphus should not be planted less than three and one-half to four feet between plants. Shrubs of medium growth can be planted three or three and one-half feet apart. In this class are Spiraea, Van Houttei, Weigela, Hydrangeas, etc. Smaller growing plants such as Japanese Barberry and Snowball, can be planted as close as two or two and one-half feet apart. In planting in this manner at these distances no roots will have the room to grow out and make the shrub further apart.

How to Plant
We have already spoken of the planting of trees for shade trees. (Note paragraphs on page 11. The distance between these trees ranges from 20 to 24 feet. Where the foliage of shade trees are planted, they can be spaced as closely as 8 to 10 feet, with the understanding that some of them will be cut out later. In planting a tree or shrub, dig large, deep holes, which will receive the roots easily without breaking the roots. Planting the top, rich soil separate from the bottom soil, and then when the tree is planted, this top soil can be worked in around the roots. Be sure to prune the roots of your trees—that is, cut off all the broken and bruised ends, making a planting cut with a sharp knife, cutting from the under side so that the cut surface will rest against the bottom soil.

The tree should be planted at about the same depth it stood in the nursery row, sometimes two inches deeper. The dark ring at the base of the trunk shows the depth the tree stood in the nursery. Throw in some of the best top soil and work it in well about the roots, and pound the soil in hard, leaving no air pockets around the roots. Fill the hole three-fourths full, and if the soil is very dry, several gallons of water can be poured in at that time, although the soil is generally moist enough without the water. After letting the water sink in fill up the hole with loose dirt, being sure not to tramp the top two or three inches of soil. When planting in the Fall, it is a good plan to mound the dirt around the tree or shrub to a height of 6 to 10 inches. This can be raked down level the next Spring. It is a good practice to place well rotted manure at the base of the tree or shrub on the surface of the ground.

Also, a muleh of dead grass and leaves can be worked into the soil around the planted tree. This will help to prevent the evaporation of moisture in the ground and will also furnish plant food for the plants.

How to Plant a Hedge
In planting the hedge, dig a trench about one foot wide and 12 to 18 inches deep. Keep the top soil separate from the bottom soil. The plants should be set 8 to 10 inches apart. This applies to Privets, Barberry and similar plants, while the larger shrubs, like Spiraea Van Houttei and Philadelphus can be planted a foot or a foot and a half apart. The distance between the plants in a hedge may be set in a single row, or, if a quick effect is desired, set two rows of plants leaving about 10 inches between the plants in the row and plants in the rows are set 8 inches apart and alternated. In planting the hedge, work the rich top soil around the roots and tramp it in hard. A mulch of well rotted manure can be placed on the surface of the ground.

Pruning Shade Trees
Although there are exceptions, the general rule for pruning shade trees is to do as little pruning as possible—only enough to keep the tree in good condition. If the tree is pruned, it should be pruned during the dormant season. Shade trees can be pruned in any season, but the best time to prune is in late Winter or early Spring. Pruning at this time causes the tree to make more vigorous growth. It is much better to prune the trees a little every year, cutting out all broken, rotted, and diseased branches, instead of severe pruning at long intervals. In cutting out the big branches, use a saw, and cut the branch close to the trunk and nearly parallel with it.

Frequently, it is desired to repair the rooted parts of trees. Cavities in the trunks of the trees can be filled with concrete, and this will frequently result in the saving of splendid shade trees. In filling these cavities, it is absolutely essential to cut out and remove all the decayed wood, and then to wash this decayed wood with an antiseptic such as Corrosive Sublimate (1 part to 1000 parts water): Poison handle carefully or with some good paint such as White Lead. Then the whole cavity can be filled with cement.

Pruning Shrubs
Immediately after planting shrubs, the tops should be headed back one-third or one-half of their growth, as this will tend to make them become more dense and more bushy. After the first year or two, shrubs will not need much pruning—just enough to keep the dead wood cut out and in a vigorous growing condition.

In pruning shrubs, keep in mind their blooming habit, that is, whether they bloom on new wood or on the growth made during the previous season. When pruning, keep in mind the blooming shrub on the last season's growth. The truth is that the Japanese Barberry, Van Houttei, Weigela, Forsythia, Lilies, Viburnums, Wistaria, and for this reason these plants should not be pruned until after they have bloomed. Most of the summer blooming shrubs, like Hydrangeas, Philadelphus (Mock Orange), Hibiscus (Rose of Sharon) and bush roses bloom on the wood which has been grown during the same season, and therefore, they should be pruned heavily in late Winter or very early Spring, causing them to make a vigorous growth the following Summer.

Pruning the Hedge
Immediately after planting, the hedge should be headed back. The Privets should be cut back to within 4 to 6 inches of the ground. Japanese Barberry, Spiraea, Philadelphus and Rosa Rugosa should have the tops cut back one-half of their growth immediately after planting. For the firs two years, trim the hedge frequently, keeping it cut low and bushy. After the hedge has grown to within two inches of the last pruning—that is, leave two inches of growth each time the hedge is cut.

Paint for Covering Wounds
As mentioned in a previous paragraph, White Lead is the best paint for covering tree wounds, but you should be sure to use pure White Lead mixed with raw Linseed Oil. Do not use any house paint or any paint which has a drier. Mix the White Lead with Linseed Oil, until the paint will run from the end of a six-inch spade and if a dark color is desired, add lampblack.
Shade and Ornamental Trees

A home without shade trees is difficult to imagine. You may have a house without trees, but never a true home. Trees give a certain dignity and character to any property. In summer they protect the house from extreme heat, in winter they ward off the cold blasts. Trees form the framework of every landscape planting. Shade trees planted on either side of the house and on the boundaries of the property give a feeling of completeness and inclusion. It is our aim to make the home grounds a "picture" of the trees the trees are the frame.

Best Street and Avenue Trees

American White Elm (Ulmus americana).
European Linden (Tilia platyphyllos).
Norway Maple (Acer platanoides).
Pin Oak (Quercus palustris).
Tulip Tree (Liriodendron tulipifera).
Silver Leaf Maple (Acer saccharum).

Trees for the Lawn

American White Elm (Ulmus americana).
American White Ash (Fraxinus americana).
Norway Maple (Acer platanoides).
Silver Leaf Maple (Acer saccharum).
European Linden (Tilia americana).
European Sycamore (Platanus orientalis).
Pin Oak (Quercus palustris).

Trees of Rapid Growth

Tulip Tree (Liriodendron tulipifera).
Carolna Poplar (Populus nigra var. atropurpurea).
European Sycamore (Platanus orientalis).
European Linden (Tilia platyphyllos).
American White Elm (Ulmus americana).

BOTANICAL NAME        COMMON NAME          Approx Height in Feet   GROWTH     HABIT AND FORM
Acer Dasyacarpum Wiri   Silver Maple               50-60                   Rapid      Pyramidal
Acer Negundo            Wirs Cut-Off Maple       50-50                   Rapid      Pyramidal
Acer Platanoides        Box Elder                  40-40                   Medium     Round
Acer Platanoides var. Schwederi Red Leaf Maple         30-40                   Medium     Pyramidal
Acer Saccharum           Sugar Maple              20-60                    Medium     Pyramidal
Betula Alba              European White Birch     40-50                   Medium     Round
Betula Alba Lacinatiana Pendula Umbrella Catalpa     40-60                   Medium     Round
Catalpa Bungei           Umbrella Catalpa         30-40                   Medium     Round
Catalpa Speciosa         Common Catalpa           20-25                   Medium     Round
Cercis Canadensis        Red Bud                   15-25                   Medium     Round
Diospyros Virginiana     Russian Olive            10-12                   Medium     Round
Eleagnus americana      American Ash              6-10                    Rapid      Round
Erythroculus Canadensis  Kentucky Coffee Bean      40-50                   Medium     Round
Liriodendron Tulipifera  Tulip Tree                40-60                   Medium     Round
Magnolia Stellata        Star Magnolia            10-20                   Rapid      Round
Magnolia Soulangeana    Soulange's Magnolia       8-12                    Rapid      Round
Morea Tatarica Pendula   Tea's Wpg. Mulberry       6-10                    Medium     Round
Platanus Occidentalis    American Sycamore        130-170                  Rapid      Round
Platanus orientalis      European Sycamore         80-100                   Rapid      Round
Populus nigra Fastigiata Carolina Poplar            60-80                   Very Rapid  Columnar
Populus Monolitella      Norway Poplar              30-40                   Very Rapid  Columnar
Populus "Norway"         Norwegian Poplar          30-40                   Very Rapid  Columnar
Prunus Pissardii         Cimson Lilac              15-20                   Medium     Round
Prunus Vevesii           Royal Purple Plum         15-20                   Medium     Round
Prunus atropurpurea      Stark Purple Lea Crab     8-12                    Rapid      Round
Prunus Pankmann          Parkman's Psc. Crab      6-12                    Medium     Round
Quercus Alba             White Oak                 40-50                   Slow       Medium
Quercus palustris        Pin Oak                   50-60                   Slow       Medium
Quercus Rubra            Red Oak                  90-120                   Slow       Medium
Robinia hispita rosea    Moss Locust              12-20                    Medium     Round
Robina Pseudacacia       Black Locust             6-20                    Medium     Round
Salix Adiantifolia       Maidring Hair Tree       50-60                   Slow       Medium
Salix babylonica         Weeping Willow            20-30                   Slow       Medium
Salix caprea             Pussy Willow             12-20                    Medium     Round
Tilia americana          American Linden           60-80                   Slow       Medium
Tilia platyphyllos      European Linden           60-80                   Slow       Medium
Ulmus Americana         American White Elm       60-80                   Slow       Medium

Diagram of Tree Forms

The above diagrams will be useful in referring to the last column of the above table.

