A Modern Lawn.

Maud Sauble.

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There are two styles of landscape gardening, the Italian and English. The Italian style has been followed since time immemorial, while the English is comparitively new.

The Italian designing is strictly architectural, very formal and unnatural. The trees are trimmed in the shape of some animal or special form to suit the time. The work is laid out in squares, circles or some geometrical figure; the changes in grade are all made by terraces.

The English style imitates nature and is known as the natural style. Mr. Brown an Englishman of the seventeenth century was the first to teach the method of making lawns as nature would have done had she worked on the same spot under the same conditions. Here the grouping of the trees, the varying of colors, the shading and spacing, the "flowing ground lines" should be copied.

The person working with nature's materials may wish to grow them for exhibition of many varieties; or for the

pleasure of developing, or to beautify the home. The last is the object for this production.

Requirements.

In order to follow nature the artist of landscape gardening must study the characteristics of all the plants used in the lawn, should know the effect of one color upon another; the autumnal change and proper locations.

He should make a plan and locate the respective things by conforming to a few definite ideas. There should be unity, a oneness of effects, and in this unity the proportionate placing of things in their proper position and correct varying of colors.

The building site for the house some where near the edge of the grounds.

The picture for such it is has a frame on the sides by groups of trees, a background of dense foliage and a canvas of green sward.

The drives and walks should be

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near the centre but not in the centre, they should curve somewhat as nature always works in curves. Humphery Repton says that; "Every thing done must have a visibly good reason, every line and curve must show its necessity and the mind must be satisfied with what the eye beholds." If this principle is followed with reference to the drives and walks they will be perfectly correct.

Outside views should be made a part of this specific landscape by leaving open spaces in the frame work. These vistas are also necessary in cutting up a large plantation so that the eye may take in separate divisions of the lawn, as the entire picture may be too broad to take in at one glance.

Light and shade is a necessary element, which may be produced by the space between objects which is light while the object is in the shade. The same is done by foliage of dark and light colors. For example the maple with the upper surface of its leaf a bright

green, and the under a light downy color, which when swayed in the wind give a delightful effect of both. Or the elevation of the trunks of the trees above the ground will give the same.

When grouping plants it is necessary to know their characteristics.

