

sandy and gravelly soil of the exposed seashore and also inland is sufficient evidence of this.

Drainage and the disposal of house wastes are important matters that must be considered in the plan of a place and provided for during construction. With a satisfactory fall and outlet (for which you will sometimes have to seek permission to go through your neighbor's land) the drainage of a wet surface is not difficult to secure. A satisfactory disposal of sewage is more difficult. A leaching cesspool is the usual vehicle, a very unsafe and in many soils unsatisfactory method. A tight cesspool periodically emptied is more expensive to maintain, but safer. There are safe but somewhat complicated methods of disposal by sub-surface, or surface irrigation, which can often be used to advantage. Of course, if there is a sewer the disposal is a simple matter.

Planting, which is so often looked upon as the principal work of the landscape architect, is, as I hope I have made evident, only one of the details—a very important one, it is true, but after all only the dress and ornament of the place.

There are many thousands of species and varieties of hardy plants in common cultivation in the north-eastern United States. Of woody plants alone there are between four and five thousand species and varieties that are offered in foreign and American nursery catalogues, three-fourths of which would probably survive ordinary winters at Boston under favorable circumstances. Many of these are interesting only to the botanist, and of no value to the landscape architect, but a knowledge of all that may be of value—a very large number—will enable him to produce results and secure effects that cannot possibly be secured by a man with a more limited knowledge. While the great variety that is available gives an opportunity to produce interesting details and a much longer season of flower and more interest-

ing winter effects, it is also a great source of danger, for it constantly offers the temptation to use too large an assortment, which will result in a mixed planting with no character or individuality, and also in the introduction of many things that are not adapted to the soil or surroundings, the failure or poor success of which will give the whole planting a shabby, patchy look. It is safer to select a few reliable vigorous varieties, having good, healthy foliage through the season they are more apt to be natives than exotics—and let them predominate in the planting; then add to its interest, if it is in a place where it is desirable to have interesting details—that is, where it frequently comes under close observation—by using a greater variety of native, exotic, or garden forms of woody plants, or hardy perennials. A large variety in a border which is to be seen from a distance is entirely lost to the eye, or gives an undesirable, mixed, or patchy look, and adds largely to the expense. If it is made mainly of a few kinds, as we see in nature, the most effective and pleasing results can be secured. A low border plantation made up of the flowering dogwood, with a few of its red flowered variety, the panicked dogwood, clethra, and wild rose,—all natives—would give a better result than the same number of exotic varieties, or if the variety were increased many times. If it were desirable to have more interesting details, large masses of loosestrife, golden rods, asters perennial sunflowers, and the like, would give it without detracting from the effect of the woody plants.

The use of colored foliage in a lawn planted in a natural way seldom produces a pleasant result, though I should not say that it cannot be used. To a person of refined tastes a gaudy, yellow piece of furniture in a finely furnished and decorated room, the prevailing color of which is green, would be offensive. It would mar the enjoyment one