

**MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL
COLLEGE, BULLETIN NO. 281,
FEBRUARY, 1918; TREES, SHRUBS
AND PLANTS FOR FARM AND
HOME PLANTING**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649311286

Michigan Agricultural College, Bulletin No. 281, February, 1918; Trees, Shrubs and Plants for Farm and Home Planting by C. P. Halligan

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

C. P. HALLIGAN

**MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL
COLLEGE, BULLETIN NO. 281,
FEBRUARY, 1918; TREES, SHRUBS
AND PLANTS FOR FARM AND
HOME PLANTING**

19
13

BULLETIN NO. 281

FEBRUARY, 1918

MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

EXPERIMENT STATION

HORTICULTURAL SECTION



TREES, SHRUBS AND PLANTS FOR FARM
AND HOME PLANTING

BY
C. P. HALLIGAN

EAST LANSING, MICHIGAN
1918

Published by

La
H15

31780
Feb. 4, 1919

CC 3053043
100 4-2-200

The Bulletins of this Station are sent free to all newspapers in the State and to such individuals interested in farming as may request them. Address all applications to the Director, East Lansing, Michigan.

MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

Postoffice and Telegraph address..... East Lansing, Mich.
Railroad and Express address..... Lansing, Mich.

A DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, AND, WITH IT, CONTROLLED BY THE

INCORPORATED

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

HON. ROBERT D. GRAHAM, Grand Rapids, Chairman of the Board..... Term expires 1920
HON. ALFRED J. DOHERTY, Clare..... Term expires 1920
HON. I. R. WATERBURY, Detroit..... Term expires 1922
HON. WILLIAM H. WALLACE, Bay Port..... Term expires 1922
HON. JASON WOODMAN, Paw Paw..... Term expires 1924
HON. JOHN W. BEAUMONT, Detroit..... Term expires 1924
FRANK S. KEDDIE, D. Sc., President of the College..... *Ex officio*
HON. FRED L. KEELER, Lansing..... *Ex officio*
ADDISON M. BROWN, A. B., Secretary.

STATION COUNCIL

F. S. KEDDIE, D. Sc..... *Pres. Ex officio*
ROBERT S. SHAW, B. S., A..... Director
H. J. EUSTACE, B. S., Vice Dir. and Horticulturist
R. H. PATTIN, B. S., A..... Entomologist
A. J. PATTIN, B. S., Chemist
A. C. ANDERSON, B. S., Dairy Husbandry
E. A. BRASSEY, Ph. D..... Botanist
W. GALTNER, D. V. M., M. S., Bacteriologist
A. K. CHITTENDEN, M. F..... Forestry
M. M. MCCOOL, Ph. D..... Soil Physicist
J. F. COX, B. S., A..... Farm Crops
(Assoc. in charge)
G. A. BROWN, B. S., Animal Husbandry
(Assoc. in charge)
H. H. MUESSLMAN, M. S., Farm Mechanics
(Assoc. in charge)
C. H. BURGESS, A. B., Poultry Husbandry
(Assoc. in charge)
A. M. BROWN, A. B..... Sec. and Treas.