Weeping Trees

Cut-Leaf Birch (Betula alba Lacinatiana Pendula)
Wirs Cut-Off Maple (Acer Negundo)
Weeping Willow (Salix babylonica)
Tea's Weeping Mulberry (Morus alba var. Tatarica Pendula)

A Graceful Weeping Tree

Tea's Weeping Mulberry with its long slender drooping branches is one of the finest weeping trees. Appropriate for cemetery and lawn planting. Grows in enormous blocks by Stark Bro's
MoLUBERRY, the height.

LINDEN, desirable shade avenue old

ELM, white

ASH, Excellent attaining

WHITE, Excellent

Betula, of

ASH, of

Alder, native
growing in

European

an

European

American

Native

in

used

growing

sugar maple

a

specimen

water

BIRCH, CUT-LEEVED WEEPING WHITE, Betula Alba Lactiflora Pendula. An exquisitely graceful tree with finely east-ferns-like foliage. Slender pendulous branches. Prominent early growth, and most peculiar as to soil although a slightly moist location is preferable. Will grow 50 feet or upwards.

BIRCH, EUROPEAN with the height.

MAIDEN HAIR TREE OR GINKGO, Ginkgo Biloba. A beautiful small tree to 20 feet, producing large pinkish flowers in April before the leaves. A strong growing variety from China. Very desirable as a specimen plant.

MAGNOLIA, STAR, MAGNOLIA Hallei Stellata. A Japanese shrub or small tree attaining the height of 10 feet. Flowers white and produced abundantly in early Spring before the leaves making the plant very attractive. Excellent as a specimen plant on a lawn.

MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA, Magnolia soulangeana. A beautiful large tree to 30 feet, blooming white, richly scented flowers in early Spring. Excellent as a specimen tree for the lawn.

MAIDEN HAIR TREE OR GINKGO, Ginkgo Biloba. A beautiful small tree to 20 feet, producing large pinkish flowers in April before the leaves. A strong growing variety from China. Very desirable as a specimen plant.

American White Ash-A splendid native tree of rapid growth and long life. Good for specimen or groups near the border. It is especially valuable in the eastern states where it withstands city conditions most successfully. Immune from insects and disease.

MAPLE, ASH LEAVED or BOX EDER, Acer Negundo. A large native tree of rapid growth and spreading habit. Adapted to a variety of soils but succeeds best in a moist location. Planted extensively in the West where it endures both the cold and arid conditions.

MAPLE, MONUMENTAL SUGAR, Acer Saccharum Monumental. A variety of the preceding, of greater size and attractive appearance. Of tall spire form. Longer lived than Lombardy Poplar. Excellent for breaking the line of street plantings.

MAPLE, NORWAY, Acer Pla-танунис. An excellent compact, round headed tree of medium growth, of graceful habit, spreading in all directions, attractive in height. Requires little or no pruning. Strong, uniform and perfectly hardy. Leaves dark green until late autumn when they turn a bright yellow. One of the most ornamental trees and is popular in all lawn, park, and cemetery plantings. By many of the best authorities it is quoted as one of the few trees that will grow satisfactorily under city conditions.

MAPLE, PURPLE LEAF NORWAY, Acer Platanoides var. Schneifelderi. An attractive variety of the above species. Spreading, about 40 feet in height. Young foliage a bright red, turning to a dark purplish green, bright yellow in autumn. Excellent as a specimen tree or when grouped with other Maples.

MAPLE, SUGAR, Acer Saccharum. A fine round headed tree with spreading branches. Of moderate growth and long duration. An excellent avenue tree and as a specimen where dense shade is desired. Valuable also for its sugar production. Leaves bright green, changing to golden yellow and orange in Autumn.

MAPLE, SILVER LEAF, Acer Decastrepum, Acer Saccharinum. A rapid growing tree used extensively for both street and lawn planting where immediate results are desired. Grows to 60 feet in height. Foliage silver beneath. Easily transplanted and very hardy. Not particular as to soil, and succeeds under varied conditions. Of spreading habit, but may be pruned severely to any height or form desired.

MAPLE, WIER'S CUT LEAF, Acer Da-ecastrepum Wieri. A strong growing tree with finely cut foliage and drooping branches. Hardy and easy to transplant. An attractive specimen tree on the lawn. Very desirable quick growing tree on account of its graceful habit.

MULBERRY, Morus.

"Abundance." A vigorous, productive tree of upright habit. Long, slender, glossy black tree of excellent quality. Unquestionably the best of all varieties of this popular quick growing ornamental fruit.

"Beauty." A rapid growing tree of shapely form. A prolific bearer of good quality, sweet black fruit. Used for the shade and fruit. Sometimes planted in the orchards to attract the birds from the other fruit.

"Globe Headed." A strong rival of the well-known and ever popular Umbrella Catalpa. It develops a perfectly formed round head without pruning. Especially attractive when grafted on stems 5 or 6 feet from the ground.

"Gorgeous." Its name is in itself a complete description. Immense jet black fruit, clean, beautiful foliage and quick growth; usually bearing in three years. Grafted by E. H. Risch of Ill. Experiment Station, from whom we secured it for introduction to the trade. The largest of all mulberries.

"Monarch." A rapid growing tree attaining large size. Berries white, sweet and rich with a long ripening season. Very prolific. Tree attains greater size than any other M. or Tree.

"New American." A hardy vigorous grower and very productive. Large, sweet, glossy black berries. Banks among the best for fruit and is unsurpassed in ornamental value for lawn and specimen planting although like other Mulberries, it should not be planted where ripening fruit will fall underfoot on walks.

Carolina Poplar & weeping poplar. Splendid for quick results.

ASH, American, Fraxinus Americana. A stately, symmetrical tree of spreading habit attaining a height of 50 feet. Of rapid growth. Excellent for ornamental and street planting. Foliage glossy green and divided. One of the showiest of native trees looking well in growth, with massive trunk and stumpy limbs, valued alike for street, timber and landscape purposes.

BIRCH, Cut-Leafed Weeping White, Betula Alba Lactiflora Pendula. An exquisitely graceful tree with finely east-ferns-like foliage. Slender pendulous branches. Prominent early growth, and most peculiar as to soil although a slightly moist location is preferable. Will grow 50 feet or upwards.

BIRCH, European with the height.
Mulberry (Continued)

"Russian." A very hardy, vigorous growing tree with bushy top. A tall of 31 alta, fruit small, of little value. Sometimes used for hedges and low windbreaks.

Teas Weeping. An excellent, graceful weeping tree with long branches that sweep the ground. A favorite for cemetery planting and on other limited areas. A strikingly effective addition to any ornamental planting. It ranks as one of the best weeping trees in existence. To 10 feet in height.

OAK PIN, Quercus Palustris. A beautiful tree of spreading habit growing to 50 feet in height. Exceedingly for street planting, being a very shapely tree. A fine specimen tree for the lawn. Foliage bright green turning to scarlet and yellow in autumn. As the tree grows the branches droop giving it a beautiful and characteristic outline. This variety is one of the easiest oaks to transplant.

OAK, RED, Quercus Rubra. A native species of rather fast growth to 90 feet. Leaves pink when unfolding, later dark green and deeply cut turning a dark brownish crimson in Autumn. Bears large acorns, Ideal for planting where a fast growing oak is desired. A beautiful lawn tree and favored for street planting.

OAK, WHITE, Quercus Alba. One of the large native deciduous trees of medium growth. It makes a beautiful specimen tree when given sufficient space to develop. A long lived tree excellent for lawn, timber or park planting. Leaves tinged in the autumn. Very effective at being well advanced, a most pleasing characteristic of this variety.

POPLAR, CAROLINA, Populus Monilifera (Deltoides). A widely known tree of rapid growth. The heart-shaped leaves are glossy and attractive. Often planted on the avenue, but should be topped occasionally to make it bush out. If left unpruned, it soon attains the height of 40 or 50 feet. Fine for windbreak when planted close together. It withstands easily conditions under which other trees die.

POPLAR, LOMBARDY, Populus Nigra Fastana. A familiar Italian tree from the province, Lombardy. A very rapidly growing tree, the height often exceeding 50 feet. Excellent to break the skyline in masses planting, as an accent in the landscape, as a windbreak or a screen. The most common and popular of all columnar trees.

POPLAR, NORWAY, Populus Norvegica. An excellent tree of the Carolina type but of more rapid growth and by many it is considered harder. Tamed "The Sudden Bawgol" in the west. Should be planted extensively where quick results are desired and is especially valuable for planting around new buildings. The leaves are small and pointed to the attention of horticulturist in 1897 in Faribault Co., Minn., but is now in demand throughout the country.

PERSIMMON, Diospyros Virginica. A medium sized native tree to about 40 feet in height. Much prized for the round, orange yellow fruit which is edible after frost. Of moderate growth with deeply furrowed bark.

