

fruit and perfume; an ordinary wire or iron fence offers splendid opportunities for experimenting with a number of different varieties, providing unlimited air, sun, and support.

The ordinary yellow Honeysuckle is the earliest flowering, sending out lovely bright yellow fragrant clusters of slender trumpets laden with honey, in early May. Following close come the Chinese and Italian vines, the first named producing exceedingly fragrant flowers of creamy white shading into a deep lemon tint, with showy evergreen foliage, while the latter variety bears bluish-white flowers that are rather a deep purple on the outside of the trumpet. Both are in bloom continuously throughout the whole season. The storied Woodbine is rather a low climber with very dark shiny leaves, that respond delightfully to the call of autumn. And the immense clumps of glowing crimson white-throated "Horns of Plenty" are the resort of busy bees until the hard frosts of winter drive them to their sleep.

One of the most satisfactory vines for training up the porch pillars is the Coral Honeysuckle. The growth is so rampant that the pruning shears are in constant demand, the leaves are a deep dark restful green, grey-blue beneath, and will not harbor insects of any kind. The trumpet heads are composed of from twelve to twenty immense scarlet horns shading to a waxy pink at the bases and literally drip thick yellow honey from their depths. The perfume is so pungent that a jar filled with flowering twigs, and placed in a room for a short time renders the room quite unbearable.

One more variety and my knowledge of Honeysuckles as far as my own experience is concerned is ended.

A very useful variety is a half-wild kind, rampant throughout Central Canada; it is easily transplantable with excellent results. The foliage is vigorous, thick, grey green, and very beautiful, but the flowers are not to be compared with those produced by the other Honeysuckles. It is at the end of summer and beginning of fall that this variety is most lovely, countless bright red shiny berries appear all over the vines, giving it a decidedly Christmasy effect.

What is absolutely necessary for the

proper nourishment of all Honeysuckles is moisture and sun, and plenty of both.

For the planting of the vine, the following plan is a good one; a wide fairly deep hole should be filled to the depth of about two feet with well-rotted manure, on top of this rich loose earth must be placed at least one foot in depth; now place your vine-root, taking care to arrange the main central root in an upright position pushing it down firmly through the earth, then spreading the other rootlets in their natural position fixing them so with earth in order as they grow, in no case should any of them come in direct contact with the moist manure itself, as the close heat from this material is detrimental to their growth causing mold to form and insects to breed on the very roots.

Anything queerer-looking than the Clematis root it would be hard to find. It makes one think of a number of short fat snakes whose heads are all hidden in one large nest. In some of the varieties the long slender bulbs are attached the whole length of one long bulb. It is really a most fearsome looking object. When these roots are being planted, all these bulblets should be carefully separated and the earth packed in between, packed in quite loosely too, because, while all roots require plenty of air circulating around them, the Clematis is very exacting in this respect. A good plan is to mix with the earth a quantity of old withered chopped up grass or hay—something that will provide a number of channels for the air to enter, and will also serve to hold any surplus moisture, every extra drop of which is needed.

A very sunny exposure is necessary in every case. With the exception of a couple of members of the family, their purpose is purely ornamental. The well-known Virgin's Bower, a hardy graceful creeper, producing stout trailers from ten to fifteen feet long in a single season, is capable of making a dense shade, but does not bloom before July, when it suddenly covers itself with panicles of snow-white flowers, and continues to so decorate itself until late autumn.

A very popular vine of recent years is the Japanese Clematis, *Clematis Paniculata*. Not only for shading purposes, but also from a purely ornamental standpoint, this is one of our grandest climbers, and to my mind runs a close second to the Wis-