1. Form.

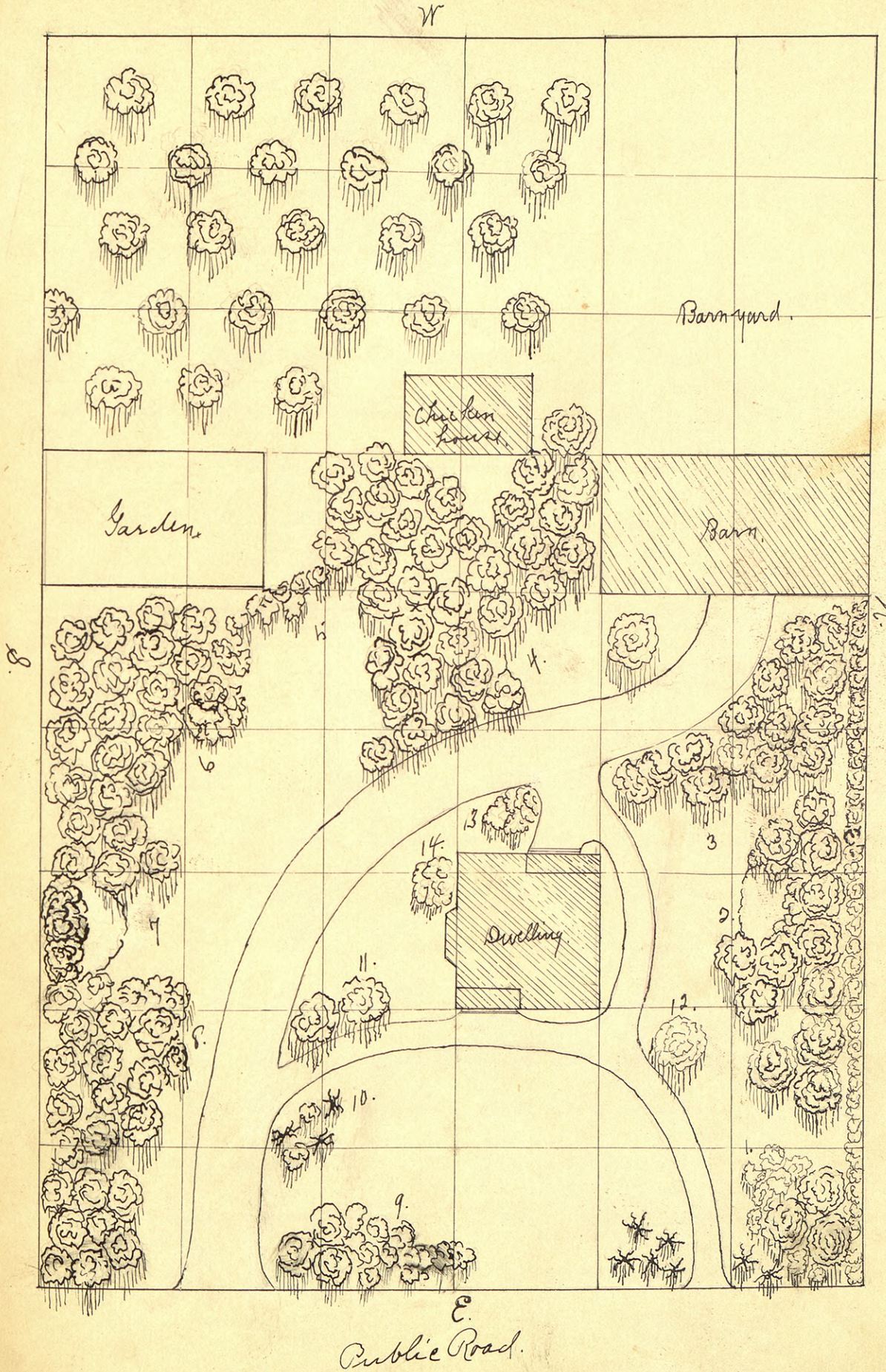
2. Texture.

3. Color.

The form is the silhoutte made against the sky or a mass of trees of other color, or a hill as a background.

The texture is the characteristic of the foliage masses as determined by slender small sprays or numerous heavy ones; the shape and tissue of the leaf. Some plants give a quiet restful look, such being those of uniformly distributed leaves, as the box elder. While the maple with its sprays of different colors in the breeze give a restlessness.

The beauty of combined colors is decidedly effective, and it requires cultivation of taste to make the most beautiful


W
Barnyard.
Chicken house.
Garden.
Barn.
N.
S.
Dwelling.
1.
2.
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4.
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11.
12.
13
14.
E.
Public Road.

contrasts and blends.

The season of flowering of all materials should be known, so that there can be arrangments for blossoms all the season.

To have a well filled group of trees from the first requires thick planting then removal as the trees grow. The thinning of plantations is an important work and should not be neglected.

Location of this Lawn.

The lawn is situated in the country and comprises an area of a little more than three acres. It is divided into fifty feet sections so that some idea may be gotten of the space the plants occupy. The house is back from the public road one hundred feet and faces the east. The barn at the edge of the allotted space is the same distance from the house. The barn yard is hidden from view by grouping and the barn itself. A small space is reserved for part of an orchard. In the middle and back I have put the chicken

house so that the orchard and the barn will be the chicken attractors instead of the flower garden and blue grass. a clump of trees being directly to its front makes an agreable screen for a fence if desired to keep them from the door yard. The chicken being one of the worst things to contend with in the country it is necessary to give some thought to their place of abode.

The road has a width of ninety feet so that wagons may pass each other. The walks are but ten feet across.

Discription of Materials.

The hedge along the north is of the privet.

Ligustrum vulgare.

This is a low shrub which grows thickly and it is much used for hedges. The mass of dark glossy green leaves is lively the whole summer season. The leaves are small and entire. It has a small cluster or panicle of small

white flowers, which come on new wood. When they get old and scraggly they should be cut down to within six inches of the ground in the spring before new growth begins. The privet does not need as much pruning as many others.

Group 1.

The group of three trees are all honey locusts. which being near the walk give a cheerful greeting with their grace and dignity. The honey locust has a foliage of yellowish green, not very dense yet continuous enough to give a rounded head of green.

