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FLOWERING
TREES & SHRUBS
BY HENRY HOARE

LONDON :
ARTHUR L. HUMPHREYS, 187 PICCADILLY
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NEW EDITION.
ILLUSTRATIONS BY GERTRUDE HAMILTON.

To

‘ E. V. B., ’

IN MEMORY OF MANY HAPPY

‘ DAYS AND HOURS IN HUNTERCOMBE GARDEN.’

*For her the birds are sent :
To her the humming of the golden bees
And the murmur of the trees
Belong.’*



CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
<i>Introduction</i>	vii
<i>Monthly Calendar</i>	ix
<i>General Description</i>	1
<i>Appendix</i>	111
<i>Shrubs for towns</i>	113
" " <i>the seaside</i>	114
" " <i>a sheltered and sunny position</i> .	116
" " <i>a shady spot</i>	117
" " <i>under the drip of trees</i>	118
" " <i>hedges</i>	118
" " <i>any soil</i>	119
" " <i>peat</i> "	122
" " <i>sandy</i> "	123
" " <i>clay</i> "	123
" " <i>chalky</i> "	124
" " <i>requiring the protection of a wall</i> .	124
" " <i>for a moist situation</i>	125
<i>Index</i>	127

INTRODUCTION

IT is only quite lately that people have come to realise the invaluable assistance that can be got in beautifying our gardens by a judicious selection of flowering trees and shrubs. We have now within our reach so many lovely varieties of hardy ones that at no time of the year need one be without the bloom of several; especially as, when once established, they require so little attention, that they come within the reach of even the humblest gardener.

The following selection does not attempt to give every variety of the different species, as that would make this volume too bulky, and consequently less handy; but it will be found to contain some of the best of those that will thrive in the

open in England; and they have been arranged according to the months in which they flower in the latitude of London. It will be observed, therefore, that in more Northern localities the flowering season will be later, and *vice versâ* in more Southern and warmer ones.

Before closing this Introduction, I should like to express my most grateful thanks to the numerous friends and gardeners who have assisted me with their personal experience, and also to the correspondents of 'Gardening Illustrated,' and its Editor, Mr. W. Robinson, as well as to Mr. George Nicholson, A.L.S., whose work, 'The Dictionary of Gardening,' I have found invaluable.

NOTE TO SECOND EDITION.

OWING to the way in which the first edition of this book was received, and the numerous kind criticisms that were made upon it, I venture to publish a second edition containing considerable additions and revisions that I think will materially improve it.

H. H.

February, 1902.

CALENDAR OF FLOWERING TREES AND SHRUBS.

January.

The most desirable and perfectly hardy trees and shrubs in bloom this month, arranged as far as possible according to height, are:—

Latin Name.	English Name.	Colour of Blossom.	Nature of Plant and its height in feet.	Remarks.
Hamamelis arborea.	Tree like wych hazel.	Rich lemon-yellow.	Deciduous tree, 20.	Flowers throughout the Winter.
Viburnum tinus	Lauristinus ...	White	Evergreen shrub, 10.	Flowers Dec. to March.
Cydonia japonica.	Japanese quince.	Scarlet or white.	Deciduous shrub, 6.	Flowers this month if grown on a sunny wall.
Jasminum nudiflorum.	Winter flowering jasmine.	Yellow	Deciduous climber.	Flowers Nov. to Feb. in any situation.
Chimonanthus fragrans grandiflora.	Japanese allspice.	Soft yellow with purple centre.	Deciduous climber.	Syn. Calycanthus præcox, on S. or W. walls. Sweet-smelling flowers. Flowers Nov. to Mar.
Lonicera fragrantissima.	... ..	White	Evergreen shrub, 6.	Usually against a wall, almost the same as L. Standishi. Flowers in Jan. and Feb.
Daphne collina	... ..	Pink	Evergreen shrub, 3.	Flowers Jan. to June.

CALENDAR OF FLOWERING

February.

The most desirable and perfectly hardy trees and shrubs in bloom this month, arranged as far as possible according to height, are:—

Latin Name.	English Name.	Colour of Blossom.	Nature of Plant and its height in feet.	Remarks.
Magnolia conspicua.	Yulan magnolia.	White	Deciduous tree, 50.	Flowers Feb. to May.
Hammamelis arborea.	Tree like wych hazel.	Lemon yellow.	Deciduous tree, 20.	Flowers throughout the Winter.
Cornus mas	Cornelian cherry.	Yellow	Deciduous shrub, 15.	Flowers Feb. to April.
Garrya elliptica.	...	Pale green in catkins.	Evergreen shrub, 10.	Best against wall or trellis. Flowers throughout the Spring.
Viburnum tinus	Lauristinus	White	Evergreen shrub, 10.	Flowers Dec. to March.
Berberis japonica.	Japanese barberry.	Lemon tinted	Evergreen shrub, 8.	Flowers Feb. to April.
Cydonia japonica.	Japanese quince.	Scarlet or white.	Deciduous shrub, 6.	Flowers this month on a sunny wall.
Lonicera fragrantissima.	...	White	Evergreen shrub, 6.	Usually against a wall. Almost the same as L. Standishi. Flowers in Jan. and Feb.
Daphne Mezereum.	...	Rose-purple	Deciduous shrub, 4.	Flowers Feb. to April.
Daphne collina	...	Pink	Evergreen shrub, 3.	Flowers Jan. to June.
Ulex europæus	Common furze	Yellow	Evergreen shrub, 3.	Flowers February, March, August, and Sept.
Jasminum nudiflorum.	Winter flowering jasmine.	Yellow	Deciduous climber.	Flowers Nov. to Feb. in any situation.
Chimonanthus fragrans grandiflora.	Japanese allspice.	Soft yellow with purple centre.	Deciduous climber.	Syn. Calycanthus præcox on a S. or W. wall. Sweet-scented flowers. Flowers Nov. to Mar.

To which might be added the following, which are not quite so showy or hardy:—

Corylus Avellana	Filbert	Crimson	Deciduous shrub, 20.	...
Erica arborea	Tree like heath	White	Evergreen shrub, 20.	Flowers Feb. to May.
Erica codonodes	Heath	White and pink.	Evergreen shrub, 30.	Flowers Feb. to May.
Corylopsis spicata.	...	Pale yellow	Deciduous shrub, 4.	Fragrant flowers.

March.

The most desirable and perfectly hardy trees and shrubs in bloom this month, arranged as far as possible according to height, are:—

Latin Name.	English Name.	Colour of Blossom.	Nature of Plant and its height in feet.	Remarks.
Magnolia conspicua.	Yulan magnolia.	White	Deciduous tree, 50.	Flowers April to May.
Amygdalus communis.	Common almond.	White or pink	Deciduous tree, 30.	...
Amygdalus Davidiana.	...	Pink	Deciduous tree, 20.	...
Prunus Pissardii	Myrobalan plum.	White	Deciduous tree, 20.	Has purple green leaves, and flowers in March and April.
Berberis vulgaris.	Common barberry.	Orange	Evergreen shrub, 15.	Flowers March to May.
Cornus mas	Cornelian cherry.	Yellow	Deciduous shrub, 15.	Flowers Feb. to April.
Forsythia viridissima.	...	Golden yellow.	Deciduous shrub, 10.	...
Garrya elliptica.	...	Pale green in catkins.	Evergreen shrub, 10.	Best against wall or trellis. Flowers throughout the Spring.
Forsythia suspensa.	Golden bell	Golden, bell-like.	Dec. trailing, spreading or climb. shrub, 10	...
Berberis japonica.	Japanese barberry.	Lemon tinted	Evergreen shrub, 8.	Flowers Feb. to April.
Magnolia stellata.	...	White, sweet-scented.	Deciduous shrub, 7.	Flowers March to May.
Azalea ledifolia	...	Pure white	Evergreen shrub, 6.	...
Cydonia japonica.	Japanese quince.	Scarlet or white.	Deciduous shrub, 6.	Flowers Jan. to May.
Erica mediterranea.	Mediterranean heath.	Rosy	Evergreen shrub, 6.	Flowers March to May.
Berberis aquifolium.	Mahonia	Yellow	Evergreen shrub, 6.	Flowers March to May.
Rhododendron Dahuricum.	...	Bright red	Evergreen shrub, 6.	...
Kerria japonica flore pleno.	Double Jew's mallow.	Golden and double.	Deciduous shrub, 5.	Flowers March to May.
Prunus sinensis rosea plena.	Chinese plum	Rose	Deciduous shrub, 5.	Flowers in March and April.
Kerria japonica	Jew's mallow	Golden and single.	Deciduous shrub, 4.	Flowers March to May.

March—continued.

Latin Name.	English Name.	Colour of Blossom.	Nature of Plant and its height in feet.	Remarks.
Daphne... Mezerium.	...	Rose purple...	Deciduous ... shrub, 4.	Flowers Feb. to April.
Daphne... collina.	...	Pink ...	Evergreen ... shrub, 3.	Flowers Jan. to June.
Ulex europæus	Common furze	Yellow ...	Evergreen ... shrub, 3.	Flowers Feb. and March, August and Sept.
Rhododendron Farrera.	...	Pale lilac rose	Evergreen ... shrub, 3.	...
Amygdalus ... Besserianna.	Besser's ... almond.	Rose ...	Deciduous ... shrub, 3.	Syn. A. nana.
Andromeda ... floribunda.	Lily of the ... Valley bush.	White ...	Evergreen ... shrub, 2.	Flowers March to May.
Chimonanthus... fragrans gran- diflora.	Japanese ... allspice.	Soft yellow, with purple centre.	Deciduous ... climber.	Syn. Calycanthus præ- cox, on a S. or W. wall. Flowers Nov. to Mar.
<i>To which might be added the following, which are not quite so showy or hardy:—</i>				
Erica arborea ...	Tree-like ... heath.	White ...	Evergreen ... shrub, 20.	Flowers Feb. to May.
Viburnum tinus	Lauristinus ...	White ...	Evergreen ... shrub, 10.	Flowers Dec. to March.
Erica codonodes	Heath ...	White and ... pink.	Evergreen ... shrub, 8.	Flowers Feb. to May.
Erica australis...	Australian ... heath.	Purplish red...	Evergreen ... shrub, 6.	Flowers March to July.
Abelia floribun- da.	...	Rosy purple...	Evergreen ... shrub, 3.	Requires protection of a wall.

April.

The most desirable and perfectly hardy trees and shrubs in bloom this month, arranged as far as possible according to height, are:—

Latin Name.	English Name.	Colour of Blossom.	Nature of Plant and its height in feet.	Remarks.
Magnolia conspi- cua.	Yulan magno- lia.	White ...	Deciduous ... tree, 50.	Flowers Feb. to May.
Cerasus avium...	Bird cherry ...	Pure white ... and double.	Deciduous ... tree, 40.	Flowers in April and May.
Æsculus hippo- castanum.	Horse chest- nut.	White with reddish tinge.	Deciduous ... tree, 30.	Flowers in April and May.
Cornus florida ...	Flowering ... dogwood.	White ...	Deciduous ... tree, 30.	...

April—continued.

Latin Name.	English Name.	Colour of Blossom.	Nature of Plant and its height in feet.	Remarks.
<i>Pyrus spectabilis</i> flore pleno.	...	Pink ...	Deciduous tree, 30.	Flowers in April and May.
<i>Amygdalus communis amara.</i>	Bitter almond	White with tinge of rose at the base.	Deciduous tree, 30.	...
<i>Laburnum vulgare.</i>	Laburnum	Golden yellow	Deciduous tree, 20.	Flowers April to June.
<i>Cerasus caprioni-ana multiplex.</i>	Common cherry.	Very double white.	Deciduous tree, 20.	Flowers in April and May.
<i>Pyrus baccata</i> ...	Siberian crab	White	Deciduous tree, 20.	Flowers in April and May.
<i>Cerasus padus-bracteosa.</i>	Bird cherry	White	Deciduous tree, 20.	Flowers in April and May.
<i>Prunus Pissardii</i>	Myrobalan plum.	White	Deciduous tree, 20.	Has purple green leaves, and flowers in March and April.
<i>Cotoneaster frigida.</i>	...	White	Sub-evergreen tree, 20.	Flowers in April and May.
<i>Persica vulgaris</i>	Peach	Pink	Deciduous tree, 15.	...
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	Common barberry.	Orange	Evergreen shrub, 15.	Flowers March to May.
<i>Cerasus serrulata.</i>	Chinese double cherry.	Pinkish white.	Deciduous spreading tree, 15.	...
<i>Rhododendron Rollisoni.</i>	Rose bay, var.	Blood red	Evergreen tree, 15.	Flowers in April and May.
<i>Prunus angustifolia.</i>	Plum, var.	White	Deciduous tree, 15.	Pendulous.
<i>Rhodotypos kerrioides.</i>	White Jew's mallow.	White	Deciduous shrub, 15.	Flowers like single roses.
<i>Cerasus pseudo-cerasus.</i>	Bastard cherry.	Pinkish white.	Deciduous tree, 15.	Flowers in April and May.
<i>Cerasus Mahaleb pendula.</i>	Weeping cherry.	White	Deciduous tree, 10.	Flowers in April and May.
<i>Prunus divaricata.</i>	Divaricate plum.	White	Deciduous shrub, 10.	...
<i>Garrya elliptica</i>	...	Pale green in catkins.	Evergreen shrub, 10.	Flowers throughout the Spring.
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Common broom.	Bright yellow	Deciduous shrub, 10.	Flowers April to July.
<i>Amelanchier vulgaris.</i>	Common medlar.	White	Deciduous shrub, 9.	Syn. <i>Mespilus Amelanchier.</i>
<i>Pavia alba</i>	...	White	Deciduous shrub, 9.	Syn. <i>P. macrostachya.</i> Flowers in April & May.

April—continued.

Latin Name.	English Name.	Colour of Blossom.	Nature of Plant and its height in feet.	Remarks.
Coronilla Emerns.	Scorpion senna.	Yellow	Deciduous shrub, 8.	Flowers April to June.
Stuartia virginica.	...	White with purple filaments.	Deciduous shrub, 8.	Flowers in April and May.
Berberis duleis	...	Yellow and orange.	Evergreen shrub, 8.	...
Berberis japonica.	Jap. barberry	Lemon yellow	Evergreen shrub, 8.	Flowers Feb. to April.
Amelanchier canadensis.	Grape pear	White	Deciduous tree, 8.	Syn. Pyrus Botryapium. Flowers in April & May.
Ribes aureum	Buffalo currant.	Golden yellow	Deciduous shrub, 8.	...
Ribes sanguineum.	Flowering currant.	Deep rose	Deciduous shrub, 8.	Flowers in April and May.
Magnolia stellata.	...	White sweet-scented.	Deciduous shrub, 7.	Flowers March to May.
Berberis aquifolium.	Mahonia	Yellow	Evergreen shrub, 6.	Flowers March to May.
Prunus triloba flore pleno.	Rosette plum	Dainty pink	Deciduous shrub, 6.	...
Cydonia japonica.	Japanese quince.	Scarlet or white.	Deciduous shrub, 6.	Flowers Jan. to May. Syn. Pyrus japonica.
Daphne pontica	...	Greenish yellow.	Evergreen shrub, 5.	Flowers in April and May.
Prunus californica.	Californian plum.	White	Deciduous shrub, 5.	...
Kerria japonica flore pleno.	Double Jew's mallow.	Golden	Deciduous shrub, 5.	Flowers March to May.
Prunus sinensis rosea plena.	Chinese plum	Rose	Deciduous shrub, 5.	Flowers in March and April.
Cotoneaster microphylla.	...	White	Evergreen trailing shrub, 4.	Flowers in April and May.
Daphne Mezereum.	...	Rose purple	Deciduous shrub, 4.	Flowers Feb. to April.
Kerria japonica	Jew's mallow	Golden	Deciduous shrub, 4.	Flowers March to May.
Andromeda speciosa.	Lily of the Valley bush.	White	Deciduous shrub, 4.	Flowers in April and May.
Azalea mollis	...	Various	Deciduous shrub, 4.	...
Berberis Thunbergi.	Barberry, var.	Small white	Deciduous shrub, 3.	...
Daphne collina	...	Pink	Evergreen shrub, 3.	Flowers Jan. to June.

April—continued.

Latin Name.	English Name.	Colour of Blossom.	Nature of Plant and its height in feet.	Remarks.
<i>Pyrus Maulei</i> ...	...	Brilliant scarlet.	Deciduous shrub, 3.	...
<i>Spiræa prunifolia</i> , fl. pl.	...	White rosettes	Deciduous shrub, 3.	Flowers in April and May.
<i>Hydrangea hortensis</i> .	Common hydrangea.	Various	Deciduous shrub, 3.	Flowers April to Sept.
<i>Ledum latifolium</i> .	Labrador tea	White...	Evergreen shrub, 3.	Flowers in April and May.
<i>Kalmia glauca</i>...	...	Pinkish purple	Evergreen shrub, 2.	Flowers in April and May.
<i>Andromeda floribunda</i> .	Lily of the Valley bush	White...	Evergreen shrub, 2.	Flowers Mar. to May.
<i>Azalea amœna</i> ...	...	Pink wax-like	Evergreen shrub, 1.	...
<i>Daphne Blagayana</i>.	...	White...	Evergreen shrub, 1.	...
<i>Daphne Cneorum</i> .	Garland flower.	Pink ...	Evergreen trailing shrub, 1.	Flowers also in Sept.
<i>Wistaria frutescens</i>.	...	Deep purple, varying to white.	Deciduous climber.	Flowers in April and May.
<i>To which might be added the following, which are not quite so showy or hardy:—</i>				
<i>Robinia pseud-acacia</i> .	False acacia...	White...	Deciduous tree, 30-60.	Flowers in April and May.
<i>Erica arborea</i> ...	Tree-like heath.	White...	Evergreen shrub, 20.	Flowers Feb. to May.
<i>Cornus mas</i> ...	Cornelian cherry.	Yellow	Deciduous shrub, 15.	Flowers Feb. to April.
<i>Hippophæ rhamnoides</i> .	Sea buckthorn	Yellow	Deciduous shrub, 12.	...
<i>Viburnum tinus lucidum</i> .	Clear-leaved...	White...	Evergreen shrub, 10.	Flowers in April and May.
<i>Erica codonodes</i>	Heath, var. ...	White and pink.	Evergreen shrub, 8.	Flowers Feb. to May.
<i>Erica mediterranea</i> .	Mediterranean heath.	Rose ...	Evergreen shrub, 6.	Flowers Mar. to May.
<i>Erica australis</i> ...	Australian heath.	Purple red	Evergreen shrub, 6.	Flowers Mar. to July.
<i>Diplopappus chrysophyllus</i>.	...	Yellow	Evergreen shrub, 4.	...
<i>Spiræa Thunbergi</i>.	...	White...	Deciduous shrub, 3.	Flowers in April and May.

May.

The most desirable and perfectly hardy trees and shrubs in bloom this month, arranged as far as possible according to height, are:—

Latin Name.	English Name.	Colour of Blossom.	Nature of Plant and its height in feet.	Remarks.
Magnolia conspicua	The Yulan ...	White...	Deciduous tree, 50.	Flowers Feb. to May.
Cerasus avium...	Bird cherry ...	Very double... white.	Deciduous tree, 40.	Flowers in April and May.
Æsculus hippocastanum.	Horse chestnut.	White tinged with red.	Deciduous tree, 30.	Flowers in April and May.
Fraxinus ornus..	Manna ash ...	Greenish white.	Deciduous tree, 30.	Sweet scented. Flowers in May and June.
Cercis siliquastrum.	Judas tree ...	Deep rose ...	Deciduous tree, 30.	Flowers in May and June.
Pyrus spectabilis flore pleno.	... ..	Pink	Deciduous tree, 30.	Flowers in April and May.
Cratægus cocinea.	Scarlet-fruited thorn.	White... ..	Deciduous tree, 20.	Large bunches of fruit in Autumn.
Fraxinus Mariesii.	Maries' ash ...	Pure white ...	Deciduous tree, 20.	Sweet scented. Flowers in May and June.
Laburnum vulgare.	Common laburnum ...	Golden yellow	Deciduous tree, 20.	Flowers April to June.
Pyrus coronaria	American sweet-scented crab	Rose	Deciduous tree, 20.	Scent like violets.
Pyrus malus ...	Apple tree ...	Pink and white.	Deciduous tree, 20.	... ..
Pavia flava ...	Sweet buckeye.	Pale yellow...	Deciduous tree, 20.	... ..
Cerasus capri- onea multiplex	Common cherry.	Double white	Deciduous tree, 20.	Flowers in April and May.
Cerasus padus bracteosa.	Bird cherry ...	White... ..	Deciduous tree, 20.	Flowers in April and May.
Halesia tetra- ptera.	Four-winged snowdrop.	White... .. pendant.	Deciduous tree, 20.	... ..
Pyrus baccata...	Siberian crab	White... ..	Deciduous tree, 20.	Flowers in April and May.
Cratægus tena- cetifolia.	Thorn, var. ...	White... ..	Deciduous tree, 20.	... ..
Cerasus semper- florens aurea variegata.	Weeping cherry.	White... ..	Deciduous tree, 20.	... ..
Pyrus Aucuparia	Rowan tree ...	White... ..	Deciduous tree, 20.	Flowers in May and June.
Jasminum revolutum.	... ..	Yellow ...	Evergreen climber.	Flowers May to October.

May—continued.

Latin Name.	English Name.	Colour of Blossom.	Nature of Plant and its height in feet.	Remarks.
<i>Crataegus pyracantha.</i>	Pyracantha ...	White... ..	Evergreen ... shrub, 20.	Masses of fruit in Autumn.
<i>Crataegus oxy-cantha.</i>	Common ... hawthorn.	Varies from white to crimson.	Deciduous ... tree, 20.	Various shades.
<i>Cotoneaster frigida.</i>	... ..	White... ..	Sub-evergreen shrub, 20.	Flowers in April and May.
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Common lilac	Red, blue, or white.	Deciduous ... shrub, 8-20.	... ..
<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>	Common barberry.	Orange ...	Evergreen ... shrub, 15.	Flowers Mar. to May.
<i>Rhododendron Rollisoni.</i>	Rose bay, var.	Blood red ...	Small evergreen tree, 15	Flowers in April and May.
<i>Cerasus pseudo-cerasus.</i>	Bastard ... cherry.	Pinkish white	Deciduous ... tree, 15.	Flowers in April and May.
<i>Rhododendron Fortunei.</i>	Rose bay, var.	Pale rose ...	Evergreen ... shrub, 12.	... ..
<i>Rhododendron ponticum.</i>	Rose bay, var.	Purple ...	Evergreen ... shrub, 12.	... ..
<i>Phillyrea Vilmariniana.</i>	... ..	White... ..	Evergreen ... shrub, 10.	Sweet scented.
<i>Pavia rubra</i>	Red buckeye	Red	Deciduous ... tree, 10.	... ..
<i>Piptanthus Nepalensis.</i>	Evergreen laburnum.	Yellow ...	Evergreen ... shrub, 10.	... ..
<i>Pyrus floribunda</i>	Japanese crab	White rose, tinted.	Deciduous ... tree, 10.	... ..
<i>Cerasus Mahaleb pendula.</i>	Mahaleb's weeping cherry.	White... ..	Deciduous ... tree, 10.	Flowers in April and May.
<i>Cytisus albus</i>	White broom	White... ..	Deciduous ... shrub, 10.	... ..
<i>Weigela candida</i>	... ..	White... ..	Deciduous ... shrub, 10.	Loose spreading.
<i>Crataegus cordata.</i>	Washington thorn.	White... ..	Deciduous ... shrub, 10.	Flowers in May and June.
<i>Cytisus scoparius.</i>	Common broom.	Bright yellow	Deciduous ... shrub, 10.	Flowers April to July.
<i>Philadelphus coronarius.</i>	Mock orange..	White... ..	Deciduous ... shrub, 10.	Known commonly as syringa, several varieties.
<i>Pavia alba</i>	White buckeye.	White... ..	Deciduous ... shrub, 9.	Flowers in April and May. Syn. <i>P. macrostachya.</i>
<i>Coronilla Emerus.</i>	Scorpion senna.	Yellow ...	Deciduous ... shrub, 8.	Flowers from April to June.

May—continued.

Latin Name.	English Name.	Colour of Blossom.	Nature of Plant and its height in feet.	Remarks.
Amelanchier canadensis.	Grape pear ...	White...	Deciduous tree, 8.	Syn. <i>Pyrus Botryapium</i> . Flowers in April and May.
Stuartia virginica.	... ..	White with purple filaments.	Deciduous shrub, 8.	Flowers in April and May.
Ribes aureum	Buffalo currant.	Golden yellow	Deciduous shrub, 8.	Flowers in April and May.
Ecochorda grandiflora.	Pearl bush ...	Large, pure white.	Deciduous spreading shrub, 8.	... ..
Ribes sanguineum.	Flowering currant.	Deep rose	Deciduous shrub, 8.	Flowers in April and May.
Robinia hispida.	Rose acacia ...	Deep rose	Deciduous tree, 8.	Flowers in May and June.
Lonicera Caprifolium.	Goat's leaf honeysuckle	Yellow	Deciduous climber, 7.	Flowers in May and June.
Magnolia stellata.	... ..	White, sweet scented.	Deciduous shrub, 7.	Flowers Mar. to May.
Spiræa van Houttei.	... ..	Pure white	Deciduous shrub, 6.	... ..
Berberis aquifolium.	Mahonia ...	Yellow	Evergreen shrub, 6.	Flowers Mar. to May.
Berberis Darwinii.	Darwin's barberry.	Orange	Evergreen shrub, 6.	Flowers sometimes again in Sept. and Oct.
Cydonia japonica.	Japanese quince.	Scarlet or white.	Deciduous shrub, 6.	Flowers Jan. to May.
Viburnum plicatum.	Chinese guelder rose	White...	Deciduous shrub, 6.	... ..
Ceanothus dentatus.	Redroot, var.	Pale blue	Deciduous shrub, 6.	... ..
Azalea pontica...	Common azalea.	Various	Deciduous shrub, 6.	... ..
Weigela rosea	Bush honeysuckle.	Rosy	Deciduous shrub, 5.	... ..
Weigela hortensis nivea.	Bush honeysuckle.	White...	Deciduous shrub, 5.	... ..
Syringa persica	Persian lilac...	Purple	Deciduous shrub, 5.	Flowers in May and June.
Kerria japonica flore pleno.	Double Jew's mallow.	Double golden yellow.	Deciduous shrub, 5.	Flowers Mar. to May.
Spiræa arguta	... ..	White...	Deciduous shrub, 5.	... ..

May—continued.

Latin Name.	English Name.	Colour of Blossom.	Nature of Plant and its height in feet.	Remarks.
<i>Pyrus Toringo</i> ...	Toringo crab..	Pink	Deciduous tree, 5.	...
<i>Daphne pontica</i> ... ..	...	Greenish yellow.	Evergreen shrub, 5.	Flowers in April and May.
<i>Rubus deliciosus</i>	Rocky mountain bramble	White... ..	Deciduous shrub, 4.	...
<i>Syringa</i> <i>chinensis.</i>	Rouen lilac ...	Intense violet	Deciduous shrub, 4.	Flowers in May and June.
<i>Azalea mollis</i> ... ..	...	Flame coloured.	Deciduous shrub, 4.	Syn. <i>A. sinensis.</i>
<i>Cotoneaster micropphylla.</i>	...	White... ..	Evergreen shrub, 4.	Flowers in April and May.
<i>Kerria japonica</i>	Jew's mallow	Golden yellow	Deciduous shrub, 4.	Flowers Mar. to May.
<i>Andromeda speciosa.</i>	Lily of the Valley bush	White... ..	Deciduous shrub, 4.	Flowers in April and May.
<i>Hydrangea hortensis.</i>	Common hydrangea.	Various	Deciduous shrub, 3.	Flowers April to Sept.
<i>Pæonia arborea</i>	Tree pæony ...	Various	Deciduous shrub, 3.	Syn. <i>P. Moutan.</i>
<i>Spiræa prunifolia flore pleno</i>	...	White rosettes	Deciduous shrub, 3.	Flowers in April and May.
<i>Genista præcox</i> ... ..	...	Sulphur	Deciduous shrub, 3.	...
<i>Veronica Hulkeana.</i>	New Zealand speedwell.	Lilac	Deciduous shrub, 3.	...
<i>Ledum latifolium.</i>	Labrador tea	White... ..	Evergreen shrub, 3.	Flowers in April and May.
<i>Daphne collina</i> ... ..	...	Pink	Evergreen shrub, 3.	Flowers Jan. to June.
<i>Rhododendron ciliatum.</i>	Rose bay, var.	Pale reddish-purple.	Evergreen shrub, 2.	...
<i>Andromeda floribunda.</i>	Lily of the Valley bush	White... ..	Evergreen shrub, 2.	Flowers Mar. to May.
<i>Berberis stenophylla.</i>	Barberry, var.	Orange	Deciduous shrub, 2.	...
<i>Kalmia glauca</i>...	...	Pinkish purple	Evergreen shrub, 2.	Flowers in April and May.
<i>Rhododendron hirsutum.</i>	Rose bay, var.	Pale red	Evergreen shrub, 2.	Flowers May to July.
<i>Ulex germanicus</i> ... ..	...	Golden yellow	Evergreen shrub, 1.	Prostrate growing.

