

strong, robust one is wanted. It forms thick, "chunky" shoots, which cling very tightly to what they touch. It bears large, green leaves, mostly on small branchlets which stand out from the wall. It makes an excellent shelter for birds in summer while the foliage is on. It is not very well known yet, but when it is it will be much used. The last to be named is a native of our own country, growing wild in the Southern States. It is the *Decumaria Barbara*, by same called the American climbing hydrangea, because of its near botanical relationship to it. It is of much finer growth than the preceding one. The leaves are small, thick and fleshy. When it gets fairly started its growth is rapid and it soon gets to the top of a wall. It is a very neat climber. It bears white, sweet-scented flowers in flat heads. These are some of the most common of the self-climbing vines; and, as will be seen, there are some suitable for all purposes. —Practical Farmer.

Another Climbing Plant from Japan coming into marked favor is *Euonymus radicans*. While the English ivy flourishes in places in and about Boston, occasionally growing well over a house-wall or a ledge, it is not thoroughly hardy. Even in Newport, where it seems to be well at home, it is badly winter-killed at times. *E. radicans*, being evergreen and perfectly hardy, makes a good substitute for the English ivy in certain respects, but, like its compatriot, the *Ampelopsis tricuspidata*, it does not take kindly to every soil. It is also slow in getting a good start, and does not clamber so high as the English ivy, but once well started it grows rapidly in good soil. It is growing luxuriantly over a corner turret of the fine Public Library in Malden, and another conspicuous example of the beautiful effect it can produce is seen in Brookline, where it has mantled a high rustic fence with an arch over a driveway. Altogether, *E. radicans* has qualities that commend it for extensive use in places where a climbing evergreen is desired. Its general introduction would do much to give interest to the winter aspect of parks and house-grounds. —Garden and Forest.

New Ornamentals.—Josiah Hoopes, of West Chester, Pa., mentions the following among the most satisfactory of the newer shrubs, although not strictly novelties: *Exochorda grandiflora*, *Viburnum plicatum*, *Weigela candida*, *Spiræa callosa*, *Spiræa crispifolia*, *Rhodotypus kemoides*, and the dwarf Japan maples. The *Exochorda*, from the north of China, produces large white flowers in May, but is difficult to propagate; *Viburnum plicatum* is one of the finest of the genus; *Weigela candida* is a fine, erect grower, becoming a large shrub, and it produces a profusion of white flowers early in summer; *Spiræa crispifolia* is a very small, short shrub, about a foot high, with pink flowers, and blooming through summer; *Rhodotypus* has single white flowers late in spring, and handsome foliage.