PLUM, ROYAL PURPLE, Prunus Vittensis. A choice variety somewhat similar to P. Pissardi, but in many ways superior to it. A vigorous grower with very large crimson leaves and deep rich colored fruit. Originated by Luther Burbank.

RED BUD, Cecilia Canadensis. A small tree or shrub with pink flowers attaining 25 feet in height. Foliage heart shaped. The small red flowers are thickly set on the branches in early spring before the leaves appear. Deciduous one of the best flowering shrubs and worthy of extensive planting.

ROSE ACACIA or MOSS LOCUST, Robinia Hispida Rosea. A dwarf tree to 12 feet high. Large drooping panicles of rose colored flowers in May. Branches with bristles like the Moss Rose. Foliage bright green and divided. Used for the border and ornamental planting.

RUSSIAN OLIVE or SILVER LEAVED OLIVE, Elaeagnus Argentea. A small tree or shrub to about 12 feet with small white flowers in the smaller type; yellow white in appearance. Flowers small, yellow and fragrant, succeeded by yellow fruit. Perfectly hardy and makes a successful hedge plant. Combined with other shrubs in a border planting it presents a novel and striking contrast that results in exclamations of delight.

SYCAMORE, AMERICAN or WESTERN PLANE TREE, Platanus Occidentalis. A

Black Walnut—valued for its shade and beauty as well as for the splendid nuts it bears.

TULIP TREE or YELLOW POPLAR, Liriodendron Tulipifera. An excellent tree of large proportions and rapid growth. Often attains a height of 60 feet. Fragrant, tulip shaped bright green and orange yellow flowers borne very freely during June. A very attractive and desirable tree on the lawn, but is slightly hard to transplant if very large. When established it succeeds well in any soil and easily repays for care.

WILLOW, PUSSY, Salix Caprea. A small tree or shrub to 12 feet. Of upright habit. Produces flotty flower buds in early Spring which are very attractive. Good in the border planting in moist soils for a natural effect.

WILLOW, WEEPING, Salix Babylonica. The well known Willow Willow whose long pendulous branches droop so gracefully. An admirable shade tree for planting near the water edge. Grows to a height of 40 feet. Very rapid growth, succeeds easily.

Nut Trees

CHESTNUT, AMERICAN SWEET. A large native ornamental tree of symmetrical habit. Bears sweeter nuts of fine flavor but are not quite as large as the others. Fine for specimen groups on the landscape.

CHESTNUT, COOPER, Grafted. Tree a rapid grower bearing large nuts of good quality.

CHESTNUT, ROCHESTER, Grafted. A hardy, vigorous tree of rapid growth. Not particular as to soil. Adapted to the same conditions as our native species. Profitable as well as ornamental.

FILBERT, ENGLISH, Corylus Avellana. A hardy branching shrub to 8 feet bearing a good quantity of edible nuts. A valuable border plant both as an ornamental and as an economic plant.

HICKORY, MISSOURI MAMMOTH. A native of the rich alluvial bottoms of the Mississippi Valley. Tree grows to a great height. Nuts large and of good quality.

The graceful white birch against a background of green gives a touch of shabby beauty.

Tulip-Tree—a favorite lawn tree bearing tulip-shaped flowers.

European Linden—famous in Europe and America
HICKORY, SHELBURK. A commonly-known tree of our forest. Recognized by its stout grey branches, open top and shaggy bark which makes it look very picturesque. Bears large crops of high quality nuts though not as large as the preceding.

PECAN, ILLINOIS SEEDLING. Originated in Pike Co., Ill. A thrifty tree producing extra large nuts.

PECAN, MISSOURI SEEDLING. Produced from seed of tree bearing extra large nuts near our home nursery.

The American White Elm

The grandest of all American trees; of fairly rapid growth and long-lived. Stark Bro’s blocks of Elm are in great demand.

PECAN, PARST, Grafted. Nut of excellent quality and of moderate size. Shell soft, parting well from meat. The paper-shell pecans are not hardy in the north.

PECAN, STEWART, Grafted. The most popular paper-shell pecan. Tree a vigorous grower bearing nuts of good quality in abundance.

PECAN, VAN DEMAN, Grafted. A large nut of good quality. Oblong in shape with moderately thin shell.

WALNUT, BLACK, Juglans Nigra. A large spreading tree to 50 feet with divided foliage. Extensively planted as a timber tree as the wood is very valuable. Perfectly hardy and prolific, bearing large rich nuts of good quality.

WALNUT, JAPAN, Juglans Sieboldia. A hardy tree from Japan. An abundance of small, thin-shelled sweet nuts of good quality, produced in clusters. Tree a vigorous grower and ornamental. Bears young.

WALNUT, WHITE (BUTTERNUT), Juglans Cuneata. Rather fast growing tree, attaining large size. Rough oblong nuts with very rich meat. Perfectly hardy.

New Ideas in Home Beautifying

It is a thing of the past to see every yard, no matter how large or small, crowded with a shutter-skelter planting of shrubs over the entire lawn, or, on the other hand, the house and lawn left entirely bare with no shrubs or trees to break the stiff line. These two conditions are caused by a lack of knowledge of landscape planting, but again we say—that day is past! In place of these two mistaken ideas of planting, we have the beautiful, open lawn with its natural barrier planting of flowering shrubs and the house fringed with shade trees and blended into the lawn by groups of shrubs about the foundation.

A Century of Horticulture

By HON. G. B. BRACKETT

"Ye may be stickin' in a tree, Jack; it will be growin' when ye' sleepin'."

In his remarkable chronicle of horticultural history for the past century, Col. Brackett made mention of the following facts:

"The nurseryman is one of the most important and influential men
Hardy Flowering Shrubs

The correct planting of ornamental shrub borders and shrub groups is one of the most important factors in attaining a good, naturalistic landscape planting. The shrubs in groups and borders must be irregular in outline with graceful, sweeping curves and deep bays. The outline of the groups must be irregular and also the skyline or perspective must be uneven and naturalistic. There must be accent in the planting, such as a shrub or tree of veryistry, upright or spreading. It is necessary to study the characteristics of the different shrubs before making up your shrub group. The taller, more upright shrubs should be used in the background or in the center of the group. Then the shrubs of medium height should be used in front of these, while on the outer edge we use the low, spreading shrubs which are known as "facets." Everyone has seen the character of undergrowth which appears on the edge of a forest. There you will see the large shrubs in behind and the lower, spreading shrubs in front. This is exactly the same effect at which we are striving when we plant a naturalistic shrub border.

FLOWERING SHRUBS IN ORDER OF BLOOM

(Scriving many of the best species.)

APRIL

Cercis Canadensis—Red bud.
Tamarix Africana—Tamarisk.
 Forsythia—Golden Bell.
Spirea Thunbergi—Dwarf Spirea.

MAY

Lonicera Tatarica—Tatarian Honeysuckle.
Spirea Van Houttei.
Prunus Pissardi—Purple leaf flowering plum.
Prunus triloba—Rose tree of China.

June, in variety.

Lonicera—Bush Honeysuckle.
Deutzia gracilis—Dwarf Deutzia.
Ceanothus—Wayfaring Tree.
Lonicera Tatarica—Bush Tatarian Honeysuckle.

JUNE

Viburnum opulus—High bush Cranberry.
Viburnum opulus, var. sargentii—Snowball.
Cornus alba—Red stemmed Dogwood.
Deutzia gracilis—"Pride of Rochester.
Weigela, in variety.
Phlomis coronaria—Mock Orange or Pyrethrum.
Hydrangea arborescens—Grandiflora.

JULY

Syringa Panthers—Tree Lilac.
Symphoricarpos racemosa—Snowberry.
Spirea Bridal Veil—Billard’s Spirea.
Spirea Anthony Waterer.

AUGUST AND LATER

Althaea—Bush Elder.
Hydrangea paniculata—Grandiflora.

SHRUBS WITH BRIGHT COLORED FRUITS

Berberis Thunbergi—Japanese Barberry.
Berberis lycioides—Common Barberry.
Berberis lycioides—Flowering Dogwood.
Euoxygenus alata—Strawberry tree.
Rhaphiolepis—Ashberry.
Symphoricarpos racemosa—Snowberry.
Viburnum opulus—High bush Cranberry.

Carolina Allspice (Calycanthus), a charming spicy scented shrub that should be given your next order from Stark Bros.