May—continued.

Latin Name.	English Name.	Colour of Blossom.	Nature of Plant and its height in feet.	Remarks.
Genista hispanica.	Spanish furze	Golden yellow	Deciduous ... shrub, 1.	Flowers May to August.
Rhododendron .. ferrugineum.	Rose bay, var.	Scarlet, with yellow spots	Evergreen ... shrub, 1.	Flowers May to July.
Wistaria sinen- sis.	... ..	Pale purple ...	Deciduous ... climber.	Flowers in May and June.
Wistaria frutes- cens.	... ..	Deep purple, varying.	Deciduous ... climber.	Flowers in April and May.
<i>To which might be added the following, which are not quite so showy or hardy:—</i>				
Robinia pseud- acacia.	False acacia...	White...	Deciduous ... tree, 30-60.	Flowers in April and May.
Mespilus grandiflora.	Mespilus ... Smithi.	White...	Tree, 20.	Looks well if isolated.
Buddleia globosa.	Orange-ball ... tree.	Orange ...	Deciduous ... shrub, 20.	... ..
Erica arborea ...	Tree-like ... heath.	White...	Evergreen ... shrub, 20.	Flowers Feb. to May.
Magnolia glauca.	... ..	White, chang- ing to yellow	Deciduous ... shrub, 14.	Flowers May to July.
Stuartia pentagyna.	... ..	Cream ...	Deciduous ... shrub, 10.	Flowers May to July. Syn. Melachodendron ovatum.
Viburnum tinus lucidum.	Clear-leaved... lauristinus.	White...	Evergreen ... shrub, 10.	Flowers in April and May.
Erica codonodes	Heath, var. ...	White and pink.	Evergreen ... shrub, 8.	Flowers Feb. to May.
Calycanthus ... floridus.	Carolina ... all-spice.	Purplish red...	Deciduous ... shrub, 8.	... ..
Halimodendron argenteum.	Salt tree ...	Purple ...	Deciduous ... shrub, 6.	Flowers May to July.
Erica Mediter- ranea.	Mediterranean heath.	Rosy ...	Evergreen ... shrub, 6.	Flowers Mar. to May.
Erica australis...	Australian ... heath.	Purplish red...	Evergreen ... shrub, 6.	Flowers Mar. to July.
Erica cerinthoi- des.	Heath, var. ...	Scarlet ...	Evergreen ... shrub, 3.	Flowers May to Nov.
Fabiana imbri- cata.	... ..	White...	Evergreen ... shrub, 3.	... ..
Deutzia gracilis	... ..	White...	Deciduous ... shrub, 3.	... ..
Spiræa Thun- bergi.	... ..	White...	Deciduous ... shrub, 3.	Flowers in April and May.

June.

The most desirable and perfectly hardy trees and shrubs in bloom this month, arranged as far as possible according to height, are:—

Latin Name.	English Name.	Colour of Blossom.	Nature of Plant and its height in feet.	Remarks.
Liriodendron ... tulipifera.	Tulip tree ...	Green, yellow and orange.	Deciduous ... tree, 100.	... ..
Andromeda cam-panulata.	... ..	White ...	Slender tree, 30.	... ..
Paulownia im-perialis.	... ..	Purple lilac ...	Deciduous ... tree, 30.	... ..
Cercis siliquas-trum.	Judas tree ...	Deep rose ...	Deciduous ... tree, 30.	Flowers in May and June.
Fraxinus ornus	Manna ash ...	Greenish white.	Deciduous ... tree, 30.	Flowers in May and June.
Laburnum vul-gare.	Common ... laburnum.	Golden yellow	Deciduous ... tree, 20.	Flowers April to June.
Fraxinus Marie-sii.	Maries' ash ...	White ...	Deciduous ... tree, 20.	Flowers in May and June.
Notospartium ... Carmichaellæ.	Pink broom of New Zealand.	Bright pink ...	Deciduous ... shrub, 20.	Flowers end of June and early July.
Æsculus rubi-cunda.	Red horse ... chestnut.	Red ...	Deciduous ... tree, 20.	... ..
Pyrus Aucuparia	Mountain ash	White ...	Deciduous ... tree, 20.	Flowers in May and June.
Jasminum offici-nale.	Common white jasmine.	White ...	Deciduous ... shrub, 20.	Flowers June to Sept.
Jasminum revo-lutum.	... ..	Yellow ...	Evergreen ... climber, 20.	Flowers May to Oct.
Cratægus ... Carieri.	Thorn, var. ...	White turning to rose.	Deciduous ... tree, 15.	... ..
Koelreuteria ... paniculata.	... ..	Yellow ...	Deciduous ... tree, 15.	Flowers in June and July.
Genista ætnensis	Broom, var. ...	Golden ...	Deciduous ... shrub, 12.	Flowers in June and July.
Calycanthus ... occidentalis.	Western all-spice.	Maroon crim-son.	Deciduous ... shrub, 12.	Flowers June to Oct.
Stuartia penta-gyna.	... ..	Cream ...	Deciduous ... shrub, 10.	Flowers May to June. Syn. Melachodendron ovatum.
Ceanothus azu-reus.	Red root, var.	Pale blue ...	Deciduous ... shrub, 10.	Flowers June to Oct.
Philadelphus ... grandiflorus.	Mock orange	White and sweet.	Deciduous ... shrub, 10.	Commonly known as syringa.
Cratægus cor-data.	Washington... thorn.	White ...	Deciduous ... tree, 10.	Flowers in May and June.

June—continued.

Latin Name.	English Name.	Colour of Blossom.	Nature of Plant and its height in feet.	Remarks.
<i>Genista virgata</i>	Broom, var. ...	Golden yellow	Deciduous ... tree, 10.	... ..
<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	Calico bush ...	White ...	Evergreen ... shrub, 10.	Flowers June to Aug.
<i>Cytisus scoparius.</i>	Common ... broom.	Bright yellow	Deciduous ... shrub, 10.	Flowers April to July.
<i>Coronilla Emerus</i>	Scorpion ... senna.	Yellow ...	Deciduous ... shrub, 8.	Flowers April to June.
<i>Rhus cotinus</i> ...	Smoke plant...	Flesh colour...	Deciduous ... shrub, 8.	Flowers in June and July.
<i>Viburnum opulus sterilis.</i>	Guelder rose .	White ...	Deciduous ... shrub, 8.	... ..
<i>Viburnum opulus.</i>	Water elder ...	White ...	Deciduous ... shrub, 8.	Flowers in June and July.
<i>Ligustrum japonicum.</i>	Japanese ... privet.	White ...	Evergreen ... shrub, 8.	... ..
<i>Robinia hispida</i>	Rose acacia ...	Deep rose ...	Deciduous ... tree, 8.	Flowers in May and June.
<i>Rhododendron californicum.</i>	Rose bay, var.	Rose purple...	Evergreen ... shrub, 8.	... ..
<i>Rubus odoratus</i>	Sweet Virginian raspberry	Rich purple ...	Deciduous ... shrub, 8.	Flowers June to Aug.
<i>Lonicera brachypoda.</i>	... ..	Yellow ...	Deciduous ... twiner, 7.	Flowers June and July.
<i>Lonicera Caprifolium.</i>	Goat's leaf ... honeysuckle	Yellow ...	Deciduous ... twiner, 7.	Flowers May and June.
<i>Deutzia crenata</i>	... ..	White ...	Deciduous ... shrub, 6.	Syn. <i>D. Scabra</i> , <i>D. Fortunei</i> .
<i>Philadelphus</i> ...	Mock orange, var.	White ...	Deciduous ... shrub, 6.	... ..
<i>Escallonia macrantha sanguinea.</i>	... ..	Crimson ...	Evergreen ... shrub, 6.	... ..
<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	Sweet-briar ...	Pink ...	Deciduous ... shrub, 5.	... ..
<i>Syringa persica</i>	Persian lilac...	Purple ...	Deciduous ... shrub, 5.	Flowers in May and June.
<i>Rosa rugosa</i> ...	Japanese rose	Red ...	Deciduous ... shrub, 4.	Flowers June to Aug.
<i>Phlomis fruticosa.</i>	Jerusalem ... sage.	Yellow ...	Deciduous ... shrub, 4.	... ..
<i>Cæsalpinia japonica.</i>	... ..	Bright yellow	Deciduous ... shrub, 4.	Rambling nature.

June—continued.

Latin Name.	English Name.	Colour of Blossom.	Nature of Plant and its height in feet.	Remarks.
<i>Cytisus nigricans</i> ... ..	...	Clear yellow	Deciduous shrub, 4.	Flowers June to Aug.
<i>Cistus ladaniferus</i> .	Gum cistus ...	White	Deciduous shrub, 4.	...
<i>Syringa chinensis</i>	Rouen lilac ...	Intense violet	Deciduous shrub, 4.	Flowers in May and June.
<i>Veronica pingui-folia</i> .	Speedwell ...	White	Deciduous shrub, 4.	...
<i>Philadelphus microphyllus</i> .	Mock orange .	White	Deciduous shrub, 4.	Flowers June to Aug.
<i>Cytisus capitatus</i>	... ..	Bright yellow	Deciduous shrub, 3.	Flowers June to Aug.
<i>Veronica buxifolia</i> .	Speedwell, var.	White	Deciduous shrub, 3.	...
<i>Kalmia angustifolia</i> .	Mountain laurel.	Pink	Evergreen shrub, 3.	Best in shade.
<i>Daphne collina</i> .	... ..	Pink	Evergreen shrub, 3.	Flowers Jan. to June.
<i>Lonicera Ledebourri</i> .	Ledebour's honeysuckle	Yellow, with a red tinge.	Deciduous shrub, 3.	Syn. <i>L. involucrata</i> .
<i>Hydrangea hortensis</i> .	Common hydrangea.	Various	Deciduous shrub, 3.	Flowers April to Sept.
<i>Deutzia crenata flore pleno</i>.	... ..	Double, white	Deciduous shrub, 2.	...
<i>Daboecia polifolia</i> .	St. Daboec's heath.	Purple	Evergreen shrub, 2.	Flowers June to Sept. Syn. <i>Menziesia polifolia</i> .
<i>Rhododendron hirsutum</i> .	Rose bay, var.	Pale red	Evergreen shrub, 2.	Flowers May to July.
<i>Rhododendron ferrugineum</i> .	Rose bay, var.	Scarlet, with yellow spots	Evergreen shrub, 1.	Flowers May to July.
<i>Genista hispanica</i> .	Spanish furze	Golden yellow	Deciduous shrub, 1.	Flowers May to August.
<i>Wistaria sinensis</i>	... ..	Pale purple	Deciduous climber.	Flowers in May and June.

To which might be added the following, which are not quite so showy or hardy:—

<i>Oxydendron arboreum</i> .	Sorrel tree ...	White	Deciduous tree, 40.	Flowers in June and July.
<i>Benthamia fragifera</i>.	... ..	White	Evergreen tree, 15.	Flowers June to Oct.
<i>Magnolia glauca</i>	... ..	White changing to yellow	Deciduous shrub, 14.	Flowers May to July.

June—continued.

Latin Name.	English Name.	Colour of Blossom.	Nature of Plant and its height in feet.	Remarks.
<i>Colutea arborescens.</i>	Bladder senna	Yellow	Deciduous shrub, 10.	Flowers June to August.
<i>Osmanthus fragrans.</i>	...	Cream	Evergreen shrub, 10.	Flowers June to August. Syn. <i>Olea fragrans.</i>
<i>Halimodendron argenteum.</i>	Salt tree	Rosy purple...	Deciduous shrub, 6.	Flowers May to July.
<i>Erica australis...</i>	Australian heath.	Purple red	Evergreen shrub, 6.	Flowers March to July.
<i>Spiræa confusa</i>	...	White	Deciduous shrub, 4.	Syn. <i>S. media.</i>
<i>Erica cerinthoides.</i>	Heath, var. ...	Scarlet	Evergreen shrub, 3.	Flowers May to Nov.
<i>Ceanothus papillosus.</i>	Red root, var.	Blue	Deciduous shrub, 3.	...

July.

The most desirable and perfectly hardy trees and shrubs in bloom this month, arranged as far as possible according to height, are:—

Latin Name.	English Name.	Colour of Blossom.	Nature of Plant and its height in feet.	Remarks.
<i>Magnolia grandiflora.</i>	...	White	Evergreen tree, 70.	Flowers in July and Aug.
<i>Catalpa bignonioides.</i>	...	White with purple and yellow spots.	Deciduous tree, 40.	...
<i>Jasminum officinale.</i>	Common white jasmine.	White	Deciduous climber.	Flowers June to Sept.
<i>Jasminum revolutum.</i>	...	Yellow	Evergreen climber.	Flowers May to Oct.
<i>Notospartium Carmichaellæ.</i>	Pink broom of New Zealand	Bright rose pink.	Deciduous shrub, 20.	End of June and early July.
<i>Koelreuteria paniculata.</i>	...	Yellow	Deciduous tree, 15.	Flowers in June and July.
<i>Xanthoceras sorbifolia.</i>	Yellow horn...	White streaked red.	Deciduous shrub, 15.	...
<i>Spiræa ariæfolia</i>	...	Whitish	Deciduous shrub, 12.	Flowers July and Aug.
<i>Genista ætensis</i>	Broom, var. ...	Golden	Deciduous shrub, 12.	Flowers in June and July.
<i>Styrax japonica</i>	Japanese storax.	White, bell-shaped.	Shrub, 12.	...

July—continued.

Latin Name.	English Name.	Colour of Blossom.	Nature of Plant and its height in feet.	Remarks.
<i>Calycanthus occidentalis.</i>	Western all-spice.	Maroon crimson.	Deciduous shrub, 12.	Flowers June to Oct.
<i>Philadelphus Gordonianus.</i>	Mock orange, var.	White...	Deciduous shrub, 10.	...
<i>Ceanothus azureus.</i>	Red root, var.	Blue ...	Deciduous shrub, 10.	Flowers June to Oct.
<i>Escallonia montevidensis.</i>	... ..	White...	Evergreen shrub, 10.	Syn. <i>E. floribunda.</i>
<i>Spartum junceum.</i>	Spanish broom.	Yellow ...	Deciduous shrub, 10.	Flowers July to Sept.
<i>Kalmia latifolia.</i>	Calico bush ...	White...	Evergreen shrub, 10.	Flowers June to August.
<i>Cytisus scoparius.</i>	Common broom.	Bright yellow	Deciduous shrub, 10.	Flowers April to July.
<i>Tamarix tetrandra.</i>	Tamarisk, var.	Red ...	Deciduous shrub, 10.	Flowers July to Sept.
<i>Viburnum opulus.</i>	Water elder ...	White...	Deciduous shrub, 8.	Flowers in June and July.
<i>Escallonia Philippiana.</i>	... ..	White...	Evergreen shrub, 8.	...
<i>Rhus cotinus</i> ...	Smoke plant.	Flesh...	Deciduous shrub, 8.	Flowers in June and July.
<i>Spiraea Lindleyana.</i>	... ..	Whitish ...	Deciduous shrub, 8.	Flowers at the end of July and early in Aug.
<i>Rubus odoratus.</i>	Sweet virginia raspberry.	Rich purple ...	Deciduous shrub, 8.	Flowers in June and August.
<i>Lonicera brachypoda.</i>	... ..	Yellow ...	Deciduous twiner, 7.	Flowers June and July.
<i>Lonicera japonica.</i>	Japanese honeysuckle	Red ...	Evergreen climber, 7.	Flowers July to Sept.
<i>Choisya ternata.</i>	Mexican orange.	White ...	Evergreen shrub, 6.	Sweet scented.
<i>Yucca gloriosa</i> ...	Adam's needle.	White, tinged with red.	Evergreen shrub, 6.	...
<i>Rhododendron catawbiense.</i>	Rose bay, var.	Lilac purple...	Evergreen shrub, 6.	...
<i>Olearia stellulata</i>	Daisy tree ...	White...	Evergreen shrub, 5.	Best against a wall.
<i>Cytisus nigricans.</i>	... ..	Clear yellow ...	Deciduous shrub, 4.	Flowers July to Oct.
<i>Rosa rugosa</i> ...	Japanese rose	Red ...	Deciduous shrub, 4.	Flowers June to Aug.
<i>Veronica Traversii.</i>	Speedwell ...	Pale mauve ...	Evergreen shrub, 4.	Flowers July to Sept.

July—continued.

Latin Name.	English Name.	Colour of Blossom.	Nature of Plant and its height in feet.	Remarks.
<i>Zenobia speciosa</i>	Silvery Andromeda.	White, like-Lily of the Valley	Deciduous ... shrub, 4.	Flowers in July and August.
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Pepper bush.	White	Deciduous ... shrub, 4.	Flowers July to Sept.
<i>Clethra paniculata</i>.	...	White	Deciduous ... shrub, 4.	Flowers July to Oct.
<i>Philadelphus microphyllus</i> .	Mock orange, var.	White	Deciduous ... shrub, 4.	Flowers June to August.
<i>Azalea viscosa</i> ..	...	Pinkish white	Deciduous shrub, 3.	Sweet scented.
<i>Spiraea splendens</i>.	...	Bright carmine.	Deciduous tree, 3.	Early July.
<i>Cytisus capitatus</i>.	...	Light yellow	Deciduous shrub, 3.	Often flowers into Sept.
<i>Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora</i>.	...	White...	Deciduous shrub, 3.	Flowers July to Oct.
<i>Hydrangea hortensis</i> .	Common hydrangea.	Various	Deciduous shrub, 3.	Flowers April to Sept.
<i>Spiraea bumalda</i>	...	Rose to pale pink.	Deciduous shrub, 2.	Flowers July to Sept.
<i>Rhododendron hirsutum</i> .	Rose bay, var.	Pale red	Evergreen shrub, 2.	Flowers May to July.
<i>Daboecia polifolia</i> .	St. Daboec's heath.	Purple	Evergreen shrub, 2.	Flowers June to Sept. Syn. <i>Menziesia polifolia</i> .
<i>Ulex nanus</i> ...	Dwarf gorse...	Bright golden.	Evergreen prostrate shrub, 1.	Flowers July to Nov.
<i>Rhododendron ferrugineum</i> .	Rose bay, var.	Scarlet with yellow spots	Evergreen shrub, 1.	Flowers May to July.
<i>Genista hispanica</i> .	Spanish furze.	Golden yellow	Deciduous shrub, 1.	Flowers May to August.
<i>Hypericum calycinum</i> .	St. John's wort	Yellow	Deciduous shrub, 1.	Nearly evergreen. Flowers in July and August.
<i>Wistaria japonica</i>.	...	White	Climbing shrub.	Flowers in July and August.

To which might be added the following, which are not quite so showy or hardy:—

<i>Oxydendron arboreum</i> .	Sorrel tree	White, cup-shaped.	Deciduous tree, 40.	Flowers in June and July.
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> .	Chinese privet	White	Evergreen shrub, 18.	Deciduous, except in mild districts.

July—continued.

Latin Name.	English Name.	Colour of Blossom.	Nature of Plant and its height in feet.	Remarks.
<i>Benthamia fragifera.</i>	...	White	Evergreen tree, 15.	Flowers June to October.
<i>Magnolia glauca</i>	...	White, changing to yellow	Deciduous shrub, 14.	Very fragrant. Flowers May to July.
<i>Azalea hispida</i>...	...	White and red	Deciduous shrub, 12.	...
<i>Stuartia pentagyna.</i>	Coffee bush	Greenish purple.	Deciduous shrub, 10.	Flowers May to July.
<i>Carpenteria californica.</i>	...	White with yellow stamens.	Evergreen shrub, 10.	...
<i>Gordonia Lasi-anthus.</i>	Loblolly bay..	White, sweet-scented.	Evergreen shrub, 10.	Flowers in July and August.
<i>Osmanthus fragrans.</i>	...	Cream	Evergreen shrub, 10.	Flowers June to August. Syn. <i>Olea fragrans.</i>
<i>Colutea arborescens.</i>	Bladder senna	Yellow	Deciduous shrub, 10.	Flowers June to August.
<i>Myrtus communis.</i>	Myrtle	White and sweet.	Evergreen shrub, 10.	...
<i>Halimodendron argenteum.</i>	Salt tree	Rosy purple...	Deciduous shrub, 6.	Flowers May to July.
<i>Fuchsia macrostema globosa.</i>	...	Crimson	Deciduous shrub, 6.	Flowers July to Sept.
<i>Fuchsia Riccartoni.</i>	...	Crimson	Deciduous shrub, 6.	Flowers July to Sept.
<i>Lycycteria formosa.</i>	Himalayan honeysuckle	Purple	Deciduous shrub, 6.	Flowers July to Sept.
<i>Escallonia rubra</i>	...	Red	Evergreen shrub, 6.	Flowers July to Sept.
<i>Erica australis</i>	Australian heath.	Purple red	Evergreen shrub, 6.	Flowers March to July.
<i>Spiraea confusa</i>	...	White	Deciduous shrub, 4.	Flowers in June and July.
<i>Erica cerinthoides.</i>	Heath, var.	Scarlet	Evergreen shrub, 3.	Flowers May to Nov.

August.

The most desirable and perfectly hardy trees and shrubs in bloom this month, arranged as far as possible according to height, are:—

Latin Name.	English Name.	Colour of Blossom.	Nature of Plant and its height in feet.	Remarks.
Magnolia grandiflora.	...	White	Evergreen tree, 70.	Flowers in July and Aug.
Sophora japonica.	Japanese pagoda tree	Cream	Deciduous tree, 30.	Flowers in August and September.
Pyrus Aucuparia	Mountain ash	Red berries	Deciduous tree, 30.	Berries in August and September.
Olearia macrodonta.	Daisy tree	White	Evergreen tree, 20.	...
Jasminum officinale.	Common white jasmine.	White	Deciduous climber.	Flowers June to Sept.
Jasminum revolutum.	...	Yellow	Evergreen climber.	Flowers May to October.
Crataegus pyracantha.	Pyracantha	Scarlet berries	Evergreen shrub, 20.	Flowers in May.
Spiræa arifolia	...	White	Deciduous shrub, 12.	Flowers in July and Aug.
Calycanthus occidentalis.	Western all-spice.	Maroon crimson.	Deciduous shrub, 12.	...
Ceanothus azureus.	Red root, var.	Pale blue	Deciduous shrub, 10.	Flowers June to October.
Spartum junceum.	Spanish broom.	Yellow	Deciduous shrub, 10.	Flowers July to Sept.
Kalmia latifolia	Calico bush	White	Evergreen shrub, 10.	Flowers June to August.
Rubus nutkanus	Nootka bramble.	White	Deciduous shrub, 10.	Flowers June to August.
Tamarix tetrandra.	Tamarisk, var.	Red	Deciduous shrub, 10.	Flowers July to Sept.
Hibiscus syriacus.	Rose of Sharon.	Various	Deciduous shrub, 10.	Flowers in Aug. and Sept. Syn. Althæa frutex.
Lonicera japonica.	Japanese honeysuckle.	Red	Evergreen climber, 7.	Flowers July to Sept.
Spiræa Douglasi	...	Deep rose	Deciduous shrub, 6.	...
Rubus odoratus	Sweet Virginian raspberry	Rich rose purple.	Deciduous shrub, 5.	Flowers June to August.
Rosa rugosa	Japanese rose	Red	Deciduous shrub, 4.	Flowers June to August.
Cytisus nigricans	...	Yellow	Deciduous shrub, 4.	Flowers June to August.
Veronica Triversii.	Speedwell	Pale mauve	Evergreen shrub, 4.	Flowers July to Sept.

August—continued.

Latin Name.	English Name.	Colour of Blossom.	Nature of Plant and its height in feet.	Remarks.
<i>Olearia Haasti...</i>	Daisy tree ...	White, with yellow centre.	Evergreen shrub, 4.	...
<i>Zenobia speciosa</i>	Silvery Andromeda.	White, like Lily of the Valley.	Deciduous shrub, 4.	Flowers July to August.
<i>Clethra paniculata.</i>	Pepper bush...	White, fragrant.	Deciduous shrub, 4.	Flowers July to October.
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Pepper bush...	White, fragrant.	Deciduous shrub, 4.	Flowers July to Sept.
<i>Ulex europæus</i>	Common furze.	Yellow	Evergreen shrub, 3.	Flowers Feb., Mar., Aug. and Sept.
<i>Hypericum Moserianum,</i>	St. John's wort, var.	Yellow	Deciduous shrub, 3.	Flowers Aug. to Nov.
<i>Cytisus capitatus</i>	...	Light yellow	Deciduous shrub, 3.	Flowers June to August.
<i>Philadelphus microphyllus.</i>	Mock orange, var.	White, fragrant.	Deciduous shrub, 3.	Flowers June to August.
<i>Hydrangea hortensis.</i>	Common hydrangea.	Variou	Deciduous shrub, 3.	Flowers April to Sept.
<i>Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora.</i>	...	White...	Deciduous shrub, 3.	Flowers July to Oct.
<i>Ulex nanus</i>	Dwarf gorse...	Bright golden	Evergreen prostrate shrub, 3.	Flowers July to Nov.
<i>Spiræa bumalda</i>	...	Rose to pale pink.	Deciduous shrub, 2.	Flowers July to Sept.
<i>Daboecia polifolia.</i>	St. Daboe's heath.	Purple	Evergreen shrub, 2.	Flowers June to Sept.
<i>Rhododendron caucasicum</i>	Rose bay, var.	Rose with white within	Evergreen shrub, 1.	...
<i>Genista hispanica.</i>	Spanish furze	Golden	Deciduous shrub, 1.	Flowers May to August.
<i>Hypericum calycinum.</i>	St. John's wort	Yellow	Deciduous shrub, 1.	Nearly evergreen. Flowers in July and August.
<i>Wistaria japonica.</i>	...	White...	Deciduous climbing shrub.	Flowers in July and Aug.

To which might be added the following, which are not quite so showy or hardy:—

<i>Clethra barbinervis.</i>	Pepper bush...	White...	Deciduous tree, 30.	Flowers in August and September.
<i>Benthamia fragifera.</i>	...	White...	Evergreen tree, 15.	Flowers June to October.

August - continued.

