

prolonged and the temperature regulated more easily than in the open air. Many are successfully grown on a shelf in an ordinary cellar, and yield sufficient crop to compensate the grower for his effort. Spent hot beds also meet the requirements of

them exactly, using materials in same manner as described. They will also grow admirably on top of the bench, using cloth for shading instead of litter. The time required for a bed to come into bearing is three to six weeks.

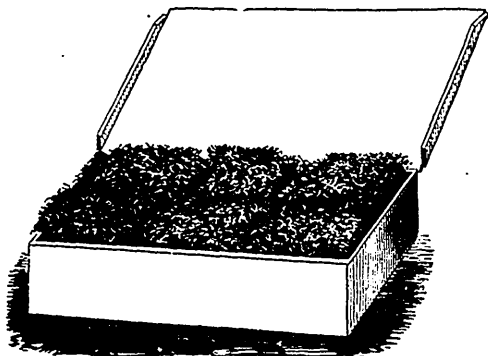


FIG. 52.

the mushroom in a large measure. Bits of mushroom can be inserted before the bed has become cold between the plants. When the plants are removed keep shaded with long litter, and water occasionally if necessary. The space under greenhouse benches or stagings will suit

In gathering the crop do not cut with a knife, but pull them up with a twisted motion. The spawn we offer is the best French and English. Amateurs and ordinary cultivators will find the English best suited to their needs.

HONEYSUCKLES.

YOUR interesting article in the June number on the Twining Honeysuckles doing well in Ontario is suggestive.

Of those you name only the *L. Sempervirens* will endure our summer and winter air, and the eastern and southern forms of this species are tender.

The hardy species we grow were imported from east Europe, and their botanic names show the uselessness of specific names from a horticultural

standpoint. Some of the best we received under the names: *Lonicera Germanica*, *L. Media*, *L. Grata*, *L. Douglasi*, *L. Coccinium*, *L. Fraseri*, *L. Flava*, and *L. Quercifolium*.

The books say that some of these are natives of the eastern and southern U. S., some to our north-west coast and some to west Europe. But those familiar with the great herbariums of this country and Europe know that these species are widely distributed and include hardy and