Botanical name Common name Height, Width, Color Time of flowering, Habit of growth

Amelanchier canadensis—June Berry 16-18 White Full grown May
Arali a implexa—Hercules Club 30 White Full grown May
Aralia pentaphylla—Japanese Arborvitae 4 White Full grown June
Berberis thunbergii—Japanese Barberry 10 White Full grown June
Berberis vulgaris atropurpurea—Purple B. F. Butter Bush 6 White Full grown June
Buddleia var. magnifica—Butterfly Bush 4 White Full grown June
Calycanthus floridus—Mock Orange 15 White Full grown June
Cephalanthus occidentalis—Sumac 4 Red Full grown June
Cercis canadensis—Red Bud 16-20 Red Full grown June
Cornus alba—Flowering Dogwood 10-15 Pink Full grown June
Cornus florida—Flowering Dogwood 10-15 Pink Full grown May-June
Deutzia gracilis—Dwarf Deutzia 10 White Full grown May-June
Deutzia Leucantha—Deutzia 10 White Full grown May-June
Deutzia Scabra—"Pride of Rochester" 10 White Full grown June
Diervilla floribunda—White Rose 6 White Full grown June
Dorothy var. candida—White Weigela 6 White Full grown June
Erythronium albus—White Siskiyou 4 White Full grown June
Euonymus alatus—Burning bush 8 White Full grown April
Forsythia x intermedia—Fortune’s Golden Bell 8-10 White Full grown April
Forsythia suspensa—Golden Bell 8 White Full grown April
Hamamelis virginiana—Witch Hazel 8 White Full grown April
Hibiscus—Althea or Rose of Sharon 5-10 White Full grown July-Sept.
Hydrangea arborescens—Grandiflora 8 White Full grown June
Ilex—Holly 3-5 White Full grown June
Jatropha curcas—Spurge 4-6 Yellow Full grown June
Kolkwitzia amabilis—Beavertail 3-4 Pink Full grown June
Lonicera japonica—"Katsura Tree" 10 Yellow Full grown June
Lonicera Tatarica—Tatarian Honeysuckle 5 White Full grown May-June
Lonicera Tatarica—var. altaica—Alaskan Cranberry 5-7 Red Full grown May-June
Lonicera Tatarica—var. rosa—Rose Cranberry 5-7 Pink Full grown May-June
Philadelphus coronarius—Mock Orange 6-8 Pink Full grown May-June
Philadelphus aureus—Golden Syringa 3 White Full grown May-June
Philadelphus coronarius—Golden Syringa 12 Yellow Full grown May-June
Philadelphus coronarius—"Chne’s Syringa" 12 Yellow Full grown May-June
Prunus triloba—Rose of China 5-7 Pink Full grown May-June
Rhodotypos koreensis—White Kerria 3-5 White Full grown May-June
Rosa rugosa—Hardy Rose 5-7 Pink Full grown May-June
Rhus cotinifolia—Smoke Bush 10-15 Purple Full grown July
Rhus glutinosa—Smooth Sumach 10-12 Orange Full grown July
Rhus typhina—Stag Horn Sumach 15-20 Red Full grown July
Sambucus canadensis—aurea—Golden Elder 8 White Full grown July
Spiraea Bumalida—"Anthony Waterer" 5-7 White Full grown June

Amid the Delights on Stark Bros. office lawn.

Japanese Barberry—The universal hedge plant, ideal low growing shrub for foundation planting (at the left).
A Select List of Shrubs

AMELANCHIER CANADENSIS, June Berry. Large shrub, or tree of upright habit and slender, spreading branches. White flowers profusely borne in early spring, usually before the leaves appear, and succeeded by red edible berries. Very ornamental in the border and as a hedge. Slightly larger and much harder than A. Canaden- sis. Fine for rockery and dry soils. Gives a fine sub-tropical appearance.

ARALIA SPINOSA, Chinese Angelica Tree (Hercules Club).—A large shrub or tree to 20 ft., with heavy, prickly stems. Foliate barrier and divider. Hardier than A. Chinesis. Fine for rockery and dry soils.

ARALIA PENTAPHYLLA, Five-leaved Angelica Tree. A prickly shrub of neat appearance, bearing dense foliage of bright green color on graceful, drooping branches. Flowers greenish-white, in June. Fine for rocky slopes, banks and mass planting. Grows well under ely conditions and makes a splendid shrub where others fail. Grows to 10 ft., but may be topped any height desired.

BERBERIS THUNBERGI, Japanese Barberry. A charming little plant that adapts itself to almost any planting and environment. Its tiny, little leaves turn to a gorgeous orange-red before they fall in late autumn. Masses of small, sharp thorns adaptive to its effectiveness as a barrier, while its loads of scarlet berries give it unrivalled beauty during the winter. It is impartial as to soil and is as fond of sun as shade. It endures all sorts of clipping and abuse—in short, it is our most valued hedge plant. Height 4 ft.

BERBERIS VULGARIS, Common Barberry. An European species, growing to 6 ft. Stocky in appearance; an erect, steadily growing thrier that thrives in any soil. Clusters of golden flowers are produced in May, followed by orange-scarlet berries which are adherent throughout the winter. Although secondary to B. Thunbergii, it is popular as a hedge plant as well as effective in border planting.

BERBERIS VULGARIS ATROPURPUREA, Purple-leaves Barberry. A hybrid of upright habit, bearing purple foliage throughout summer; a variety developed from the above. Reddish-purple berries in autumn. Height 6 ft. Effective for contrast in mass plantings. Good specimen plant for variety.

Buddleia variabilis Magnifica, Butterfly Bush. Beautiful shrub to 4 ft. with large clusters of lilac-colored or purple flowers which attract butterflies in large numbers. Sometimes winter-killed to the ground and should be given slight protection during winter. Fine for border front.

CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS, Carolina Allspice. A widely known shrub with dark green foliage, bearing chocolate colored, spicy, crenate flowers in May. Sometimes called Strawberry Bush, as the odor is somewhat similar to that of the strawberry fruit. Height from 4 to 6 ft. Succeeds in any well-drained rich soil and in shady or sunny locations. A good border plant for massed effect.

Cephalanthus occidentalis, Button Bush. A sturdy native, round topped shrub of rapid growth, preferring a damp soil, but will thrive in upland. Height 5 to 6 ft. Flowers white, in globular heads during July. Bright, glossy foliage. Recommended for bog planting, in moist soils and at water edges.

Cercis canadensis, Red Bud. A delightful tree or shrub which produces wonderfully beautiful coral pink, paddle-shaped blossoms in profusion in the spring, before the leaves unfold. Height 16 to 25 ft. Leaves heart-shaped. A good background tree for borders and equally valuable as specimens or in groups.

Corylus alba (siberica), Red Stem Hazel. A small tree or shrub having the height of 8 ft. Clusters of white flowers, succeeded by bright red berries in autumn. Should be planted in shaliber border where the bright red stems will show to advantage during winter. The very best of the red twigged varieties.

Cornus Florida, White Flowering Dogwood. A native shrub from 10 to 15 ft. high. Flowers in great profusion in May. Very showy. Leaves waxy. Rather slow growth with spreading branches. Some of the most enchanting results in ornamental planting are attained by the use of this beautiful Dogwood. Indispensable for lawn or landscapes, as specimens, or in border.

Cornus Florida Rubra, Red Flowering Dogwood. A pink flowering variety of the preceding, furnishing a delightful contrast when planted in combination, but is somewhat less hardy and free flowering.

Deutzia gracilis, An old fashioned, dense shrub of dwarf habit. Flowers pure white and abundantly produced on graceful, drooping branches in May. Very desirable for massing along front of border. Height rarely exceeds 2 ft. Often used for forcing in the florist's shop. Equally good in sun or shade. Slightly tender in northern states.

Deutzia Lemoinei, Lemoine's Deutzia. One of the hardiest Deutzias. Flowers pure white, borne abundantly along the slender branches. Slightly larger and much harder than Gracilis. Shrub of spreading habit to 3 ft. A fine shrub massed near the house or as a specimen plant.

Deutzia scabra, "Pride of Rochester." One of the earliest flowering Deutzias. Flowers double; borne in profuse panicles during the early part of May. Sometimes winter-killed in more northern states. Often attains 6 ft. At its best in the border, where its beauty really proves its right to the claim of being the finest tall growing Deutzia.

Euonymus alatus, Winged Burning Bush. Compact spreading shrub to 8 ft. Flowers small in May or June, followed by red berries. Foliate beautiful crimson in autumn. Very attractive as a border or specimen plant. Particularly interesting as an esthetic contrast in borders, where the small, corky-winged bark on twigs and branches.

Forsythia Furtunel, Fortunel's Forsythia. A vigorous shrub with upright or spreading branches. Flowers yellow, slightly set on slender twigs before leaves appear, making it a very valuable early flowering shrub. A good 5 ft. plant for front of border.

Forsythia Suspensa. A graceful, drooping shrub, in which the terminal clusters, will grow to 8 to 10 ft., but when left alone, rarely exceeds 4 ft. An excellent shrub for front of borders or for spreading; also extensively used on banks and slopes. Many beautiful varieties, freely borne early in April, before its elegant foliage appears.

Hamelis virginiana, Witch Hazel shrub or small tree to 20 ft., bearing small, yellow flowers in spring or autumn. Succeeds best in rather sandy soil and moist places. Perfectly hardy. Valuable for deep border planting.

Hydrangea P. G.—immense blooms that are very popular.

Spira eae Houdri—the one best shrub.
PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS. Sometimes grows 10 ft. high. Creamy white, and very delightfully fragrant. Flowers are produced freely in May and June. Presents a very ornamental and attractive appearance in the border. It is of spreading habit and its arching branches should be allowed sufficient room to fully develop. Good specimen plant on the lawn. Without hesitation, we commend it to every planter.

PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS AUREUS; Golden Spirea. A variety of P. Coronarius, with golden yellow foliage throughout the summer. Flowers sparingly. Of compact growth, to 3 ft. Very effective for use of small shrubbery.

PHILADELPHUS GORDONIANUS; Gordon's Spirea. A fine shrub, with flowers similar to the preceding, but later in period of bloom and scarcer. Grows to 12 ft. and is especially adapted to the border where tall spreading plants are desired. Practically immune from insect pests, and, unlike the other varieties, named, is a strong, vigorous grower and thrives in partial shade as well as in sunny locations.

