

seeds may be in fine soil. For large seeds, the same care is not required as for fine ones. It is almost needless to say that larger seeds require your drills to be deeper, by pressing heavier on your wood: the piece for this purpose should be the length of the frame. Then sow your seed, and again sift fine soil evenly over the top, and run a trowel across it to smooth it up. This done, put on your sashes, and cover them up from the sun, and leave them so until you see them peeping through. Don't water, unless the soil is very dry. It hardens the surface: the steam of your bed will generally keep it moist enough for this purpose. Some care should be taken in sowing to put together those that will germinate in about the same length of time; for it is at the uncovering where most of the bad seeds come in, because if they once germinate, and dry up, the seed is done forever, and it is almost impossible to keep them moist if you expose them to the sun when up, before they gather a few days' strength. Great care must be taken not to allow the sun to pour directly upon them: light they must get; but then you can shade them. Air must be attended to, or you will soon have a damp-off. Air must be admitted from the time your soil is placed in the bed. If you don't allow the steam to escape at this stage, your soil may be-

come too damp to sow, and after the seeds are sown, if there is too much steam, let it escape for a time every day. If you follow these directions, no fear of bad seed, if you get them from a reliable seedsman. There is still another thing to be observed; keep close to the glass, not more than three inches from it, when you sow; they will sink more or less according to the nature of the manure. If not, it is an easy matter to raise your frames, but it is not likely to be necessary, as sowing so late enables you to expose entirely in a shorter space of time than early sowing does.

Outside sowing is just as precarious as the other to meet with success. You sow dry, and that is all right, until the soil once becomes wet: then it must be kept wet until the plants are through the ground, that is, when fine seeds are used. Large ones do not require the same attention, as they being deeper in the soil, will remain in moisture a longer time. Parties will be seen, where fine seeds are sown, watering with the can and so washing them out, and if the sun is strong an hour after they are dried up. For fine seeds, the better and easier plan is to shade until you see them up. This is where the great failure in most seeds occurs, viz.—allowed to germinate, and then to dry up. Prevent this, and all will come out right.

ROSE NOTES.

BY THE HON. MRS. LAMBART, NEW EDINBURGH.

(A Paper read before the Ottawa Meeting of the F.G.A.)

PERHAPS a few remarks—the result of seven years' experience in rose growing, on a somewhat extended scale—may be of interest as supplementing the regular paper on the subject.

In the first place let us realize that it is not against severity of climate, but against the length of time during which the roses must remain covered,

that rose growers in Ottawa have to contend.

None of the hardier teas—none of the hybrid teas—none of the hybrid perpetuals—none of the mosses—need ever lose one inch of wood *from cold* if properly covered, but the greatest care and precaution have, in my case, utterly failed to prevent the loss of a