At the base of the three trees are two flowering shrubs in clumps, the Spiraea Van Houttii and Cydonia Japonica or Japan Quince.

This spiraea has small flat flowers produced in clusters on sides of last years wood which sends out the new shoots. They are white and bloom in May. The bush attains a height and spread of six feet. The

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twigs are slender and drooping; the leaves are lance-ovate, rich dark green in color. The bush has fine appearance throughout the hot season taking rich red color in fall.

Japan Quince.

The quince has bright green foliage after well out but in early spring and fall it has many red tinted leaves. The flowers of this species range in color from white through pink to scarlet. They are perfect flowers having a sepal below each petal and stamens opposite each petal. The flowers come on sides of two year old wood, making the mass of flowers near the centre of the bush and they appear in april.

The evergreens north of the walk are both spruces.

The Colorado Blue Spruce.

The color varies from bluish to silvery green on the same tree and in different ones. For this reason two may be used together and give contrast in color. The branches are set near

the ground are of a gray green. This is a beautiful evergreen when at its best.

White Spruce.

The leaves are one half to three fourths of an inch long, incurved on the stem, of light glaucous green, and it attains a height of from twenty five to fifty feet. The tree is a dense mass of green.

The clump south of the walk contains the Table Mountain Pine, farthest to the south, a Scotch Pine westward the two next are a White Pine and a Douglass Spruce then in the corner is a Dwarf Pine.

Dwarf Pine.

The leaf is light green, and two in a sheath, about two inches long. Sometimes they grow to a height of twenty feet but they are usually low.

White Pine.

This tree is not very handy here. The leaves come five in a cluster and are a dark rich color. They are very fine and soft giving the tree a plumy look. It

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has a very graceful outline and is a rapid grower but not exactly suited to this climate, however it may be grown successfully sometimes.

Douglas Spruce.

This has a graceful outline of dark rich green at the top and glaucous near the ground.

Table Mountain Pine.

The foliage is yellowish green. It has large persistent woody cones. It is a picturesque tree, and grows often as high forty to fifty feet.

Scotch Pine.

Its leaves come in a sheath. It is of light bluish green, and it becomes open with age.

Group 2.

This group will protect the house from cold north winds and form a very good protection for under plants.

When looking westward the first on the edge are two Norway maples against a background of ashes, elms, hackberry and soft maple

Norway Maple. It is a very dandy

clothed tree, with sycamore shaped leaves. The tree is formal, and has a dark green color which takes on very bright blends of yellow and red in the fall. Thirty feet is required for its root spread.

Toward the front of the mass - are some Sugar Maples, which have a round head of dense foliage which takes on very delicately blended shades of red and yellow. The leaves are three lobed and during the summer has the upper surface of the leaf is light green and the under one slightly glaucous.

White Elm.

It is a vase shaped tree with branches irregularly divided and the trunk rather short. The foliage is a dark uniform mass of green. The tree grows to a height of eighty feet. Its roots are near surface feeding and should not be too near the flowering shrubs so they may get plenty of moisture.

Hackberry.

The leaves of light green are about as dense on the tree as the elm. This tree is subject to a disease which disfigures it.

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Soft Maple.

This tree may be used in a mass or as an individual. The leaves are deeply lobed, a light green on the upper surface and glaucous underneath, and takes bright colors in the fall.

White ash.

The foliage is a glossy rich green, of a different shade than the elm. It attains a height of from sixty to eighty feet.

The shrubs in front of the group are American Lilacs, a hardy rose clump and a bed of herbaceous plants.

Common Lilac. - Syringa Vulgaris. Its leaves are heart shaped and dark glossy green. The flowers vary in color from dark reddish lilac to pure white. The clusters of flowers are crowded in panicles looking like a bunch of grapes in form. They are decidedly fragrant, blooming in May. There are many varieties varying in color. The Rubra Enigmia a dark purple is one of the most beautiful.

Roses. The rose is not very tender

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but with protection they produce finer flowers. The flowers bloom on last years wood the buds being formed the previous summer. The pruning should be done right after bloom to take out old shoots and leave the strong ones. During the season the tips should be nipped after it has grown as tall as two or three feet. This makes the bush more dense as new side shoots are sent out. In the fall there is always new growth that will be frosted and if that is cut back some few inches it will save strength for the plant. These June roses are hardy and have one blooming. A list of roses here given are some of the best.