PHILADELPHUS LEMOINEI; Lemoine's Spirea. A sweet-scented hybrid, smaller than the preceding, rarely exceeding 4 ft. Erect growing, with small foliage. Creamy-white flowers in June entirely cover the plant. Used at edge of border or for entrance plantings.

PRUNUS TRILoba, Flowering Almond. A Cling shrub which produces abundant pink, double rose-like flowers before the leaves appear in the spring. Very attractive.

ROSE RUGOSA, Japanese Rose. A beautiful bush to 5 ft. with rich, dark green crumpled foliage, which in itself, is sufficient to make this sturdy rose a part of every ornamental planting. Flowers single red or white, followed by large attractive orange-red fruits. Fine for hedge and mass planting.

RHUS COTINUS, Smoke Bush, Purple Fringe. A native of Europe, growing from 10 to 15 ft. tall. The feathery flowers are purple and cover the entire bush, giving off the striking appearance of smoke, from a distance. A good specimen plant of for background in deep borders.

RHUS GLABRA, Smooth Sumac. A tall shrub, 10 to 12 ft. in height, with smooth bark. Flowers, July, produced at the end of branches, followed by clusters of dark crimson berries. Bright colored foliage; very attractive in autumn. One of the best for massing in the border.

RHUS TYPHINA LACINCIATA, Cut Leaved Mayhew Sumac. Shrub most effective for use of small shrubbery.
or small tree attaining 15 ft. Very picturesque with its finely cut fern-like foliage. The crimson berries and brilliant colored foliage are very attractive in autumn. Will grow in dry soil as well as almost any other. Good for deep border planting or individual groups.

Sambucus Aurea, Golden Elder. A golden-leaved variety of the common European Elder. Very attractive. Will grow to 8 ft., but can be pruned back into a neat shrub any height. Large clusters of white flowers in June or July, followed by black berries in August. Very good for contrast in dark places of the border.

Spiraea "Anthony Waterer." A very good variety of 8 ft. Bumalda, bearing flat clusters of bright pink flowers throughout summer, starting in June. Height 2 ft. A dwarf shrub which is very desirable for planting about the building.

Spiraea Billardii, Pink-Plumed Spirea. A shrub of rather open habit, with small foliage. Vigorous and hardy, 6 ft. in height. Flowers densely clustered at the end of long, slender branches; July and August. Good border plant, showy and attractive. Splendid also for front flowers and interplanting in small gardens.

Spiraea Opulifolia Aurea, Golden Spirea. A vigorous growing shrub to 7 ft. with golden yellow foliage. Flowers white in May. Good for planting in deep colored borders.

Spiraea Thunbergii, Thunberg's Spirea. A graceful bush with drooping branches; of a narrow, pale green foliage. Of dwarf habit, rounded graceful form; growing to 4 ft. Flowers single white, borne very early in spring, being the first Spirea to bloom. This plant makes it desirable for border fronts and around buildings.

Spiraea Van Houttei. One of the best shrubs on the list. Best at all sorts of Spireas. Grows to 6 ft., bearing clusters of small white flowers in May and June which almost entirely cover the bush, giving it the appearance of a large snowball from a distance. Of graceful drooping habit and well adapted to grouping in front of buildings or around entrances. Also a fine border plant. A neat, elegant shrub that can not be too highly recommended.

Symphoricarpus Racemosus, Snowberry. A low growing shrub to 3 ft. Flowers small, pink, followed by large, white berries. Which remain on the plant late into winter, causing the slender branches to bend with their load. Desirable for front of border or around entrances.

Syringa-Lilac

Common Purple Lilac. Purple tints; slightly smaller flowers and clusters than the budded varieties. A widely known shrub, most common and indispensable species, equally adapted to the small lawn or the large estate. Height 6 ft.

Common White Lilac. A white flowered variety of the above species, very similar. Height 6 ft. Claims introduction to America by B. L. R. B. and with the recent popularity of old-fashioned gardens, it shares the popularity of the other lilacs.

Giant Tree Lilac. A late blooming variety producing large clusters of attractive white flowers after most other varieties are past. Sometimes attains the height of 15 to 20 ft.

Belle De Nancy, Budded Lilac. Large double flowers of a rasty rose-color blending to white towards the center. An excellent variety.

Frau Dammann, Budded Lilac. Large, single white flowers in immense clusters. A strong grower to 6 ft. Universal considered one of the best white lilacs cultivated.

Henri Sladek, Budded Lilac. Immense clusters of dark reddish-purple flowers. One of the best. Originated in our nursery and named after one of our employees who first propagated it. An improved variety of Ludwig Speth.

Ludwig Speth, Budded Lilac. Single flowers of large size of a dark, purplish-blue color. Among the finest on the list. Very attractive and thoroughly distinctive.

Madame Abel Chatenay, Budded Lilac. A creamy-white variety with large double, very fragrant flowers. Without doubt the finest white lilac.

Michael Buciner, Budded Lilac. A dwarf, but a vigorous grower. Flowers very double, pale lilac color. Worthy of a place in every lilac group.

President Grey, Budded Lilac. Large, individual double flowers of a very beautiful, distinct blue color. The best blue.

Marie Le Graye, Budded Lilac. Large trusses of single pure white flowers which are very fragrant. Very free grower to 20 ft.


Rouen Lilac. Syringa Kermesina. A fine, free flowering sort with large masses of beautiful reddish-purple flowers. A good variety. Its narrow leaves are different from those of any other lilac.

Tamarix Africana, Tamarisk. A feathery, light green foliaged plant of upright habit, growing to 8 ft. in height. Flowers small, bright pink, borne on slender clusters; April. Adapted to damp places or seaside planting. Will give variety to the border.
Viburnum Dentatum, Arrowwood. A native shrub with slender, smooth branches. Flowers in June; creamy white, borne in flat clusters, sometimes 6 in. in diameter and followed by dark blue berries. Height 6 ft. Suitable for dappled places in the border; succeeds well in shade.

Viburnum Lantana, Wayfaring Tree. An upright or spreading shrub of compact habit, to 10 ft. White flowers in May, followed by pink berries which later turn red, then black. Very attractive fruit. Good for tall border planting.

Viburnum Opulus, High Bush Cranberry. A showy shrub bearing flat clusters of pure white flowers. The bright red berries, resembling the holly, make it one of the best red berry shrubs for winter effect. Height 8 ft.

Viburnum Opulus Sterilis, Snowball. A variety of the above, but much more attractive, with its large, round heads of pure white sterile flowers, which are so fashioned on Decoration Day. Makes a fine specimen plant and is good in the border where it attains the height of 10 or 12 ft.

Viburnum Tomentosum Plicatum, Japanese Snowball. A free growing shrub of spreading habit, often attaining 8 ft. in height. Flowers pure white, a June, produced in large clusters.

Weigela Rosea. A spreading shrub witharching branches; large tubular flowers in early June, varying from light to dark rose-pink color, freely borne on the stout branches. Height 6 ft. Leaves dark green. tolerate any soil, but prefers damp and somewhat shaded positions in a good garden soil. A showy shrub for masses or small groups. Length 6 ft. 

Weigela Candida. White Weigela. A free-flowering, white variety of the preceding. Strong, upright growth to 6 ft. Continues to bloom throughout the summer.

Weigela Hybrida var. Eva Rattihe, Red Flowering Weigela. A shrub to 4 ft with clusters of brilliant, carmine-red flowers on erect branches in spring and autumn. An attractive border plant; easily the best and most popular of all hybrids of this genus. We can recommend but few other plants that will give such universal satisfaction as this and the other species of Weigela; they are hardy and of easy cultivation.

Vucca Filamentosa, Adams Needles. A hardy plant with broad pointed sword-shaped foliage. Flowers are creamy white, thickly set, on a tall stem, in June. Very showy when in blossom. Good for planting in front of border or in groups separately.

Paonies

This favorite of the old fashioned garden, which our grandparents called the "Piney," is increasing in popularity each year. The many new valuable varieties give an ever-increasing interest to their planting. The largest blooms of any of the hardy garden flowers. Can be planted in front of the shrub border. In full bloom Decoration Day and are grown for profit with great success. Require little care. Descriptions of other hardy flowers, page 19.

ASSORTED VARIETIES. Our own selection of many kinds. The best varieties we have and represent the most harmonious colors.

Festiva Maxima. Probably the largest and most popular Peony. Borne on long still stems; white, slightly suffused shell pink; late.

Edulis Superba. Large, rose-pink, fluffy bloom, a charming flower and one of the earliest blooming.

Eugene Verder. Broad, full flowers; white, evenly tinted with shell pink. A fine sort. Late.

Queen Victoria Peony—worthly of its name. Paeonies have been the favorite perennials for three generations.

Vines and Climbers

No part of the planting gives to the home a more private or sheltered appearance than do vines and climbing roses. The graceful, twining vines on the porch are most attractive. A vine without vines is at all times open to the public gaze and is without privacy or shade. A vine-covered porch shuts out the glaring sunlight, allowing just enough sunshine to enter, so as to make it bright and pleasant. The vines can be trained around the columns of the porch or on a trellis. Wooden trellises or wire are best for training permanent than cord. On certain sides of the porch it may be advisable to train the vines so as to form a solid covering, shutting out all sunlight; it is best to leave the sides partly open. In other words, train your vines around the columns and across the top, thus making a frame with vines, and leaving an open space in the middle for the view. This gives a very pleasing effect, especially if flower boxes, filled with bright and interesting flowers are placed between the columns.

