

is copiously moistened, if dry, and the boxes placed near the windows that receive more sunlight in the room of a house wherein temperature is maintained sufficiently high. Afterwards, watering with chilled off water shall not be too plentiful but frequent enough however to prevent the surface from drying. As soon as the seedlings appear, the boxes will be turned so that the light may reach all plants. When these have formed two or three leaves, that is when they are 1 to 2 inches high, they will be transplanted about 2 inches apart in all directions, into other boxes, the compost of which will be about 4 inches thick, taking care to shorten their straight root at the extremity of the leaves and to water immediately before or after transplanting. It is to every horticulturist's knowledge that early seedlings are more inclined to grow high than those made later on. And as the effect of transplanting is to develop the rooting to the detriment of the stem, the operation will be repeated fifteen to twenty days later so that dumpy plants be obtained.

This time, transplanting will be made into hot beds, in warm weather, allowing 6 to 8 inches in all directions, if the plants of celery are to remain there until the crop, and 2 inches if they are to be transplanted again, after the extremity of their largest leaves and roots has been severed. In both cases, we will carefully see that the air is eliminated during the four days following the operation, as the plants need much heat at this moment. Some horticulturists even advise to guard the beds against the rays of the sun during that time, gradually removing the mats afterwards. Experience having proved that this is only a matter of practice, we can surely use both methods successfully. Immediately in the morning of the 4th day, an abundant watering with chilled off water will be made, using a watering can with a very thin strainer. Afterwards we will regulate the waterings and ventilation on the outside temperature and according to the actual vegetation. It is important to prevent the surface of the bed from drying and not to leave the plants exposed to cold weather for a too long time. Then, when the sun shines, we will water in the morning, every three or four days, and when it is cold we will ventilate with caution, because in the first place the plants would burn and they would freeze in the second. As a general rule, when we want to hasten the growth, we must water frequently and give very little ventilation. If, to the contrary, we are anxious to slacken the growth, more air must be allowed in and less water poured. In so doing, seedlings of celery effected in the midst of February and which are not to remain in beds, may be transplanted in the open ground by May 15th, in Montreal district, and June 1st in Quebec district. Supposing, however, that the frost was to be feared at those dates, we should then, if the plants were forcing too much, practice pinching, or let them make a stage in cold beds.

During the month of March, seedlings are made in hot-beds rather than in boxes, and in the manner hereabove indicated. They require the same subsequent care, except for the second transplanting which is suppressed in this case, unless it be found necessary to transplant in cold-beds the plants already pricked