

a judicious amount of water will help to revive the plant, but even this may be easily overdone and result in a mistaken kindness, for the soil must not be kept wet and soggy. When grown in a mucky nursery soil, it is best to handle the choice varieties with a ball of earth secured in burlap.

The selection of a somewhat protected spot is very desirable, especially in the case of the more delicate varieties, such as the junipers, *retinosporas*, and *taxus*. Exposure to severe, or constant winds, will prove injurious to these.

The most effective, pleasing, and lasting results in the planting of evergreens may be had by judiciously grouping them, with reference to their contrasting colors and shapes, at the same time distributing these groups over your grounds so that they may be as suggested—effective in winter when the field is all their own. The tall spindling junipers, grouped with spreading, heavy-growing spruce or hemlock; the feathery silvery or golden *retinosporas*, together with the squatty-growing *Juniperus Canadensis*; backed up by a few leafy Balsam Fir, breaking the sky line—what combination of ornamental trees could be more effective, either contrasted with deciduous growths or standing out against the snow covered ground and the leafless branches outlined in white.

The long list of quite hardy conifers makes it possible for one to assemble specimens that cannot fail to interest and instruct students and admirers of fine ornamental plantings, just as a collection of paintings or other works of art, and is an unending pleasure to the owner as well as to all beholders.

Among the spruce the Norway is always with us. The Douglas and Hemlock of feathery structure, and the Colorado Blue are among the most hardy and attractive. The Nordman and Concolor, of the Silver Fir class, are hardy and distinct, and should

be prominent in every collection where sufficient room is afforded for majestic specimens.

Junipers seem to demand more care than any other class of evergreens, though when once established many of them are quite rugged. The Irish we all know. Then these in the Alpena Nana—low-branched and spreading in habit; the Virginiana or Red Cedar; and the Sabina, of dwarf growth, and also the beautiful golden and silver Japan, will lend life and variety to any mass of foliage.

Of the pines the Austrian and Ponderosa stand out in the open and alone. The Scotch, the White, and the low-down Mugho pines are equally desirable, but of slower and more moderate growth.

The yews comprise many unique and beautiful varieties, but they verge on the tender class and should, if planted, have some protection from wind and alternate freezing and thawing. This is a point that seems not to be appreciated by many. That is: that if a plant is so situated that it may remain frozen throughout the winter until the opening of spring, it will survive, whereas if the warm sun can occasionally strike the bark and the frost partly come out repeatedly, the result will be a loss. This is particularly true of evergreens and rhododendrons.

The arbor-vitae form a class specially valuable on account of their dense growth and hardiness for hedging or screens, though many of these are quite showy as single specimens. Among the former, of course, is the *Occidentalis* or American. Of the latter class *Pyramidalis*, *Globosa* and Hovey's Golden and Tom Thumb are quite hardy, and should be given a place.

Some of the *retinosporas* will, with slight protection until well established, endure our southern and middle Ontario winters, and on account of their peculiar beauty and effectiveness are well worth the trouble. The