

trast with the snow. *Berberis Thunbergii* the dwarf Japanese variety is used very extensively as a border plant. A new form of this variety has just very recently been introduced from Japan and will no doubt be accepted with the same grace as are other introductions from the Orient.

Climbing vines best adapted to the Wisconsin climate are by no means as numerous as the different kinds of trees and shrubs and may be divided into two classes, viz., self-supporting and non-supporting. Of the former *Ampelopsis Englemanii* and *A. Veitchii* are best adapted to cover the walls of a brick or stone house, both having the ability by the peculiar formation of their tendrils to stick to the smoothest surface. *A. Veitchii* is by far the more graceful but is not considered perfectly hardy whereas *A. Englemanii* is a native and can always be relied upon so when in doubt plant *A. Englemanii*.

Of the non-supporting kinds we have a larger variety to select from. *Ampelopsis* as usual heads the list with its variety. *Quinquefolia* or five leafed Virginia creeper, also a native and differing from *Englemanii* only by the formation of its tendrils which twine rather than stick and must have artificial support.

For covering porches, arbors or summer houses we have some very interesting and useful subjects, either in flower, fruit or leaf. Of the blooming kinds *clematis paniculata grandiflora*, *C. Jackmanii* and its many types and the trumpet vine (*Bignonia Radicans*) are the most showy while the bitter-sweet is best for fruit display.

PERENNIALS AND ANNUALS FOR THE FARM HOME.

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The planting of flowers around the farm home greatly adds to its beauty as we travel along the country road we may often pass two neighboring farms that remind one of the backyard illustration entitled "Before and After" shown at the National Flower Show at the Chicago Coliseum.

Many farmhouse yards are adorned with a few scrub trees and bushes, the grass is in an unkempt state. There is of necessity the usual collection of antique farm implements, now out of commission, with the attendant hog and chickens. And there are others. A few well selected trees and shrubs surround a close

cropped lawn attended by beautiful flowers. I have in mind such a farmhouse that is tended by two sisters whose brothers follow the vocation of fruit growers. These sisters each spring gather up the leaves that form a natural protection for the plants and at the same time sow the seeds of annuals. Each week they mow the lawn that is surrounded by old fashioned annuals that furnish flowers from frost to frost. There are Peonies and Phlox, Asters and Marigolds, Hollyhocks and Goldenglow, Gladiolus and Tiger lillies and what not. There is a scene like home about this farm home and the income these ladies derive from their poultry is largely supplemented by the sale of boquets to the campers along the shore of our beautiful lake. A fellow delegate advised me to commence my paper with some little love story; here however I fall down and prefer rather to proceed at once to call your attention to the perennial class of plants.

Perennials are plants that live more than two years. Their other name is "legion" for they are many but I will only enumerate those that are popular, perfectly hardy and easy to obtain and I will endeavor to include in my list the ones that will give a succession of flowers the whole season.

The flower we most appreciate is not the last rose of summer but the first flower of spring and I remember how last spring we watched a small round bed from the east window of our cottage. These were hardy primroses edged with Snow on the Mountain (*Arabis Alpina*) and when those little flowers came how we loved them because there was no others. I want to recommend both these little flowers to you. They bloom in April and May. One of the earliest of perennials that I very much appreciate is the *Doronicum* often called "Leopards Bane." It is not so well known as it deserves to be. It has large daisy-like flowers of a beautiful yellow shade and appear in company with the better known bleeding heart (*Dicentra spectabile*). Both these deserve a place in any garden.

I will next call your attention to the Peony which is attaining the popularity it richly deserves. It is so early to flower, so beautiful in blossom and so easily managed that it will well repay the cost incurred in purchasing roots. Here are a half dozen good ones that are sold reasonably. *Festiva alba*, *Festiva maxima*, *Francois Ortegal*, *rubra grandiflora*, *Souv de la Exposition*, *Golden Harness*.

The hardy Phlox is indispensable to any garden and is one of the best for the farm. The following are good: La Soliel, Lustre, Ecleareau, Miss Linguard, Diplomat, La Mahdi.

The hardy white daisy known to us as Shasta daisy is one of my favorites but personally not being a Burbankite I prefer to call it as of old *Chrysanthemum Maximum*.

The old fashion Sweet William makes a nice edging for borders of perennials, blooming in June and July and among others that I would suggest are the columbine, aquilegia known in our section as honey suckle. I like the variety *Chinensis* best of all the genus.

Hollyhocks we find in any garden and the single sunflower (*Helianthus*) and the well known Golden Glow should not be omitted.

One of the latest flowers we have in the perennial section is the *Anemone Japonica* commonly called windflower. It is very free flowering and appears with our first frost in fall.

Before I turn to the annuals I would like to say a word in season for the hardy lilies. They are well worth planting especially *lilium Candidum*, *Elegans*, *Philadelphicum*, *Superbum* and *Tigrinum*. Perennials are best planted in late summer, the beds should be spaded two feet deep and liberally enriched with well rotted manure. The plants should be protected in winter with a covering of leaves or litter with a few old branches to keep them where they belong and each spring receive a mulch of good rotten compost.

Annuals are flowers that flower the first year from seed. Their colors are more striking than the Perennials and probably are preferred by the farmhouse gardeners.

The seeds of many annuals may be sown in the open ground in April and May and if carefully transplanted will make a fine show in summer. The following are all good.

Asters, both dwarf and branching, phlox *Drummondi*, stocks, marigold; sweet peas; mignonette; nasturtium; cosmos; early flowering salvia and zinnia. Pansies also come under this heading although they may with a little extra protection be carried over the winter.

In concluding I must mention the dahlia and gladiolus. The Dahlia is too well known to need recommendation, but the Gladiolus are not so well known but should be in every garden.

The bulbs should be lifted in fall and will keep good in any frost proof cellar.

LIST OF PERENNIALS & ANNUALS SUITABLE FOR THE FARM HOME.

Perennials.

Anemone, Japonica, commonly called "Windflower."
 Aquilegia, commonly called Columbine.
 Bocconia Cordata, commonly called Plume Poppy.
 Chrysanthemum Maximum, commonly called Shasta Daisy.
 Convallaria Majalis, commonly called Lily of the Valley.
 Delphiniums, commonly called Larkspur.
 Dianthus Barbatus, commonly called Sweet William.
 Dicentra Spectabilis, commonly called Bleeding Heart.
 Helianthus, commonly called Sun Flower.
 Iris Germanica, commonly called German Iris (Flag).
 Lilium Auratum, commonly called Gold Band Japan Lily.
 Lilium Candidum, commonly called Madonna Lily.
 Lilium Elegans.
 Lilium Superbum, commonly called Turks Cap Lily.
 Lilium Tigrinum, commonly called Tiger Lily.
 Lythrum Roseum, commonly called Loosestrife.
 Monarda Didyma, commonly called Bee Balm.
 Peony.
 Phlox.

ANNUALS.

Asters	Phlox Drummondii
Antirrhinum, commonly called Snap Dragon	Salpiglossis
Cosmos	Stocks
Mignonette	Sweet Peas
Nasturtium	Verbenas
Marigold	