ADVISORY AND ASSISTANT STAFF

C. P. HALLIGAN, B. S., Assoc. Horticulturist
G. H. COOKE, Ph. D., Assoc. Botanist
ZAB NORTROP, M. H. E., Asst. Bacteriologist
C. S. ROBINSON, Ph. D., Research Assoc. in Chemistry
G. J. BOUYOUKOS, Ph. D., Research Assoc. in Soils
F. A. SPRAAG, M. S., Research Assoc. in Crops Breeding
L. H. COOLIDGE, M. S., Research Assoc. in Bacteriology
J. F. MORGAN, M. A., Research Assoc. in Bacteriology
R. P. HUBBARD, Ph. D., Research Assoc. in Plant Physiology
..... Research Assoc. in Entomology
C. W. BROWN, B. S., Research Asst. in Bacteriology
O. B. WINTEN, B. S., Research Asst. in Chemistry
L. F. HENDERSON, B. S., Research Asst. in Bacteriology
C. G. NOBLES, B. S., Research Asst. in Bacteriology
H. J. STAPFSETH, B. S., Research Asst. in Bacteriology
J. H. MUNCIE, M. A., Research Asst. in Plant Pathology
..... Research Asst. in Horticulture
W. A. LAUDEMAN, B. S., Research Asst. in Soils
EUGENIA MCDANIEL, B. S., Asst. in Entomology
W. C. DUTTON, B. S., Asst. in Horticulture
F. T. RIDGELL, B. S., Asst. in Dairying
EUGENE DOWD, B. S., Asst. in Farm Crops
S. J. BROWNELL, B. S., Asst. in Dairying
A. C. LYTLE, B. S., Asst. in Dairying
E. J. MILLER, M. S., Asst. in Chemistry
E. F. BERGER, B. S., Asst. in Chemistry
T. E. FRIEDSMANN, B. S., Asst. in Chemistry
P. O'MEARA, B. S., Asst. in Chemistry
R. W. PETERSON, B. S., Asst. in Horticulture
P. B. WILTBURGEN, M. Sc., Asst. in Entomology
EZRA LEVIN, B. S., Asst. in Plant Pathology
C. F. BARNUM, B. S., Inspector Fertilizers & Feeds
F. F. HERRARD, B. S., Inspector Fertilizers & Feeds
S. S. BOYCE, Fibre Investigations
Mrs. L. E. LONDON, Librarian

SUB-STATIONS

Wetham, Alger County, 760 acres deeded. B. W. Householder, Supt.
Elting, Crawford County, 80 acres deeded.
Haven, Van Buren County, 10 acres rented; 5 acres deeded.

TREES SHRUBS AND PLANTS FOR FARM AND HOME PLANTING

BY C. P. Halligan

INTRODUCTION

Why One Should Plant.

(a) Because of a desire to make the farm home a better place in which to live.

The rural ideal today of making the country a better place in which to live begins with the improvement of the interior conveniences of the house and the exterior surroundings of the home. The attachments that are formed for the home are frequently associated with the trees, shrubs and flowers that surround it. A farm house standing out in its nakedness to the severest storms of winter and the torrid heat of summer with no trees to shelter it or shrubs to clothe it, is hardly conducive to the formation of loving thoughts and tender memories. From such farms the young folks migrate to the cities and the old folks to the towns. If the farm is worth farming, then the grounds about the house are worth developing into a pleasing home grounds.

(b) Because it is one's duty to plant.

Every man owes it to his family, his neighbors and his community to develop his property and maintain it in as neat and attractive a manner as his means will permit.

The environment of children to a large degree measures their ideals. Noble characters and lofty ideals are not formed amid unclean and unkempt surroundings. Healthy children with wholesome thoughts demand an environment that is healthful, clean and inspiring.

The value of property for living purposes depends considerably upon the general appearance of the surrounding property. It no longer remains a personal privilege for one to neglect the appearance of his grounds as such neglect detracts from the value of the property of his neighbors as well as from his own.

A community that is characterized by pleasing homes that are neat and trim in appearance constitutes an inviting location for desirable people seeking new farm sites. The value of such farm properties is measured upon this factor as well as upon the general productive value of the land. It is a public duty, therefore, of all who are fortunate enough to possess a bit of land surrounding the house, to make the place as pleasing, interesting and livable as a home grounds should be that its attractiveness may enhance the beauty of the street and community of which it is a part.

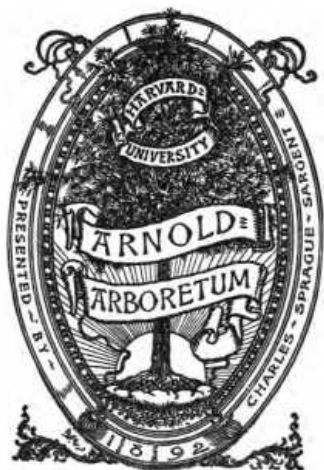
(c) Because it is a good financial investment.