Sweet Briar.

It is a native of Europe and Asia. The flowers are single and of a delicate rose color. The bush is erect, leaves light green and fragrant, this being produced by small hair like projections on under surface.

The hybrids of this rose that will grow successfully here are Lucy Ashton a pale pink with dark pink edges, and

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Anne of Geirstein, a crimson. Both of these hybrids have a tendency to bloom in the fall on new wood so that if the tips of the branches are pruned after the first blooming there may be a second blooming.

Rosa Rugosa. - a Japan Rose.

This is a vigorous shrub with dark green foliage. The leaves are large, leathery and corrugated on the surface. It has a single flower three to four inches across sitting large lips about one inch in diameter.

Yellow Roses.

These may be had in two varieties. The Harrison Yellow a very hardy double, and the Persian yellow of a peculiar deep yellow.

Cabbage Rose.

This is specially double and very fragrant.

Crested Moss

It is a cabbage rose with calyx lobes fringed with lacy projections.

Damask Rose.

This is a very fragrant double rose.

Group B.

Here are a few of the same trees with

some additions. The group consist of the walnut, maple, box elder, European Bird Cherry red bud, shingle and scarlet oak, hoy horn-bran, red haw and osage orange.

The walnuts, maples, boxelder and Osage Orange along the north and in the back, while the oaks are the two front trees. The smaller oaks, red haw, cherry, red bud, hophorn bran all appear along the road nearest the house.

Walnut.

This tree is a slow grower, reaching a height of eighty feet and is rather formal. The leaves are pinnate and of yellow green.

Box Elder.

It is a dense vase shaped tree. The leaves are yellow green. The tree is neat and has a relatively low trunk.

Osage Orange

This is often used for hedges but may be well planted in masses or as an individual. The leaves are dark green and glossy. In late season it has large balls of green fruit which adds to its beauty.

Scarlet Oak. This tree is conical in shape

rather formal and takes on autumnal colors of scarlet red. The leaves when fully out are a glossy green, oblong and pinnately veined. It reaches a height of sixty to eighty feet.

Shingle Oak.

The tree is very formal, and steadily conical. Its leaves are lance oblong, entire; having a beautiful glossy green throughout the summer, but has well blended colors of yellow and red in the fall. It reaches a height of fifty feet.

European Bird Cherry.

The leaves are a dark green and the double white flowers come in clusters making it very attractive in the spring.

Red Bud.

It is a native of Kansas, and does not grow taller than ten or twenty feet. The flowers are pea shaped and appear before the leaf, along the sides of the branches. They have a beauty in spring because of the early bright red color.

Red Haw.

The flowers are large on glandular peduncles

The leaves are bright green and roundish. The fruit is scarlet and about one half an inch in diameter. Twenty feet is its limited height.

Group 4.

This is an oak group.

Pin Oak.

The foliage has beautiful autumnal colors. The tree is conical, branches divergent giving an open agreeable appearance, and is very formal and neat. The leaves are oblong, deeply pinnatifid lobed with bristle tipped points.

Burr Oak.

It is round headed, reaching forty to sixty feet. It is easily grown. The leaves are obovate - lyrate pinatifid; densly distributed on the tree and medium green. The bark is deeply furrowed and the limbs are knotty suggesting strength.

Chestnut Oak.

The leaf resembles a chestnut leaf, is coarsly toothed and covering the tree as densely as the previous one.

There are many varieties of oaks

which may be used, and in fact any oak that grows wild in this situation. They are all neat and clean looking.

Group 6.

The screen of Siberian Pea tree, Caragana arborescence, is a bushy mossy mass of yellow green foliage, which is very fine and soft. The flowers are pea shaped of a golden yellow tinged on the edge with red. The fruit is a smooth sided hard pod.

This small place being protected from the cold north winds and sweeping summer south as well as from the west sun, is a very desirable place for a hybrid perpetual rose border or hardy perennials.

Rose Border.

