

give such character to the farm home as the American elm. As it is a rapid grower and reaches a great size it should not be planted within fifty feet or more of the house, and should be placed in such a position that when it grows up it will not shade too much of the lawn. Elms look well when skirting a roadway, and an avenue made of these trees is a fine sight, but even one or two will show up well. They have an advantage over the hard maple in that they may be pruned up when necessary without losing their graceful appearance. Other large growing trees which may be used with good effect, but which are too large for a small lawn, are the hard maple, Norway maple, red oak, white, red and Scotch pines, and the Norway spruce. They may be grouped at the rear of the house and back of the lawn, and will form an excellent background if planted in a clump, and will make a splendid windbreak both in winter and summer.

For shade and ornament on the lawn and near the house, smaller growing trees and shrubs may be used to advantage. There are many to choose from, but a few only will be mentioned, all of which are easy to get and are among the most ornamental. One of the most useful of the smaller growing trees is the European Mountain ash or Rowan tree. This is a hardy, rapid growing, symmetrical tree and is attractive in flower, foliage and fruit. It looks best when the branches are left on near the ground.

Cut-leaved Birch.—While this tree is a little more expensive than some of the others, it is so graceful and ornamental that one will never tire admiring it. It is very hardy and a quick grower.

Crab Apple.—There is no tree more suitable for a farmer's lawn, or for any lawn, for that matter, than a well shaped crab apple tree, the wealth of sweet scented flowers in the spring and the highly coloured fruit in late summer or autumn making it very ornamental, and the fruit being always in demand for preserving and jelly making by the thrifty housewife.

Among ornamental shrubs, the following will give bloom for most of the summer, among the earliest flowering being the Spiræas, which begin to bloom early in May, and become a mass of white flowers. Two of the most satisfactory are *Spiræa Van Houttei* and *Spiræa arguta*. As these are under five feet in height they may be planted near the house and look well if several are grouped together. Following the Spiræas are the Lilacs. There has been such a marked improvement in Lilacs during the past few years that the old-fashioned kind is now surpassed by many of the newer ones, which vary much in colour and have both single and double flowers; but even if these cannot be obtained there is no more popular shrub which blooms in the spring than the common lilac, and it should not be difficult to get some from friends. Then, there is the Tartarian Bush Honeysuckle, a hardy shrub, and a very free bloomer, which grows to about ten to fifteen feet in height. This also blooms in May. Some of the best shrubs which bloom in June are the common Mock Orange or Philadelphus, and the large flowering species which blooms a little later; the Snow-ball and the High-bush Cranberry, the latter being a native species which is not appreciated as much as it deserves, as the leaves, flowers, and fruit are all ornamental. The fruit remains on the bush most of the winter, and brightens up the ground in winter very much. A shrub or small tree not often planted, but a very desirable one, is the Japanese or Tree Lilac. This has white flowers, and grows to a height of fifteen or twenty feet, and although it does not begin to bloom so young as the common lilac, it is well worth planting. It blooms from the last of June to early in July. The last shrub which we shall mention is the large-flowered Hydrangea (*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*). This blooms during the months of August and September, and the immense panicles of flowers must be familiar to every one. In order to succeed best the Hydrangea needs plenty of moisture and should be pruned back severely in the spring.

When planting either the trees or shrubs mentioned, or others, the breaking or dividing up of the lawn should be avoided as much as possible, as the planting and the lawn itself are much more effective when the trees and shrubs are set towards the corners, at one side, or at the rear of the lawn, and it is better to group them as much