Latin Name.	English Name.	Colour of Blossom.	Nature of Plant and its height in feet.	Remarks.
<i>Eucyphia pinatifida.</i>	Brush bush ...	White, like roses.	Evergreen shrub, 10.	...
<i>Gordonia Lasi-anthus.</i>	Loblolly bay ..	White, sweet scented.	Evergreen shrub, 10.	Flowers in July and August.
<i>Colutea arborescens.</i>	Bladder senna	Yellow	Deciduous shrub, 10.	Flowers June to August.
<i>Osmanthus fragrans.</i>	...	Cream, sweet	Evergreen shrub, 10.	Flowers June to August. Syn. <i>Olea fragrans.</i>
<i>Leycesteria formosa.</i>	Himalayan honeysuckle	Purple	Deciduous shrub, 6.	Flowers July to Sept.
<i>Fuchsia macrostema globosa.</i>	...	Crimson	Deciduous shrub, 6.	Flowers July to Sept.
<i>Fuchsia Riccartoni.</i>	...	Crimson	Deciduous shrub, 6.	Flowers July to Sept.
<i>Escallonia rubra</i>	...	Red	Evergreen shrub, 6.	Flowers Aug. to Sept.
<i>Zenobia pulverulenta.</i>	...	White, like Lily of the Valley	Deciduous shrub, 4.	Flowers in July and Aug.
<i>Desfontanea spinosa.</i>	...	Scarlet, tinged with yellow.	Evergreen shrub, 3.	...
<i>Erica cerinthoides.</i>	Heath, var. ...	Scarlet	Evergreen shrub, 3.	Flowers May to Nov.
<i>Erica stricta</i>	Heath, var. ...	Rosy	Evergreen shrub, 3.	Flowers Aug. to Nov.

September.

The most desirable and perfectly hardy trees and shrubs in bloom this month, arranged as far as possible according to height, are:—

Latin Name.	English Name.	Colour of Blossom.	Nature of Plant and its height in feet.	Remarks.
<i>Clethra barbinervis.</i>	...	White...	Deciduous tree, 30.	Flowers in August and September.
<i>Sophora japonica.</i>	Japanese pagoda tree	Cream	Deciduous tree, 30.	Flowers in August and September.
<i>Pyrus Aucuparia</i>	Mountain ash	Red berries	Deciduous tree, 30.	Berries in August and September.

September—continued.

Latin Name.	English Name.	Colour of Blossom.	Nature of Plant and its height in feet.	Remarks.
<i>Jasminum officinale.</i>	Common white jasmine.	White	Deciduous climber, 20.	Flowers June to Sept.
<i>Jasminum revolutum.</i>	...	Yellow	Evergreen climber, 20.	Flowers May to October.
<i>Aralia spinosa</i> ...	Angelica tree	White...	Deciduous tree, 12.	...
<i>Calycanthus occidentalis.</i>	Western allspice.	Maroon crimson.	Deciduous shrub, 12.	Flowers June to October.
<i>Tamarix tetrandra.</i>	Tamarisk, var.	Red	Deciduous shrub, 10.	Flowers July to Sept.
<i>Ceanothus azureus.</i>	Red root, var.	Pale blue	Deciduous shrub, 10.	Flowers July to October.
<i>Spartum junceum.</i>	Spanish broom.	Yellow	Deciduous shrub, 10.	Flowers July to Sept.
<i>Clerodendron trichotomum.</i>	...	White and purple calyx	Deciduous shrub, 10.	Fragrant.
<i>Hibiscus syriacus.</i>	Syrian mallow	Various	Deciduous shrub, 10.	Flowers Aug. and Sept.
<i>Lonicera japonica.</i>	Japanese honeysuckle	Red	Evergreen climber, 7.	Flowers July to Sept.
<i>Berberis Darwinii.</i>	Darwin's barberry.	Orange	Evergreen shrub, 6.	Flowers in May and sometimes in September and October.
<i>Olearia ramulosa</i>	Daisy tree	White	Deciduous shrub, 6.	Flowers in September and October.
<i>Olearia Gunniana.</i>	Daisy tree	White with yellow centre,	Deciduous shrub, 5.	...
<i>Ulex europæus</i> ..	Common furze	Yellow	Evergreen shrub, 4.	Flowers Feb., March Aug., and Sept.
<i>Veronica Traversii.</i>	Speedwell	Pale mauve	Evergreen shrub, 4.	Flowers July to Sept.
<i>Clethra paniculata.</i>	Pepper bush...	White, fragrant.	Deciduous shrub, 4.	Flowers July to Sept.
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Pepper bush...	White, fragrant.	Deciduous shrub, 4.	Flowers July to Sept.
<i>Hypericum Moserianum.</i>	St. John's wort, var.	Yellow	Deciduous shrub, 3.	Flowers August to Nov.
<i>Hydrangea hortensis.</i>	Common hydrangea.	Various	Deciduous shrub, 3.	Flowers April to Sept.
<i>Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora.</i>	...	White	Deciduous shrub, 3.	Flowers July to October.

September—continued.

Latin Name.	English Name.	Colour of Blossom.	Nature of Plant and its height in feet.	Remarks.
<i>Vlex nanus</i> ...	Dwarf gorse...	Bright golden	Evergreen ... prostrate shrub, 3.	Flowers July to Nov.
<i>Spiræa bumalda</i> ...	...	Rose to pale pink.	Deciduous shrub, 2.	Flowers July to Sept.
<i>Daboecia polifolia.</i>	St. Daboec's heath.	Purple ...	Evergreen shrub, 2.	Flowers June to Sept.
<i>Hypericum calycinum.</i>	St. John's wort.	Yellow ...	Deciduous shrub, 1.	Nearly evergreen. Flowers in Aug. and Sept.
<i>Daphne Cneorum.</i>	Garland flower.	Pink ...	Evergreen trailing shrub, 1.	Flowers also in April.

To which might be added the following, which are not quite so showy or hardy:—

<i>Benthamia fragifera.</i>	...	White ...	Evergreen tree, 15.	Flowers June to Oct.
<i>Ligustrum lucidum.</i>	Shining privet	White ...	Evergreen shrub, 12.	...
<i>Arbutus unedo</i> ...	Strawberry tree.	White or deep red.	Evergreen shrub, 10.	Flowers in Sept. and Oct.
<i>Gordonia Lasi-anthus.</i>	Loblolly bay	White ...	Evergreen shrub, 10.	Flowers July to Sept.
<i>Fuchsia macrostema globosa.</i>	...	Crimson ...	Deciduous shrub, 6.	Flowers July to Sept.
<i>Fuchsia Riccartoni.</i>	...	Crimson ...	Deciduous shrub, 6.	Flowers July to Sept.
<i>Leycesteria formosa.</i>	Himalayan honeysuckle	Purple ...	Deciduous shrub, 6.	Flowers July to Sept.
<i>Escallonia rubra</i>	...	Red ..	Deciduous shrub, 6.	Flowers July to Sept.
<i>Abelia rupestris</i>	...	Pink and sweet	Deciduous shrub, 5.	...
<i>Caryopteris mastacanthus.</i>	...	Lavender blue	Deciduous shrub, 5.	Flowers Sept. and Oct.
<i>Erica cerinthoides.</i>	Heath, var. ...	Scarlet ...	Evergreen shrub, 3.	Flowers May to Nov.
<i>Erica stricta</i> ...	Heath, var. ...	Rosy ...	Evergreen shrub, 3.	Flowers Aug. to Nov.

October.

The most desirable and perfectly hardy trees and shrubs in bloom this month, arranged as far as possible according to height, are:—

Latin Name.	English Name.	Colour of Blossom.	Nature of Plant and its height in feet.	Remarks.
Jasminum revolutum.	...	Yellow	Evergreen climber, 20.	Flowers May to Oct.
Hamamelis arborea.	Tree like wych hazel.	Rich yellow	Deciduous tree, 20.	Throughout the Winter.
Calycanthus occidentalis.	Western all-spice.	Maroon crimson.	Deciduous shrub, 12.	Flowers June to Oct.
Olea ilicifolia	...	Greenish white.	Evergreen shrub, 10.	...
Olearia ramulosa	Daisy tree	White...	Deciduous shrub, 6.	Flowers in Sept. and Oct.
Berberis Darwinii.	Darwin's barberry.	Orange	Evergreen shrub, 6.	Flowers in May and sometimes in Sept and Oct.
Clethra paniculata.	Pepper bush	White and fragrant.	Deciduous shrub, 4.	Flowers July to Oct.
Hypericum Moserianum.	St. John's wort, var.	Yellow	Deciduous shrub, 3.	Flowers Aug. to Nov.
Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora.	...	White	Deciduous shrub, 3.	Flowers July to Oct.
Ulex nanus	Dwarf gorse	Bright golden	Evergreen prostrate shrub, 3.	Flowers July to Nov.

To which might be added the following, which are not quite so showy or hardy:—

Benthamia fragifera.	...	White...	Evergreen tree, 15.	Flowers June to Oct.
Arbutus unedo	Strawberry tree.	White or deep red.	Evergreen shrub, 10.	Flowers in Sept. and Oct.
Ceanothus azureus.	Red root, var.	Pale blue	Deciduous shrub, 10.	Flowers June to Oct.
Elæagnus pungens.	...	Yellow	Evergreen shrub, 6.	Scented like Gardenia.
Caryopteris mastacanthus.	...	Lavender blue	Deciduous shrub, 5.	Flowers Sept. and Oct.
Daphne Mezereum autumnalis.	...	Red	Deciduous shrub, 4.	Flowers Oct. to Dec.
Erica cerinthoides.	Heath, var.	Scarlet	Evergreen shrub, 3.	Flowers May to Nov.
Erica stricta	Heath, var.	Rosy	Evergreen shrub, 3.	Flowers Aug. to Nov.

November.

The most desirable and perfectly hardy trees and shrubs in bloom this month, arranged as far as possible according to height, are:—

Latin Name.	English Name.	Colour of Blossom.	Nature of Plant and its height in feet.	Remarks.
Hamamelis arborescens.	Tree like wych hazel.	Rich yellow	Deciduous tree, 20.	Flowers throughout the Winter.
Hypericum Moserianum.	St. John's wort, var.	Yellow	Deciduous shrub, 3.	Flowers Aug. to Nov.
Ulex nanus	Dwarf gorse...	Bright golden	Evergreen prostrate shrub, 3.	Flowers July to Nov.
Jasminum nudiflorum.	Winter flowering jasmine.	Golden yellow	Deciduous climber.	Flowers Nov. to Feb.
Chimonanthus fragrans grandiflora.	Japanese all-spice.	Soft yellow with crimson sepals.	Deciduous climber.	Flowers Nov. to March.

To which might be added the following, which are not quite so showy or hardy:—

Pernettya mucronata.	Prickly heath.	Various coloured berries.	Evergreen shrub, 6.	Flowers in Summer.
Elæagnus pungens.	...	Yellow	Evergreen shrub, 6.	Scent like Gardenia.
Daphne Mezereum autumnalis.	...	Red	Deciduous shrub, 4.	Flowers Oct. to Dec.
Erica cerinthoides.	Heath, var. ...	Scarlet	Evergreen shrub, 3.	Flowers May to Nov.
Erica stricta	Heath, var. ...	Rosy	Evergreen shrub, 3.	Flowers Aug. to Nov.

December.

The most desirable and perfectly hardy trees and shrubs in bloom this month, arranged as far as possible according to height, are:—

Latin Name.	English Name.	Colour of Blossom.	Nature of Plant and its height in feet.	Remarks.
Hamamelis arborescens.	Tree like wych hazel.	Rich yellow	Deciduous tree, 20.	Flowers throughout the Winter.
Viburnum tinus	Lauristinus ...	White	Evergreen shrub, 10.	Flowers Dec. to March.

December—continued.

Latin Name.	English Name.	Colour of Blossom.	Nature of Plant and its height in feet.	Remarks.
<i>Arctostaphylos tomentosa.</i>	Bearberry ...	White... ..	Evergreen .. .. .	... .. .
<i>Chimonanthus... fragrans grandiflora.</i>	Japanese all-spice.	Yellow, with crimson sepals.	Deciduous ... climber.	Flowers Nov. to March.
<i>Jasminum nudiflorum.</i>	Winter flowering jasmine.	Golden yellow	Deciduous ... climber.	Flowers Nov. to Feb.

To which might be added the following, which is not quite so showy:—

<i>Daphne... ..</i>	...	Red	Deciduous ...	Flowers Oct. to Dec.
<i>Mezereum autumnalis.</i>			shrub, 4.	

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Abelia floribunda,

Even in the South, can only be grown against a wall, and it is certainly not sufficiently hardy to be planted in all parts of England; this is indeed unfortunate, for it is a most lovely evergreen, and though it is only 3 ft. high the joys of Spring would be much enhanced by a peep in March at its rose purple clusters of flowers. Mexico is its native land, and we have known it since 1842 doing well where a little silver sand has been mixed in with a soil composed of loam and peat in equal proportions. Layers that are placed under a frame in Spring will root, and so will cuttings taken in Summer.

Abelia rupestris

Is deciduous, and seems perfectly hardy in the South. The numerous small pink sweet-scented flowers appear in September, and add much to the

pleasure of this neat and graceful shrub. It was brought here from China in 1844, two years after we had got to know the *A. floribunda*. The same soil seems to suit both plants, and, when raised in a similar way, it will be found to reach a height of about 5 ft.

Æsculus neglecta.

Synonym for *Pavia neglecta*, q.v.

Æsculus pavia.

Synonym for *Pavia rubra*.

Æsculus rubicunda

(*Red Horse Chestnut*) to my mind far exceeds the common Horse Chestnut (*Æ. hippocastanum*) in beauty both of form and flower. It is not so large, only growing to a height of some 20 ft., and in June well deserves its nickname 'the giant nosegay,' being then completely covered with pink blossoms that appear in upright panicles. Even after these have fallen the effect of the pink petals against the rich green of a closely mown lawn is a sight that will not readily be forgotten. When budded or grafted on to the common Horse Chestnut, or grown from layers that have been put down in Spring, it will be found to do well and grow quickly in nearly any soil, but it prefers a rich loam.

Amelanchier canadensis

(*Grape Pear*). To be wreathed in the Spring with pure white snow and rich in autumnal gold; what can be more beautiful? And that is what the *Pyrus Botryapium*, as it is also sometimes called, can boast of; but more, too, for whenever it greets you, whether as a shrub grown from seed or cuttings, or grafted as a standard upon the single stem of an apple, a hawthorn or a quince, both grace and charm will always be present.

You will find it is happiest in a sheltered spot, where the Spring winds cannot treat its blossoms roughly, and where it will find some rich loam for its bed; in this latter point, however, it is not at all particular. It will reach a height of about 8 ft., though it does not wait for that to shine forth in all its glory. Bullfinches will tell you there is no feast in Spring like one off *Amelanchier* buds.

Amelanchier vulgaris

(*Common Medlar*), syn. *Mespilus Amelanchier*. Just as charming as the *Amelanchier canadensis* (q.v. for soil, situation, propagation, &c.) is the 'Snowy *Mespilus*,' as it is commonly called, because of its beautiful racemes of pure white April flowers, which, however, do not carry off the whole palm for beauty, for they have a formidable rival in the young, greyish purple leaves.

Amygdalus Besseriana

(*Besser's Almond*), also known as *A. nana*, is a tiny little almond that grows only to a height of 3 ft. and looks charming with its blush-coloured blooms. For propagation, soil, &c., v. *A. communis*.

Amygdalus communis

(*Common Almond*). According to Homer it was Phyllis, daughter of the Thracian King Sithon, who was changed by the gods into this lovely tree. Demophon had betrothed himself to her, and went to Attica in order to settle his affairs before their marriage. He, however, stayed away so long that Phyllis thought she had been forsaken, and put an end to herself. In return for this constancy she was changed to an almond tree. It has now come to be taken as an emblem of hope, and T. Moore alludes to it in this way:—

‘The hope, in dreams of a happier hour,
That alights on misery’s brow,
Springs forth like the silvery almond flower
That blooms on a leafless bough.’

It comes into flower in March, before most other trees, and is a lovely thing to grow as a specimen on the lawn, sometimes reaching a height of 30 ft., which for a whole month is a mass of most lovely white or pale

pink flowers that are quite unaffected by frost. The fruit does not often ripen in this country, but in the Autumn of 1896 E. V. B. picked several at Huntercombe that were quite good to eat. It will do well in any fairly good garden soil, provided the sub-soil is well drained, and it has plenty of root room. It can be budded in the Summer on to seedling plum stocks.

Amygdalus communis amara

(*Bitter Almond*) comes into bloom in April, later than *A. communis* (q.v. for propagation, soil, &c.), and its flowers are somewhat larger, with a rosy tinge at the base of their white petals.

Amygdalus communis macrocarpa

Does not grow in such a spreading way as the *A. communis* (q.v. for propagation, &c.). It is the best of all the almonds, and in March, and sometimes even in February, we get its white flowers in full bloom, blushing faintly under Phœbus' gentle caresses.

Amygdalus Davidiana

In mild seasons will often begin to open its beautiful pink flowers in February. There is also a particularly fine white variety, that in summer is especially noticeable on account of its pale green foliage. For propagation v. *Amygdalus communis*.

Amygdalus nana.

Synonym for *Amygdalus Besseriana*, q.v.

Andromeda campanulata,

Named after the daughter of the Ethiopian King Cepheus, who had to be delivered up to the sea monster because her mother Cassiopea boasted that her beauty surpassed that of the Nereids, the sea nymphs of the Mediterranean, has a light red, smooth, and slender trunk about 30 ft. high, and pure white June flowers that hang from its branches in drooping panicles. In Autumn, too, its falling leaves become light yellow, and no wonder it is a great favourite in its native Japan.

Andromeda floribunda

(*Lily of the Valley Bush*). If one wanted a neat little evergreen for the rock garden, about 2 ft. high, one could not do better than select this one, for it is charming all through the year, but more especially so from March to May, when white wax-like flowers adorn it in great profusion. Its sprays will be found most useful for cutting, as they last a long time in water. It is fond of peat, and can be raised from seed if sown very thinly, as soon as ripe, in a soil of that nature mixed with a little sand in a cool frame with plenty of air.



ANDROMEDA SPECIOSA v. CASSINEFOLIA.

Andromeda speciosa

Makes its home in peaty bogs in its native countries, and in April and May brightens them enormously with masses of white jingling bells, very much like *Lilies of the Valley*. It will grow to a height of about 4 ft., and, though unlike the *A. floribunda* in being deciduous, it can be raised in a similar way to that shrub. The most beautiful variety we know of is called *cassinefolia*, but if there is a question as to hardiness the one called *pulverulenta* will be found to be the best.

Aralia spinosa

(*Angelica Tree*), syn. *Dimorphanthus mandschuricus*, has a unique and very curious appearance in September, when the tufts of creamy flowers appear from the centre of its palm-like leaves. But to get the best effect it should be seen against some dark foliage, such as that of the Yew or Holly. It is deciduous and can be raised in sand from cuttings, or from pieces of its roots; and does well if planted in a warm and sheltered spot in a mixture of loam and leaf soil.

Arbutus unedo

(*Strawberry Tree*) is an evergreen which seen in September and October cannot possibly be overlooked,

for the dense clusters of ivory white flowers make a charming effect, especially seen as they are in company with the red strawberry-like fruit. When young, some slight protection in Winter will have to be found; and at all times it will have to be given a sunny sheltered spot, though even then a hard Winter will sometimes cut it down to the ground. However, in all but very exceptional cases, it will shoot up again, and, being a strong grower, will soon reach a height of about 10 ft. in any soil, though it prefers a deep light one. It can be raised by budding, or in March from seeds sown in sand. Next to the type, the two best varieties are those called *rubra*, with bright scarlet flowers, and *Croomi*, which has larger leaves; its flowers too appear in larger clusters and are stained with reddish pink.

Arctostaphylos tomentosa

(*Bearberry*) is a handsome evergreen shrub, that will grow to a height of 4 ft. in a light, sandy or peaty soil, and bear pure white flowers in December. It can be raised by budding, inarching, or from seed, which should be sown in sand during March.

Azalea.

In Japan, whence we first obtained several varieties of these beautiful shrubs, one cannot fail in the Spring to notice some of the most lovely ones that we grow

in hot-houses, nestling in masses in the grass in full sunshine under the bluest of skies. Indeed, to my mind, Japan is more a country to be seen in Spring on account of the Azaleas than for the Cherry blossom one hears so much of, and which lasts such a very short time. Emerson speaks of these shrubs as growing also in his country in places where they are quite unshaded.

‘Azaleas flush the island floors
And the tints of Heaven reply,’

but with us, those that are sufficiently hardy to grow out of doors prefer a shady and retired corner, where the winds and early frosts will not molest them; and they should be planted out in October; but when this is done, if they are not placed in the shade, the roots must be protected from the rays of the sun by mulching until the plants are sufficiently large to protect them themselves. They will grow in any soil that is free from lime, but the one they love is peat.

The following kinds are some of the best, and one will never regret having planted a good selection of them where they can have a dark background to show them off:—

Azalea amœna is a neat little evergreen only about 1 ft. high with small leaves like those of our common box, and in April one mass of pink, wax-like flowers.

Azalea hispida is deciduous, and will grow to a

height of about 12 ft. In July it produces its white flowers, which have an edge and tube tinged with red.

Azalea ledifolia is an evergreen about 6 ft. high, with large white flowers in March: according to Loudon it flowered magnificently as a hedge in Cornwall, quite unprotected.

Azalea mollis is to be found in all kinds of colours from pale yellow to deep scarlet, most deliciously sweet and a beautiful sight in April, if they are protected from the late frosts.

Azalea pontica (common Azalea) is the sweetest and most effective of all, about 6 ft. high, with flowers in May of all shades of yellow and red. The best variety is known as *A. alta-clerense*.

Azalea viscosa flowers last of all, in July. It is about 3 ft. high, and its small pinkish white flowers are deliciously sweet.

Benthamia fragifera,

As an evergreen wall shrub, is lovely, and, if planted in rather moist loam, its large white flowers continue to bloom from June to October. In Cornwall it will grow in the open, if well sheltered, and there reach a height of 20 ft., though as a rule it does not exceed 15 ft. Ripe seeds sown in a cool house, or shoots layered in the Autumn, will provide one with new plants.

Berberis aquifolium

(*Mahonia*) is invaluable as an evergreen that will thrive in any soil, even in clay and under the drip of trees. Apart from this it is a lovely shrub, about 6 ft. high, whether in flower or not, for the colour of its leaves varies from deep green to brilliant red, according to the position in which it is grown. In a moist and shady spot the colour will be deep green, while in a poor dry soil and rather exposed situation, it will be most brilliant. Its golden blossom appears in February, and lasts throughout the Spring, being followed in the Autumn by masses of purple berries. It can be raised from seed, suckers, layers, or cuttings inserted in the Autumn in sand, and placed in a cold frame.

Berberis Darwinii

(*Darwin's Barberry*) is quite the best of all these Barberries, and that is saying a great deal; but it is worth while going some distance in May, and often, too, in the Autumn, to see the slender spreading shoots, wreathed in deep orange-coloured blossom, against the dark background of its evergreen leaves. Fortunately it will thrive in any ordinary garden soil, and grow into a dense spreading evergreen, about 6 ft. high, with small glossy leaves, that make it an excellent shrub for dusty places. For propagation v. *B. aquifolium*.

Berberis dulcis

Will attain a height of 8 ft., and as an evergreen is glorious. Its small foliage and light style of growth make it particularly attractive in many ways, while in April its sweet-scented globular orange and yellow flowers make it more especially so. For propagation v. *B. aquifolium*.

Berberis japonica

Is an evergreen about 8 ft. high, that is quite distinct from the other Barberries, and will do well in any ordinary garden soil. From February to April the clusters of lemon-tinted flowers hang in racemes from the end of its unbranched shoots. It can be raised in a similar way to the *B. aquifolium* q.v.

Berberis stenophylla

Is an hybrid between the *B. empetrifolia* and *B. Darceinii*, that is very hardy and will grow in any ordinary garden soil. For propagation v. *B. aquifolium*. When grown in large masses the effect, in May, of the festoons of rich orange-coloured flowers is simply glorious; for then this deciduous unbranched shrub becomes one mass of colour about 2 ft. high.

Berberis Thunbergi

Is very pretty in April, when it is covered with a mass of small pure white flowers, which look very well against the tender green leaves; but it should be planted just as much for the brilliant crimson shades of its Autumn leaf tints, which are as bright and welcome in late September as any flower in Spring. It is deciduous and grows to a height of 3 ft. in any ordinary garden soil. For propagation v. *B. aquifolium*.

Berberis vulgaris

(*Common Barberrry*) is an evergreen which looks well at nearly every season of the year. In Spring when the orange flowers hang in pendulous racemes from its branches, or in the Autumn when its brilliant crimson fruits are seen amongst dark green Yews and Hollies, or hanging over a wall, as Longfellow so well describes it in 'The Song of Hiawatha':—

‘Ye who sometimes in your rambles
Through the green lanes of the country
Where the tangled barberry bushes
Hang their tufts of crimson berries
Over stone walls grey with mosses,
Pause by some neglected graveyard,
For a while to muse and ponder
On a half-effaced inscription.’

It will thrive in any soil or situation, and become, with age, a large and spreading bush 15 ft. high. A variety called

Berberis vulgaris atropurpurea has rich purple leaves.

Buddleia globosa

(*Orange Ball Tree*) cannot strictly be called hardy except in very favourable localities; but, though it may be cut down to the ground in a very severe Winter, yet it will spring up again from the roots as strong as ever to the height of about 20 ft.; and it certainly should be given a South or West wall, where one is available, and a light soil, for it is a unique shrub that has not only a particularly pleasing green foliage, but that in May is covered with a mass of orange-coloured blossoms, which have the additional charm of lasting a long time in water when picked. They will stand any amount of cutting, but one should be careful not to destroy the effect of its loose style of growth. It is best to raise it in the Spring in some sand from cuttings, to which a little heel of the old wood is attached, and one will have to provide them with a little bottom heat after they are rooted, until they are ready to plant out in July.

Caesalpinia japonica

Is a beautiful deciduous shrub that does not grow more than 4 ft. high, but will spread vigorously and have a very uncommon appearance. It produces its bright canary yellow flowers in June, in racemes, which will remain fresh in water many days after they have been cut. Its stems and branches are armed with a number of hard red curved prickles, which show up well against the light green bark. A mixture of loam and leaf mould suits them best. They are not easily increased, but the best chance is to take cuttings straight from a growing shrub and plant them in heat, in sand, with a hand glass over them.

Calycanthus floridus

(*Carolina Allspice*) is a deciduous shrub well worth planting. It grows to a height of about 8 ft. in almost any soil, although it prefers a peaty compost where it will have a fairly uniform amount of moisture. Its blossoms are purple, and appear in May. When crushed they give off a scent like Quinces or Strawberries, and the wood and roots smell strongly of camphor. It is best increased by layers put down in Summer, but it can be grown from seed sown in a cold frame in the Spring, or as soon as they are ripe.

Calycanthus macrophyllus

Is the garden name for *C. occidentalis*.

Calycanthus occidentalis

(*Western Allspice*). The 'sweet-scented shrub,' as it is called familiarly in California, is the best allspice we know in this country. The position it likes best is to be against a wall, with plenty of room to spread, where it is overshadowed by trees and the ground is damp. There it will grow 12 ft. high, and from May to October the air all round will be deliciously scented with its large crimson flowers. It will grow well in any soil, but best of all in a compost of peat. It is often called *C. macrophyllus*. For propagation v. *C. floridus*.

Calycanthus præcox.

Syn. for *Chimonanthus fragrans*, q.v.

Carpenteria californica.

In the South of England this lovely sweet-scented evergreen will do quite well, and grow to a height of 10 ft. in a well-drained loamy soil. The bright and clean appearance of its leaves makes it particularly

attractive ; and in July the pure white flowers appear, quite 3 inches across, with a nice bunch of bright yellow stamens in their centre.

Caryopteris mastacanthus

Must be given the warmest corner possible under a south wall, in order that its wood may become thoroughly ripened ; and then even if it is cut down by frost it will quickly recover and bloom the following Autumn. And what a lovely sight it is at that time, quite distinct from anything else in flower at the same time, for almost the whole plant is covered with a tinge of lavender blue. It reaches a height of 5 ft., and will do well in ordinary garden soil, but it requires plenty of water in the summer. It can be increased by division and cuttings or from seed.

Catalpa bignonioides,

Also known as *C. syringæfolia*, is just one of those deciduous trees which is so lovely that it should be grown wherever there is room for it ; but it will require plenty of that, for in a moist ground where it is most happy, it will grow to a height of about 40 ft., with a great spreading head of large and beautiful light green leaves. In July its flowers appear in upright panicles like those of a horse chestnut—white, speckled with

purple and yellow. It will grow in almost any soil or position, even in towns, if in a sheltered spot; and can be raised in the Spring from seed, or in the Autumn from cuttings or layers.

