

nel, a splendid trunk-vine will be obtained in a few seasons; in this way a permanent vine is gained. Should disaster through severe frost occur, or should the vine be damaged by storm, a new start can be obtained from the strong old root.

As to soil, for the best development of this vine, a rich loamy earth, well manured, is necessary. Since it is most unwise to interfere in any way with the root, it being injured in the easiest way, other roots should not be planted. All the nourishment in the surrounding neighborhood will thus be secured, and a certain well being assured. I nearly lost a fine old vine last year by allowing a young rosebush to be planted at the foot of a purple variety, and while working around the roots of the rose disturbed the Wistaria roots, which immediately gave warning of its wish for undisturbed possession of that particular spot.

A sunny exposure is advantageous, in short necessary. I may seem to have taken up rather much time over this vine, but when I say that I know of no other climber that will repay to the utmost degree, the trouble expended on it—no, not trouble, say rather pleasure—pardon will be granted. The fortunate possessors of these vines will bear me out in my few observations.

Not unlike the last described climber is the Matrimony Vine, or, often called the Tea Vine. It also should be trained to one main stem, and managed almost precisely as already described. It is of truly graceful habit, its long slim trailers, bearing alternate tea-shaped leaves in whorls, from the tiny inch-long ones, to those sometimes six inches long, giving it an exceedingly elegant appearance. The color is a clean grey-green. It is entirely free from insects, and it blooms continuously, bearing small trumpet-shaped, five-petaled flowers borne singly. These flowers are very deep lavender in color, fading day by day to creamy white; deep red waxy berries about the size of large fat peas take their place. As the vine shows flowers and berries borne on the vines at the same time, and as the older branches are often covered with soft brownish-green spikes, the whole appearance is unusual and striking, and never fails to call forth much admiration.

This vine may be trained as a shrub quite successfully, if say, three main

stems are allowed to reach a height of about five feet, and are braided around each other for purposes of support, all shoots and branches being removed so that the growth is forced to the top of the braided stems; dozens of slim trailers will appear drooping languidly towards the ground, and in some cases reaching quite to the ground. If this method of training is made use of in a fence corner, and the trailers draped gracefully over the fence post, some long sprays being trained along the fence in opposite directions, one of the most unique and ornamental effects that can be imagined will be achieved, especially if the fence should chance to be a wire or an iron one.

Any situation where the soil is fairly fertile will give good results, but since the vine is a rampant grower it should receive plenty of good feeding.

See to it that your tea vine has plenty of sunshine, with fresh currents of air playing around the undergrowths, otherwise a fine, soft, sticky, grey-white mold will appear on trunk and branches and leaves, causing a very unhealthy and unkempt appearance.

The Honeysuckles and Clematis.

Both of these climbers have very large families and are old well-known favorites. Almost without exception the Honeysuckles are sweet-scented. Not so the various Clematis vines, only one or two of which are fragrant. The Honeysuckles and the Clematis vines run about evenly in public favor. Which is the most valuable in general utility it is hard to decide.

The unusual grace and beauty of nearly every member of the Honeysuckle family add unmeasured value to the charm of any garden. The delightful pergola, restful arbor, shaded verandah and porch afford unlimited opportunities to an enterprising gardener who delights to revel in profusion of bloom and perfume. The different varieties have each their own time of bloom, some flower quite early in the early spring, while others prolong the flowering season into late fall. So that it is quite an easy matter to have an unbroken succession of flowers for many months from the Honeysuckles alone. A pergola planted with these vines only, will produce an effect that cannot be equalled for harmony of outline, practical screening, and unrivalled profusion of many-colored blossoms,