Asiatic Creeper, Ampelopsis Heterophylla. Hardy vine with heart-shaped leaves and greenish-white flowers in July, followed by blue berries. Good on low walls or trellis.

American Ivy, Ampelopsis Queuingfolia. An excellent climber with beautiful green, divided leaves which turn a bright crimson in autumn. Fine for covering old tree trunks, trellises, stone walls, etc.

A rapid grower and perfectly hardy.

Boston Ivy, Ampelopsis Veitchii. A hardy vine with small, neat, compact foliage. A familiar vine used extensively for covering churches, stone or brick residences and walls. Clings tightly to any support. A rapid grower, but produces a lighter vine than the preceding.

Dutchman's Pipe, Aristolochia Sipho. A tall, rapid growing, twining vine, bearing curious pipe-shaped flowers of a purplish-brown color. Leaves very large, affording a dense shade. A fine porch climber.

Bitter Sweet, Celastrus Scandens. A vigorous, climbing native vine. Very attractive in winter with its bright crimson berries. Large leaves and yellow flowers.


Clematis "Jackmanni." A rich, violet-purple flower of large size. A free growing vine which blooms abundantly. Fine for trellis or porches.

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Hedges for Living Fences

The use of wooden, wire or iron fences around the house is becoming a thing of the past. These fences are expensive to keep in repair, and they are far from being things of beauty. Is it not better to plant a hedge which will grow stronger, more beautiful and more permanent every year instead of requiring additional repairs? Hedges have been extensively used for marking boundary lines of the property where division is desired. How much prettier is this wall of solid rich green than an ugly artificial looking fence! A hedge is usually made up of straight, hard lines. In order to make it appear more naturalistic, a few groups of the same plant or other shrubs can be planted in clumps at irregular intervals along the hedge and they will break up the straight lines of the hedge.

BARBERRY, JAPANESE, Berberis Thunbergii. One of the hardiest and best hedge plants. See description under shrubs.


PRIVET, REGELS, Ligustrum Regelianum. A variety of the preceding. Readily distinguished by the almost parallel slender branches which slightly droop, giving the plant a most graceful appearance. Fine for border planting.


MOCK ORANGE, Philadelphus Coronarius. An excellent high hedge to 10 ft. Used extensively as a screen to shut out undesirable views. Described more fully under shrubs.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI. The best 5 ft. hedge plant. Slender, drooping branches.

Japanese Barberry (below)

Heads the list of hardy hedge plants—it is considered an ideal hedge—red berries in Winter.

Clematis "Madame Andre," Large beautiful crimson-red flowers throughout the season. Vine a vigorous grower and much desired as a trellis climber.

Clematis Paniculata Grandiflora, A very popular variety with great masses of small fragrant, white star-shaped flowers. A rapid and vigorous grower, covering an arbor or trellis in a short time. The feathery seeds are very attractive after the leaves have fallen. A most desirable climber.

Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan, Lonicera Halliana. A half evergreen vine retaining its foliage until late in winter. Flowers white, turning to yellow as they grow older. Good for covering low walls. Trained on a fence, it makes a beautiful hedge.

Trumpet Honeysuckle, Lonicera sempervirens. A vigorous rapid grower with bright red flowers. Attractive on walls.


Wisteria Sinensis Alba. Similar to the preceding, but with white flowers.

The Home Fruit Garden

The following is a select list of the best varieties for home garden use. Each fruit is given in its order of ripening—earliest ripening sorts first, latest ripening sorts last:

**Dwarf Apple**

- Crab Apple, Florence.
- Dwarf Pear, Stark Seckel, Duchess, Aapin, Triumph and Gold Nugget.
- Cherry, Dyerhouse, Stark Gold, Montmorency Stark, Suda_Regulus.
- Quince, Missouri Mammoth, Van Daman, Apricot, Superb and Stella.
- Peach, Red Bird Cling, Jane Elberta, Eureka, Alton, Stark Early Elberta, J. B. Hale, Sea Eagle, Krammel October, Mammoth Heath Cling.
- Plum, Mammoth Gold, Early Gold, America, and Ohio.

Small fruits may be planted in a separate part of the garden or they can be planted in rows between the fruit trees.
The Rose Garden

The Rose is the national flower, and in all sections, and under all conditions, it is grown by careful, jealous hands, and its first blossoms each season are eagerly awaited. The artist has spread its glory on the canvass, the poet has sung of its beauty and its sweetness. Youth, manhood, old age—all peoples, in all walks of life, have proclaimed the Rose the "Queen of Flowers." No flower can ever take the place of the Rose with people when growing. They should be growing in great beds on all home grounds. Roses will repay the care given them by a wealth of sweetness, brightest blossoms and bring pleasure to the heart of their owners.

Stark Bro's Quality Roses

Rose growers have produced Rose varieties by the thousands, and from this great list we have selected the choicest ones. The most beautifully colored, the most perfectly formed, keeping in the fact that strong growth, vigor and hardiness is necessary. The kinds we offer are the best—the choice from the Rose gardens of the world and are grown according to the perfect Stark growing method. They are practically all on their own roots. We have found experience that only a few varieties, should be grown by the building method. The plants we offer are strong, field-grown stock, which has had two years' growth in the nursery. The small, light, weak-rooted stock that is sent out at deep bargain prices is a snare and a delusion. We will not give satisfaction to the customer and is very hard to make live. On the other hand, extra strong, heavily rooted, field-grown plants, which are delivered to the customer from the nursery in a dormant condition, become quickly established, and make a strong growth, with the first season, furnishing considerable bloom the same year they are planted. Stark Bro's Roses are more tender, more planted, grown under glass. On the contrary, they have had two years in the nursery to become adapted to outdoor conditions of heat and cold; they are delivered to the customer with roots and tops in moist, plump condition.

Walks in Rose Gardens

In the rose garden of the American home, grass paths, or gravel, or mulch are preferable. They are more in harmony with the surrounding naturalistic planting than paths of artificial materials. Plant, crushed, grown under glass. However, the walks and paths can be made to suit the convenience of the owner.

Rose Beds

The rose beds should be sunk one to two inches below the level of the grass walks. The rose requires a great deal of moisture and by keeping the beds sunk below the level of the walks it helps to preserve the moisture that is in the soil. In past years the mistaken idea that rose beds should be surrounded high above the surrounding grounds has been a source of disappointment to the persons who have tried to grow roses. This is false. In the beds molded high there is a greater loss of moisture in the soil, the roses do not make as good growth, nor do they bloom as well as when the rose beds are slightly sunken. But roses do not like "wet feet," but them in well-drained soil.

The rose bed should not be too wide. The bed which contains two to four rows of roses will be of sufficient width. By picking roses from both sides of the flower bed all of the roses should be reached without stepping off of the turf walks. The beds should be so wide that it will be necessary to stand in the soil in order to reach the roses.

Location and Soil For Roses

Practically every home has certain spots where roses will thrive. Roses will succeed in any average soil, although they respond quickly and surprisingly to applications of rich, black soil and well rotted manure, or other fertilizers. If you have a real desire to grow roses, you can do so and without a great deal of trouble or expense.

Location of Rose Garden

Other things being equal, the location sheltered from the North winds is preferable for the garden, thus a place located at the South or Eastern side of the house will be best. A planting of shrub borders will furnish considerable protection. However, the question of protection from the North is not of such great importance if the individual rose plants are given proper treatment before the Winter season opens. A mounding up of dirt and mulching is very necessary for protection. For further information on Winter protection, see page 27.

Trees near the garden are of no great disadvantage if they do not shade the garden more than half of the day. However, it is important to keep the tree roots separated from the rose beds. The rose is a heavy feeder and it will not do well if it has to share the food with the tree roots. Bear in mind that the tree roots extend out far from the trunk of the tree—at least as far out as its branches. When the rose beds are made, all tree roots should be removed.

The garden can be surrounded by a border planting of flowering shrubs, which should be planted two or three feet regularly in outline. In front of the shrubs, hardship perennial can be planted and then the formal garden with its beds will be enclosed.

In the rose garden it is very often advisable to plant a hedge or screen about the garden. The hardy Japanese Rose (Rosa Rugosa) makes a splendid hedge and very suitable for the rose garden, or any of the other good hedge plants can be used.

Fertilizing Roses

Sometimes the soils may be too heavy (too much clay), in which case, it is often advisable to add a few bands of lighter loamy or sandy loams. Ground limestone and powdered lime will also be beneficial to the soil which are rather heavy. If the soil is heavy, the rosas are Nitrate of Soda, which can be applied in very small quantities early in the season when there is plenty of moisture in the ground.

This will result in strong wood growth. However, it is one in direct contact with the plant it may burn it. It should be sprinkled on the soil. Under Winter to plant," we have advised Spring planting for most roses. It is a good plan, then start growing the rose beds the previous Fall or in early Spring. The manure can be placed on the surface of the beds and allowed to remain over the Winter. The Spring rains will help dissolve the plant food and then later in the Spring the beds can be spaded up and made ready to receive the roses. Liquid manures are also used with very good results; they can be applied to the rose beds any time during the season after the plant is started. It will be most effective in May and June. Liquid manure can be made by suspending a burlap sack containing a barrel of raw manure in a barrel of water for several days. This can be applied direct to the rose bed or slightly diluted. One to two quarts applied to each plant about once a week will be sufficient.