Catalpa syringæfolia.

Syn. for *C. bignonioides*.

Ceanothus azureus

Is so beautiful that one is surprised that it is not seen more often, for it is perfectly hardy. If given a warm sunny wall, it will grow quite 10 ft. high in a light well-drained soil, but it is not even particular on this point. As I write on September 21st, 1898, I have before me, in a Suffolk garden, a lovely plant of the variety *Gloire de Versailles* growing on a South-east wall, and the blossom covers it so completely that it has the appearance of a pale blue settled cloud. I notice some of this year's shoots are fully 3 ft. long. The bloom lasts from June throughout the Autumn, and it is best increased by layers.

Ceanothus dentatus

Is the earliest to flower, its blossoms appearing in May. It does not reach a greater height than 6 ft., but in all other respects resembles *C. azureus*, q.v.

Ceanothus papillosus

Never grows more than 3 ft. high, and blooms in June. In all other respects it resembles *C. azureus*, q.v.

Ceanothus virginalis

Is a white variety that flowers in June.

Cerasus avium

(*Wild Cherry*) is the first of our two native wild cherries to bloom, the other being the *C. Caproniana*. It grows into a huge tree 40 ft. high, with spreading branches, which in April and May is to be seen pushing forth its white flowers in company with the young leaves. There is a double variety known as *C. a. multiplex*, which grows as vigorously as the single form, and blooms at the same time, producing dense clusters of very double pure white flowers in great profusion. In the Spring it can be increased from seed, and in the Autumn either from seed or cuttings, which should be planted in a partially shaded spot with some sharp sand added to the soil. When they are eventually planted out they should be given a good deep, fairly well-drained loam.

Cerasus Caproniana

(*Common Cherry*) is the last of our two native cherries to bloom, the first being *C. avium*. It forms an irregular-shaped tree, 20 ft. high, that in April and May is a mass of white bloom, and its double form, *C. C. multiplev*, produces its flowers at the same time. For soil and propagation, v. *C. avium*.

Cerasus Mahaleb pendula

Is a most charming little deciduous tree about 10 ft. high, which in April and May is covered with tiny white flowers. It is a weeping form of the *C. Mahaleb*. For soil and propagation, v. *C. avium*.

Cerasus padus bracteosa

(*Bird Cherry*) is a variety of Bird Cherry which, if allowed to grow as it chooses, will develop into a large bush; but when pruned so as to grow with a single stem it will make a charming tree, that, if given a dry soil, will reach a height of 20 ft. in a very short time, and in April will have its branches quite beaten down with the long white racemes of flowers, giving it a weeping appearance. It will grow anywhere; but always best in a sheltered spot, and can be increased by budding or grafting.

Cerasus pseudocerasus

(*Bastard Cherry*) used to be known as the Japanese Double Cherry, and one of the best of the cherries from that country. As a rule it grows into a bush about 15 ft. high, of a very picturesque irregular shape, with rigid branches coming out from the base. Its lovely pale pink flowers appear in racemes in April and May, at the same time as the young bright green leaves. There is a form of it called *C. Watereri* (Waterer's Cherry) which has a central stem and much more the appearance of a tree. Its flowers, too, are larger and deeper in colour. For soil and propagation, v. *C. avium*.

Cerasus semperflorens aurea variegata

(*Golden Weeping Cherry*) is a lovely variety of cherry, as its name alone implies. It will reach a height of 20 ft., and its weeping branches be even more than ordinarily beautiful in May, when its white flowers are in their full glory, but it keeps up a scattered bloom all through the summer. For soil and propagation, v. *C. avium*.

Cerasus serrulata

(*Chinese Double Cherry*) grows, as a rule, like the *C. pseudocerasus*, to a height of about 15 ft. and

without a central stem, but its flowers are more double and of a purer white when they first open, though they become pink as they fade. In April such is the wealth of blossom that the branches are scarcely visible. For soil and propagation, v. *C. avium*.

Cerasus Watereri,

v. *C. pseudocerasus*.

Cercis siliquastrum

(*Judas Tree*) has not put forth its leaves in May before it is completely covered with blossom, either white or pink, according to the variety, those called *alba* and *carnea* being exceptionally good; and no one will deny that it is then one of the most beautiful trees we have got, with a flat head sometimes 30 ft. high, and wide spreading limbs almost hidden by flowers. Some say that Judas hanged himself from one of its branches; but one prefers to connect no episode so painful with it. It will live in any soil; but trees raised from seed in a light one, brought on by a little heat and planted out in a deep free loam or some rich sand, seem to do best; and in cold districts it should be protected by a wall.



CHIMONANTHUS FRAGRANS.

Chimonanthus fragrans grandiflora

(*Japanese Allspice*), also known as *Calycanthus præcox grandiflora*, is so sweetly scented that it would be welcomed by all even if it chose to add its flowers to the many joys we already have in Summer; how doubly, then, do we welcome its soft yellow flowers in the Winter-time, when nearly all else is resting; for at Christmas no flower is sweeter, and shoots that are gathered will go on blooming indoors for a long time in water, even in London. It should be given a warm sheltered corner—the best plant I have seen grew against a South-east wall, with a warm chimney passing up behind it—and it looks best when grown amongst dark evergreen creepers, so as to hide the naked limbs that bloom from November to March. It is easily raised in the Autumn from layers, and grows readily in a deep rich, sandy soil, requiring no attention beyond an annual thinning out of the shoots after they have done flowering.

Choisya ternata

(*Mexican Orange*) is one of the most lovely evergreens we have got; and if it is given a sheltered position against a South or West wall, and planted in a well-drained mixture of peat and loam, with a little leaf mould and sand added to it, the wealth of sweetly scented white starry flowers in July, seen

against the bright green foliage, will be magnificent, for the shrub grows to a height of quite 6 ft. Ripened cuttings will root readily in sand under a hand-glass, if they are inserted in Spring or early Summer, and given a little bottom heat.

Cistus ladaniferus

(*Gum Cistus*) is a deciduous shrub that is literally weighed down with the most deliciously scented white flowers in June, which show up remarkably well against the dark green leaves. It should always be given a sheltered position, and in cold districts even the protection of a South wall. A well-drained mixture of rich loam and leaf mould suits it best, and there it will grow to a height of 4 ft. There is a variety, *maculatus*, that has larger flowers and a blotch of red at the base of each petal; it grows about a foot taller than its parent, and in warm weather quite scents the air all round it.

Clerodendron trichotomum

Is a deciduous shrub that is very handsome and quite hardy. In fact it is almost the only one of the genus that is, but it should be given a sunny corner and a fairly rich soil. It will grow to a height of quite 10 ft., and in September its white flowers will appear in terminal panicles in great profusion and scented like

honeysuckle. The effect of these seen against the large dark green heart-shaped leaves is lovely. Good plants are to be got either from inserting cuttings or ripened seed in the Spring in a bed with a little bottom heat.

Clethra alnifolia

(*Pepper Bush*) is just the sort of thing to have in front of a shrubbery. It does not grow more than 4 ft. high, and is a very neat little deciduous shrub, which from July to September will be a mass of white waving plumes of sweet-scented blossom. It is most happy when in a cool moist loam and sandy peat; and if it is layered, or cuttings are inserted under a hand-glass in the Autumn, one will easily obtain young plants.

Clethra barbinervis

(*Pepper Bush*), also known as *C. canescens*, likes the same sort of soil as the *C. alnifolia*, and can be increased in a similar way, but it is much larger, and will grow into a lovely tree 30 ft. high, and bear upright racemes of white flowers in August and September sometimes a foot long.

Clethra canescens

Syn. for *Clethra barbinervis*, q.v.

Clethra paniculata

(*Pepper Bush*) is a lovely little deciduous shrub that will grow to a height of about 4 ft., and produce its feathery spikes of flowers from July to October, filling the air with a delicious fragrance. For soil and propagation v. *C. alnifolia*.

Colutea arborescens

Is the best variety of *Colutea* to have; but they are all straggling in their growth, and their real value lies in being fast growers in any soil or situation where most things will not grow. It will reach a height of 6 ft., being in appearance something like an *Acacia*, and have its yellow flowers out from June to August. It is easily raised from seed or cuttings inserted in the Autumn in a sandy soil.

Cornus florida

(*Flowering Dogwood*), whether seen in Spring, Summer, or Autumn, will always raise a throb of joy; for in April, just after its leaves have appeared, the glorious white flowers will shine out in dense heads amongst them; and one can well understand the feeling that helped to prompt Margaret Preston to write in Canada, where it is found in its native home:

- ‘ Dog-wood stars the slopes are studding,
And I see
Blooms upon the purple budding
Judas-tree.
Aspen tassels thick are dropping
All about,
And the alder leaves are cropping
Broader out ;
- ‘ Mouse-ear tufts the hawthorns sprinkle
Edged with rose,
The dark bed of periwinkle
Fresher grows,
Up and down are midges dancing
On the grass,
How their gauzy wings are glancing
As they pass !
- ‘ What does all this haste and hurry
Mean I pray,
All this out-door flush and flurry
Seen to-day ?
This presaging stir and humming,
Chirp and cheer
Mean ? It *means* that Spring is coming,
Spring is here !’

Then in Summer red berries cluster upon the tree
in great profusion, and again in October it will not

allow itself to be passed by unseen with its leaves a blazing red. Cuttings, layers, or suckers put in in the Autumn will take root readily, and almost any soil will produce fine trees 20 ft. to 30 ft. in height, but it is a slow grower, and perhaps that is why it used to be taken as an emblem of 'duration.'

Cornus mas

(*Cornel, or Cornelian Cherry*) was dedicated to Apollo, and according to Pausanias, a festival called Cornus used to be held by the Greeks in Lacedæmonia, in honour of that god in order to appease him for their having cut down a grove of Cornels consecrated to him on Mount Ida. It grows into an irregular headed tree, about 15 ft. high, and its little tufts of yellow flowers remain on the leafy shoots in profusion from February to April, and are very attractive. In mild winters it will even flower in January. The time for its fruit to appear is September and October, and that, too, is quite lovely, a rich transparent red, like a Cornelian, from whence it got its name, and about the size of a nut. We do not see it as often in this country as one would like, but it should be given a sheltered spot where it will get plenty of sunshine, and in the Autumn the shoots can be layered, or cuttings taken to get new plants. It will even thrive in a town, and in any sort of soil that is not too poor.

Coronilly emerus

(*Scorpion Senna*) makes an excellent deciduous hedge about 8 ft. high. The time it is most beautiful is from April to June, when the golden flowers mingled with the red-tipped flower buds look remarkably well amongst the tender green of the young foliage. Plenty of sun and shelter and a dry soil is what is needed; and it can be increased in the Spring by division, or later on from ripened seed or cuttings of the young shoots in a cold frame.

Corylopsis spicata

(*Spicate Wych Hazel*) is in leaf, flower, and appearance just like a hazel. A moist sandy soil is what it prefers, and there it can be raised from layers, and will grow to a height of about 4 ft., and bear pale yellow flowers, with a delicate scent like cowslips, in February before the leaves appear.

Corylus Avellana

(*Common Hazel or Filbert*) grows wild in our woods to a height of 20 ft., but if treated like a tree it will grow quite 30 ft. high, with a trunk a foot thick. As early as in February we get its crimson flowers, and in the autumn we are again charmed by the rich yellow of the changing leaves, and still more so when

they are seen among evergreens such as the Yew, Box, or Holly. It can be raised from seed, suckers, or layers, and prefers a sunny spot with a good deep loam, but it is not at all particular, and will grow well in the shade, so long as it is not under the drip of trees.

Cotoneaster frigida

Is a sub-evergreen tree that will grow to a height of 30 ft. and bear numerous white flowers in April and May. In the Autumn it produces most beautiful scarlet fruit, as abundant as those on the Rowan, with the additional advantage that birds do not seem to care to eat them. It can be easily cultivated in ordinary garden soil, and raised in the Spring from seed, or in the Autumn by cuttings or layers, or by grafting it on to the *Cotoneaster vulgaris*, the common Quince, or the Hawthorn.

Cotoneaster microphylla

Grafted standard high on to the thorn, according to Loudon, forms a beautiful drooping evergreen tree, and it will cover a wall almost as quickly as ivy. Rambling over stones, rocks, grass, or hanging over walls, this evergreen trailer always looks well, and particularly so in April and May, when its small white

flowers are to be seen in abundance; and in the Autumn, when it produces a brilliant berry. When grown as a shrub it will reach a height of 4 ft., and any soil seems to suit it. For propagation, v. *C. frigida*.

Cratægus Carieri,

Growing to a height of 4 ft. with its June flowers born pure white and gradually acquiring a tinge of rose, is certainly one of the finest thorns in existence. Its flowers are larger than those of most thorns, and the large flat corymbs completely cover the tree. Its foliage, too, is a handsome dark glossy green, that in Autumn turns to a lovely shade of bronze. Few trees are so beautiful in a garden or shrubbery, and as much so from the lovely shape that they take, as from the abundance of their flowers in Spring and bright autumnal tints. As a hedge, too, they are very useful, and do well in almost any soil. They can be budded or grafted on to the *C. oxycantha*.

Cratægus coccinea

(*Scarlet-fruited Thorn*) is in bloom at the end of May; later than most thorns, and when a tree is full-grown to a height of about 20 ft., and its large flattened corymbs of white blossom are out, it is indeed a lovely sight. In addition to other attractions, in Autumn, its leaves become rich in yellow and scarlet before they drop off. For soil, &c., v. *C. Carieri*.

Cratægus cordata

(*Washington Thorn*) flowers last of all, in June, and grows into a very picturesque tree about 10 ft. high, with dark glossy green leaves that become red in the Autumn. For soil, &c., v. *C. Carieri*.

Cratægus oxycantha

(*Hawthorn or White Thorn*) is the commonest and most beautiful of all thorns, sometimes growing as tall as 20 ft. In many parts of the country it is still considered unlucky to pick any of it, and to bring any into a house is a sure forerunner of bad luck, because the fairies have their trysting places near thorn trees, and look upon them as their own property. The type has white flowers borne in May, but now every shade of colour can be got from crimson to pure white. For soil, &c., v. *C. Carieri*. Some of the best sorts are:—

C. o. præcox (*Glastonbury Thorn*) often out on Christmas Day.

C. o. rosea superba and its double variety, both bearing the most brilliant crimson flowers in May.

Cratægus punicea flore pleno

(*Paul's Double Scarlet*) is certainly the best of all red thorns, being literally a blaze of colour for a fortnight in May. For soil, &c., v. *C. Carieri*.

Cratægus pyracantha

(*Pyracantha*) is usually seen against a wall, and being an evergreen that will grow rapidly on a north or east wall, and not only produce a quantity of white flowers in May, but also bear a mass of orange scarlet berries throughout the winter, it is one of the last things one would wish to spare from the garden. It will do remarkably well, too, in the open, becoming quite 9 ft. high, but its crop of fruit will not be so large in that position. Cuttings will root readily, and when grown in pots they are admirable for house decoration. For soil, &c., v. *C. Carieri*.

Cratægus tenacetifolia

Is noticeable for the grey colour of its leaves; it grows to a height of 20 ft., and flowers in May, rather later than most thorns. For soil, &c., v. *C. Carieri*.

Cydonia japonica

(*Japanese Quince*) also known as *Pyrus Japonica*, is one of the most beautiful deciduous shrubs that flower during the early part of the year. When trained against a south wall, in which position we usually see it, it will often have begun to expand its blossoms in January, and will continue to do so till June. But it can also be grown as a bush in the open, or as an ornamental hedge, in which position it is truly lovely when the whole length of it is one mass of bloom. It will grow to a height of about 6 ft., and the blossoms in the type are red, but there are several other kinds varying in shades of colour from white to intense crimson. It prefers a rich moist soil that is not too heavy, and can be grown from cuttings or layers. When grafted on to the Hawthorn or Common Quince, too, it can be trained into a lovely tree. Some of the best varieties are:—

Cydonia cardinalis, intense crimson in colour.

Cydonia nivalis major, pure white.

Cydonia princeps, brilliant scarlet which makes a lovely picture when grown among such bushes as sweet-briars.

Cydonia umbilicata rosea, deep cerise.



CYDONIA JAPONICA v. CARDINALIS.

Cytisus albus

(*White Broom*), opens its white flowers in May, and at that season nothing is more charming, especially when it is seen poking out from a mass of low-growing evergreens, for it becomes quite 10 ft. high, and the rush-like shoots that hang over gracefully are one mass of blossom. Groups of it too on the lawn look very well, and it is particularly useful as a shrub that will grow where others will not, such as on dry sand-banks, for any soil or situation seems to suit it. It can easily be raised from seed or by layers.

Cytisus capitatus

Is a neat little low-growing bush about 3 ft. high, that produces its light yellow blossoms in great profusion from June to August, and indeed often on into September. It will thrive in any soil or situation, and can be raised from seed or by layers.

Cytisus nigricans

Commences to bloom in June, and continues to do so until September. It is a shrub about 4 ft. high, whose numerous branches are terminated by erect spikes of clear yellow flowers 6 to 8 in. long, of quite a different shade from any other broom in flower at the same time; but it should be frequently topped

when young, or it will grow up to be too leggy. The variety *C. nigricans longispicatus* is better than the type, having longer flower spikes. For soil, propagation, and position v. *C. albus*.

Cytisus scoparius

(*Common Broom*) produces its golden flowers from April to July. It is the common British broom, that grows to a height of 10 ft. A very good variety of it is called *Andreanus*. For soil, propagation, and position, v. *C. albus*.

Daboecia polifolia

(*St. Daboec's Heath*), syn. *Menziesia polifolia*, is a very pretty little shrub 2 ft. high, much in habit like the Heaths, but with larger waxlike bells. From June to September any bank or rockwork will be made quite brilliant by its white, rose, or purple flowers, and so, too, any shrubberies when it is grown in the front of them. It prefers a soil that is a mixture of two parts sandy peat to one of loam, but it will grow anywhere except in chalk or limestone, and can be increased in the Autumn by layers or cuttings under a hand-light.

Daphne Blagayana

Is a hardy little evergreen, 6 in. to 12 in. high, that produces its sweetly scented little white flowers in

dense clusters for several weeks in April. It is well suited to the rock garden, and grows well in any well-drained soil. It can be easily increased by layering the shoots in Spring.

Daphne Cneorum

(*Garland Flower*) is an evergreen trailing shrub, not more than a foot high, which, when in bloom, is most attractive. The flowers are of a lovely shade of pink, and appear at the end of the rather straggling shoots twice a year, in April and September. It is quite hardy, but should be treated and raised like the *Daphne Mezereum*, q.v.

Daphne collina

Is a very pretty little evergreen, not more than 3 ft. high, that produces its pinkish flowers from January to June. It will thrive in any good garden soil, and can easily be raised from cuttings in the Autumn, inserted in peat under a bell glass.

Daphne Mezereum

(*Mezereon*). It was a very fortunate thing for us that Apollo fell in love with Daphne, the beautiful daughter of the river god Ladon, or we should never have known this charming shrub that was named after

her : for every one knows the legend, how she flew from the continued advances of her lover, and finding that she was being overtaken, prayed to the gods for help, who turned her into this lovely little shrub, so that she might make good her escape. It can be raised from cuttings or layers, and will do in any soil, though a moist and fairly rich one seems to suit it best ; but it must have plenty of sunshine, and even then it grows but slowly, and never reaches a height of more than about 4 ft. It is most effective when grown in a mass, and in January, February, and March, before the leaves appear, it is covered with blossom, the colour of which in the case of the common kind is mauve, but there are other varieties, the following of which are good :—

Daphne Mezereum alba, having white flowers.

Daphne Mezereum autumnalis, producing its purple flowers in October, November, and December.

Daphne Mezereum grandiflora, one of the finest varieties in existence, bearing larger flowers and very fragrant, about 1 in. across.

Daphne pontica

Is a very useful evergreen shrub for growing under the drip of trees. It prefers the shade, and will reach a height of 5 ft. in any good garden soil. Its flowers

appear in April and May, greenish yellow in colour and very sweet scented, but only so at night. For propagation v. *Daphne collina*.

Desfontanea spinosa

Is an evergreen in appearance something like a very beautiful little holly about 3 ft. high; and it is unfortunate that it is only in the warmest spots in the South that it can be grown; for where it is at home, its scarlet tubular flowers tinged with yellow appear in masses in August and produce a lovely effect. It is easily grown in a loamy soil, and can be raised in peat or loam mixed with sand from cuttings.

Deutzia crenata

(Also known as *D. Fortunei* or *D. scabra*) is a most beautiful deciduous shrub, that will grow in any soil or position to a height of about 6 ft. It is one of our hardiest dwarf white flowering shrubs, and in June will produce its lovely racemes of flowers which have the appearance of so many white pendant bells. It can be increased in the Spring by cuttings.

Deutzia crenata flore pleno

(*Double-flowering Deutzia*), like its parent, is not at all particular in its wants, but if grown in a light,

dry soil, it will be much assisted in its growth by cutting out some of the old wood and occasionally treating it to a little liquid manure. It will strike readily from cuttings. There are two forms of this variety, both of which flower in June:—

Deutzia crenata candidissima plena, pure white.

Deutzia crenata purpurea plena (Pride of Rochester) having the outside of the blooms tinged with purple.

Deutzia Fortunei

Syn. for *D. crenata*, q. v.

Deutzia gracilis

Is about 3 ft. high, and perfectly hardy if in a light, dry soil in a sheltered position. At Hatfield a hedge of it is to be seen, and a lovely one it makes too in May, with its masses of pure white blossoms. It is best propagated by striking cuttings of the young wood in a hotbed in Spring, and the flowering will be greatly assisted by giving the plants a dose of liquid manure at the end of April or beginning of May.

Deutzia scabra

Syn. for *D. crenata*, q.v.

Diervilla

Syn. for *Weigela*, q.v.

Dimorphanthus mandschuricus

Syn. for *Aralia spinosa*, q.v.

Diplopappus chrysophyllus

Is a little 4 ft. evergreen that will grow in ordinary garden soil, and can be raised in the spring with the aid of very little heat, from seed or cuttings inserted in sand. Its leaves are like those of a variegated thyme, and its flowers like tiny yellow asters, and appear in April.

Eleagnus pungens

Is a very ornamental evergreen that will grow in the South of England to a height of 6 ft. in any ordinary soil that is tolerably dry. Its leaves are about 3 ins. long, bright green above, and silvery below, much the same colour as the flowers, which are therefore not very noticeable, but to compensate for that they are deliciously sweet, and appearing as they do in October and November, their gardenia-like scent is doubly attractive. There are several very handsome variegated forms of it, and they can all be easily increased by seeds, layers, or cuttings

Erica

(*Heath*) are lovely things for grouping in beds, or growing amongst flowers on the lawn, and with shrubs. They can be grown to flower from February to the end of November in any soil, except chalk or limestone, and can be propagated by division or layers, or by placing cuttings in sandy peat under hand-lights in the Autumn. The following varieties are some of the best :—

Erica arborea (tree-like heath), 20 ft. high, and with white blossoms out from February to May.

Erica australis (Australian heath), 6 ft. high, with its purplish red blossoms expanded from March to July.

Erica cerinthoides, about 3 ft. high, with scarlet flowers in bloom from May to November.

Erica codonodes, producing its white and pink flowers from February to May, and growing to a height of 8 ft. Perhaps a little tender, but with shelter it will do in many gardens.

Erica mediterranea (Mediterranean heath), in height about 6 ft., and producing its red blossoms from March to May.

Erica stricta, which makes an upright bush about 3 ft. high, completely covered with rose blossom from August to November.

Escallonia floribunda

(Also known as *E. montevidensis*) can be grown anywhere on a South wall, and, being an evergreen, makes an excellent wall covering up to a height of 10 ft. in any ordinary well-drained garden soil, but on the South coast it will stand out in the open; in fact, one often sees it used as a hedge, and a lovely one it makes, too, with its racemes of white flowers appearing at the ends of the shoots in July. Cuttings of half-ripened wood, if placed under a hand-light in sandy loam, will strike, as will also layers and suckers.

Escallonia macrantha sanguinea

Is an evergreen that needs the protection of a South wall in most parts of England; but on the South coast it can be grown as a hedge, and it will attain to a height of about 6 ft., producing its large, deep red flowers in June. For soil and propagation v. *E. floribunda*.

Escallonia montevidensis

Syn. for *E. floribunda*, q.v.

Escallonia Philippiana

Is the hardiest of all Escallonias, and grows to a height of about 8 ft. A group of it looks remarkably

well, and one cannot fail to notice the graceful way in which its slender branches hang over, one mass of beautiful hawthorn scented white flowers in July. As a hedge in the South of England it does very well, but in other parts it should be grown against a South wall. For soil and propagation v. *E. floribunda*.

Escallonia rubra

Is a very neat, close-growing evergreen that, when trained against a South wall, will grow to a height of quite 6 ft., and keep on producing its small red flowers from July to September. For soil and propagation v. *E. floribunda*.

Eucryphia pinnatifida

(*Brush Bush*), with leaves and flowers like those of a rose, is a deciduous shrub that, if given a warm sunny corner, will grow to a height of 10 ft., and in August produce its large and lovely white flowers, filled to the brim with bright golden yellow anthers. Its foliage, too, is of a beautiful green colour, glossy and pinnate. To propagate them, place cuttings of young roots in sand under a glass; and the soil it prefers is a mixture of loam and peat.

Eurybia

Syn. for *Olearia*, q.v.

Exochorda grandiflora

(*Pearl Bush*) is sometimes called *Spiræa grandiflora*, and it certainly much resembles a spiræa; but its flowers are larger, being quite an inch across. It is one of the most beautiful flowering shrubs we possess, and care should be taken to give it a sheltered spot, so as to protect the bloom which appears in May at the same time as the leaves, and converts it into a rounded mass of snow-white flowers 8 ft. through, and as many high. It will grow in any soil, though a rich loam suits it best, and can be raised from seed, suckers, or layers.

Fabiana imbricata

Is a very pretty little evergreen about 3 ft. high, in appearance very much like heath, that in May will be covered with pure white flowers, if it is grown under a wall. Almost any soil seems to suit it, and in the Spring it can be raised in a cold frame by inserting cuttings of the young wood in sand.

Forsythia Fortunei

Syn. for *Forsythia suspensa*, q.v.

Forsythia Sieboldi

Syn. for *F. suspensa*, q.v.

Forsythia suspensa

(*Golden Bell*), also known as *Forsythia Fortunei* and *Forsythia Sieboldi*, is indeed a charming shrub, and whether it is seen amongst other rambling plants such as honeysuckle, in wild rocky places, in groups on a lawn or against a wall, its long graceful shoots and picturesque appearance will always attract one, and in March the whole shrub is completely hung with little golden bells. But though one must always give it an open spot where its charming nature is not hidden, yet it must be a sheltered one, away from the rough winds; and there it will grow quickly, in any soil that is neither too stiff nor too light, to a height of 10 ft.; the old wood should be cut out, after the flowering is over, in order to encourage new growth; and in the Autumn one can put down layers or cuttings under a hand-glass, and so increase it.

Forsythia viridissima

Is not such a graceful shrub as the *F. suspensa*, but as it flowers a little later it is well worth growing in conjunction with it. It retains its willow-like leaves long into the Winter, and will grow into an erect and bushy shrub 10 ft. high, that will produce its golden yellow flowers in March and April. For soil, &c., v *F. suspensa*.



FORSYTHIA SUSPENSIS

Fraxinus Mariesii

(*Maries' Ash*) is one of the most beautiful of flowering ashes. It grows into a small deciduous tree about 20 ft. high, and produces its quantities of deliciously fragrant white flowers in May and June, in any moderately good soil where it can have some shelter, and is best increased from seeds sown in a sandy loam.

Fraxinus ornus

(*Manna Ash*) is a very handsome free-flowering deciduous tree about 30 ft. high, that produces its white flowers in May and June in large feathery plumes, with a delicious scent. For soil, &c., v. *F. Mariesii*.

