

THE SIMPLE LI

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northeast aspects, where they would be protected from the midday sun. Plants of a succulent nature, such as *Artemisia tridentata*, are common in the sunniest positions. The more delicate alpine species, such as the alpine primrose, *Primula alpestris*, are concentrated in sheltered nooks. *Cerastium albertense*, dwarf phlox, and plants of the *Geranium* group are common on overhanging ledges of rock, while the starchy saxifrages and sempervivums are common on the horizontal surfaces of the rocks. For the steepest places, or where it may be difficult for some plants to grow, the alpine rock rose, *Rosa arvensis*, *Asarum canadense*, *Arenaria baileyi*, or plants of a like habit, are excellent. The alpine rock rose is the most conspicuous plants, or at the turn of the path, may be located such as *Geranium alpinum*, *Primula*, *Spiraea aruncus*, or a small group of *Aquilegia canadensis*. A small border of *Geranium* and *Primula* is found on rough stones, looks well at the foot

"Spring-blooming bulbs may be planted in masses among the plants, such as narcissus, scillas, anemones, chionodoxa, grape hyacinths, and crocuses. These blossom early and do not interfere with the regular rock garden plants. Tulips and Dutch hya-

cinths should never be planted in rock garden; such highly developed forms are out of place as much as Japanese chrysanthemum would be in a wild garden.

While the whole rock garden should be a mass of low-growing plants, some of the whole or flowering shrubs or evergreens planted in masses. These give seclusion and shelter from cold winds, and in their shade native plants may be planted.

The approaches to a rock garden should not be too abrupt; a few rocks should be scattered along the path leading to the rock garden, and also among the shrubs which enclose it, helping give it a much more natural appearance.

For the preparation of alpine and open

plants suitable for rock gardens simple. All may be raised from seed and most of them by cuttings or division of the plants. The writer raises his plants from seeds sown in February, in four-inch pots of light sandy soil, in a warm greenhouse. The seedlings are transplanted as soon as large enough to handle, and gradually get more air as they increase in size. By the end of April they are usually large enough to plant out permanently in the rock-garden. It does not matter if a greenhouse, the seeds may be sown in a coldframe, in shallow drills,

Plants for Conspicuous Positions
Acanthus mollis, *Acanthus candelabrum*, *Aquilegia Canadensis*, *Aquilegia caerulea*, *Aquilegia Olympica*, *Dicamnus Fraxinella*, *Digitalis purpurea*, *Eryngium planum*, *Fritillaria imperialis*, *Lychnis Chalcedonica*, *Papaver nudicaule*, *Papaver orientale*, *Spiraea Aruncus*, *Verbascum Chalcid.*

Plants to Be Used in Pockets

Achillea tomentosa, Achillea
mica var. flore pleno, Adonis vernalis
Allium Moly, Alyssum argenteum
Alyssum saxatile, Anaphalis margar-
itacea, Anemone patens var. Nuttallii
ana, Anemone Pulsatilla, Arenaria Ba-

[illegible]

Stretch the bottom wire first, to

and securely fasten. The top wire is run half to six feet above the ground, taking extra care to have it as taut as it can be made. Drive stakes or strips 1x2 inches firm into the ground along the line of wire every twenty to thirty feet and staple both top and bottom wires to them. These serve to support the weight of the crop and holds the trellis against the wind.

Just before the vines are ready for the first tying put on the string, or trellis proper. I prefer some soft string, such as wool twine, which affords the tendrils of the plant a firm hold besides being cheap. The distance that these strings are spaced apart at top and

bottom will be up to twelve inches from trellised; then plant the tomatoes in bunches when planted in drills and eight to twenty inches for tomatoes for which a heavier twine should be used. In passing over the wire the twine must be knotted to make it climb to one place, else the first gust of wind will blow it into bunches and so make it worthless. The knot that I use is simple, after one gets the "hang" of the twist. Pass the twine up over the wire, carry the ball over the opposite side and down then up over both sides and the string just laid over will come down and through the knot left alone enough for the purpose and draw taut. The simple cross

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when a plant is asleep. It is true the heaviest pruning should be

al-	patica triloba, Heuchera	sanguinea
al-	Iberis sempervirens, Iberis	Tenorei
	Iris pumila, Iris verna,	Leucodonta
	aestivum, Linum perenne,	Lotus
	nuculatus, Lychnis Viscaria	var. sp.
ns,	dan. Mertensia Virginia	Oenothera

Missouriensis, Ornithogalum umbellatum, Platycodon grandiflorum, Mariesii, Polemonium humile, Potentillum reptans, Potentilla Sibbaldia, Pentstemon splendens, Primula elatior, Primula farinosa, Primula officinalis, Pyrola rotundifolia, Prunella grandiflora, Pyrola vulgaris, Rhamnus orientalis, Rheum Virginica, Sabbatia campestris, Sagina procumbens, Saxifraga aizoides, Saxifraga aizoon, Saxifraga granulata, Scilla Siberica, Sedum roseum, Senecio spicatus, Sempervivum arachnoideum, Sempervivum cristatum, Sempervivum Pinnatifidum.

Sempervivum tectorum, *Shortia* g.
cifolia, *Silene* *Zawadskii*, *Sta*
Gmelini, *Stokesia* *cyanea*, *Traut*
teria palmata, *Trollius Asiaticus*, *T*
ellus laxus, *Tunica Saxifraga*, *Veron*
goniaenoides, *Veronica incana*, *Ver*
onica Ponce, *Veronica spuria*, *Viola*
cullata, *Waldsteinia fragarioides*.

Plants for Moist Places

Calla palustris, *Lobelia cardin*
Labella sylvatica, *Myosotis palus*
Parnassia Caroliniana, *Parnassia*
ustris, *Pinguicula vulgaris*, *Poten*

shrubs are used for the simple reason that we are apt to pick every blossom. The plant cannot, of course, then reproduce itself. It is a good idea to grow a plant in new wood, where it belongs. All faded or fading blossoms should be removed, so that the plant can go on in the case of epiphyseas, due to rose thrips. If the plant should be treated with insecticide, it is better to remove the way. A second bloom can be induced on wisteria by following rule, and cutting the end of each branch.

Along toward the middle of summer you will notice new, very strong shoots growing from the old wood. These reach an even height, with the rest of the plant, nip out the tip and let the new shoot grow. This will make the shoot send out some branches.

If a plant is growing too tall, it is not nearly as tall as you want to, nip the tip of each branch. This encourages growth, forces the strong into the weak, and keeps the plant in compact form.

Fruit trees are especially fitted by this treatment. The fruit may be improved by the check in growth.

Climbing roses and vines can be made to follow your will if you

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