

bush, small cedars or pines, hazelnut or elderberry. Common shrubs from home yards—lilac, sweet syringa (mock orange), bush roses, Japanese barberry, hydrangea, snowball, hibiscus (Althea), golden bell (Forythia), dentzia, privit, spirea, weigela, bush honeysuckle, azalea, rhododendron, laurel, small arbor vitae, small spruces, and other smaller evergreens.

### Places for Planting Shrubs

They should be planted at the angles and curves and near the ends of walks and roads; along foundations and corners of the building; as borders or screens to hide shop buildings, privies, wood houses, etc., and in the corners of the grounds, suiting the shrubs to the places.

Plant low shrubs along low foundations, near the ends of walks, and under windows, and higher shrubs to serve as a screen or to occupy a conspicuous place in the back corners of the grounds. Always mass the shrubs in a natural way, never in formal manner. Imitate nature in this regard.

Flowers may often be planted around clumps of shrubbery. There are so many varieties of flowers suitable for all parts of the South that no teacher will have any trouble in selecting several beautiful kinds in any community.

### Uses of Vines

Perennial vines which will endure many years should be planted where their growth will add to the beauty of the situation. Grape, honeysuckle, clematis, wisteria, Virginia creeper, and bitter sweet grow best on fences and trellises.

Quick effects are secured by planting annual vines for a single season, but perennials should eventually be used. Good annuals are morning-glory, cypress, Japanese bean, and other flower beans—gourds, etc.

### Tree Planting

Avoid the destruction of large shade trees as far as possible, unless they obstruct the light in classrooms, or needed space in playgrounds, etc. Walks or roads may be curved around them to save them.

Plant rows of trees along the public road 20 to 40 feet apart; along the outer lines of the school ground, and scatter a few in places where shade will be desirable, as on the sunny side of the main building, near edges of the playgrounds and near the sides of the front lawn. Never plant trees close enough to classroom windows to cut off the sky light.

Along the roads plant permanent trees, such as native oaks, hackberry, elm, gum, ash, spruce, pine, cedars, magnolia, etc. For quick effects, good kinds are walnut, pecan, hickory, maple, etc.

### Transplanting Trees

When native trees are to be transplanted, select those which have no other trees near them. More roots can then be secured. When a tree is dug with an abundance of root, it should be replanted as quickly as possible. Dig a hole larger than the expanse of the roots and deep enough so the tree may be planted a few inches deeper than before. Trim the top of the tree abundantly, so as to more than balance the pruning of the roots caused by the digging. Fit the roots into the hole nicely. Then place plenty of good rich dirt next to the roots and tramp it in well. Proceed to fill the hole with other dirt, tramping it firmly. The surface should be well dressed with loose soil.

Trees of all kinds may be planted in late fall, winter, or early spring, but not during the growing season.

For further information, consult the Farm Demonstration Agent, the State Agricultural College, Hampton Institute, Tuskegee Institute, or your State Department of Education. (See bird's eye view on front cover.)