



A long bed of ferns between the walk and the fence in Dr. Storms' garden.

sons of the year. In the fall it is well to spread leaves over the fern beds.

It is interesting to determine, and which should be carefully studied by all those who

These can be left there, and in the spring a layer of leaf mould is formed almost the same as the plants were accustomed to in the woods.

In collecting I have found the little book, "How to Know the Ferns," extremely useful, and in fact better for an amateur than many larger works. A good lens is needed to distinguish some of the varieties.

In studying the names it is better to get both the household and scientific names, as though the latter are seemingly long and difficult, are not easily lost when once learned, and it is much easier to talk ferns using the botanical names. These names, too, have each a meaning which is most in-

teresting to determine, and which should be carefully studied by all those who

have a special liking for beautiful flowers. The names of the ferns exhibited last fall will give a fair idea of those best for cultivation. They are as follows: *Asplenium angustifolium*, Narrow-leaved Spleenwort; *Asplenium acrostichoides*, Christmas Fern; *Asplenium acrostichoides*, undulatum; *Asplenium filix-foemina*, Lady Fern; *Asplenium filix-foemina latifolium*, Broad-leaved Lady Fern; *Asplenium thelypteroides*, Silvery Spleenwort; *Asplenium trichomanes*, Maiden-hair Spleenwort; *Asplenium ebeneum*, Ebony Spleenwort; *Aspidium cristatum*, Crested Shield Fern; *Aspidium marginale*, Evergreen Wood Fern; *Aspidium spinulosum*, Spinulosa Wood Fern; *Aspidium spinulosum dilatatum*; *Aspidium munitum*; *Aspidium noveboracense*, New York Fern; *Aspidium Goldieanum*, Goldie's Fern; *Aspidium thelypteris*, Marsh Fern; *Adiantum pedatum*, Maiden-hair Fern; *Camptosorus rhizophyllus*, Walking Fern; *Cystopteris bulbifera*, Bublet Bladder Fern; *Onoclea sensibilis*, Sensitive Fern; *Onoclea struthiopteris*, Ostrich Fern; *Osmunda cinnamomea*, Cinnamon Fern; *Osmunda Claytoniana*, Interrupted Fern; *Osmunda regalis*, Royal Fern; *Pellaea atropurpurea*, Purple Cliff Brake; *Phegopteris dryopteris*, Oak Fern; *Phegopteris hexagonoptera*, Broad Beech Fern; *Pteris aquilina*, Umbrella Brake; *Scolopendrium vulgare*, Hart's Tongue; *Woodsia ilvensis*, Rusty Woodsia; *Woodsia obtusa*, Blunt-lobed Woodsia; *Polypodium scolari*; *Lomaria spicant*.

The Growing of Tender Evergreens

Roderick Cameron, Niagara Falls, South

THE cupressus are among the most beautiful evergreens, and amateurs who know the secret find little difficulty growing them successfully. Many varieties are tender in this country, and the tenderest varieties are the most beautiful and graceful. The variegation in some of them is equal to some of our most beautiful tropical plants, and, for the above reasons, I am surprised that they have not been more extensively grown as tub plants for the lawn during the summer, or for the decoration of halls and churches during the winter.

A collection of cupressus are very pretty in beds on the lawn. The illustration shows the cupressus in half-inch, galvanized, chicken netting baskets, lined with moss, and then planted the same as a hanging basket lacking the vines. The netting was obtained from a wire factory in a bale, and was cut to the size desired for each plant with a plumbers' shears, and sewed in basket form with wire the same as the netting. Any handy man can make one of these baskets in a few minutes.

The plants on the right, showing the

roots protruding through the side of the basket, has been in the basket for two years, and will remain there for another year, when it will be changed into a larger basket. It must be borne in mind that this method is only intended for half hardy, or tub plants, of any variety grown by the general public. The nurserymen can make general use of it for evergreens, and many expensive and rare deciduous plants.

Each basket costs about five cents. Tubs that look respectable, when made of material that lasts any time, cost about two dollars, and are heavy and awkward to handle, and they look unnatural and are out of place on the lawn. There is also a loss of time connected with caring for them, and the continual watering that if neglected, means sickly, diseased, insect eaten plants, and probably their death. The basket described requires no watering, as the plants, with the exception of the basket, are the same as if planted in the natural manner. The plants take the moisture through the basket, from above as well as round about. The roots, also,

have freedom to pass through the meshes of the basket. Plants treated this way are always clean and healthy, and can be moved from place to place during the summer without loss.

WINTERING HALF HARDY PLANTS

My method of keeping the half-hardy plants through the winter is very simple and inexpensive. I dug a cold storage pit, eight feet deep, below the natural surface of the ground, 16 feet wide and 30 feet long, lined it with galvanized corrugated iron along the sides and threw joists across on a level with the surface soil. A much smaller hole would do for amateurs with only a few plants. On top of this was placed a greenhouse roof for light and air when necessary. Two feet of good soil was placed on the natural floor of this cellar. Into this is planted the plants that will not stand our winters. The basket and tub plants are dug up before severe frost, and replanted in the cellar, basket and all, as they were out doors. The two feet of soil in this cellar is thoroughly watered in the fall before the plants are put in. This is all the watering required until