

My experience goes to show that they are entirely lacking in flavour. It will be found highly advantageous, when putting out the young melon plants into the cold frames, to plant out in rows, also from the hotbed, the young tomato plants and some lettuce for early use. The tomatoes will make much stronger, stockier plants in the cold frame than they will with bottom heat, which tends to make them thin and sickly. From tomatoes grown in this way fruit may be gathered about the 20th of July. Of course, when they touch the glass in the cold frame they should be set out in the open ground.

Ottawa.

P. E. BUCKE.

The Twenty-four First-prize Roses

At the great Crystal Palace Rose Show, held last June, where the competition is probably the keenest and the standard of excellence the highest of any place in the world, the collection that received the first prize contained the following names:—

COMTESSE DE CHABRILLANT, a lovely pink colour, very perfect, and beautifully cupped.

MARIE RADY, not known to us, probably has never been bloomed in this Province.

MAURICE BERNARDIN, a rich vermillion rose, of large size, and very fine form.

MARECHAL NIEL, a most beautiful deep yellow tea-scented flower, of large size and and very sweet.

HORACE VERNET, very large, a beautiful velvety purplish red, shaded with dark crimson.

JOHN HOPPER, also large, clear rose colour, with crimson centre.

XAVIER OLIBO is velvety black, shaded with amaranth, large and full.

MARGUERITE DE ST. AMAND is a most abundant bloomer, flowers large, full, of fine form, and a rosy flesh colour.

PRINCESS MARY OF CAMBRIDGE, of a pale rose colour, quite full, and of good form.

LE RHONE, a rich and brilliant vermillion, flowers large and full.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON is a bright velvety red, shaded with blackish maroon, with a fiery red centre.

EDWARD MORREN, also unknown to us.

MADAME NOMAN is pure white, of medium size, but fine form.

MARIE BAUMAN; this is very large, smooth and nicely formed, of a bright carmine colour.

DEVONIENSIS, a tea-scented rose, very large and full, of a light yellow colour, very fine for pot culture.

SENATEUR VAISSE is large, very double, and of a beautiful bright red.

MADAME VIOLET; the flowers are large and full, in colour transparent flesh, shaded with rose.

MADAME CLEMENCE JOIGNEAUX, very large size, the colour red, shaded with lilac.

VICTOR VERDIER is a very showy flower of a rosy carmine, with purplish edges.

MADAME CHARLES WOOD, a very large and effective flower, of a clear vinous crimson colour.

ANTOINE DUCHER is a very fine flower, very large and full, in colour bright red.

ALFRED COLOMB is bright fiery red, of a fine globular form, and very effective.

DR. ANDRY, one of the most showy, being very large and full, of fine form, and dark bright red colour.

MADAME LA BARONNE DE ROTHSCHILD, a most beautiful flower, colour clear pale rose, shaded with white, very large and double.

Those of our readers who wish to confine their collection to a dozen of the choicest roses, may order of their nurseryman the following names, with every assurance that they will do well in our climate, and satisfy every reasonable expectation. They are among the very best, and we esteem them as perhaps the very best dozen roses it has been our privilege to plant. We name them Alfred Colomb, Antoine Ducher, Boule de Neige, Comtesse de Chabillant, Duke of Edinburgh, Madame Alfred de Rougemont, Madame la Baronne de Rothschild, Madam Charles Wood, Maurice Bernardin, Prince Camille de Rohand, Victor Verdier, and Xavier Olibo.

Those who wish a few choice roses for window culture will be well pleased with Devoniensis, Madame Alfred de Rougemont, Maurice Bernardin, Modele de Perfection, Souvenir d'Elise Vardon and Souvenir d'un Ami.

How to Make a Lawn.

The ground should be entirely free from stagnant water. It must be trenched or trench-ploughed to the depth of eighteen or twenty-four inches. A week of hot, dry weather will be sufficient to dry up the grass on a thin soil, whilst on a deep, well-prepared soil, a whole month of drought would fail to destroy the verdure. The depth, whatever it may be, should be uniform, for if it be deeper in some places than in others, the deep places will settle and make the ground uneven. Evenness of surface is of great importance. I do not mean level, for an undulating surface is quite as desirable for a lawn as a level one, but whether level or undulating it must be smooth and free from even the smallest stones, as these interfere with the operations of the mowing machine.

Red-top is the best grass for a lawn, about fifty or sixty pounds to the acre. Fifty pounds will be sufficient if the seed be clean and good, which it seldom is. Some people recommend white clover, say one-fourth, to be mixed with the red-top, and this does very well, but I prefer the pure red-top. Early in the spring is the best time of seeding a lawn. All preparatory work should be performed in the fall, so that during

winter the ground may settle, and any defects that may be developed can be corrected before sowing. In spring, at the fitting moment, give a light ploughing, a good harrowing, pick off the stones, sow the seed, and give it a good rolling, which finishes the work.

By sowing early in the spring you may have a respectable lawn before midsummer. —P. Barry's address before the Genl. N. Y., Agricultural Society.

Hickory Nuts.

Cracking hickory nuts is one of the pastimes of boyhood that men seldom forget. But with all its popularity, and the almost universal acknowledgment of the good qualities of the hickory nut, very little has yet been done to improve or propagate the best varieties. The common shell bark (*Carya alba*) and the pecan nut (*C. oliviformis*) are generally admitted to produce the best nuts; but there is a great difference in the size and quality of these, and varieties are abundant, some of which are far superior to others.

To produce improved varieties from seed would be a slow and tedious process; but it can, and will be done, although at present we may well be satisfied with the very best natural seedlings that can be found in various sections of the country. The hickory is a difficult tree to propagate by the ordinary methods of budding and grafting; and we should be happy to hear from any of our readers who have been successful in propagating it by either of these methods. At present we do not know of any better plan than to splice or cleft graft the young seedlings.

Believing that there are varieties of hickory nuts worthy of propagation as well as for the purpose of receiving distinct names, we shall endeavour from time to time to call attention to some of the very best, and we commence the list with

HALE'S PAPER SHELL,

a most superior variety of the shell bark hickory, which originated near Ridgewood, N. J. The nuts are large, varying from an inch to an inch and a quarter long and about the same in width. Shell thin, and instead of the regular corrugations running from base to point as usual in varieties of this species, the entire surface appears to be broken up into small depressions, which gives it a wavy appearance somewhat similar to the English walnut. The Hale's is certainly one of the most distinct and valuable sorts that we have ever seen. There is one seedling of the Hale's standing near the original tree, which is now thirty years old; but the nuts are quite distinct from those borne by the parent tree; and this fact shows that the only certain way of perpetuating distinct varieties of hickory nuts will be in the usual mode adopted with fruit trees. —Rural New Yorker.