Soil and Drainage

The soil where the rose beds are located should be well drained; roses will do not well if the ground is wet and soggy. Also, wet soil tends to become acid and no ornamental or rose will do well in an acid soil. If the spot you have selected for the rose garden is poorly drained and wet, it is a simple matter to remedy. One good method of draining the flower bed is to dig a trench about 2 or 2 1/2 feet deep and put in a layer of broken stone (or other drainage material). This will allow the surface water to drain away. Also, very wet soil may be drained by using a system of tile drainage. However, most soils require no special drainage.

Preparing the Beds

The preparation of the soil for the roses should be at least two or three weeks ahead of planting time. If the soil is in fairly good condition, very little treatment will be necessary, except that it should be broken up, broken up and in fine, mellow condition. When spading the soil it is advisable to plant a good covering of manure. Rotted leaves are also good for this purpose. Of commercial fertilizers, probably the best known is bone meal, but in applying all fertilizers and manures, keep in mind that the fertilizer should be sown in deep and this work should be as far out as the roots will reach. Manure will have time to dissolve. Later on, after the roses are planted, the top surface applications of manure and fertilizer can be made. In using manure in the flower beds, bear in mind that the best kinds are from the cow or horse stable. This kind of manure or other fertilizer can be scattered on the surface of the ground and then spaded in. And to spade the ground deeply and get the loose top soil underneath the lower soil. The

New Roses from Stark Bro's Great Rose Test Gardens

Many hundreds of roses that show great merit and promise are thoroughly tested by our Rose Experts. If they meet with our high standard of requirements they are then offered to Stark customers.
How to Plant—Pruning—Winter Protection

No. 1 shows rose bush planted too deep. No. 2 is planted just right. No 3 illustrates proper pruning immediately after planting. No 4 shows dirt mounded up following Fall for protection against Winter injury.

Laying Out the Beds

Of course it is understood that the roots should be kept in beds by themselves. Do not try to mix roses and other flowering plants in the same flower bed. The beds can be laid out in any manner desired, but they should not be too complicated. An arrangement of simple rectangular beds, possibly a circular bed, will give most pleasing effects. See diagram on page 26. Do not make the beds in fancy scrolls, as beds of this kind are not only unsatisfactory, but they are hard to maintain in neat condition.

Winter Protection

Many of the roses, especially the Hybrid Perpetual class are hardy enough to go through the Winter without any protection whatever. However it is very little trouble to furnish a moderate protection and it is always safest to do this. Some of the more tender sorts of the Tea and Hybrid Tea class are not so hardy and should by all means be protected. After a frost or two has occurred in the Fall to ripen up the tops of the rose bushes, the soil should be mound up and packed in about the base of the bush to a height of 6 or 8 inches. In order to make it easier therefore, the upright shoots can be headed back to within one foot of the ground, which will make the beds look as if grass had been cut. Assuming that the dirt had been mound up about the base of the bush, the next step is to apply a coating of rough manure on the surface of the bed. Then on top of this, a layer of dead leaves can be placed or in case it is not convenient to secure dead leaves, straw or coarse manure can be used for this purpose. Weight the leaves or straw down so it will not blow away.

Pruning the Tops

Immediately after planting, the roses, use a sharp knife to prune back the roots of the plant comes from the nursery. The top will be anywhere from 1 to 1 1/2 feet in height. Most of this top should be cut off immediately after planting, each canes being headed in so that there are only three or four buds left on the cane. See diagram, this page. In cutting back, prune about a quarter of an inch above a bud, which should be removed to produce an even, tight, and straight appearance. If there are too many canes on the bush they can be cut off entirely, always removing the weaker branches. For further details, see paragraph on Pruning on following page.

After the rose is planted it is advisable to mound the dirt up to a height of 3 or 4 inches about the canes. This moist earth will keep the canes plump until they get started to growing. Later in the Spring, after they start growing, the mound about the plant can be leveled down.

After the roots have been set out, they should be frequently cultivated or hoed, at least once or twice a week. Whenever it rains the surface soil will pack down and when it dries it will be hard, therefore, cultivate soon after each rain. This is important, as frequent cultivation maintains a dust mulch, which prevents the evaporation of the moisture in the soil.

Pruning

Pack the soil in tight around the roots; leave no air pockets. A lack of firming the soil is often responsible for the failure of rose bushes to live. After the soil has been half filled with earth, pour in one or two buckets of water and then throw a gravel or sand or sharp grit over the rest of the hole with dirt. The soil may be moist enough not to require any water, but some water will do no harm and may be a great help in assisting the plant to get established quickly. The top two or three inches of the soil should not be tramped, but should be kept loose.

Rose Enemies

As is the case of all other growing plants, the rose has certain enemies, however, by careful watching and a little attention, the rose enemies can be kept well under control, and will give very little trouble.

Mildew on Rose Foliage

In wet seasons a powdery white mildew may get on foliage and young buds. This is controlled by spraying or dusting with a solution of Potassium Sulphide, which can be procured from your local drug store. Use one ounce of potassium sulphide to two gallons of water. The solution should be applied when the first signs of mildew appear and then applied at intervals of ten days until it is controlled.

Another material that will control the mildew on rose foliage is a simple mixture of Muriatic Acid and Water. The plants should be dusted with the mixture at the rate of one part acid to ten parts of water and the dusting to be repeated every ten days.

Leaf-Eating Insects

Sometimes certain insects, such as ladybirds and aphids attack the rose. The Rosy Slugs, which are a shiny snail-like insect, eat the green out of the leaves, sometimes completely defoliating the plant. To control these pests, spray the plants with a solution of 1/4 oz. of Lysol to one gallon of water. Apply the mixture at the rate of one ounce per gallon of water, repeating the treatment every ten days until the infestation is destroyed.

Dorothy Perkins  Makes a charming hedge when trained on a fence.  photo credit: A. J. Underwood

Roses for everybody—Madame Caroline Testout, the official variety of The Rose Festival of Portland, Oregon. Succeeds everywhere.

Photograph, Underwood & Underwood, N. Y

[27]
leaves, leaving the veined network of leaf-skeleton. The Rose Beetle also eats the foliage. These can be controlled by spraying with Arsenate of Lead at the rate of one pound of Arsenate of Lead to 12 gallons of water. This should be applied as soon as the work of the insect is noted. Powdered White Hellebore dusted on the foliage will also control the Rose Slug. Be sure to get fresh Hellebore from your drug store. When it turns yellow, it loses strength. Also, the Rose Beetle can be controlled simply by hand picking and dropping in a pan of water. These solutions can also be sprayed on the plants if desired.

**A Record of the Rose Garden**

There are so many valuable and interesting new varieties of roses that are being originated every year that it will be desirable to keep a record of all varieties which are planted in each garden. A small diagram of each bed can be made and in addition, the roses may be labeled with some sort of metal label which will not be affected by the weather.

**After-Care of Roses**

After the rose bushes are planted, they will not require much attention with the exception of frequent cultivation and in dry seasons, water will be very beneficial. If the rose bushes tend to grow too upright, the terminal bud can be pinched back and this will make the canes branch out.

**Roses — The Several Classes**

(Climbing Roses — see page 30)

With the great advance in improved varieties of roses we now have roses which bloom from early Spring to Fall of every shade and color imaginable and with delightful fragrance. And yet these wonderful new roses are thrifty growers and hardy in the most severe climates. When you plant a rose garden, you have a relatively permanent planting — bushes which will grow stronger year after year and will fill the home with beautiful fragrant roses throughout the Spring and Summer and until late Fall. Because of its permanency, a rose garden is more desirable than a flower garden made up entirely of plants which die out in the winter and require replacing the next Spring with additional trouble and expense. There are thousands of roses, but after thorough testing, our Rose Experts have selected the following list as the best. Following the name of each variety is given the initials, which indicate the class to which it belongs. Note following abbreviations for rose classes:

- H. P. — Hybrid Perpetual
- H. R. — Hybrid Rugosa
- R. — Rugosa or Japanese
- H. T. — Hybrid Tea
- H. C. — Hardy Carpet
- T. — Tea
- Pol. — Polyantha or Baby Ramblers
- Moss — Moss.

**Pruning Roses**

On page 27 we have already explained the method of pruning both the roots and tops at planting time.

The following Fall after planting the tops can be cut back to within a foot of the ground to make it more convenient for adding the mulch as a winter protection.

Pruning is very important for success in rose growing. As a general rule, the rose bush should be pruned heavily the first year and the climbing roses and ramblers will require very little if any pruning, except cutting out the dead wood and weaker branches — climbers take care of themselves. After the first season’s growth the plant should be pruned the following Spring. Head it back to within 8 or 10 inches of the ground, cutting out the weak canes and leaving only the stronger canes to develop. Bear in mind that severe pruning tends to make stronger growth. Therefore, some of the weaker growing kinds require the most severe pruning. Also, severe pruning tends to make the flowers larger. As we have already explained, the canes should be cut back to within a quarter of an inch from a bud that points outward from the middle of the bush. This makes the branches spread.