The soil should be prepared by digging two spades deep and cut into the second spading well rotted manure and sand, and leaf mold, putting the first spading on top again. Then plant the roses in the fall so that they will get a good footing by spring. After the roses are set out they should be covered with a mulch of leaves each winter.

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A successful list

General Jacqueminot.

This is a large waxy crimson and fragrant rose, very double.

John Hopper.

It has a pure rose color, and is large and globular in form.

Anne de Diesbach.

The flowers are large, double and fragrant of a beautiful shade of carmine.

Coquette des Alps.

This is a cupped rose with pink tinging the white.

Giant of Battles.

The color is beautiful brilliant crimson.

Mrs. John Laing.

It is of the clearest soft pink, large in form, and comes on vigorous stems; it flowers continually.

Group C.

This group consists of green ash, black and locust, European Judas tree, Oak leaved Mountain ash, Rhododendron arranged with the ashes and locusts at the back and the Rhododendron with Spiraea Thunbergii

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The small clump of bushes shown in drawing. This clump consists of Mock Orange, Thunbergii Spirea, Tartarian Honeysuckle and its variety Grandiflora and others.

Green Ash.

The leaf is entire, of a glossy green and dense on the tree. The height is about fifty feet and it resists dry weather.

Black Locust. - Robinia Pseudo-acacia

The tree is tall, very rough and deeply furrowed, of a dark green. The head is upright and branches spreading. The suckers badly.

Clammy Locust. Robinia viscosa.

This tree records thirty to forty feet high. It has sticky twigs and leaf stalk. Flowers comes in shades of rose tint and odorless.

European Judas Tree.

This tree has the same habits as the red bud is very hardy and has large bright flowers.

Oak Leaved Mountain ash.

The tree is small, upright and has oblong leaves. Many branched, compact and densly covered with leaves.

Gerardendron - Tulipifera.

This is the only magnolia hardy tree with us.

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It is large and rapid growing. Flowers are tulip like, large, yellow with spots on them.

Shadbush or Service Berry.

The leaf is entire, of a glossy green and dense on the tree. The height is about twenty feet and it resists dry weather. Flowers come before the leaf, it is pure white and sets a purplish red fruit.

European Woodbine Lonicera Caprifolium.

This is a climber and is intended to be put in front of the shadbush so it may climb the trunk of the tree or sprawl on the ground. The flowers are yellowish within and red outside. The flower is long tubed and two lipped trumpet shaped.

Tartarian Bush Honeysuckle.

It is tall, erect, compact with stiff branches. The leaves are oval of rich green. The flowers are pure white in clusters which are followed by scarlet fruit. They should be pruned after blooming as those plant should be that have flowers on last years wood.

Grandiflora.

This is a variety of the above. The flowers are much larger and beautiful.

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Trumpet Honeysuckle.

The leaves are in pairs, connate at base, and bluish green in color. The flowers are yellow within and deep red without. It blooms all summer.

Mock Orange - Philadelphus Grandiflorus.

This is a large coarse shrub, producing large simple white flowers, which are non odorous. They appear in the latter part of May and June.

Spirea Thunbergii.

The blossoms come in April, they are small single white ones. The bush is round headed and has a light and spread of fine just. The leaf is fine cut like the willows. The density of the spray makes it attractive in a fronting.

Group 7.

This is a screen of Honeysuckle and Spirea.

Lonicera Xylosteum or Fly Honeysuckle.

The bush is a little open. The flowers are white turning yellow with age. The leaf is small oval and dark green.

Spirea Van Houttei.

This Spirea used here with a border of herbaceous wild flowers makes a dense back-

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ground for them. It has been previously discribed.

In the collection of wild flowers there should be the prettiest of the immediate vicinity and surrounding country. These flowers under cultivation increase in size and beauty and if well arranged as to color and conform to the same principles as for a lawn they may be made attractive. The flower border is in reality a miniature landscape with its carpets effects, flowing ground lines and tall plants. The principles for planting a herbaceous border will be given later.

Group 8.

Directly in the southeast corner are the pin oaks, and near the road are sycamores backed by hickories and coffee beans; and a clump of catalpas on the west.

As the viewer enters his lawn when tired, the formality and grace of the oaks and sycamores will make him swell with pride at his production.