A few dollars and a little labor spent in developing and improving the home grounds, in properly planting a few trees and in arranging shrubs around the grounds, will, in a few years, often increase the financial value of the property more than a similar amount spent in any other manner.

Arbn. - u.s.

La
H15

JP





Before Planting. Is planting worth while? A house with no trees to shelter it or shrubs to clothe it. See the following picture.

roads, the dust nuisance becomes a very serious problem, the principal solution of which consists in keeping the house well back from the road and sometimes planting heavily along the roadside.

In selecting the site for the house, advantage should be taken of any vistas that are especially pleasing. If the house is placed so as to obtain a beautiful view over a lake, along a river or across a valley, it will enhance the value of the property without increasing its cost. Today, with the ever increasing demand for country homes, these vistas prove very desirable assets.

It is well also, in selecting a site, to consider the *exposure*. A site that is more or less protected from the north and west with an open exposure to the south and east, is ideal. On many farms, a site sheltered by a woods, hill or other natural condition, may be found which would prove a great protection during the winter months. Whether or not these conditions are available, there is always room enough on the farm to place the buildings in such a way as to receive the greatest amount of sunlight, especially during the winter. Whereas it seems to be the prevalent opinion that a building should run directly north and south or east and west, it is these problems of sunshine and exposure that should determine its direction.

Any topographical feature of the land might also largely determine the location of a building. The position of a group of large trees or a rugged boulder might prove the chief determinant.



After Planting. Same place as preceding picture but about three years later.
Was planting worth while?

A slight knoll generally makes an ideal site for a building. If the land is level and such a spot is not available, a building should be set rather high on its foundation and the soil from the excavation with a little additional filling, will tend to obtain at least a portion of these advantages. On farms that are hilly and rough, ideal sites may be found,—sites, too, that would prove of very little value for farming purposes.

THE PLANTING PLAN

In the development of the home grounds, there is need of a preconceived plan. This plan should be conceived in a general way when the building sites are being selected but the details may best be worked out after the buildings have been constructed and the drives and walks have been laid out. While the need for a plan is real and its existence essential, there is no necessity of carrying it out all at once. The execution of the plan may be gradual; the most important parts of it may be developed first and the remaining parts as circumstances permit. In fact, this gradual development is often desirable as the experience gained the first year or so often suggests desirable changes for future work. Under such conditions, a plan drawn to a definite scale, furnishing a definite record for future reference, is very essential as it insures the progressive development of the scheme that otherwise might be forgotten.



Masses of hardy shrubs about the foundation of the house tend to harmonize it with its site.

GENERAL DIVISIONS

An ideal landscape development of the home grounds involves a study of the general arrangement of the various divisions of the grounds to make them as serviceable and livable as possible. For example, there should be a service division for performing the necessary but often unsightly functions of a dwelling; a place for the ingress and storing of supplies and the egress of wastes; a lawn for the drying of clothes, a vegetable garden and places for any other such desirable purposes as the amount of available space will permit. This division should be designed to perform these functions most conveniently and to be maintained in a most tidy manner. It has been said that the typical American style of development about the home grounds consists in maintaining a "Queen Anne front and a Mary Ann back." This typical unsightly appearance of many back yards is largely due to an arrangement of the service division that does not conveniently and thoroughly serve these necessary functions.

The entrance division of the property usually includes the front lawn and entrance walks and generally is that portion of the property by which the public receives its impression of the entire place. The walks should be apparently direct and convenient while the appearance of the division, as a whole, should be trim and tidy, simple, dignified, hospitable and harmonious. Often there may well be other divisions, as a living division where the family may enjoy the privacy of family life out-of-doors without