Fuchsia macrostema globosa,

In many parts of England, is perfectly hardy, and will grow into a deciduous shrub quite 6 ft. high, even where the salt spray can reach it, and produce its lovely crimson flowers from July to September. As with most things that are not quite hardy, a light soil is the best, and in Winter the roots might be covered with dead leaves or coal ashes with advantage. It can easily be raised, in a frame with a little heat, from cuttings.

Fuchsia Riccartoni

Is a seedling from *Fuchsia macrostema globosa*, and has proved to be one of the most beautiful and hardiest of all Fuchsias, a hedge of it is to be seen growing at Finchley, the coldest London suburb, quite unprotected, and bearing its crimson flowers from July to September. For soil, &c., v. *F. m. globosa*.

Garrya elliptica

Is a most charming evergreen that in mild weather will often have its pale green catkins drooping gracefully from among the leaves in December, and continue to do so until the end of April. It does best against a wall, even with a North aspect, or hanging over a porch, but can perfectly well be planted out anywhere in a sheltered spot. I have read of a hedge of it growing quite unprotected at Bannockburn, in Stirlingshire, and exposed to the North and East. It should, however, never be crowded up, or all the beauty of its drooping catkins would be concealed. It will reach a height of about 10 ft. in any fairly dry soil, though a sandy loam is what it prefers; and to raise it, seeds or half-ripened cuttings should be inserted in that kind of soil, and kept shaded until they have struck.

Genista aetnensis

Is one of the larger growing brooms, about 12 ft. high. It was a twig of the smaller kind, *G. anglica*,

that grows wild all over Europe, that Geoffrey, Duke of Anjou, the father of Henry II., picked as he was going into battle, and put into his helmet, which gave the family the name of Plantagenet (*planta genista*). In reference to this the Rev. Hilderic Friend in his charming book, 'Flowers and Flower-lore,' quotes :-

'Time was when thy golden chain of flowers
 Was link'd the warrior's brow to bind ;
 When, reared in the shelter of royal bowers,
 Thy wreath with a kingly coronal twined.

'The chieftain who bore thee high in his crest
 And bequeath'd to his race thy simple name,
 Long ages past has sunk to his rest,
 And only survives in the rôle of thy fame.

* * * * *

'The storied urn may be crumbled to dust,
 And time may the marble bust deface ;
 But thou wilt be faithful and firm to thy trust,
 The memorial flower of a princely race.'

But to return to the *G. atnensis*. In June and July when in bloom, and its long slender shoots are laden with golden blossoms, it is certainly one of the most beautiful shrubs in existence, but it has very few leaves even when young, and when old these disappear altogether. It is a loose and graceful upright bush

that can be grown anywhere and in any soil, but it does not transplant well, and is best raised from seed or layers.

Genista hispanica

(*Spanish Furze*) will do in any soil or position, but on a sunny bank in a dry soil or on a ledge of rock-work it is happiest. There it will grow into a dense spreading mass of golden blossom not more than a foot high, and last throughout the Summer. Even the smoke in the neighbourhood of large towns will not injure it, and it can be easily raised by layers or from seed.

Genista præcox

Never grows higher than 2 ft. or 3 ft., but among shrubs of that height it is one of the most charming in flower in May, growing into a dense spreading bush, completely covered by racemes of clear sulphur coloured blossoms. It will grow readily in any soil or position; and can easily be raised from seed or by layers, and it looks remarkably well when grafted on to a stem of *Laburnum* after the manner of a standard rose.

Genista virgata

Is in its way as beautiful as any shrub in June, when nothing is to be seen of it but the blossom,

which is of pure gold. A sunny spot and a dry soil, even the poorest, will suit it; and plants grown from seed will become quite 10 ft. high.

Gordonia Lasianthus

(*Loblolly Bay*) likes a damp bed of peat, or sand and leaf mould in a spot that is low and sheltered. There, in July and August, and sometimes even on into September, it will put forth its large white sweet-scented flowers. It is in most places evergreen, and can be increased by layers, and will grow as high as 10 ft.

Halesia tetraptera

(*Four-winged Snowdrop Tree*) grows into a round-headed tree 20 ft. high, and is one of the most beautiful we have in May, when the white drooping snowdrops hang from its branches in great quantities just as the young leaves are coming out. It is happiest by a running stream or where it can be sheltered in a soil that is deep, moist, and sandy, but it will grow anywhere provided it is not allowed to get too dry, and can be raised in either the Spring or Autumn from root cuttings or layers.

Halimodendron argenteum

(*Siberian Salt Tree*) is a most useful deciduous shrub about 5 ft. high, that will grow in nearly any soil and almost anywhere. It does very well by the sea, and at the same time equally well inland. But its foliage will vary according to the position it is in. If in a dry, sunny spot, the leaves will be quite silvery, whereas in a moist one in the shade they will be much greener. Its slender branches arch very gracefully, and for a great part of their length in May, June, and July, they are profusely studded with rosy purple pear-shaped flowers. It looks very well grafted as a standard on to a Laburnum, but in chalky soil it is best to graft it on to the *Caragana arborescens*. Seeds, cuttings, or layers also strike readily.

Hamamelis arborea

(*Tree-like Wych Hazel*) is the best *Hamamelis* for a garden, and grows into a small, curiously-shaped, rather straggling deciduous tree about 20 ft. high, whose short leafless branches throughout the Winter are covered with masses of clustering golden yellow flowers. It looks best when grouped, especially among such things as Heath; and prefers a sunny spot where the soil is sandy and a little moist. It does best when grafted on to the young seedlings of the *Hamamelis virginica* in March.

Hibiscus syriacus

(*Syrian Mallox*), also known as *Althea frutex* (*Rose of Sharon*), will thrive in nearly every kind of soil, but in a rich one it will do best, and reach a height of quite 10 ft.; and if the position is open and sunny it will flower freely throughout August and September. There are many varieties of this deciduous shrub, among the best of which :

alba plena has double flowers, white with a blotch of magenta at their base ;

celestes has single flowers, blue, blotched, and streaked with crimson ;

Duchess Brabant has double flowers, white streaked with lilac ;

rosea plena has double red flowers ;

totus albus has large pure white single flowers.

They are best increased by grafting them on to a piece of the root.

Hippophae rhamnoides

(*Sea Buckthorn*) is a deciduous shrub about 12 ft. high, with a loose growth and silvery willow-like leaves, that is not only beautiful in April, when its yellow flowers are out, but again in the Autumn, on account of

its orange berries. Care, however, must be taken to place a male and a female near one another, as the plant is dioecious. The sort of place that suits it best is by the side of lakes or streams in a deep moist soil, but it is perfectly happy in any soil, except clay and peat, and is a capital shrub to plant by the sea. It can be raised from seed, or by layers, suckers, and cuttings of the roots.

Hydrangea hortensis

Is a deciduous shrub about 3 ft. high that can be grown in many varieties of colours. The blue variety, which most people try to get, is generally produced by some peculiarity in the soil and situation in which it is grown, but if the plant is in a strong loam, this can often be procured by watering plentifully with soap-suds. The branches should in all cases be well cut in after the flowering is over: and it must have an open and sunny spot, that is fairly well sheltered, to enable the wood to ripen thoroughly. The soil should be good and well drained, for it needs plenty of water, and at the same time should not stand in it. The best way to increase it is by division of old well-established plants, or by inserting cuttings of the half-ripened wood in sandy loam, and giving them the aid of a little bottom heat.

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora

Is a mass of white flowers from July to October, and is the hardiest of all the Japanese *Hydrangeas*. It should be cut down annually, and well mulched and watered in summer, if the weather is very dry. In other respects it should be treated as *H. hortensis*.

Hypericum calycinum

(*St. John's Wort*; or *Aaron's Beard*), is almost ever-green, and though only 1 ft. high is one of the handsomest and most showy shrubs in bloom in July and August. It is easily cultivated in almost any ordinary garden soil, but it seems to prefer a sandy loam, and there can easily be grown from seeds or cuttings.

Hypericum Moserianum

Will practically flower from July to the end of the year: and its deep golden yellow blossoms, seen among lilies, or clothing the ground under taller growing shrubs, form simply a glorious picture. It will attain a height of 3 ft., and form a dense spreading bush in any garden soil, but preferably a sandy one, and though it likes the sun it is not at all particular in that respect. It can easily be grown from seed or cuttings, and will be most grateful for a Winter top-dressing.

Jasminum nudiflorum

(*Winter Flowering Jasmine*) is so welcome to us all through the Winter that it is hard to find words to praise it sufficiently; for then is the time that its charming star-shaped yellow flowers appear in golden masses: but its shoots being at that time leafless, it is best grown against some dark-leaved evergreen creeper or mixed with *Jasminum revolutum*. When planted in good soil it will not require any attention beyond an occasional thinning out, and though it will grow in any situation, a sunny corner is where it is really happy. August is the month in which to raise new plants from layers or cuttings struck in light soil.

Jasminum officinale

(*Common White Jasmine*) is the well-known hardy climber that will thrive in any fairly good garden soil, and soon cover a wall 20 ft. high. Its flowers are white and deliciously scented—appearing from June to September, during which time the air is scented many yards away. There is a charming love legend connected with it. In 1699 a Grand Duke of Tuscany had a plant of this Jasmine, which he was so proud of that he would not allow it to be increased. His gardener, however, was in love with a peasant girl, and on her birthday gave her a sprig of it. This she planted as a memorial of his

affection, and it grew into such a charming shrub that she was able to sell cuttings to every one who saw it. In this way she got enough money to marry her lover; and now in Tuscany there is a saying that she, who is worthy to wear a nosegay of Jasmine, is as good as a fortune to her husband. They are easily raised from cuttings.

Jasminum revolutum

Is an evergreen climber that is well worthy of a place on a sunny wall. It produces its sweetly scented yellow flowers from May to October, and will soon cover a wall many feet high. It increases readily from cuttings, and will do well in any fairly good garden soil.

Kalmia angustifolia

(*Mountain Laurel*) is a most lovely evergreen, and in June, when its clusters of pink flowers are out and its shining laurel leaves in their full glory, it is indeed a joy. It never grows more than 3 ft. high, and prefers to lie quietly in the shade in a peaty bed, where there is plenty of moisture for its thirsty roots. It cannot be grown within the fog radius, and to increase it, it is best to layer the shoots or to take cuttings after it has done flowering, and insert them in a mixture of peat and sand under a hand-glass in the shade.

Kalmia glauca

Is a small but lovely evergreen, not more than 2 ft. high, which in April and May is covered with a profusion of pinkish purple flowers. For soil, &c., v. *K. angustifolia*.

Kalmia latifolia

(*Calico Bush*), the finest of all these beautiful evergreens, though a slow grower, will sometimes reach a height of 10 ft. It is of compact habit, and is a perfect picture from June to August with its wealth of waxy-pink flowers. A very fine variety is *maxima*, bearing larger and richer coloured flowers than its parent. For soil, situation, &c., v. *K. angustifolia*.

Kerria japonica

(*Jew's Mallore*) is not as often seen as the double variety, *flore pleno*, and yet it has a greater wealth of blossom, and is more graceful in its style of growth. Its flowers are like buttercups, and are to be seen studding the whole length of its numerous slender branches, which when cut make delightful sprays. Indeed, both of these varieties are among the most beautiful yellow flowering shrubs in bloom from April to June. They prefer a fairly moist soil, and a warm situation, but can also be grown on a north wall in



KERRIA JAPONICA.

any good loamy soil. The single form is a low spreading deciduous bush, about 4 ft. high, whereas the double variety, *flore pleno*, is more erect, reaching a height of 6 ft., and its flowers are like yellow rosettes. They can be grown quite easily in the Autumn from their suckers and from cuttings; the plants can also be divided or layered.

Kerria japonica flore pleno

v. *K. japonica*.

Koelreuteria paniculata

Is a deciduous tree that will grow to a height of about 15 ft., and is worth planting for the sake of the brightness of its leaves in the Spring and their glorious Autumn tints, as well as for the clusters of small yellow flowers which appear in June and July in long branching panicles above them. It will thrive in any well-drained soil, and can be grown in the Spring from cuttings of the young shoots or in the early Autumn by layers.

Laburnum vulgare

(*Common Laburnum*) will thrive in almost any soil, and is to be seen in many varieties throughout the country, raining its golden blossoms upon us from April to June. The species are easily grown from

seed, and the varieties are best grafted or budded on to the common sorts. They will grow to a height of about 20 ft.

Among the best varieties—

Laburnum Watereri has longer and brighter flower spikes.

Laburnum pendulum (*Scotch Laburnum*) has graceful weeping branches, and its flowers appear later and finer than those of the common sort. When grown in connection with purple beeches or the *Prunus Pissardi*, the effect made by the contrast of colour is lovely.

Ledum latifolium

(*Broad-leaved Labrador Tea*) only grows to a height of about 3 ft., but it is a handsome little evergreen, with white flowers in bloom upon it in April and May. A well-drained mixture of peat, sand, and leaf mould is what suits it best, and one should raise it from layers in the Autumn, or by division in a similar soil.

Leycesteria formosa

(*Himalayan Honeysuckle*) is a deciduous shrub that should be grown against a wall in any fairly good garden soil, but a sandy peat is the one it prefers, and there it will reach a height of about 6 ft., and from

July to September keep on producing its lovely white and purple-tinged flowers in racemes that droop from the ends of the branches. It can be raised under a hand-light from seed in the Spring, and from cuttings in either Spring or Autumn.

Ligustrum japonicum

(*Japanese Privet*) is an evergreen that will grow well anywhere, whether in a smoky town or under the drip of trees; and also in any soil, though it prefers a good strong loam where it can have plenty of moisture; and there will grow quite 8 ft. high, and in June have its slightly fragrant white flowers out in bloom.

Ligustrum lucidum

(*Shining Privet*) is rather larger than the *Ligustrum japonicum*, and will grow to a height of about 12 ft. September is the time to see it in full bloom, and then its spreading panicles of white flowers show up very well against the shining evergreen leaves. For soil, &c., v. *L. japonicum*.

Ligustrum sinense

(*Chinese Privet*) is the best privet we have, and is quite lovely when its quantities of whitish flowers are

in full bloom in July, but it should be grown in a fairly sheltered spot, looking south or westwards, where the east wind cannot get at it, or it will often be temporarily injured. For soil, &c., v. *L. japonicum*, but it is a much larger shrub than that one, and will grow to a height of quite 18 ft.

Liriodendron tulipifera

(*Tulip Tree*) is a magnificent tree, growing to a height of 100 ft., in appearance very much like a plane whose leaves have had the ends cut off. In June it is quite lovely with its mass of large solitary sweet-scented flowers, a mixture of green, yellow, and orange. A sheltered, but not shady, spot suits it best, and it should be given a good deep loam. To increase it, seeds should be sown during the Autumn in a fairly moist sandy loam, and placed in the shade.

Lonicera brachypoda

Also called *L. flexuosa*, was imported from Japan at the beginning of the last century. It is a deciduous climber that grows about 7 ft. high, and bears very fragrant yellow flowers in June and July; but the variety *L. f. aurea reticulata* is much more worth growing on account of the beautiful foliage, which is variegated with yellow, and in autumn with a mixture

of red. It looks remarkably well when grown over a porch or bower, as Shakespeare describes it:—

‘ And bid her steal into the pleached bower,
Where Honeysuckles, ripened by the sun,
Forbid the sun to enter; like favourites
Made proud by princes, that advanced their pride
Against the power that bred it.’

It is readily increased by layers, cuttings, or seeds, and can be grown in any good garden soil.

Lonicera Caprifolium

(*Goat's Leaf Honeysuckle*) is a deciduous twining shrub that produces its deliciously scented yellowish flowers in May and June. It will reach a height of about 7 ft. in any good garden soil, and is especially noticeable on account of its foliage, which entirely surrounds the stem of the flower and is of a very charming glaucous shade.

Lonicera fragrantissima

Is an erect growing evergreen honeysuckle that will often produce its white flowers in Mid-winter, but more generally in February. These are as large as a halfpenny, and very sweet. It is usually grown against a wall or trellis, but it can perfectly well be grown as a bush in

the open, and should certainly be seen in every garden, as it does well in any good garden soil, and is one of the best sweet-scented Winter flowering plants we have got. It much resembles the *L. Standishi*.

Lonicera involucrata

Syn. for *Lonicera Ledebourri*, q.v.

Lonicera japonica

(*Japanese Honeysuckle*) is a climbing evergreen shrub that is most charming with its sweetly-scented red flowers, borne from July to September. Any good garden soil will suit it, and it is very easily raised from seed, by cuttings, or layers.

Lonicera Ledebourri

(*Bush Honeysuckle*), syn. for *L. involucrata*, never grows more than about 3 ft. high, but it is a lovely shrub to grow on a lawn, with a wide-spreading head, that is covered in June with yellow flowers that are tinged with red. Any good soil will suit it, and it is easily grown from cuttings or layers.

Magnolia conspicua

(*Yulan Magnolia*) is sometimes in flower in February, and will last in bloom till May. Who

does not know the large pure white blossoms, shaped like inverted bells, ringing-in the Springtime as it were, wherever they can find room on the tree to open their lovely throats? Even the smoke of towns cannot silence them or diminish their dainty scent. Grown against a wall which has already some dark-coloured evergreen upon it is the best way to see it, for its blossoms need to be protected from the angry blasts of Spring, and its leaves do not appear until the last flower has sounded its joyous note. March is the best month in which to transplant it, but after this has been done the wood must never be allowed to get too dry, and the scorching sun and dry winds must be kept away until it is well settled in its new home. Where it finds a fairly rich and open soil it will grow to a height of about 50 ft. Ripe seed when sown should be kept moist and in a close frame, in which way, too, layers will be found to strike root.

Magnolia glauca

Is known as the *Sweet Bay of East United States*. It grows there in marshy places, and, with us too, it seems to do best in a moist peaty soil, but it is strangely capricious, and will not always do well; however, where it does thrive, it makes a very pretty tree about 14 ft. high, with glossy green leaves that

only leave the tree bare for a very short time in the year: and from May to July we have the advantage of its globular blossoms, which are quite white when they open but turn yellow before they drop, and their scent is delicious. As with the *Magnolia conspicua*, q.v., they can be raised from seed or by layers.

Magnolia grandiflora.

July and August are the months that bring us the large white blossoms we know so well; and one can then easily feel with Longfellow, as he sang in 'Evangeline':—

'Faint was the air with the odorous breath of
magnolia blossoms.'

In the open it will grow into a tree quite 70 ft. high, but it is against a house that it will look its best, and cover a large space of wall. There is a strange, irresistible charm, to my mind, about an old *Magnolia* growing against a house, especially against a white one. It can be raised in the same way as the *Magnolia conspicua*, and will readily draw its nourishment from the same soil that makes that tree happy.

Magnolia stellata.

The beautiful pure white blossoms of this delicious shrub are given to us at the same time of year as

those of the Yulan (*M. conspicua*), and it should be treated in the same way as that tree as regards position, soil, and propagation. It is quite leafless when the flowers are out, but these, though smaller than those of the Yulan, are so numerous that they completely conceal its nakedness. It never grows very tall, only about 7 ft., and in rather a spreading way, so it is suitable for the smallest garden, and none who have once seen it in bloom will rest until they have secured a plant for themselves.

Melachodendron ovatum

Syn. for *Stuartia pentagyna*, q.v.

Mespilus Amelanchier

Syn. for *Amelanchier vulgaris*, q.v.

Mespilus grandiflora

(*Mespilus Smithi*) is not very particular as to soil, but it prefers to be in one that is moist and loamy, and where it will be fairly well sheltered. It is a handsome tree, about 20 ft. high, that is allied to the Hawthorns, and quite worth isolating on a lawn, if it can be given ample room to spread its branches. Its flowers appear

in May in small white clusters, about as large as a halfpenny. In ordinary soil it does best when budded or grafted on to the Pear; but if the soil is wet, on to the Quince; and with light soil on to the White Thorn; or it can be grown from seeds as soon as they are ripe.

Myrtus communis

(*Myrtle*) is an evergreen that is perfectly hardy in the South of England; and can be trained to grow, in some cases, to a height of 10 ft. Homer tells us that this plant was dedicated to Venus, after Myrsine, the most beautiful virgin in Athens, had been changed into it to save her from all the persecutions she had to put up with on account of her beauty. The myrtle, in consequence, is known as the emblem of purity. It bears white flowers in July, which are scented, like the leaves, in a most delicious way. It is easily grown under glass from cuttings, and will do well in a sandy loam to which some leaf soil has been added; but it is absolutely necessary to give it plenty of water and constant syringings in Summer, for the roots should never be allowed to get dry.

Notospartium Carmichaellæ

(*New Zealand Pink Broom*) is a lovely plant, not only in June and July, when bright, rosy pink pear-

shaped flowers adorn the points of its shoots in crowded clusters, but also at all times of the year; for the graceful curves of its leafless branches can never fail to attract. A peaty soil is what it likes best, but it can be grown in a turfy loam; and young cuttings that have been placed under a hand-glass will root readily and grow into plants quite 20 ft. high, which will even flower abundantly when only a few feet out of the ground.

Nuttalia cerasiformis

Syn. for *Prunus californica*, q.v.

Olea fragrans

(*Sweet Olive*), syn. for *Osmanthus fragrans*, perfectly hardy when planted against a wall, is an evergreen which, though its foliage and tiny cream-coloured blossoms are not particularly attractive, is well worth growing on account of the delicious perfume that its flowers give out in June, July, and August, scenting the air for yards around. 10 ft. is the height to which it will grow, if it is planted in a well-drained loam: and it can be raised from seed or from cuttings of the young shoots taken as soon as they are ripe.

Olea ilicifolia,

Also known as *Osmanthus ilicifolius*, when in bloom in October, will cast its delicious scent for many yards around, but the flower is not very conspicuous, being of a greenish white colour. It is an evergreen that is neat in habit, with dark green shiny leaves, and will grow to a height of 10 ft., and as much through when planted in sandy soil. It is best increased by grafting it on to stems of privet, but it can also be raised from seed.

Olearia Gunniana

(*Daisy Tree*), syn. for *Eurybia Gunniana*, will thrive anywhere with slight Winter protection, or if grown against a sunny wall; and in the South it is perfectly hardy. It will grow into a deciduous bush 5 ft. high, with small green dentated leaves that in September are completely covered with a mass of Daisy-like flowers as large as shillings. They will do well in almost any sort of soil; and are propagated easily by inserting cuttings of shoots, that are only half ripe, in sandy soil under a shaded hand-light.

Olearia Haasti

(*Daisy Tree*), grows into a dense evergreen, about 4 ft. high, that in August is a perfect picture, being completely covered with beautiful clusters of white

Daisy-like flowers. It makes a lovely hedge that can be pruned either in the early Spring or as soon as it has done flowering, without interfering with the next year's blossom. It is easily grown in almost any soil, and should be grown everywhere, for it is perfectly happy even by the sea, or in smoky towns. For propagation v. *O. Gunniana*.

Olearia macrodonta

(*Daisy Tree*) is of much larger growth than other *Olearia*; with age it will become, in any soil, a deciduous tree quite 20 ft. high, and have a trunk 2½ ft. thick. It has rather a flat top and large musk-scented silvery leaves, in appearance like those on a holly, which will be completely covered in August with white starry blossoms. For propagation v. *O. Gunniana*.

Olearia ramulosa

(*Daisy Tree*), syn. for *Eurybia ramulosa*, will grow to a height of 6 ft. in almost any soil; and is perfectly lovely in September and October, when its small Daisy-like flowers appear in abundance upon the gracefully curving branches. For propagation v. *O. Gunniana*.

Olearia stellulata

(*Daisy Tree*), syn. for *Eurybia stellulata*, should be grown against a wall, and there it will reach a height of 5 ft. in almost any soil; the whole plant in July and August being completely wreathed in the snowy Daisy-like blossoms which, seen on a hot day, produce a deliciously cool and pleasing effect. For propagation v. *O. Gunniana*.

Osmanthus fragrans

Syn. for *Olea fragrans*, q.v.

Osmanthus ilicifolius

Syn. for *Olea ilicifolia*.

Oxydendron arboreum

(*Sorrel Tree of United States*), sometimes wrongly called *Andromeda* or *Lyonia*, is a lovely tree, that, though it grows slowly, flowers profusely when quite small, and will eventually become fully 20 ft. high if it is planted in deep moist peat that is free from the presence of lime. The white cup-shaped flowers appear in June and July at the ends of the branches, in clusters of slender racemes, that are some of them quite 10 inches long. It can be raised from seeds that have been imported from the United States.

Pæonia arborea

(*Tree Pæony*). The Pæony, even from earliest times, has been connected with legends of all kinds. It was with this flower that Homer tells us that Pæon, the celebrated physician, cured Phito of the wound he had received from Hercules. There is also an old superstition that the Pæony had the power of shining in the dark, and protecting any house it grew near against the evil spirits of the night. The *P. arborea* is certainly a lovely shrub, and hard to beat in May and June, when its large and beautiful blooms appear in masses like so many huge roses all over the shrub. It prefers a fairly dry soil, but the roots would be benefited by a certain amount of manure, and the early morning sun should not be allowed to get at them while the frost is still upon them. Among the best varieties are—

Beauté de Canton, with large lilac flowers.

Bijou de Chusan, with white semi-double flowers.

Bijou de Lactea, with white flowers.

Louise Monchilet, with rose-pink flowers.

Madame de Vetry, with rose-pink flowers.

Reine Elizabeth, with massive deep rose flowers.

One can only get new plants by grafting them on to the roots of the herbaceous *P. albiflora* or *P. officinalis*.

Paulownia imperialis

Is generally prevented from blooming by our late frosts, but by the seaside it will have a better chance than inland, and when its large purple flowers appear, which they will in May, their beauty, taken in combination with the richness of the foliage, is indescribable. It is deciduous, and in habit like a *Catalpa*, growing into a tree some 30 ft. high, and sometimes even more. It can be raised in a cold frame from imported seed or cuttings, and will grow vigorously in any ordinary garden soil.

Pavia alba

Syn. *Pavia macrostachya*.

Pavia flava

(*Sweet Buckeye*), sometimes called *Æsculus neglecta*, makes a round-headed tree about 20 ft. high that is pretty in every way. Its flowers appear in May.

Pavia macrostachya,

Sometimes called *alba* or *parviflora*, is certainly one of the best flowering shrubs we have got, for it will grow in any ordinary soil, though it prefers a rather moist one, and if given plenty of room to spread about

will make a wide spreading shrub about 9 ft. high, that in April and May will be covered with fragrant plumes of creamy white flowers. For propagation v. *P. flava*.

Pavia rubra

(*Red Buckeye*), syn. for *Æsculus pavia*, is a dense shrub or small tree that rarely grows more than 10 ft. high and produces its racemes of red-white flowers in May. For soil, propagation, &c., v. *P. flava*.

Pernettya mucronata

(*Prickly Heath*) is an evergreen about 6 ft. high, with quite small, shining, dark green leaves, that look remarkably neat all through the year. In May, June, and July, we have its white drooping flowers, and in November its berries. It will grow in any soil, except where there is lime present; and new plants are best got from layers or division.

Persica vulgaris

Also known as *Prunus Persica* (*Peach*), will grow to a height of 15 ft., in any good garden soil. There are many lovely varieties of this charming tree, some with variegated and purple leaves, others with double flowers, and nothing can excel their beauty when the pink blossoms are in full bloom in April. It should

be given a warm and sheltered spot where the cold winds will not injure the flowers. It is best increased by budding or grafting.

Philadelphus coronarius

(*Mock Orange*), commonly and wrongly known as *syringa*, is a quick and weedy grower, but should be planted in every garden on account of the delicious scent of the flowers: not, however, too near the house, for it is overpoweringly strong. They appear in May, and it will be found a good plan to cut back the branches after they have done flowering: this will keep the shrub more together, and ensure a better bloom the next year. It is deciduous, and will grow to a height of 10 ft. in any fairly good soil, being best raised in the Spring under a glass, in a little heat, from cuttings. A variety called—

P. c. foliis aureis should be planted where it is fairly shady, or the sun will spoil the beautiful rich golden colour of its foliage, and if it has some dark evergreen or the *Prunus Pissardii* behind it, its beauty will be much increased.