Sycamore - Americana

The tree is conical in shape, requiring damp

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soil. The leaves are light green above and glaucous beneath. It is quite formal. The outside bark scales off revealing a light green under color.

Big nut Hickory.

The leaves are pinnate, five to seven on a stem and of a rich green color.

Coffee Bean.

The leaves are bipinnate, two to three feet long. attains a height of fifty to sixty feet.

Catalpa speciosa.

This is rather an untidy tree, and grows to a height of forty or fifty feet. It has large ample simple heart shaped leaves of yellow green.

The border of hardy roses will consist of such as named above with such others as are on the market.

Group 9.

The group of three trees are two bass-wood and one Norway maple.

Bass Wood - Tilia Americana.

This is a native of some parts of Kansas, the northwest part chiefly. The tree treads sixty to eighty feet high. Its leaves are broad heart shaped, bright glossy green. The flowers are

in small white clusters on a bracken stem of pale green. It has a conical ovate head and somewhat formal. It is a neat and suitable tree for any place.

The shrubs are Persian Lilacs and Hydrangea Paniculata.

The former is a species of the genus Syringa. The leaves are lance ovate, narrow and tapering to a point like a peach leaf. The branches are slender, and bush has an open habit with loose clusters of purple, pink or white flowers, according to the variety. This species is always sure to produce flowers and begins to blossom very young.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora Laxifragaceae. This is a medium shrub, blooms in August on shoots of new wood. The best flowers are brought by pruning back in early spring. The flower cluster looks like a snow ball. This should be on the east side and back among the lilacs so that it has winter and summer protections from cold and hot winds.

Group 10.

The evergreens here are the Douglas, White and

Blue Spruce with snow balls.

Snow-ball Viburnum Opulus Sterilis.

This attains a height of from ten to twenty feet producing large balls flowers.

Group 11.

These are two boxelders used for hanging the hammock.

Number 12.

This is an English Elm. It is a tall tree with a conical head. The leaves are smooth and are a dark purple green.

Group 13.

The Common Lilacs and Rothomagensis mixed with white Persians.

Group 14.

Dog Wood - Cornus.

This is a small bush. The flowers of white come in small flat clusters. The leafis single.

Berberis Vulgaris.

It is a shrub with drooping racimes of flowers in May. It als fruit of red and amber berries which are attractive.

Hardy Perennial Border.

a hardy perennial border may be used in any place on this lawn where there is protection

from the north winds in winter and hot south summer winds. Such a place is afforded in front of the rose border on the north side of the lawn.

In this border we might the very hardy with tender ones often and for the sake of the latter as well as the production of more beautiful flowers all around they are far better protected.

Borders are far more attractive on small home lawns than the formal designed beds. Moreover they are more natural and the gardner who imitates nature is doing himself justice to carry his principles to the perennial border. If a large group of flowers are growing luxuriantly as if they could not help it, his eye will be more pleased. But there is more yet in its favor, for with the back ground of green shrubs the color contrast is greater.

In arranging them the larger ones will quite naturally be put in the back but there need be no gradual slope to ground. A carpet effect between high plants and light and shade with ground likes should

be followed here as in the lawn. Such low plants as the pansy, violet, verbenas, sweet williams are desirable for carpets.

Any border should be planned with regards to the habits, the colors, modes, types and fragrance as well as blooming time of the plants. Bulbous plants has a habit of letting its leaves die after they blossom and become an unsightly plant rather than one of beauty, and with a little thought one may plant some annual on the same ground to cover this ugliness with the bulb stems.

A special preparation of the soil for a border is advisable for general purposes although some plants require no extra addition of materials. Most will thrive in it and many need such soil as is used in the rose border, and it is by all means most satisfactory to make this same preparation as for the perpetual walk. Many of the bulbous plants need drainage and if a handful of sand is placed in the whole before the inserting of the bulb it will grow well.

The method of propagation, the flowering season, color, habits; and taste in combining should be a part of the products knowledge.

In buying seeds for annuals if the best are wanted the mixed packages should never be bought for they are only the chaff of the best flowers figuratively speaking. Beside such intermingling of colors as will be in them may be repulsive and anything but harmonious.

To have a successful production of any thing requires some care and so it is with the whole lawn.