

location and the conditions of climate and exposure and use plenty of them. An abundant supply of a few suitable varieties is better than a few specimens of numerous varieties. Repetition in shrubs, as in trees, gives character and unity at the same time. The grouping and arrangement of shrubs is a large and very vital question in connection with the ornamental planting of school or home grounds and cannot be fully treated here, but a few suggestions now may help in avoiding some very common mistakes in planting.

Shrubbery and flowers should always stand in relationship to some other feature in the grounds, such as walks, fences, corners, buildings, crossings, entrances, etc. Follow the system of grouping in irregular clumps or masses rather than individual planting. Never place a single shrub, no matter how great its individual beauty may be, by itself out in the lawn. Do not place even a group in the centre of the lawn, and this also holds for flower-beds. Some of the uses of shrubs and their arrangement are well set forth by Professor Frank Waugh, as follows:—

"A judicious arrangement of shrubbery will often obliterate more of the unpleasant, unnatural, and inartistic features of the grounds than any amount of other material or other work. Shrubs may be used in comparative profusion, because they take up but little room. A good view of some things can be obtained over the tops of low shrubs, and they can thus be given positions quite forbidden to trees.

"The union of the buildings with the grounds, so that the former seem parts of the latter, is also oftenest effected by the use of shrubs. A building with its smooth surfaces and rectangular lines arising abruptly out of the lawn gives a distinct note of disharmony. The remedy is to break up and, as far as possible, to obliterate the line of demarcation. Shrubs irregularly grouped along the walls and massed in retreating angles help to do this. Their most efficient assistants are the climbers, which may cling to the walls or twine about the porches, becoming almost part and parcel of the building. Shrubs and climbers together, judiciously placed, will often bring into the closest harmony a house and grounds which without them would have been at never-ending war with one another."

There are times, of course, where it is necessary to adhere to straight-line planting of trees and shrubs, as, for example, along straight walks, streets, or courtyards planted after the so-called architectural style, so as to harmonize with the commanding lines and form of the building. It is, of course, desirable to have lines of trees perfectly parallel with the lines in the grounds to which they are related. Hedgerows are usually constructed on this principle. Trimmed hedges are not very desirable in most school-grounds. They are too likely to be neglected at some time and, therefore, to lose their ornamental appearance. It is possible, however, to use low-growing shrubs in hedgerows that do not require pruning. Japanese barberry is one of the best for this purpose.

(2.) PLANTING ON STREETS.

Cities are unnatural and artificial at best. People are feeling this more and more of late. Individual citizens frequently do a great deal to