The following varieties, too, are worth growing as well, for, although much like *P. coronarius*, they bloom at different seasons:—

P. Gordonianus, with creamy white scentless flowers in July, height 10 ft.

P. grandiflorus, syn. for *P. speciosus*, flowering in June.

P. inodorus, only growing to a height of 6 ft., and flowering in June.

P. speciosus, syn. for *P. grandiflorus*.

Philadelphus microphyllus

Is a dense little deciduous shrub, not more than 3 ft. high, that should be given a warm corner, but never a crowded one, as it requires plenty of sun and light. A fairly rich and open loam, mixed with some leaf soil, is the best bed for it, and where it is happy it will produce masses of white fragrant blossom from June to August.

Phillyrea Vilmoriniana,

Syn. for *P. laurifolia*, is an evergreen that will produce its clusters of white sweet-scented flowers in the axils of the leaves during the month of May, and following these come small plum-like drupes. This is the hardiest of the Phillyreas, but even for this one, in the colder parts of England, a very sheltered spot will have to be chosen. It will grow to a height of 10 ft. if raised from cuttings or grafted on to the Privet, in almost any soil.

Phlomis fruticosa

(*Jerusalem Sage*) is a very showy hardy shrub about 4 ft. high, that produces its large heads of yellow flowers in June. It has velvety leaves and looks very well on wild banks. It will grow in any soil, and is easily raised from cuttings.

Piptanthus Nepalensis

Known as the *evergreen Laburnum*, bears quantities of large yellow flowers in May. It will grow to a height of 10 ft., and has curious slightly hairy foliage. It grown in exposed parts it should be protected by a wall in a rich sandy loam. It can be raised from seed, or by inserting cuttings of ripened shoots under a hand-light, and may also be layered.

Prunus angustifolia

In April is covered with masses of white flowers, before its leaves are out, and it is then one of the prettiest trees in the garden, being pendulous and graceful in form, and about 15 ft. high. It will thrive in any good garden soil, if the subsoil is well drained: and can be increased by budding and grafting.

Prunus californica

(*Californian Plum*), more often known as *Nuttalia cerasiformis*, is an extremely pretty, dense-growing

deciduous shrub about 5 ft. high, that produces its small white flowers in drooping racemes with great profusion in April as a rule, though it is sometimes in flower even in February. For soil, &c., v. *P. angustifolia*.

Prunus divaricata

(*Divaricate Plum*) is a charming deciduous shrub, that will grow to a height of about 12 ft. and form a lovely hedge, which in April, when its numerous white flowers are out upon the leafless boughs, is quite unsurpassable. It prefers an open situation, where it will have lots of sunshine. For soil and propagation v. *P. angustifolia*.

Prunus Persica

Syn. for *Persica vulgaris*, q.v.

Prunus Pissardii

(*Myrobalan Plum*) is a shrub that will grow to a height of 10 ft. and is quite indispensable on account of the rich purple tint of the foliage, which makes such a pleasing contrast to other things. In addition to this, when it is crowded in March and April with its lovely blush-pink blossoms, which appear at the same time as the new leaves are unfolding, it is one of the most beautiful things in the garden. For soil, &c., v. *P. angustifolia*.

Prunus sinensis rosea plena

(*Chinese Plum*) is quite one of the best of the genus, and though the young growth is sometimes affected by late Spring frosts, it is otherwise quite hardy, and will grow in ordinary garden soil in any aspect except a North one. Its double rose-coloured flowers continue to bloom for a considerable time in March and April, and when grown as a shrub it can be raised in the Spring from cuttings of fairly firm shoots, and will attain a height of about 5 ft.; but it looks best when seen grafted as a standard.

Prunus triloba flore pleno

(*Rosette Plum*) is a slender and most graceful deciduous shrub about 6 ft. high, that is quite hardy and a vigorous grower. It looks well either as a standard on the lawn, or in clumps of about half a dozen together; but best of all when grown against a South wall, which it will quickly cover to a height of 10 ft. Its double rosette-like blossoms, in various shades of delicate pink, are out for a fortnight in April, generally before the leaves appear; and few shrubs can surpass it for beauty at that time. It is best grown from layers or suckers; and as long as the subsoil is open and well drained, it will thrive in any ordinary garden soil.



PRUNUS SINENSIS ROSEA PLENA.

Pyrus Aucuparia

(*Mountain Ash*), the *Rowan Tree*, as it is generally called, was so named from the Scandinavian word 'runa,' meaning 'charm;' this is not to be wondered at, for, as some poet sings:

'The mountain ash
No eye can overlook, when 'mid a grove
Of yet unfaded trees she lifts her head
Decked with Autumnal berries, that outshine
Spring's richest blossoms.'

Around this tree is much ancient mythology centred: sprays of its leaves and branches were hung from the beams of houses and cattle sheds to keep off the evil spirits, and people who slept beneath the Rowan were considered to be safe from all the evil spirits of the night.

It is the favourite home of the Missel Thrush: and, indeed, a lovely tree, that looks equally well by the banks of a wild Scotch burn or in a trim garden. Neat in appearance, about 30 ft. high, it will completely transform any spot in the Autumn by its heavy bunches of scarlet berries, which in sunshine glow with an indescribable warmth. It is deciduous, and will grow quickly in any soil, its white flowers appearing in May and June, but these are not as effective as the Autumn berries.

Pyrus baccata

(*Siberian Crab*) whether grown in a group, or singly, where its graceful spreading shape can be seen to full advantage, always stands out as one of the most beautiful crabs in existence. Indeed, at the end of April and early in May, when it is covered with white flowers, no tree can surpass it; while again in Autumn its fruits are a blaze of brilliant red. Where it has a good depth of fairly rich loam, it will attain a height of 20 ft., provided the subsoil is well drained. It does best when budded or grafted on to the Apple or Pear.

Pyrus Botryapium

Syn. for *Amelanchier canadensis*, q.v.

Pyrus coronaria

(*American Sweet-scented Crab*) used to be grown much more than it is now; but it is well worth planting, as it grows pretty rapidly into a picturesque tree about 30 ft. high, with a loose head that is quite lovely in May, when its large single pale pink flowers, deliciously scented like violets, are in full blossom. For soil, &c., v. *P. baccata*.

Pyrus floribunda

(*Japanese Crab*) makes a pretty, graceful, half-drooping tree about 12 ft. high, that has large semi-double flowers, which when in the bud stage are of a rich crimson colour, but get gradually pink as they expand, and cluster along the entire length of the shoots in May. A group of these on the outskirts of a lawn, or a single specimen isolated on the grass, is quite a joy. For soil, &c., v. *P. baccata*.

The following varieties are all worth growing:—

P. f. atro-sanguinea, with a darker shade of flower.

P. Parkmanni flore pleno, syn. for *P. Halleana*, with ruby coloured foliage.

P. f. Scheideckerii, the richest of all in colour.

Pyrus malus

(*Apple Tree*), as an ornamental tree, is not grown as much as it might be, for in May, when it is in bloom, nothing can surpass it. The varieties are far too numerous to attempt to name, but one of the best is called *Hanwell's Souring*, bearing the most beautiful blossom of any apple, pink and quite unaffected by late frosts. It is not particular as to soil, but it certainly does best in a rich, well-drained loam, with a South, South-east, or South-west aspect, sheltered from the North-east.

South, and South-west winds. It is the home of the copper-coloured chaffinch, and figures in many of the ancient mythologies as possessing various powers for good. With the Scandinavians, it was the goddess Iduna who had the care of the apples which would confer immortality upon all who ate them; and she used to keep them for the gods to eat when they found themselves growing old.

Pyrus Maulei

Is one of the most beautiful flowering shrubs we possess, and somewhat resembles the *P. japonica*, though its branches are more slender, and its leaves and flowers smaller. The latter are of a vivid orange-scarlet colour, and appear in masses on every branch in April. Then again, the effect in Autumn of the golden fruit, which remains on the shrub until the leaves drop off, is truly delightful. It would make a capital hedge where one wanted a low one, for it does not grow more than 3 ft. high. For soil and propagation, v. *P. baccata*.

Pyrus spectabilis flore pleno

Should either be planted by itself, or grouped with the *P. floribunda* on the grass; and no more beautiful effect can be imagined than that of a clear blue

sky seen through the large semi-double pale pink blossoms in May. It will grow to a height of 30 ft. For soil, &c., v. *P. baccata*.

Pyrus Toringo

(*Toringo Crab*), in May, is to be found about 5 ft. high, with its leafless boughs quite covered with small dainty pink flowers: and after these have gone we still have the joy of the thick clusters of tiny fruits. A dwarf form, called 'Ringo,' flowers magnificently when it is little more than 2 ft. high. For soil, &c., v. *P. baccata*.

Rhododendron

(*Rose Bay*) is an evergreen that is too widely known to need much description: as for many years past it certainly has reigned supreme in gardens of all sorts, in many cases completely ousting all other flowering shrubs. When grown on the lawn as a standard it is quite seen at its best: and it is a lovely plant if it is not allowed to straggle too much, for then it becomes bare at the base. Undoubtedly the best soil for it is peat, but, if this is unobtainable, a compost of leaf soil and sandy loam mixed with dry cow manure will suit it very well. It has only two enemies that really get the better of it, and those are lime and chalk. A bed should always be prepared before planting, from 2 ft. to 2½ ft. deep. Few shrubs transplant so readily, and

this is best done in the Spring. Propagation is easily effected from seeds, cuttings, and layers, by grafting, budding, or inarching. The following are some of the best of a great number of different varieties:—

R. californicum, 8 ft. high, with rose purple flowers, appearing in June.

R. cataëbiense, 6 ft. high, with lilac purple flowers, appearing in July.

R. caucasicum, 1 ft. high, whose flowers are rose with white centres, and appear in August.

R. ciliatum, 2 ft. high, with pale reddish purple flowers, appearing in May.

R. Dahuricum, 6 ft. high, with bright red flowers, appearing in March.

R. Farrerae, 3 ft. high, with pale lilac rose flowers, appearing in March.

R. ferrugineum, 1 ft. high, whose flowers are scarlet with yellow spots, and appear in May, June, and July.

R. Fortunei, 12 ft., with pale rose flowers, appearing in May.

R. hirsutum, 2 ft., with pale red flowers, appearing in May, June, and July.

R. ponticum, 12 ft., with purple flowers, appearing in May.

R. Rollisoni, 15 ft., with blood-red flowers, appearing in April and May.

Rhodotypos Kerrioides

(*White Jew's Mallow*) is a shrub so closely allied to the *Kerria* that one might call it a white form of that lovely shrub. It is deciduous, and the white rose-like bloom remains out for a long time in April. It will grow in the open into a dense bush about 6 ft. high, but against a wall as high as 12 ft., and will thrive in any garden soil, either from the suckers by dividing or layering the plants, or by taking cuttings of them in the Autumn.

Rhus cotinus

(*Sumach*) is generally known as 'The Smoke Tree,' and none can be surprised at the name when once they have seen the lovely flesh-coloured inflorescence of one of these beautiful deciduous shrubs in June and July. In the case of a variety named *purpurea*, this is darker and more purple. The flower itself is small and insignificant, and appears before the 'smoke.' It can be raised from cuttings or layers, and will grow to a height of 8 ft., and thrive even in the shade, or in poor sandy soils, where other things will not. In fact, it will do well anywhere, and to add to its other charms, its leaves turn a lovely colour in the Autumn. It is considered the emblem of 'Intellectual excellence,' and probably

that accounts for its presence near the schoolhouse described by Whittier:—

‘ Still sits the schoolhouse by the road,
 A ragged beggar sunning,
 Around it still the Sumachs grow,
 And Blackberry vines are running.’

Ribes aureum

(*Golden Flowered Currant*) will grow to a height of about 8 ft., and be covered with a mass of golden yellow flowers in April and May, in whatever soil it is planted, though it seems to do best in gravel. It is deciduous, and can easily be raised from cuttings or layers.

Ribes sanguineum

(*Red Flowering Currant*) is a deciduous shrub about 8 ft. high, with deep rose-coloured flowers that appear in April, and last for about four weeks in bloom. It is the best of all flowering currants, and has a double variety, *flore pleno*, that blooms later. For soil and propagation, v. *R. aureum*.

Robinia hispida

(*Rose Acacia*) can be grown in any garden, large or small, as it rarely exceeds a height of 12 ft.; and



ROBINIA HISPIDA.

has a round head, from which hang the bunches of rose-pink flowers in May and June; that make a very charming effect against the young green leaves. A good group of these look very well, but they should be given a sheltered spot as their stems are rather brittle. They can be increased by grafting on to the *R. pseudacacia*, and will do well anywhere, even in towns, in ordinary garden soil.

Robinia pseudacacia

(*False Acacia*; or *Locust Tree*) is a lovely tree, that shows its flowers in April and May. As a rule the pendulous bunches are white, but there are a great number of varieties, from 30 to 60 ft. high, quite different from one another, and sometimes the flowers are pink. Among these are—

angustifolia, which grows very gracefully ;

Bessoniana, a compact growing tree ;

pyramidalis, of upright growth ;

tortuosa, with twisted limbs.

The best way to increase it is by layers, and it will grow in any soil, being particularly useful in a dry season, for, at a time when most other things in the garden seem to suffer from drought, this tree appears to be quite happy.

Rosa

(*The Rose*), in all its multitudinous forms, is a subject in itself, and it is impossible to attempt to touch upon it here; but there are many briars which might well be included in the shrubbery border, such as the *Austrian briars* and *Lord Penzance's new hybrids*, which provide a succession of blooms for several weeks in the summer, and

Rosa rubiginosa

(*Sweet-briar*), *Eglantine*. Who does not know and love this charming shrub! One cannot come within some distance of it, on a warm day, without noticing its presence by the exquisite perfume of its leaves. Few things are more charming than a hedge of it, and when its lovely pink single roses are in bloom it is a double joy. We find a charming picture, in Hawthorne's 'Scarlet Letter,' of the sweet-briar bush that grew at the door of the gloomy New England jail, 'the one bright object that met the eyes of the unhappy prisoner as she entered.' Shelley also alludes to it as—

'The honey wine
Of the moon unfolded Eglantine,
Which fairies catch in hyacinth bowls.'

It will do well in ordinary garden soil even in

partial shade. The right time to plant is October or November or early Spring, and the soil should be first enriched with a little manure. Pains should be taken to give them plenty of water until they are well established, after which little care need be bestowed upon them. It will grow to a height of 5 ft., and can be increased by budding.

Rosa rugosa

(*Japanese Rose*) is a lovely deciduous shrub, that gives us its roses from June to August; it likes to be in a good rich soil where it will have plenty of morning sun, and then it will grow to a height of 4 ft. There are several varieties, all of which can be raised by budding, and some of the best of them are:—

Rosa rugosa alba, with long pure white single flowers.

R. r. coruscans, with pink single flowers.

R. r. Mme. George Bruant, with white double flowers.

R. r. Comte d'Epresmil, with semi-double purplish rose flowers. It is a good thing to prune them back a little in the Spring, as it helps them to make strong shoots.

Rubus deliciosus

(*Rocky Mountain*, or *Himalayan Bramble*) is the best of the flowering brambles, and differs from the *R. nutkanus* and *R. odoratus* in liking the warmest and sunniest spot in the garden: indeed, it does best against a South wall, but it will do quite well in the open, in almost any good garden soil, and develop into a shrub 4 ft. high, with graceful spreading habit. Plants grown from seed or layers will do very well, and for the whole of the month of May we have the lovely white single flowers blooming upon them, like forerunners of the dog-rose, which they closely resemble.

Rubus nutkanus

(*Nootka Bramble*) blooms in August, and the racemes of pure white flowers, as big as five-shilling pieces, show up so well against its large vine-like leaves. It will thrive even in the shade of large trees, if their roots are not too hungry: or where there is but little and poor soil, but it prefers a moist soil, and if planted in this it will reach a height of quite 10 ft. For propagation v. *R. deliciosus*.

Rubus odoratus

(*Sweet Virginian Raspberry*) will grow into a dense upright shrub 8 ft. high, its shoots in one year often

exceeding 5 ft. in length; so that it is as well to cut away the old wood. Clusters of dog-roses appear upon it from May to August, and their rich rosy purple colour is very effective against the background of leaves, often as large as those of the Plane tree. They very soon lose this, however, if they are grown in the sun, and fade away to white. For situation v. *R. nutkanus*, and *R. deliciosus* for propagation.

Sophora japonica

(*Japanese Pagoda Tree*), syn. for *Styphnolobium japonicum*, is a lovely deciduous tree, with dark green leaves, that will reach a height of 30 ft., in a well-drained sandy loam, and produce its large, loose panicles of small cream-coloured flowers in August and September. It can most easily be grown from imported seed. A variety, *pendula*, is of weeping habit, and makes a charming little tree.

Spartium junceum

(*Spanish Broom*) should be grown so as to overtop other low-growing things, for it is rather leggy at the base, and old bushes are quite 10 ft. high, and droop most gracefully. Whether old or young, they are one mass of golden blossom from July to September; but it is as well to keep on raising new plants, for the old ones sometimes die down; and this is easily done under a hand-glass, from young cuttings or even from seeds.

Spiræas

Are all lovely, but many resemble one another so closely that it is almost impossible to distinguish them apart. Some of them will form lovely specimens when grown singly in the open, their gracefully drooping branches being completely wreathed in blossom, but most of them look best when grouped, either on the lawn or near a pond or stream. They are great lovers of water, doing well in places that most shrubs would find far too moist; but their roots should not become ice-bound in Winter. They are deciduous shrubs, that will, however, thrive in almost any position, though a good mulch of manure will greatly assist them in dry places, and if cuttings of the young wood are inserted in sand under a shaded hand-glass they will strike readily.

Spiræa arguta

Grows to a height of about 5 ft., but when barely a yard high its slender branches have already begun to arch over in a most graceful way, and in May are covered with clusters of pure white flowers.

Spiræa ariæfolia,

Sometimes known as *S. discolor*, is one of the most beautiful of all *Spiræas*, that should be grown as a

specimen on the lawn, and on no account crowded up with other things. Indeed it is hard to find another shrub which grows to a height of 10 ft., that will produce such a lovely effect in July and August as this one does, when its bunches of creamy white flowers may be seen nodding in panicles all over it. v. *Spiræa*.

Spiræa bumalda

Is a neat little bush, not more than 2 ft. high, and one mass of large flattened corymbs of pink blossom from July to September. v. *Spiræa*.

Spiræa callosa rosea

Syn. for *S. splendens*, q.v.

Spiræa confusa

(Syn. for *S. media* or *S. oblongifolia*) is about 4 ft. high, and produces its pure white flowers in June and July. v. *Spiræa*.

Spiræa discolor

Syn. for *S. variaefolia*, q.v.

Spiræa Douglasi

(Syn. for *Menziesii*) will attain a height of more than 6 ft., and in August produce its panicles of rich rosy red flowers on the tips of the erect growing shoots, which, as they grow very closely together, should be thinned out every year. v. *Spiræa*.

Spiræa grandiflora

Syn. for *Exochorda grandiflora*, q.v.

Spiræa japonica splendens

Syn. for *S. splendens*, q.v.

Spiræa Lindleyana

Is one of the largest of all the *Spiræas*, and the latest of all to bloom. It will grow to a height of 12 ft., and in July be waving its feathery plumes of white blossoms, which, as they die, leave behind the little brown seeds that continue to give the shrub such a striking appearance. v. *Spiræa*.

Spiræa media

Syn. for *S. confusa*, q.v.

Spiræa Menziesii

Syn. for *Spiræa Douglasi*, q.v.

Spiræa oblongifolia

Syn. for *S. confusa*, q.v.

Spiræa prunifolia flore pleno

Will flower in April and May, and a bed of this small *Spiræa*, that grows to a height of about 3 ft., will look charming. Its flowers resemble white rosettes and are double, which is a rare thing with *Spiræas*, and another of its features is that its leaves, in the Autumn, become tinted before they fall. v. *Spiræa*.

Spiræa splendens

(Syn. for *S. callosa rosea* and *S. japonica splendens*) is about 3 ft. high, and covered in July with flattened corymbs of bright carmine blossoms. v. *Spiræa*.

Spiræa Thunbergi

Is a graceful little shrub about a yard high, that is best seen in a group; for it is not as showy as some of the *Spiræas*, but it is the first to flower, the small white blossoms appearing in April and May at the same time as the leaves. v. *Spiræa*.

Spiræa van Houttei

In May is the most beautiful of all shrubs then in flower; once seen growing on a bank, or as a specimen on a lawn, one will never forget it, for its gracefully drooping branches are completely hidden in soft cushioned masses of pure snow-white blossom. It is as a rule about 5 ft. high, though it will grow considerably taller. v. *Spiræa*.

Stuartia pentagyna

(*Coffee Bush*), syn. for *Melachodendron ovatum*, is a beautiful shrub with foliage rather like that of the *Camellia japonica*, only of a much lighter green. The flowers appear in May, June, and July, and are quite lovely; on the outside they are covered with silky hairs that have a purple colour, while within they are tinted with pure white. In a mixture of peat and loam, or in a sandy soil, where it can have plenty of moisture, it will grow to a height of 10 ft.; but it should be given the sunniest spot in the garden or the young wood will not ripen properly. One can get new plants from layers, or by inserting cuttings of the ripened wood in sand under a hand-glass.

Stuartia virginica

Is one of the most beautiful shrubs we have got that flower in April and May. It will grow to a

height of about 6 ft., provided it has plenty of sun, in the same soil that suits the *S. pentagyna*, q.v. also for propagation, and its flowers are quite beautiful, large white, and filled with purple filaments.

Styrax japonica

(Syn. for *S. serrulata*), with all its branches hung profusely with small pure white bells with yellow centres, is one of the most beautiful deciduous shrubs that flower in July. It is of dense growth, and in a light soil will reach a height of about 12 ft. It may be increased in the Spring or Autumn by layers, or cuttings, or seed imported from the South of France.

Styrax serrulata

Syn. for *Styrax japonica*, q.v.

Syringa

(*Lilac*) is too well known to all to need description. A more beautiful effect than a group of it in a sunny spot on the grass in May, when its delicately scented flowers are in full glory, can scarcely be conceived; but they should not be overcrowded. It will practically grow in any soil, though a deep loam is what it prefers, and it should always be grown on its own roots from layers; not grafted on to something else, as it is so often found in nurseries. Care should be taken to

prune it well, and to remove all the suckers. Lilacs can be mostly divided under three heads: *S. vulgaris*, *S. chinensis*, and *S. persica*.

Syringa chinensis

(*Chinese, or Rouen Lilac*), syn. for *S. dubia* and *S. rothomagensis*, is an intermediate between *S. vulgaris* and *S. persica*; and grows to a height of 4 ft. Its flowers vary a good deal in colour, but are mostly of an intense violet shade.

Syringa dubia

Syn. for *S. chinensis*, q.v.

Syringa persica

(*Persian Lilac*) is quite different from the other varieties. It is erect in growth, about 5 ft. high, and bears small clusters of pale lilac flowers. A very pretty variety, with indented leaves, is called *S. p. laciniata*.

Syringa vulgaris

(*Common Lilac*) will vary in height from 8 ft. to 20 ft., and can be met with in red, blue, and white varieties—

S. v. alba plena, with double white flowers, about 15 ft. high.

S. v. cœrulea, with flowers that are slightly rosy and turn to blue; in height 12 ft.

S. v. flore pleno (new double lilac), a most lovely double kind.

S. v. grandiflora, larger, red.

S. v. purpurea, violet purple.

Syringa rothomagensis

Syn. for *S. chinensis*, q.v.

Tamarix tetrandra

(*Tamarisk*) is a beautiful shrub that is quite indispensable by the seaside. It thrives under all conditions, wherever it is grown, and waves red feathery plumes of flowers from July to September. It does especially well on a warm rich soil, in a sheltered and sunny position; and cuttings, inserted in sand under a hand-glass, will strike readily and grow to a height of 10 ft.

Ulex europæus

(*Common Furze, or Gorse*) grows to a height of 4 ft., and it must be remembered will grow in many places which would otherwise be bare. Its flowering season is also very protracted, lasting through February and March, and again through August and September. In

fact it is hard to find any day of the year on which some flower is not to be seen upon some of it if there is any quantity of it about; so much so that it has given rise to the well-known saying: 'when the gorse is out of flower, kissing's out of season.' There is a double variety, *flore pleno*, which is most beautiful. It is best raised from seeds or cuttings.

Ulex germanica

Is a prostrate growing gorse that blooms in May, when its tiny golden flowers are to be seen in great profusion. For propagation, &c., v. *Ulex nanus*.

Ulex nanus

(*Tam Furze*) is a low growing gorse, with stems not more than 3 ft. high, and drooping branches that lie prostrate on the ground. It can be raised from seed or by cuttings; and does well in ordinary soil, forming an excellent evergreen shrub for rockeries, as it spreads quickly, and in November, when nearly everything else is in a state of rest, produces its bright golden blossom.

Veronica buxifolia

(*Speedwell*) is a very neat little deciduous Box-like Speedwell, about 3 ft. high, that in June, when the sun catches it, one mass of small white flowers, is indeed

beautiful. It can be easily grown from cuttings, provided it has a dry bottom and a certain amount of shade.

Veronica Hulkeana

(*Speedwell*) when in bloom is one of the most charming little Speedwells we know of, for at the end of May the long lilac flower spikes rise up quite a foot from the shrub, which in itself is never more than 3 ft. high, and arch over gracefully with the weight of the blossoms, about the size of sixpences. It is a deciduous shrub that at no time has many leaves upon it, and its branches are few, but it is very well suited for the rock garden, as it likes an open and sunny spot. Cuttings will strike readily, and it will succeed in any good garden soil.

Veronica pinguifolia

(*Speedwell*) is a lovely little deciduous Speedwell, which is so completely covered with pure white flowers in June, that one might think there had been a fall of snow upon it. It will attain a height of 4 ft. if grown erectly, but it will also creep along the ground about 6 ins. high, and makes an excellent rock plant, for it is a neat little shrub amply provided with leathery glaucous leaves. Cuttings will strike readily, and it will succeed in any good garden soil.

Veronica Traversii

(*Speedwell*) is certainly one of the best evergreens we possess, being capable of being pruned into any shape, and its box-like leaves give it always a neat appearance; in addition to this it will grow in any ordinary garden soil, and even where the spray from the sea will reach it: it is easily struck from cuttings, and grows rapidly into a round-headed shrub about 4 ft. high, which, from July to September, is covered with beautiful pale mauve flowers.

Viburnum opulus

(*Water Elder*) is a charming deciduous shrub, that looks remarkably well by the side of a pond or running stream, especially in June and July, when its lovely white flowers, scented like the Hawthorn, are produced in abundance. It will grow to a height of 8 ft., in any soil that is not too full of lime; and suckers or layers put down in the Spring will strike under a bell glass, if it is partially shaded.

Viburnum opulus sterilis

(*Guelder Rose, or Snowball Tree*) is one of the most delightful deciduous shrubs in the garden. It grows to a height of about 8 ft. in a graceful, spreading way, with its branches literally bowed down with balls

of white flowers in June; and, whether grown singly against a wall, or massed together in a bed, it will always be a joy to all. For propagation, &c., v. *Viburnum opulus*.

Viburnum plicatum

(*Chinese Guelder Rose*) is even more beautiful than the ordinary Guelder Rose, for its flowers are larger and more snow-white, making a lovely contrast to the dark green leaves behind them. It will grow to a height of about 6 ft., if it is in rather a warm spot and a fairly light soil. When grown against a wall it looks remarkably well.

Viburnum tinus

(*Laurustinus*), whether grown as a bush or hedge, is a joy throughout the Winter months, for, in addition to the evergreen nature of its leaves, it is also in flower throughout that time, producing its flat corymbs of white flowers in great profusion. It will reach a height of about 10 ft. in almost any soil, and though in some severe Winters it will be cut down, it will not be killed. Layers or cuttings of half-ripened shoots will strike under a hand-glass, if they are inserted in sand in a fairly shady spot. There is a variety called—

Viburnum tinus lucidum (*Clear-leaved Laurustinus*) that produces its white flowers in April, and has larger leaves than the type.

