

Brandon and Indian Head experimental farms, nearly all of which have been found hardy. By judicious selection, one may have a succession of blooms for four or five weeks.

Viburnum (*Viburnum lantana*). (*Viburnum opulus*), or high bush cranberry.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

Junipers—Common savin (*Juniperus Sabina*). (*Juniperus sabina variegata*).

Pine—Dwarf mountain pine (*Pinus Montana mughus*).

VINES AND CREEPERS

Virginia creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*), native variety.

Climbing Bitter Sweet—(*Celastrus scandens*), native.

Grape—(*Vitis vulpina*)—Frost grape, native.

Russian Honeysuckles—Climbing varieties, introduced from Siberia.

THE PLANTING AND CARE OF HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS.

No flower garden is complete without perennials. Even though the plot of ground be small, some of the space should be devoted to this useful and varied class of plants. Few flowers require as little care as hardy herbaceous perennials if given the proper conditions to start with. The soil should be a good loam which will not bake, and well drained, for thorough drainage is very essential. When planted, most perennials should be left undisturbed for a long time, hence the soil should be well prepared in the beginning by trenching and digging under a liberal supply of well-rotted stable manure. Most perennials thrive best in full sunlight, and, where possible, they should be planted where they will get the most favored conditions. A southern aspect is the most suitable, and where there is protection from the cold winds the plants do best. Planting may be done either in spring or autumn, but spring planting is best for most kinds of perennials. In making and planting a border it is most important to plant those kinds which will give a continuity of bloom from early in the spring until late in the autumn, and to arrange them so that they will be most effective. The dates of blooming, heights of the plants and colors of the flowers are matters which should be given very careful consideration by those who desire to make the most of the material they have or may get. In large borders the best effects are obtained by massing several plants of one color or several varieties of one species, and also arranging for a continuity of bloom, but in smaller borders and where the number of plants is limited it is often not thought possible to get this, and sometimes one part of the border will be without bloom. During the growing season the surface soil should be kept loose and free from weeds, and in the summer the taller growing plants will need staking, as fine specimens are liable to be broken by storms if this is neglected. When the plants have ceased blooming the old stalks should be cut off near to the ground. Just before permanent frost sets in, the border or bed should be given a dressing of about four inches of strawy manure or leaves. This will form a good mulch for the protection of the plants in winter and at the same time enrich the soil. The mulch ought not to be removed too soon in the spring, as often most of the damage done to perennials is at that season of the year when so much of the straw or raking off the coarse material in the spring the shorter will.

OF HARDY PERENNIALS

Achillea Ptarmica flore pleno, the Pearl. Hardy, producing quantities of showy double white flowers from June to October. Grown from plant division.

Althea rosea, or Common Hollyhock, an old-fashioned hardy perennial easily grown from seed. Grows from six to eight feet high, flowers white to almost black. Should be planted in variety.

Aquilegia or Columbine, an easily grown perennial which does well in a variety of situations. Easily grown from seed or plant division. In many named varieties.

Aster, Starwort, or Michaelmas Daisy. A hardy late-flowering perennial of a great variety of colors. Easily grown from seed. Plant in variety.

Campanula or Bell-flower, a showy perennial in blue, purple and white, blooming during mid-summer, very attractive for borders.

Centaurea macrocephala, or Knopweed, a hardy and attractive perennial suitable for border and easily grown.

Delphinium or Larkspur, a well-known hardy perennial, making fairly rank growth producing blue and bluish white flowers. Easily grown from seed and plant division. Should be in every collection. In many named varieties.

Dianthus or Perennial Pink. Showy, attractively flowered perennial which needs winter protection. May be grown from plant division.

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