Of course, all dead wood should be removed. The number of canes that should be left should range from 4 to 8. Of course, wherever the tops had been injured by winter weather, they should be cut back to good, live wood. Bear in mind the general rule that any very vigorous growing kinds will not require as severe a pruning as the weak growing; Rosa Rugosa (Japanese Rose) requires very little pruning. It is considered from more of its value as a shrub rather than flowers.

**Hardy Garden Roses**

**ANNA DE DIESBACH (H. P.)** An old and well-known variety of grandmother’s garden. Flowers large, full and of bright pink.

**BABY RAMBLER (Pol.) (Mad. Norbert Lemoine.)** A dwarf bushy plant with large, compact clusters of bright crimson flowers, borne in profusion, will make vigorous, continuous bloomer. Fine for edging around taller growing varieties. It is also used as a pot plant for indoor culture and hedges.

**BURBANK (China).** Free blooming with cherry-rose colored flowers. A good bedder.

**CATHERINE ZEIMET (Pol.) (H. R.)** Flowers pure white in immense clusters. Fragrant. All the characteristics of the Baby Rambler type. Good for borders.

**Clio (J. P.)** A vigorous grower. Flowers large, globular, flesh color shaded to pink in center. A free bloomer. Very good as a garden variety.

**CLOTHILDE SOUFFERT (Pol.)** One of the very best bedders. A familiar ivory-white...
variety shaded pink towards the center. Excellent for borders. Too much can hardly be said of blossoming qualities of this well-known dwarf. Truly a monuments rose.


ERNA TESCHEKENDORF (Polo). A dwarf free flowering variety. Red flowers slightly larger and darker than Baby Rambler. Very pleasing results can be obtained by placing a border of this variety around the taller growing sorts. Dwarf rose hedges are popular.

EUGEN HURST, (H.P.) A large full rose of a deep red color. Its distinct characters make this a most valuable rose for the garden. It should be included in every collection.

GEN. JACQUEMINOT (H.P.) An old favorite. A large full flower of crimson-scarlet color. A fine garden variety. It does well with little care and succeeds under various conditions.

GLOIRE LYONNAISE (H.P) A fine blooming, almost thornless hybrid of pale lemon color. Nearest yellow of the Hybrid Perpetuals. A good bedding or garden variety.


GRUSS AN PETERSBURG (Polo). An excellent bedding variety with clusters of semi-double fragrant flowers of a bright red color which last like crimson. It is seldom without flowers — a flashing red from Spring till Fall.

HELEN GOULD (H.T) A free grower with bright red flowers. Good bloomer. A fine garden variety and should be planted extensively where a variety of free flowering nature is the prime consideration.

HERMIA (China). A profusion of bright pink, very double, fragrant flowers borne in clusters throughout the season. A well-known variety used extensively as a border.

HUGH DICKSON (H.P) Vigorous growing, perpetual flowering and fragrant. Color brilliant crimson Large size and good form. An excellent variety.

J. R. CLARK (H.P.) A vigorous grower producing large beautiful flowers of a deep scarlet color shaded blackish-crimson.

JESSIE (Polo). A new Baby Rambler. Good for edging or pot culture. Large clusters of bright crimson flowers. Shows to best advantage when planted as a border.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK (H.T) Flowers large, full, fragrant, borne on stout, erect stems. Color beautiful soft pink inside and carmine outside. A good cut-flower variety. It is a vigorous grower and requires only a slight mulching during the winter months.

KAISERIN A VICTORIA (H.T) A distinct variety with white flowers-shaded lemon. Free bloomer, full and fragrant. Vigorous.

KILLARNEY (H.T.) Large buds and flowers of a deep shell pink color. Fine for forcing and cut-flower. A fine bloomer. Deserves a prominent place in every garden.

KILLARNEY WHITE (H.T) A grand white forcing rose. Apart from Killarney but more double. Fine in bud or flower. Planted extensively for cut flowers in the garden and forced for the commercial trade.

LA FRANCE (H.T) A large, full flower of a silvery pink color and fragrant. A fine bloomer from Spring until Frost. One of the best Hybrid Teas.

MADAME CAROLINE TESTOUT (H.T) Of sturdy habit and free flowering. Flowers silvery rose with deeper center. One of the most popular.

MADAME JULES GROLEZ (H.T) Free flowering and attractive. Well formed flowers of a deep salmon pink color. A good bedder.

MADAME YONNAISE (China). A profusion of flowers of medium size produced abundantly early in the season. Extremely hardy. Valuable Decoration Day variety. Often known as the Cemetery Rose and as it requires little care is a very suitable variety for this sort of planting.

MAGNA CHARTA (H.T) Extra large, full flowers of a bright rosy pink color. Double. Good form and fragrant. A hardy strong grower adapted to garden planting.

MAMAN COCHET (P) A most valuable, beautiful rose. One of the best grown. Large and full. Long pointed buds. Color rich scarlet-pink. A good cut flower and bedding variety. Delicately fragrant, blooms all summer.


MARBELL P. WILDER, (H.P) Large, full, well-formed, Deep rich red, fragrant.


NOVA ZEMBLA (H.R) Large, double white flowers with a pleasing pink blush. A sport of C. F. Meyers. Fine bedder.


PAUL NEYRON (H.P) Immense flowers of a deep rose color. The large well-formed buds on the stout stems are very desirable for cutting. Stems nearly thornless.


PINK MOSS (M) An excellent pink with beautiful moss covered buds and branches. Blooms retain their beauty quite a long while.

PRESIDENT TAFT (H.T) A fine pink rose. Vigorous, good size and form; fragrant.

PRINCE DE ROHAN (H.P) Full, dark, violet crimson maroon variety.

RADIANCE (H.T) A constant bloomer with brilliant rosy carmine flowers. Large size,
Large Red An Trier Immense vigorous flowers of exceptional beauty.

ROSA RUGOSA ALBA (R.), White Japanese Rose. A white form of Rosa Rugosa.

ROSA RUGOSA (R.) A beautiful single red rose from Japan. Foliage dark green and crumpled. Extensively used as shrubbery.

SHIRLEY L. LIPTON, H. R.
Best pure white.

Three or Standard Roses

These are grafted on hardy rose stalks about four or five feet from the ground. We offer three varieties: Snow Queen (white), Grossan Teplitza (red), J. J. L. Mock (pink).

Hardy Climbing Roses

Because of graceful growth, profusion of beautiful blossoms, vigor and extreme hardiness, the popularity of the hardy climbers is greater than ever before. (We list only the hardy varieties.) They present a magnificent sight with their brawny masses of roses when trained on porches, arbors, arches or any other support. Even the unattractive artificial fence can be changed into a graceful rose hedge by planting some of the many beautiful climbers.

AMERICAN PILLAR (H. C.) A popular large single variety. Color deep pink with yellow stamens in the center. Very floriferous, vigorous and hardy. The flowers are some times three or four inches across. They last for a long while and are followed by brilliant red berries.

BALTIMORE BELLE (H. C.) This is a well-known old favorite. The flowers are white tinted with pink. It is a variety that withstands winter well and is an excellent climber. Succeeds without care.

CHRISTINE WRIGHT (H. C.) A new rose of lasting quality. Bright clear pink and double.

CRIMSON RAMBLER (H. C.) A variety noted for its prodigious clusters of bright crimson double flowers. A vigorous growing climber, the shoots often growing to 8 feet in height during one season. It is well known and will survive in a variety of conditions.

CLIMBING BABY RAMBLER (H. C.) Miss Messman. An everblooming type. The name color, vigorous, and deserving of a place on every porch, trellis or arch.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY (H. C.) A hybrid of American Beauty with all its good qualities. Flowers large, deep pink and fragrant. Vigorous and very productive bloomer. Excellent for porch, pergola, etc.

DOROTHY PERKINS (H. C.). Immense clusters of beautiful double pink, fragrant flowers. Perfectly hardy and a vigorous grower. Can be used to advantage as a porch climber or on the trellis. Heavy growth of foliage and many thousands of perfectly formed flowers.


EVER-BLOOMING CRIMSON RAMBLER (H. C.) A magnificent rose. Similar in every respect to Crimson Rambler, but having an extended blooming season.


HIAWATHA (H. C.) Large clusters of single brilliant scarlet flowers with yellow stamens in the center.

LADY GAY (H. C.) A vigorous, very floriferous variety with rose-pink flowers.

QUEEN OF PRAIRIE (H. C.) An old favorite standby; red climbing rose. Extremely hardy. Does well on arbor, porch or trellis and withstands severe conditions.

RUBIN (H. C.) A hardy climber somewhat resembling Crimson Rambler, but with larger, more double and deeper colored flowers.


TIER (H. C.) A most beautiful rambler with large clusters of creamy white semi-double flowers. The open center is filled with numerous bright yellow anthers which give to the rose a distinct honey color from a distance. A favorite surpassing Yellow Rambler of which it is a seedling.

WHITE DOROTHY PERKINS (H. C.) A white flowering sport of the well-known Dorothy Perkins.
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When you plant a tree or shrub be sure that it is placed just where it belongs, and that it will produce the proper landscape effect. You can make your grounds beautiful and attractive—no matter what the size—if the proper shrubs, trees and plants are selected and arranged according to a correctly prepared plan.

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