



It is surprising that this plant is not better known—introduced as long ago as 1824 from the Himalayas, it only received an Award of Merit in 1961.

White is much despised in the garden—but in herbaceous borders it is invaluable for 'bringing out' other colours. This plant does just that and can also be successfully dried for the winter.

A thoroughly worthwhile dual-purpose plant.

<i>Order</i>	Compositae
<i>Genus</i>	Anaphalis
<i>Species</i>	triplinervis
<i>Popular Name</i>	Nepal Everlasting

DESCRIPTION:

Flower $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ in. across in corymbs. Involucral bracts $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, ovate lanceolate, more or less acute, white.

Leaves obovate or elliptic-oblong. 3–8 inches long, up to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide, white tomentose beneath. Alternate half-stem embracing, triple-nerved (or with 3 nerves meeting at base).

Height 12–18 inches.

Flowering time—July–September.

CULTURE:

Planting time Spring.

Position Front of the border or on the Rock garden, preferably in the sun.

Soil Medium well-drained loam.

Propagation Division in early Spring.



Cheiranthus Harpur Crewe

Although wallflowers are perennial plants those used in spring gardens are usually treated as biennials. Much more use could be made of the types known as "perennial wallflowers", which go on from year to year and flower for months on end.

C. Harpur Crewe makes a neat and shapely bushy plant and its scented double flowers open in January and last for five or six months. There is often a stray bloom on the plant in July and August.

Being a woody plant it may have to be replaced after a few years, but by careful cutting back in autumn even this may not be necessary.

<i>Order</i>	Cruciferae
<i>Genus</i>	Cheiranthus
<i>Species</i>	Harpur Crewe
<i>Popular Name</i>	Old double wallflower

DESCRIPTION:

Flower $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ in. across in six inch spikes, deep double yellow, with richer colouring in the centre.

Leaves Typical wallflower, 2-3 in. long in dark green. Stems woody.

Height 12-18 inches.

Flowering time—January to June, or later.

CULTURE:

Planting time Autumn.

Position Sun or shade in borders, large rock gardens, or under walls.

Soil Ordinary, well-drained, not too heavy, to which lime or old mortar has been added.

Propagation Cuttings early June.



Photo: J. E. Downward

ARISAEMA CANDIDISSIMUM

Many of the members of the natural order *Araceae*, to which this handsome plant belongs, are more interesting than beautiful. Some of them, indeed, are positively grotesque and appeal to the plant collector rather than to the gardener who grows plants for aesthetic reasons.

Arisaema candidissimum is a native of W. China, whence it came to British gardens in 1924. It is hardy, and can be grown successfully in any well-drained, but moisture-retentive soil. It prefers a cool position, but not a shaded one if grown in the open, or it can be used as a very handsome pot-grown plant to decorate the alpine house when it is in flower in late May and June.

A deciduous plant, *A. candidissimum* grows in the form of a large, round, rather flattened tuber, from which, in late spring, rises a spear-like growth, consisting of the 3-foliolate leaves folded umbrellawise round the stem and flower-spathe. The inflorescence, when fully developed, consists of a large, white spathe, striped with green and rose and shaped exactly like the ventilator cowl of a ship. The tuber should be kept completely dry during the dormant period, but ample moisture is appreciated when the plant is in active growth.

If grown in pots it is advisable to shake the tuber free from soil in early March, repotting it into a fairly rich, but well-drained compost, with about two inches of soil above the tuber. When it is handled it is probable that protuberances will be found on the tuber. These are the new plants and, if they detach easily, may be grown on as separate individuals and will flower in two or three years.