Weigela

(Syn. for *Diervilla*) is to be seen in many shades of colour; and, indeed, we cannot have too many of them in our gardens, whether in a town or in the country, for they are quite unsurpassable in the Summer, and also in the Autumn, when several of them have a second bloom. They should never be crowded up, but should be given an isolated position, where their full beauty cannot fail to be admired. If planted in the shade they will grow well in any ordinary garden soil, and vary from 6 to 10 ft. in height, being surrounded by branches that droop most gracefully, and are attractive even in Winter when they have not a leaf upon them. They can be easily grown in either Spring or Autumn from cuttings or suckers; but they want a certain amount of attention paid to them every year, for the old wood should be cut out, and a top dressing given to them. Some of the best varieties are—

Weigela amabilis, sometimes called *grandiflora*, with its most ornamental varieties: *Isolinæ*, white with a yellow blotch in the centre; *Van Houttei*, white and rose; and *Striata*, striped red and white.

Weigela candida, covered with white flowers in May, and keeping up a scattered bloom throughout the Summer.



WEIGELA v. EVA RATHKE.

Weigela Eva Rathke, with bright red blossoms in May and August.

Weigela hortensis nivea, with white flowers in May, and broad rough leaves. This one does not strike quite so readily from cuttings as the others.

Weigela rosea, with rose-coloured blooms in May, and a most graceful shape.

Wistaria frutescens

(*American Kidney Bean Tree*). Who does not know this charming deciduous shrub with its dense racemes of flowers that are sometimes white, but may be any shade of purple, and hang in April and May from the almost leafless branches? It is usually seen against a wall or hanging over a trellis, but even grown as a standard in most parts of England it will do very well, and if its branches are supported, will make a most charming arbour. It can be increased in Summer by layers, and will thrive in any good soil that is not too heavy; but it must be given all the sunshine possible.

Wistaria japonica

(*Japanese Wistaria*) should be grown with the *W. frutescens* and *W. sinensis*, as its white flowers come later in July and August, and their beauty is still more

enhanced by the soft billowy masses of foliage they are surrounded by. v. *W. frutescens*.

Wistaria sinensis

(*Common Wistaria*) does not flower till May and June, a little later than the *W. frutescens*, and when there is more foliage to show up the long racemes of pale purple flowers. It can be got, though, in any shade of purple, and even white. It is indeed the best *Wistaria* we know of in this country. For soil, &c., v. *W. frutescens*.

Xanthoceras sorbifolia

(*Yellow Horn*) will sometimes grow as high as 15 ft., and in July form one dense mass of flower spikes, something like those of a lilac, only erect in growth. Its blossoms are white with some streaks of blood at the base of the petals, and certainly no other deciduous shrub in flower this month is finer. It is best grown from seeds, and planted in a light soil.

Yucca gloriosa

(*Adam's Needle*), so unlike anything else in the garden, is a splendid fellow when he is old and his stem is about 6 ft. high, sometimes with and sometimes without branches; and he stands there in a proud

defiant way with his great sword-like leaves a yard long, that never leave him all through the year. And then in July majestically he throws up his red-tinged flower spikes another 6 ft. in the air, and makes his annual inspection of the humbler subjects around him. A light but rich soil is what he likes, and young ones can be grown by inserting bits of the roots in sand with the aid of a little heat.

Zenobia pulverulenta

Forms a regular shaped, deciduous shrub about 4 ft. high, with branches arching over in a most charming way, from which in August hang the waxy white flowers, which have very much the appearance of Lilies of the Valley. It can either be grown from seed, or by layering the shoots; and it is happiest in peat, though it will do very well in any soil that is cool and fairly moist.

Zenobia speciosa

(*Silvery Andromeda*) is distinct from other varieties of *Zenobia* on account of its silvery foliage, which is so beautiful that it should be planted for that reason alone. In other respects it resembles the *Z. pulverulenta*, q.v., except that its flowers will appear a little earlier—in July.

APPENDIX

CONTAINING LISTS OF

	PAGE
1. <i>Those Shrubs that will thrive in towns of every kind</i>	113
2. <i>at the seaside</i>	114
3. <i>require a sheltered and sunny position</i>	116
4. <i>will thrive in shady spots</i>	117
5. <i>under the drip of trees</i>	118
6. <i>are good for Hedges</i>	118
7. <i>will grow in any soil</i>	119
8. <i>prefer a peaty or partially peaty soil</i>	122
9. <i>will thrive in a sandy soil</i>	123
10. <i>clay soil</i>	123
11. <i>chalky soil</i>	124
12. <i>require the protection of a wall</i>	124
13. <i>will thrive in a moist situation</i>	125

The following Shrubs will thrive in Towns of every kind:—

- Æsculus*. June. Deciduous. 20 feet.
Amelanchier canadensis. April. Deciduous. 8 feet.
Amygdalus communis. March. Deciduous. 30 feet.
Arbutus unedo. September and October. Evergreen. 10 feet.
Berberis aquifolium. March—May. Evergreen. 6 feet.
— *Darwinii*. May and Autumn. Evergreen. 6 feet.
— *dulcis*. April. Evergreen. 8 ft.
— *vulgaris*. March—May. Evergreen. 20 feet.
Buddleia globosa. May. Deciduous. 20 feet.
Cerasus avium. April and May. Deciduous. 40 feet.
— *padus*. April and May. Deciduous. 20 feet.
Cercis siliquastrum. May and June. 30 feet.
Chimonanthus fragrans. November—March. Deciduous climber.
Colutea arborescens. June—August. Deciduous. 6 feet.
Cornus mas. February—April. Deciduous. 15 feet.
Cotoneaster microphylla. April and May. Evergreen trailer.
Cratægus oxycantha. April and May. Deciduous. 20 feet.
— *pyracantha*. May. Evergreen. 20 feet.
Cydonia and varieties. January—May. Deciduous. 6 feet.
Cytisus. April—July. Deciduous. 10 feet.
Daphne Mezereum. February—April. Deciduous. 4 feet.
Erica. March—November. Evergreen. 20 feet.
Forsythia suspensa. March. Deciduous climber.
— *viridissima*. March. Deciduous. 10 feet.
Fraxinus ornus. May and June. Deciduous. 30 feet.
Garrya elliptica. February—April. Evergreen. 5 feet.
Hibiscus syriacus and varieties. August and September. Deciduous. 10 feet.

- Hippophaë rhamnoides. April. Deciduous. 12 feet.
 Hypericum calycinum. July and August. Deciduous. 1 foot.
 Jasminum nudiflorum. November—February. Deciduous climber.
 Keria japonica. April—June. Deciduous. 6 feet.
 Koelreuteria. June and July. Deciduous. 15 feet.
 Laburnum. April—June. Deciduous. 20 feet.
 Leycesteria formosa. July—September. Deciduous. 6 feet.
 Ligustrum japonicum. June. Evergreen. 8 feet.
 Liriodendron tulipifera. June. Deciduous. 100 feet.
 Magnolia conspicua. February—May. Deciduous. 50 feet.
 Paulownia imperialis. June. Deciduous. 30 feet.
 Philadelphus coronarius. May. Deciduous. 10 feet.
 Pyrus Aucuparia. May and June. Deciduous. 28 feet.
 — spectabilis. April and May. Deciduous. 30 feet.
 Rhododendron, various. Evergreen.
 — Rhus cotinus. June and July. Deciduous. 8 feet.
 Ribes aureum. April and May. Deciduous. 8 feet.
 — sanguineum. April and May. Deciduous. 8 feet.
 Robinia pseudacacia. April and May. Deciduous. 60 feet.
 Spiræa Douglasi. August. Deciduous. 6 feet.
 — Lindleyana. July. Deciduous. 8 ft.
 Syringa vulgaris. May. Deciduous. 20 feet.
 Viburnum opulus sterilis. June. Deciduous. 8 feet.
 — tinus and varieties. Winter. Evergreen. 10 feet.
 Wistaria sinensis. April and May. Deciduous climber.
 Yucca gloriosa. July. Evergreen. 6 feet.

The following Shrubs will thrive at the Seaside:—

- Berberis aquifolium. March—May. Evergreen. 6 feet.
 — Darwinii. May and Autumn. Evergreen. 6 feet.
 — dulcis. April. Evergreen. 8 feet.
 Berberis vulgaris. March—May. Evergreen. 20 feet.

- Cerasus padus. April and May. Deciduous. 20 feet.
 Cistus ladaniferus. June. Deciduous. 4 feet.
 Coronilla emerus. April—June. Deciduous. 4 feet.
 Corylus Avellana. February. Deciduous. 20 feet.
 Cotoneaster microphylla. April and May. Evergreen trailer.
 Cratægus oxycantha. April and May. Deciduous. 20 feet.
 — pyracantha. May. Evergreen. 20 feet.
 Cytisus scoparius. April—July. Deciduous. 10 feet.
 Elæagnus pungens. October and November. Evergreen. 6 feet.
 Escallonia macrantha. June. Evergreen. 6 feet.
 Halimodendron argenteum. May—July. Deciduous. 6 feet.
 Hippophæ rhamnoides. April. Deciduous. 12 feet.
 Laburnum. April—June. Deciduous. 20 feet.
 Leycesteria formosa. July—September. Deciduous. 6 feet.
 Pyrus Aucuparia. May and June. Deciduous. 20 feet.
 — baccata. April and May. Deciduous. 20 feet.
 — coronaria. May. Deciduous. 20 feet.
 Rhododendron catawbiense. July. Evergreen. 6 feet.
 — ponticum. May. Evergreen. 12 feet.
 Ribes sanguineum. April and May. Deciduous. 8 feet.
 Rosa rubiginosa. June. Deciduous. 5 feet.
 — rugosa. June—August. Deciduous. 4 feet.
 Tamarix tetrandra. July—September. Deciduous. 10 feet.
 Veronica Traversii. July—September. Evergreen. 4 feet.
 Yucca gloriosa. July. Evergreen. 6 feet.

The following may be added to the above list, but they will require to be sheltered from the wind:—

- Arbutus unedo. September and October. Evergreen. 10 feet.
 Azalea pontica. May. Deciduous. 6 feet.
 Buddleia globosa. May. Deciduous. 20 feet.
 Cerasus avium. April and July. Deciduous. 40 feet.

116 CALENDAR OF FLOWERING

- Colutea aborescens. June—August. Deciduous. 6 feet.
 Cytisus albus. May. Deciduous. 10 feet.
 Desfontanea spinosa. August. Evergreen. 3 feet.
 Deutzia crenata. June. Deciduous. 6 feet.
 Garrya elliptica. February—April. Evergreen. 10 feet.
 Hydrangea hortensis. April—September. Deciduous. 3 feet.
 Philadelphus coronarius. May. Deciduous. 10 feet.
 Spartium junceum. July—September. Deciduous. 10 feet.
 Spiræa Douglasi. August. Deciduous. 6 feet.
 — Lindleyana. July. Deciduous. 8 feet.
 Syringa persica. May and June. Deciduous. 5 feet.
 — vulgaris. May. Deciduous. 20 feet.
 Viburnum opulus sterilis. June. Deciduous. 8 feet.
 — tinus. Winter. Evergreen. 10 feet.

The following Shrubs require a sheltered and sunny position:—

- Amelanchier canadensis. April. Deciduous. 8 feet.
 — vulgaris. April. Deciduous. 9 feet.
 Aralia spinosa. September. Deciduous. 12 feet.
 Arbutus unedo. September and October. Evergreen. 10 feet.
 Benthamia fragifera. June—October. Evergreen. 15 feet.
 Buddleia globosa. May. Deciduous. 20 feet.
 Cistus ladaniferus. June. Deciduous. 4 feet.
 Clerodendron trichotomum. September. Deciduous. 6 feet.
 Cornus mas. February—April. Deciduous. 15 feet.
 Coronilla emerus. April—June. Deciduous. 4 feet.
 Daphne Cneorum. April and September. Evergreen trailing shrub. 1 foot.
 Mezereum. February—April. Deciduous. 4 feet.
 Desfontanea spinosa. August. Evergreen. 3 feet.
 Ekeagnus pungens. October and November. Evergreen. 6 feet.

- Eucryphia pinnatifida. August. Evergreen. 10 feet.
 Exochorda grandiflora. May. Deciduous. 8 feet.
 Forsythia. March. Deciduous. 10 feet.
 Fraxinus. May and June. Deciduous. 30 feet.
 Fuchsia. July—September. Deciduous. 6 feet.
 Halesia tetraptera. May. Deciduous. 20 feet.
 Hamamelis. Winter. Deciduous. 20 feet.
 Hydrangea. April—September. Deciduous. 3 feet.
 Jasminum nudiflorum. November—February. Deciduous climber.
 Ligustrum sinense. July. Evergreen. 18 feet.
 Liriodendron tulipifera. June. Deciduous. 100 feet.
 Mespilus grandiflora. May. Deciduous. 20 feet.
 Persica vulgaris. April. Deciduous. 15 feet.
 Robinia hispida. May and June. Deciduous. 12 feet.
 Sturtia pentagyna. May—July. Deciduous. 10 feet.
 — virginica. April and May. Deciduous. 8 feet.
 Tamarix tetrandra. July—September. Deciduous. 10 feet.
 Wistaria. April—August. Deciduous climber.

The following Shrubs will thrive in shady spots:—

- Azalea, various.
 Berberis aquifolium. March—July. Evergreen. 6 feet.
 Calycanthus occidentalis. June—October. Deciduous. 12 feet.
 Cistus ladaniferus. June. Deciduous. 4 feet.
 Cornus mas. February—April. Deciduous. 15 feet.
 Corylus Avellana. February. Deciduous. 20 feet.
 Cotoneaster. April and May. Trailer.
 Daphne pontica. April and May. Evergreen. 5 feet.
 Hypericum calycinum. July and August. Deciduous. 1 foot.
 — Moserianum. August—November. Deciduous. 3 feet.
 Kalmia. April—August. Evergreen. 10 feet.
 Ligustrum. June, July, and September. Evergreen. 18 feet.

- Lonicera. June. Deciduous. 3 feet.
 Phillyrea. May. Evergreen. 10 feet.
 Rhododendron, various. Evergreen.
 Rhus cotinus. June and July. Deciduous. 8 feet.
 Rosa rubiginosa. June. Deciduous. 5 feet.
 Rubus nutkanus. August. Deciduous. 10 feet.
 — odoratus. June—August. Deciduous. 5 feet.
 Spiraea, various. Deciduous.
 Viburnum tinus. Winter. Evergreen. 10 ft.
 Weigela. May and August. Deciduous. 10 feet.

*The following will also thrive under the drip
of trees:—*

- Berberis aquifolium. Spring. Evergreen. 6 feet.
 Calycanthus occidentalis. June—October. Deciduous. 12 feet.
 Daphne pontica. April and May. Evergreen. 5 feet.
 Ligustrum japonicum. June. Evergreen. 8 feet.
 — lucidum. September. Evergreen. 12 feet.
 — sinense. July. Evergreen. 18 feet.
 Rubus nutkanus. August. Deciduous. 10 feet.
 — odoratus. June—August. Deciduous. 8 feet.

The following Shrubs are good for Hedges:—

- Berberis vulgaris. Spring. Evergreen. 20 feet.
 Coronilla emerus. April—June. Deciduous. 8 feet.
 Crataegus oxyacanthus and varieties. May. Deciduous. 20 feet.
 Cydonia japonica. March—May. Deciduous. 5 feet.
 Deutzia gracilis. May. Deciduous. 3 feet.
 Escallonia. June—September. Evergreen.
 Fuchsia Riccartoni. July—September. Deciduous. 6 feet.
 Hibiscus syriacus. August and September. Deciduous. 10 feet.
 Hippophae rhamnoides. April. Deciduous. 12 feet.

- Ligustrum japonicum. June. Evergreen. 8 feet.
 — lucidum. September. Evergreen. 12 feet.
 Olearia Haasti. August. Evergreen. 3 feet.
 Prunus divaricata. April. Deciduous. 12 feet.
 Pyrus Maulei. April. Deciduous. 3 feet.
 Rosa rubiginosa. June. Deciduous. 5 feet.
 Viburnum tinus. Winter. Evergreen. 10 feet.

The following Shrubs will grow in any soil:—

- Æsculus rubicunda. June. Deciduous. 20 feet.
 Amelanchier canadensis. April. Deciduous. 8 feet.
 — vulgaris. April. Deciduous. 9 feet.
 Amygdalus Besseriiana. March. Deciduous. 3 feet.
 — communis. March. Deciduous. 30 feet.
 — c. amara. April. Deciduous. 30 feet.
 — c. macrocarpa. March. Deciduous. 30 feet.
 Berberis aquifolium. March—May. Evergreen. 6 feet.
 — Darwinii. May and Autumn. Evergreen. 6 feet.
 — dulcis. April. Evergreen. 8 feet.
 — japonica. February—April. Evergreen. 8 feet.
 — stenophylla. May. Deciduous. 2 feet.
 — Thunbergi. April. Deciduous. 3 feet.
 — vulgaris. March—May. Evergreen. 20 feet.
 — v. atropurpurea. March—May. Evergreen. 20 feet.
 Calycanthus floridus. May. Deciduous. 8 feet.
 — macrophyllus. June—October. Deciduous. 12 feet.
 — occidentalis. June—October. Deciduous. 12 feet.
 Catalpa bignonioides. July. Deciduous. 40 feet.
 Ceanothus azureus. June—October. Deciduous. 10 feet.
 — dentatus. May. Deciduous. 6 feet.
 Ceanothus papillosus. June. Deciduous. 3 feet.
 Cerasus, various.

- Colutea arborescens*. June—August. Deciduous. 6 feet.
Cornus mas. February—April. Deciduous. 15 feet.
— *florida*. April. Deciduous. 30 feet.
Cotoneaster frigida. April and May. Sub-evergreen. 10 feet.
— *microphylla*. April and May. Evergreen. Trailer.
Cratægus, various sorts. April and May. Deciduous.
— *pyracantha*. May. Evergreen. 20 feet.
Cytisus albus. May. Deciduous. 10 feet.
— *capitatus*. June—August. Deciduous. 3 feet.
— *nigricans*. June—August. Deciduous. 4 feet.
— *scoparius*. April—July. Deciduous. 10 feet.
Daphne, various.
Deutzia crenata. June. Deciduous. 6 feet.
Diplopappus chrysophyllus. April. Evergreen. 4 feet.
Elaeagnus pungens. October and November. Evergreen. 6 feet.
Escallonia. June—September. Evergreen. 10 feet.
Exochorda grandiflora. May. Deciduous. 8 feet.
Fabiana imbricata. May. Evergreen. 3 feet.
Forsythia suspensa. March. Deciduous climber. 10 feet.
— *viridissima*. March. Deciduous. 10 feet.
Garrya elliptica. February—April. Evergreen. 5 feet.
Genista ætnensis. May and June. Deciduous. 12 feet.
— *hispanica*. Summer. Deciduous. 1 foot.
— *præcox*. May. Deciduous. 3 feet.
Halimodendron argenteum. May—July. Deciduous. 6 feet.
Hibiscus syriacus. August and September. Deciduous. 10 feet.
Hypericum calycinum. July and August. Deciduous. 1 foot.
— *Moserianum*. August—November. 3 feet.
Jasminum officinale. June—September. Deciduous climber.
Jasminum revolutum. May—October. Evergreen climber.
Kerria japonica. April—June. Deciduous. 6 feet.
Koelreuteria paniculata. June and July. Deciduous. 15 feet.
Laburnum. April—June. Deciduous. 20 feet.

- Ligustrum japonicum*. June. Evergreen. 8 feet.
— *lucidum*. September. Evergreen. 12 feet.
— *sinense*. July. Evergreen. 18 ft.
Lonicera, various.
Mespilus grandiflora. May. Deciduous. 20 ft.
Olearia, various. July—October. Deciduous. 20 feet.
Paulownia imperialis. May. Deciduous. 30 feet.
Pavia flava. May. Deciduous. 20 feet.
— *rubra*. May. Deciduous. 10 feet.
Philadelphus coronarius. May. Deciduous. 10 feet.
— *foliis aureis*. May. Deciduous. 10 feet.
— *Gordonianus*. July. Deciduous. 10 feet.
— *grandiflorus*. June. Deciduous. 10 feet.
— *inodorus*. June. Deciduous. 6 feet.
Phillyrea Vilmoriniana. May. Evergreen. 10 feet.
Phlomis fruticosa. June. Deciduous. 4 feet.
Prunus, various. March and April. Deciduous.
Pyrus, various. May and June. Deciduous. 30 feet.
— *malus*. April and May. Deciduous. 20 feet.
Rhodotypos Kerrioides. April. Deciduous. 12 feet.
Rhus cotinus. June and July. Deciduous. 8 feet.
Ribes, various. April and May. Deciduous. 8 feet.
Robinia hispida. May and June. Deciduous. 12 feet.
— *pseudacacia*. April and May. Deciduous. 60 feet.
Rosa rubiginosa. June. Deciduous. 5 feet.
Rubus nutkanus. August. Deciduous. 10 feet.
— *odoratus*. June—August. Deciduous. 8 feet.
Spartium junceum. July—September. Deciduous. 10 feet.
Spiræas, various. Deciduous.
Syringa. May. Deciduous. 20 feet.
Tamarix tetrandra. July—September. Deciduous. 10 feet.
Ulex europæus. February, March, August, and September.
Evergreen. 4 feet.

- Ulex germanicus. May. Evergreen. Prostrate shrub.
 Ulex nanus. November. Evergreen. 3 feet.
 Veronica buxifolia. June. Deciduous. 3 feet.
 — Hulkeana. May and June. Deciduous. 3 feet.
 — pinguifolia. June. Deciduous. 4 feet.
 — Traversii. July—September. Evergreen. 4 feet.
 Viburnum tinus. Winter. Evergreen. 10 feet.
 Weigela. May and August. Deciduous. 10 feet.
 Wistaria. April—August. Deciduous climber.

*In addition to the Shrubs that will grow in any soil
 (p. 119), the following prefer a peaty or
 partially peaty one:—*

- Abelia floribunda. March. Evergreen. 3 feet.
 — ruprestris. September. Deciduous. 5 feet.
 Andromeda, various.
 Arbutus unedo. September and October. Evergreen. 10 feet.
 Arctostaphylos tormentosa. December. Deciduous. 4 feet.
 Azalea, various.
 Clethra alnifolia. July—September. Deciduous. 4 feet.
 — barbinervis. August and September. Deciduous. 30 feet.
 — paniculata. July and October. Deciduous. 4 feet.
 Cornus florida. April. Deciduous. 30 feet.
 Dabcecia polifolia. June—September. Evergreen. 2 feet.
 Desfontanea spinosa. August. Evergreen. 3 feet.
 Erica. March—November. Evergreen. 20 feet.
 Gordonia Lasianthus. July and August. Evergreen. 10 feet.
 Halesia tetraptera. May. Deciduous. 20 feet.
 Kalmia. April—August. Evergreen. 10 feet.
 Ledum latifolium. April. Evergreen. 3 feet.

- Laburnum. April—June. Deciduous. 20 feet.
 Magnolia, various. Deciduous and evergreen.
 Nospartium Carnichaellæ. June and July. Deciduous. 20 feet.
 Oxydendron arboreum. June and July. Deciduous. 20 feet.
 Pernettya mucronata. November. Evergreen. 6 feet.
 Rhododendron, various. Evergreen.
 Stuartia pentagyna. May—July. Deciduous. 10 feet.
 — virginica. April and May. Deciduous. 8 feet.
 Viburnum opulus and varieties. June. Deciduous. 8 feet.
 — plicatum. May. Deciduous. 6 feet.

In addition to the Shrubs that will grow in any soil (p. 119), the following will thrive in a sandy one:—

- Cercis siliquastrum. May and June. Deciduous. 30 feet.
 Corylus Avellana. February. Deciduous. 20 feet.
 Fraxinus ornus. May and June. Deciduous. 30 feet.
 Halesia tetraptera. May. Deciduous. 20 feet.
 Hamamelis arborea. Winter. Deciduous. 20 feet.
 Magnolia, various. Deciduous and evergreen.
 Olea ilicifolia. October. Evergreen. 10 feet.
 Xanthoceras sorbifolia. July. Deciduous. 15 feet.
 Yucca gloriosa. July. Evergreen. 6 feet.

In addition to the Shrubs that will grow in any soil (p. 119), the following will thrive in clay:—

- Buddleia globosa. May. Deciduous. 20 feet.
 Cercis siliquastrum. May and June. Deciduous. 30 feet.
 Corylus Avellana. February. Deciduous. 20 feet.
 Fraxinus ornus. May and June. Deciduous. 30 feet.
 Halesia tetraptera. May. Deciduous. 20 feet.

- Hamamelis. Winter. Deciduous. 20 feet.
 Jasminum nudiflorum. November—February. Deciduous climber.
 Leycesteria formosa. July—September. Deciduous. 6 feet.
 Magnolia, various. Deciduous and evergreen.
 Osmanthus fragrans. June—August. Evergreen. 10 feet.
 Xanthoceras sorbifolia. July. Deciduous. 15 feet.
 Yucca gloriosa. July. Evergreen. 6 feet.

*In addition to the Shrubs that will grow in any soil
 (p. 119), the following will thrive in a chalky one:—*

- Buddleia globosa. May. Deciduous. 20 feet.
 Caryopteris mastacanthus. September. Deciduous. 3 feet.
 Cercis siliquastrum. May and June. Deciduous. 30 feet.
 Cistus ladaniferus. June. Deciduous. 4 feet.
 Corylus Avellana. February. Deciduous. 20 feet.
 Fraxinus ornus. May and June. Deciduous. 30 ft.
 Hamamelis. Winter. Deciduous. 20 feet.
 Jasminum nudiflorum. November—February. Deciduous climber.
 — officinale. June—September. Deciduous climber.
 — revolutum. May—October. Evergreen climber.
 Leycesteria formosa. July—September. Deciduous. 6 feet.
 Magnolia, various. Deciduous and evergreen.
 Yucca gloriosa. July. Evergreen. 6 feet.

*The following Shrubs require the protection of
 a wall:—*

- Abelia floribunda. March. Evergreen. 3 feet.
 — rupestris. September. Deciduous. 5 feet.
 Benthamia fragifera. June—October. 15 feet.
 Buddleia globosa. May. Deciduous. 20 feet.

- Ceanothus azureus. June—October. Deciduous. 10 feet.
 — dentatus. May. Deciduous. 6 feet.
 — papillosus. June. Deciduous. 3 feet.
 Chimonanthus fragrans. November—March. Deciduous climber.
 Choisya ternata. July. Evergreen. 6 feet.
 Cistus ladaniferus. June. Deciduous. 4 feet.
 Escallonia. June—September. Evergreen. 10 feet.
 Fabiana imbricata. May. Evergreen. 3 feet.
 Jasminum nudiflorum. Winter. Deciduous climber.
 Leycesteria formosa. July—September. Deciduous. 6 feet.
 Olearia stellulata. July and August. Deciduous. 5 feet.

To these might be added the following which do best against a wall:—

- Cercis siliquastrum. May and June. Deciduous. 30 feet.
 Cydonia japonica. January—May. Deciduous. 6 feet.
 Garrya elliptica. Spring. Evergreen. 10 feet.
 Lonicera fragrantissima. January and February. Evergreen. 6 feet.
 — Ledebourri. June. Deciduous. 3 feet.
 Magnolia, various. Deciduous and evergreen.
 Osmanthus fragrans. June—August. Evergreen. 10 feet.
 Prunus triloba. April. Deciduous. 10 feet.
 Rubus deliciosus. May. Deciduous. 4 feet.
 Wistaria. April—August. Deciduous climber

The following Shrubs will thrive in a moist situation:—

- Arbutus unedo. September and October. Evergreen. 10 feet.
 Benthamia fragifera. June—October. Evergreen. 15 feet.
 Calycanthus occidentalis. June—October. Deciduous. 12 feet.

