

around every home, rather than conditions not usually attainable by amateur plant growers, such as a cool greenhouse or underneath greenhouse benches.

Always endeavor to ascertain the conditions that surround the plants you are growing where they are found growing naturally, and then give them as nearly as possible the

same conditions, when they are in a resting condition, as well as when they are in a growing state. The natural conditions and surroundings pertaining to plant life may be moderated or intensified oftentimes, but to diametrically oppose these conditions, as is sometimes done, means disappointment and failure will inevitably ensue.

EVERGREENS

DAVID Z. MORRIS, BROWN'S NURSERIES, ONT.

WHEN all the other leaved friends of our lawns and roadsides have deserted us, and the chill winds of winter blow, we have but the evergreen to remind us of their departed beauty. When this class of trees is mentioned most people think only of the commonest sort of conifers—the Norway Spruce—and it is only of comparatively recent years in this country that the more rare and beautiful varieties have come into popularity; and the endless possible combinations both of themselves and with deciduous trees have come to be appreciated.

Their use has long been quite general in European gardens and nurseries, which difference may, to some extent, have been due to the milder climate, and the popular idea here that their culture in our rigorous rugged zone was out of the question. The writer can recall no more perfect specimens of a large range of varieties of evergreens than that to be seen at the experimental station in Ottawa.

The best results depend very largely on

judicious handling of the young stock from the minute it is taken out of the nursery soil till it is again firmly planted in mother-earth. No class of trees is more susceptible to cold, or drying winds, and for this reason they should be carefully protected



Evergreens in the Arboretum at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

from exposure of any kind. The roots should be dipped in a puddle of clay and carefully burlapped for shipment. Spring planting, rather later than other classes of ornamentals, seems to succeed best. Much also depends on the nature of the soil, a sandy loam being best adapted to their rapid and luxuriant growth. When setting out,