126 CALENDAR OF FLOWERING TREES.

- Catalpa bignonioides*. July. Deciduous. 40 feet.
Clethra, various. July—October. Deciduous. 30 feet.
Corylopsis spicata. February. Deciduous. 4 feet.
Cratægus coccinea. May. Deciduous. 20 feet.
— *cordata*. May and June. Deciduous. 10 feet.
— *oxycantha*. April and May. Deciduous. 20 feet.
— *pyracantha*. May. Evergreen. 20 feet.
Daphne Mezereum. February—April. Deciduous. 4 feet.
Gordonia Lasianthus. July and August. Evergreen. 10 feet.
Halesia tetraptera. May. Deciduous. 20 feet.
Hamamelis. Winter. Deciduous. 20 feet.
Hibiscus. August and September. Deciduous. 10 feet.
Hippophæ rhamnoides. April. Deciduous. 12 feet.
Mespilus grandiflora. May. Deciduous. 20 feet.
Myrtus communis. July. Evergreen. 10 feet.
Spiræa, various. Deciduous.

INDEX

- Aaron's beard, 55
Abelia floribunda, xii., 1, 122, 124
—— rupestris, xxxii., 1, 122, 124
Acacia, false, xx., 89
—— rose, xviii., xxii., 88
Adam's needle, xxv., 108
Æsculus hippocastanum, xii., xvi., 2
—— neglecta, 2, 113
—— pavia, 2, 113
—— rubicunda, xxi., 2, 113, 119
Allspice, Carolina, xx., 15
—— Japanese, ix., x., xii., xxxiv.,
xxxv., 23
—— western, xxi., xxv., xxviii., xxxi.,
xxxiii., 16
Almond, Besser's, xii., 4
—— bitter, xii., 5
—— common, xi., 4
Althæa frutex, 53
Amelanchier canadensis, xiv., xviii., 3,
113, 116, 119
—— vulgaris, xiii., 3, 116, 119
Amygdalus Besseriana, xii., 4, 119
—— communis, xi., 4, 113, 119
—— — amara, xiii., 5, 119
—— — macrocarpa, 5, 119
—— — Davidiana, xi., 5
—— — nana, 6
Andromeda campanulata, xxi., 6, 122
—— floribunda, xii., xv., xix., 6, 122
—— silvery, xxvi., xxix., 109
—— speciosa, xiv., xix., 7, 122
—— — var. cassinefolia, 7, 122
—— — — pulverulenta, 7, 122
Angelica tree, xxxi., 7
Apple tree, Hanwell's souring, xvi., 83
Aralia spinosa, xxxi., 7, 116
Arbutus unedo, xxxii., xxxiii., 7, 113,
115, 116, 122, 125
—— — var. Croomei, 8
—— — rubra, 8
Arctostaphylos tomentosa, xxxv., 8, 122
Ash, manna, xvi., xxi., 47
—— maries', xvi., xxi., 47
—— mountain, xxi., xxviii., xxx., 81
Azalea, 8, 117, 122
—— alta-clerense, 10
—— amoena, xv., 9
—— common, xviii., 10
—— hispida, xxvii., 9
—— ledifolia, xi., 10
—— mollis, xiv., xix., 10
—— pontica, xviii., 10, 115
—— viscosa, xxvi., 10
Barberry, common, xi., xiii., xvii., 13
—— Darwin's, xviii., xxxi., xxxiii., 11
—— Japanese, x., xi., xiv.
Bay loblolly, xxvii., xxx., xxxii., 51
—— rose, xi., xii., xiii., xvii., xix., xx.,
xxii., xxiii., xxv., xxvi., xxix., 85
Bearberry, xxxv., 8
Benthamia fragifera, xxiii., xxvii., xxix.,
xxxii., xxxiii., 10, 116, 124, 125
Berberis aquifolium, xi., xiv., xviii., 11,
113, 114, 117, 118, 119
—— Darwinii, xviii., xxxi., xxxiii., 11,
113, 114, 119
—— dulcis, xiv., 12, 113, 114, 119
—— japonica, x., xi., xiv., 12, 119
—— stenophylla, xix., 12, 119
—— Thunbergi, xiv., 13, 119
—— vulgaris, xi., xiii., xvii., 13, 113,
114, 118, 119
—— — var. atropurpurea, 11, 119
Bird cherry, xii., xiii., xvi., 20
Bramble, Himalayan, 92
—— Nootka, xxviii., 92
—— rocky mountain, xix., 92
Broom, common, xiii., xvii., xxii., xxv., 36
—— pink, of New Zealand, xxi., xxiv.,
68

- Broom, Spanish, xxv., xxviii., xxxi., 93
 ——— white, xvii., 35
 Brush bush, xxx., 14
 Buckeye, red, xvii., 75
 ——— sweet, xvi., 74
 ——— white, xvii.
 Buckthorn Sea, xv., 53
 Buddleia globosa, xx., 14, 113, 115, 116,
 123, 124
 Cæsalpinia japonica, xxii., 15
 Calico bush, xxii., xxv., xxviii., 58
 Calycanthus floridus, xx., 15, 119
 ——— macrophyllus, 16, 119
 ——— occidentalis, xxi., xxv., xxviii.,
 xxxi., xxxiii., 16, 117, 118, 119,
 125
 ——— præcox grandiflora, 16
 Carpenteria californica, xxvii., 16
 Caryopteris mastacanthus, xxxii., xxxiii.,
 17, 124
 Catalpa bignonioides, xxiv., 17, 119, 126
 ——— syringæfolia, 17
 Ceanothus azureus, xxi., xxv., xxviii.,
 xxxi., xxxiii., 18, 119, 125
 ——— — var. Gloire de Versailles, 18,
 119, 125
 ——— dentatus, xviii., 18, 119, 125
 ——— papillosus, xxiv., 19, 119, 125
 ——— virginalis, 19
 Cerasus avium, xii., xvi., 19, 113, 115, 119
 ——— — multiplex, 19, 119
 ——— Caproniana, xiii., 20, 119
 ——— — multiplex, xvi., 19, 119
 ——— Mahaleb pendula, xiii., xvii., 20,
 119
 ——— padus bracteosa, xiii., xvi., 20,
 113, 115
 ——— pseudocerasus, xiii., xvii., 21
 ——— semperflorens aurea variegata,
 xvi., 21
 ——— serrulata, xiii., 21
 ——— Watereri, 22
 Cercis siliquastrum, xvi., xxi., 22, 113,
 123, 124, 125
 Cherry, bastard, xiii., xvii., 21
 ——— bird, xii., xiii., xvi., 20
 ——— Chinese double, xiii., 21
 Cherry, common, xiii., xvi., 20
 ——— Cornelian, x., xi., xv., 28
 ——— golden weeping, 21
 ——— Waterer's, 22
 ——— weeping, xiii., xvi., xvii., 21
 ——— wild, 19
 Chestnut, horse, xii., xvi.
 ——— red horse, xxi., 2
 Chimonanthus fragrans grandiflora, ix.,
 x., xii., xxxiv., xxxv., 23, 113, 125
 Choisya ternata, xxv., 23, 125
 Cistus, gum, xxiii., 24
 ——— ladaniferus, xxiii., 24, 115, 116,
 117, 124, 125
 ——— — maculatus, 24
 Clerodendron trichotomum, xxxi., 24,
 116
 Clethra alnifolia, xxvi., xxix., xxxi., 25,
 122, 126
 ——— barbinervis, xxix., xxx., 25, 122,
 126
 ——— canescens, 25, 126
 ——— paniculata, xxvi., xxix., xxxi.,
 xxxiii., 26, 122, 126
 Coffee bush, xxvii., 98
 Colutea arborescens, xxiv., xxvii., xxx.,
 26, 113, 116, 120
 Cornel, 28
 Cornus florida, xii., 26, 120, 122
 ——— mas, x., xi., xv., 28, 113, 116,
 117, 120
 Coronilla emerus, xiv., xvii., xxii., 29,
 115, 116, 118
 Corylopsis spicata, x., 29, 126
 Corylus Avellana, x., 29, 115, 117, 123,
 124
 Cotoneaster frigida, xiii., xvii., 30, 117, 120
 ——— microphylla, xiv., xix., 30, 113,
 115, 117, 120
 Crab, American sweet scented, xvi., 82
 ——— Japanese, xvii., 83
 ——— Siberian, xiii., xvi., 82
 ——— Toringo, xix., 85
 Cratægus Carieri, xxi., 31, 120
 ——— coccinea, xvi., 31, 120, 126
 ——— cordata, xvii., xxi., 32, 120, 126
 ——— oxycantha, xvii., 32, 113, 115, 118,
 120, 126

- Cratægus oxycantha præcox*, 32, 118, 120
 ———— *rosea superba*, 32, 118, 120
 ———— Paul's double scarlet, 33, 120
 ———— *pyracantha*, xvii., xxviii., 33, 113, 115, 120, 126
 ———— *punica flore pleno*, 33, 120
 ———— *tenacetifolia*, xvi., 33, 120
Currant, Buffalo, xiv., xviii.
 ———— golden flowered, xiv., 88
 ———— red flowering, xiv., xviii., 88
Cydonia cardinalis, 34, 113
 ———— *japonica*, ix., x., xi., xiv., xviii., 34, 113, 118, 125
 ———— *nivalis major*, 34, 113
 ———— *princeps*, 34, 113
 ———— *umbilicata rosea*, 34, 113
Cytisus albus, xvii., 35, 113, 116, 120
 ———— *capitatus*, xxiii., xxvi., xxix., 35, 113, 120
 ———— *nigricans*, xxiii., xxv., xxviii., 35, 113, 120
 ———— *scoparius*, xiii., xvii., xxii., xxv., 36, 113, 115, 120

Dabœcia polifolia, xxiii., xxvi., xxix., xxxii., 36, 122
Daisy tree, xxv., xxviii., xxix., xxxi., xxxiii., 70, 71
Daphne Blagayana, xv., 36, 120
 ———— *Cneorum*, xv., 37, 116
 ———— *collina*, ix., x., xii., xiv., xix., xxiii., 37, 120
 ———— *Mezereum*, x., xii., xiv., 37, 113, 116, 126
 ———— *alba*, 38
 ———— *autumnalis*, xxxiii., xxxiv., xxxv., 38
 ———— *grandiflora*, 38
 ———— *pontica*, xiv., xix., 38, 117, 118, 120
Desfontanea spinosa, xxx., 39, 116, 122
Deutzia crenata, xxiii., 39, 116, 120
 ———— *flore pleno*, xxiii., 39
 ———— *candidissima*, 40
 ———— *purpurea, plena*, 40
 ———— *Fortunci*, 40
 ———— *gracilis*, xx., 40, 118

Deutzia scabra, 40
Diervilla, 41
Dimorphanthus mandschuricus, 41
Diplopappus chrysophyllus, xv., 41, 120
Dogwood, flowering, xii., 26

Eglantine, 90
Elæagnus pungens, xxxiii., xxxiv., 41, 115, 116, 120
Elder, water, xxv., 104
Erica, 42, 113, 122
 ———— *arborea*, x., xii., xv., xx., 42
 ———— *australis*, xii., xv., xx., xxiv., xxvii., 42
 ———— *cerinthoides*, xx., xxiv., xxvii., xxx., xxxii., xxxiii., xxxiv., 42
 ———— *codonodes*, x., xii., xv., xx., 42
 ———— *mediterranea*, xi., xv., xx., 42
 ———— *stricta*, xxx, xxxii., xxxiii., xxxiv., 42

Escallonia floribunda, 43, 118, 120, 125
 ———— *macrantha sanguinea*, xxii., 43, 115, 118, 125
 ———— *montevidensis*, xxv., 43, 118, 120, 125
 ———— *Philippiana*, xxv., 43, 118, 120, 125
 ———— *rubra*, xxvii., xxx., xxxii., 44, 118, 120, 125

Eucryphia pinnatifida, xxx., 44, 117
Eurybia, 44
Exochorda grandiflora, xviii., 45, 117, 120

Fabiana imbricata, xx., 45, 120, 125
Filbert, x., 29
Forsythia Fortunci, 45, 117
 ———— *Sieboldi*, 45, 117
 ———— *suspensa*, xi., 46, 113, 117, 120
 ———— *viridissima*, xi., 46, 113, 117, 120
Fraxinus Mariesii, xvi., xxi., 47, 117
 ———— *ornus*, xvi., xxi., 47, 113, 123, 124
Fuchsia macrostema globosa, xxvii., xxx., xxxii., 47, 117
 ———— *Riccantoni*, xxvii., xxx., xxxii., 48, 117, 118

Furze, common, x., xii., xxix., xxxi., 101

- Furze, Spanish, xx., xxiii., xxvi., xxix.,
 50
 — tam, 102
- Garland flower, xxxii., 37
- Garrya elliptica, x., xi., xiii., 48, 113,
 116, 120, 125
- Genista ætnensis, xxi., xxiv., 48, 120
 — hispanica, xx., xxiii., xxvi., xxix.,
 50, 120
 — præcox, xix., 50, 120
 — virgata, xxii., 50
- Golden bell, xi., 46
- Gordonia Lasianthus, xxvii., xxx., xxxii.,
 51, 122, 126
- Gorse, common, 101
 — dwarf, xxvi., xxix., xxxii., xxxiii.,
 xxxiv.
- Grape pear, xiv., 3
- Gum cistus, xxiii., 24
- Halesia tetraptera, xvi., 51, 117, 122,
 123, 126
- Halimodendron argenteum, xx., xxiv.,
 xxvii., 52, 115, 120
- Hamamelis arborea, ix., x., xxxiii.,
 xxxiv., 52, 117, 123, 124, 126
- Hawthorn, xvii.
- Hazel, common, 29
 — spicate wych, 29
 — tree-like wych, ix., x., xxxiii.,
 xxxiv., 52
- Heath, Australian, xii., xv., xx., xxiv.,
 xxvii., 42
 — Mediterranean, xi., xv., xx., 42
 — prickly, xxxiv., 75
 — St. Daboec's, xxiii., xxvi., xxix.,
 xxxii., 36
 — tree-like, x., xii., xv., xx., 42
- Hibiscus syriacus, xxviii., xxxi., 53, 113,
 118, 120, 126
 — — alba plena, 53
 — — celeste, 53
 — — duchess Brabant, 53
 — — rosea plena, 53
 — — totus albus, 53
- Hippophæ rhamnoides, xv., 53, 114, 115,
 118, 126
- Honeysuckle, bush, xviii., 64
 — goat's leaf, 63
 — Himalayan, xxvii., xxx., xxxii., 60
 — Japanese, xxxi., 64
 — — Ledebour's, xxiii.
- Hydrangea hortensis, xv., xix., xxiii.,
 xxvi., xxix., xxxi., 54, 116, 117
 — — paniculata grandiflora, xxvi.,
 xxix., xxxi., xxxiii., 55, 117
- Hypericum calycinum, xxvi., xxix.,
 xxxii., 55, 114, 117, 120
 — — Moserianum, xxix., xxxi., xxxiii.,
 xxxiv., 55, 117, 120
- Jasmine, common white, xxi., xxiv.,
 xxviii., xxxi., 56, 120, 124
- Jasmine, winter flowering, ix., x., xxxiii.,
 xxxiv., xxxv., 56
- Jasminum nudiflorum, ix., x., xxxiv.,
 xxxv., 56, 114, 117, 124
 — officinale, xxi., xxiv., xxviii., xxxi.,
 56, 120, 124
 — — revolutum, xvi., xxi., xxiv.,
 xxviii., xxxi., xxxiii., 57, 120, 124
- Judas tree, xvi., xxi., 22
- Kalmia angustifolia, xxiii., 57, 117, 122
 — glauca, xv., xix., 58, 117, 122
 — latifolia, xxii., xxv., xxviii., 58,
 117, 122
- Kerria japonica, xi., xiv., xix., 58, 114,
 120
 — japonica flore pleno, xi., xiv.,
 xviii., 59, 114
- Kidney bean tree, 107
- Koelreuteria paniculata, xxi., xxiv., 59,
 114, 120
- Labrador tea, xv., xix., 60
- Laburnum, common, xiii., xvi., xxi., 59,
 115
 — pendulum, 60, 114, 120, 123
 — — Scotch, 60
 — — vulgare, xiii., xvi., xxi., 59, 114,
 120, 123
 — — Watereri, 60, 114, 120, 123
- Laurel, mountain, xxiii., 57
- Laurustinus, ix., x., xii., xxxiv., 105

- Laurustinus*, clear-leaved, xv., xx., 105
Ledum latifolium, xv., xix., 60, 122
Leycesteria formosa, xxvii., xxx., xxxii.,
 60, 114, 115, 124, 125
Ligustrum japonicum, xxii., 61, 114, 117,
 119, 121
 ——— *lucidum*, xxxii., 61, 118, 119, 121
 ——— *sinense*, xxvi., 61, 117, 118, 121
Lilac, xvii., 99
 ——— Chinese, 100
 ——— Persian, xviii., xxii., 100
 ——— Rouen, xix., xxiii., 100
Lily of the Valley bush, xii., xiv., xv.,
 xix., 6
Liriodendron tulipifera, xxi., 62, 114,
 117
Loblolly bay, xxvii., xxx., xxxii., 51
Locust tree, 89
Lonicera brachypoda, xxii., xxv., 62, 118
 ——— *Caprifolium*, xviii., xxii., 63, 118
 ——— *flexuosa*, 62
 ——— *fragrantissima*, ix., x., 63, 125
 ——— *involverata*, 64, 118
 ——— *japonica*, xxv., xxviii., xxxi., 64,
 118
 ——— *Ledebourri*, xxiii., 64, 118, 125
 ——— *Standishi*, 64, 118

Mahonia, xiii., xiv., xviii., 11
Magnolia conspicua, x., xi., xii., xvi.,
 64, 114, 123, 124, 125
 ——— *glauca*, xx., xxiii., xxvii., 65, 123,
 124, 125
 ——— *grandiflora*, xxiv., xxviii., 66, 123,
 124, 125
 ——— *stellata*, xi., xiv., xviii., 66, 123,
 124, 125
Melachodendron ovatum, 67
Mallow, Jew's, xi., xiv., xviii., xix., 58
 ——— Syrian, xxxi., 53
 ——— white Jew's, xiii., xiv., 87
Medlar, common, xiii., 3
Menziesia polifolia, 36
Mespilus Amelanchier, 67
 ——— *grandiflora*, xx., 67, 117, 121, 126
 ——— *Smithi*, xx., 67
 ——— *snowy*, 3
Mezereon, 37

Myrtle, xxvii., 68
Myrtus communis, xxvii., 68, 126

Notospartium Carmichaeliæ, xxi., xxiv.,
 68, 123
Nuttalia cerasiformis, 69

Olea fragrans, 69
 ——— *ilicifolia*, xxxiii., 70, 123
Olearia, *Gunniana*, xxxi., 70, 121
 ——— *Haasti*, xxix., 70, 119, 121
 ——— *macrodonata*, xxviii., 71, 121
 ——— *ramulosa*, xxxi., xxxiii., 71, 121
 ——— *stellulata*, xxv., 72, 121, 125
Olive, sweet, 69
Orange, Mexican, xxv., 72
 ——— *mock*, xvii., xxi., xxii., xxiii.,
 xxv., xxix., 76
Orangeball tree, xx., 14
Osmanthus fragrans, xxiv., xxvii., xxx.,
 72, 124, 125
 ——— *ilicifolius*, 72
Oxydendron arboreum, xxiii., xxvi., 72,
 123

Pagoda tree, Japanese, xxviii., xxx., 93
Paulownia imperialis, xxi., 74, 114, 121
Pavia alba, xiii., xvii., 74
 ——— *flava*, xvi., 74, 121
macrostachya, 74
Pavia parviflora, 74
 ——— *rubra*, xvii., 75, 121
Peach, xiii., 75
Pear grape, xiv., 3
Pearl bush, xviii., 45
Pepper bush, xxvi., xxix., xxxi., xxxiii.,
 25, 26
Parnettya mucronata, xxxiv., 75, 123
Persica vulgaris, xiii., 75, 117
Philadelphus coronarius, xvii., 76, 114,
 116, 121
 ——— *folius aureis*, 76, 121
 ——— *Gordonianus*, xxv., 76, 121
 ——— *grandiflorus*, xxi., 77, 121
 ——— *inodorus*, xxii., 77, 121
 ——— *microphyllus*, xxiii., xxvi., xxix.,
 77
 ——— *speciosus*, 77
Phillyrea laurifolia, 77, 118

- Phillyrea Vilmoriniana*, xvii., 77, 118, 121
Phlomis fruticosa, xxii., 78, 121
Piptanthus Nepalensis, xvii., 78
Plum. Californian, xiv., 78
 ——— Chinese, xi., xiv., 80
 ——— divaricate, xiii., 79
 ——— Myrobalan, xi., xiii., 79
 ——— rosette, xiv., 80
Paeonia arborea, xix., 73
Pæony, tree, xix., 73
Privet, Chinese, xxvi., 61
 ——— Japanese, xxii., 61
 ——— shining, xxxii., 61
Prunus angustifolia, xiii., 78, 121
 ——— californica, xiv., 78, 121
 ——— divaricata, xiii., 79, 119, 121
 ——— persica, 79
 ——— Pissardii, xi., xiii., 79, 121
 ——— sinensis, rosea plena, xi., xiv., 80, 121
 ——— triloba flore pleno, xiv., 80, 121, 125
Pyracantha, xvii., xxviii., 33
Pyrus Aucuparia, xvi., xxi., xxviii., xxx., 81, 114, 115, 121
 ——— baccata, xiii., xvi., 82, 115, 121
 ——— Botryapium, 82, 121
 ——— coronaria, xvi., 82, 115, 121
 ——— floribunda, xvii., 83, 121
 ——— — Scheideckerii, 83
 ——— atro-sanguinea, 83, 121
 ——— Halleana, 83, 121
 ——— japonica, 34, 121
 ——— malus, xvi., 83, 121
 ——— — Hanwell's souring, 83, 121
 ——— Maulci, xv., 81, 119, 121
 ——— Parkmanni flore pleno, 83, 121
 ——— spectabilis flore pleno, xiii., xvi., 84, 114, 121
 ——— Toringo, xix., 85, 121

Quince, Japanese, ix., x., xi., xviii., 34

Raspberry, sweet Virginian, xxii., xxv., xxviii., 92

Redroot, xviii., xxi., xxiv., xxv., xxviii., xxxi., xxxiii.

Rhododendron, 85, 114, 118, 123
 ——— californicum, xxii., 86
 ——— catawbiense, xxv., 86, 115
 ——— caucasicum, xxix., 86
 ——— ciliatum, xix., 86
 ——— Dahuricum, xi., 86
 ——— Farrerae, xii., 86
 ——— ferrugineum, xx., xxiii., xxvi., 86
 ——— Fortunei, xvii., 86
 ——— hirsutum, xix., xxiii., xxvi., 86
 ——— ponticum, xvii., 86, 115
 ——— Rollisoni, xiii., xvii., 86
Rhodotypos Kerrioides, xiii., 87
Rhus cotinus, xxii., xxv., 87, 114, 118, 121

Ribes aureum, xiv., xviii., 88, 114, 121
 ——— sanguineum, xiv., xviii., 88, 114, 115, 121

Robinia hispida, xviii., xxii., 88, 117, 121
 ——— pseudacacia, xv., xx., 89, 114, 121

Rosa, 91
 ——— rubiginosa, xxii., 90, 115, 118, 119, 121
 ——— rugosa, xxii., xxv., xxviii., 91, 115

Rose, The, 90
 ——— Chinese guelder, xviii., 105
 ——— guelder, xxii., 104
 ——— Japanese, xxii., xxv., xxviii., 91
 ——— of Sharon, xxviii., 53

Rowan tree, xvi., 81

Rubus deliciosus, xix., 92, 125
 ——— nutkanus, xxviii., 92, 118, 121
 ——— odoratus, xxii., xxv., xxviii., 92, 118, 121

Sage, Jerusalem, xxii., 78

St. John's Wort, xxvi., xxix., xxxi., xxxii., xxxiii., xxxiv., 55

Salt tree, Siberian, xx., xxiv., xxvii., 52

Senna, bladder, xxiv., xxvii., xxx.
 ———, scorpion, xiv., xvii., xxii., 29

Smoke plant, xxii., xxv., 87

Snowball tree, 104

Snowdrop tree, four-winged, xvi., 51

Sophora japonica, xxviii., xxx., 93

Sorrel tree, xxiii., xxvi., 72

Spartium junceum, xxv., xxviii., xxxi., 93, 116, 121

- Speedwell, New Zealand, xix., xxiii.,
xxv., xxviii., xxxi., 102, 103, 104
- Spiræa*, 94, 118, 121, 126
- *arguta*, xviii., 94
- ariaefolia*, xxiv., xxviii., 94
- *bunaldæ*, xxvi., xxix., xxxii., 95
- *callosa rosea*, 95
- *confusa*, xxiv., xxvii., 95
- *discolor*, 95
- *Douglasi*, xxviii., 96, 114, 116
- *grandiflora*, 96
- *japonica splendens*, 96
- *Lindleyana*, xxv., 96, 114, 116
- *media*, 96
- *Menziesii*, 97
- *oblongifolia*, 97
- *prunifolia flore pleno*, xv., xix.,
97
- *splendens*, xxvi., 97
- *Thunbergii*, xv., xx., 97
- *van Houttei*, xviii., 98
- Storax*, Japanese, xxiv., 99
- Strawberry tree*, xxxii., xxxiii., 7
- Stuartia pentagyna*, xx., xxi., xxvii., 98,
117, 123
- *virginica*, xiv., xviii., 98, 117, 123
- Styphnolobium japonicum*, 93
- Styrax japonica*, xxiv., 99
- *serrulata*, 99
- Sumach*, 87
- Sweet-briar*, xxii., 90
- Syringa*, 99
- *Chinensis*, xix., xxiii., 100, 121
- *dubia*, 100
- *Persica*, xviii., xxii., 100, 116, 121
- *rothomagensis*, 100
- *vulgaris*, xvii., 100, 114, 116, 121
- *alba plena*, 100
- *cærulea*, 101
- *flore pleno*, 101
- *grandiflora*, 101
- *purpurea*, 101
- Tamarisk*, xxv., xxviii., xxxi., 101
- Tamarix tetrandra*, xxv., xxviii., xxxi.,
101, 115, 117, 121
- Thorn*, Glastonbury, 32
- *Paul's double scarlet*, 33
- Thorn*, scarlet fruited, xvi., 31
- *Washington*, xvii., xxi., 32
- Tulip tree*, xxi., 62
- Ulex europæus*, x., xii., xxix., xxxi.,
101, 121
- *germanicus*, xix., 122
- *nanus*, xxvi., xxix., xxxii., xxxiii.,
xxxiv., 102, 122
- Veronica buxifolia*, xxiii., 102, 122
- *Hulkeana*, xix., 103, 122
- *pinguifolia*, xxiii., 103, 122
- *Traversii*, xxv., xxviii., xxxi., 104,
115, 122
- Viburnum opulus*, xxii., xxv., 104, 123
- *sterilis*, xxii., 104, 114, 116
- *plicatum*, xviii., 105, 123
- *tinus*, ix., x., xii., xv., xxxiv.,
105, 114, 116, 118, 119, 122
- *lucidum*, xx., 105, 114
- Weigela*, 106, 118, 122
- *amabilis*, 106
- *candida*, xvii., 106
- *Eva Rathke*, 107
- *hortensis nivea*, xviii., 107
- *rosea*, xviii., 107
- Wistaria frutescens*, xv., xx., 107, 117,
122, 125
- *japonica*, xxvi., xxix., 107, 117,
122, 125
- *sinensis*, xx., xxiii., 108, 114,
117, 122, 125
- Wych hazel*, spicate, 29
- *tree-like*, ix., x., xxxiii., xxxiv.,
52
- Xanthoceras sorbifolia*, xxiv., 108, 123,
124
- Yellow horn*, xxiv., 108
- Yucca gloriosa*, xxv., 108, 114, 115, 123,
124
- Yulan magnolia*, x., xi., xii., xvi., 64
- Zenobia pulverulenta*, xxx., 109
- *speciosa*, xxvi., xxix., 109

