



FIG. 488.—PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF A COLD STORAGE HOUSE.

forty tons of ice, and, with one filling, will be sufficient for all requirements for dairy, fruit and domestic use on a large farm. By regulating the outer air dampers, the circulation can be adjusted to meet all conditions. When these dampers are closed the ice wastes slowly.

### THE PROTECTION OF ROSES.

Having tried many ways of protecting roses in winter, I have at last adopted the following method: About the first of December, according to weather indications, I trim the tops of my monthly roses, leaving a good strong growth above ground, a foot to eighteen inches, and in some cases even more. I then tie the branches together at the top and place from six to eight sticks around each bush. Then fill in between the sticks and the bush with fallen leaves, saved for the purpose, and after filling in well, tie the sticks close together at the top. I have tried this method four seasons and never have lost a rose bush which I considered healthy at the time it was tied up.

The branches keep perfectly wherever they are entirely covered or protected by the dead leaves. The sticks keep the leaves around them, and prevent their blowing away. Some litter should be spread over the ground between the plants so that it will not be frozen to any great depth. Where leaves cannot be procured, straw will be the next best material, but hay should never be used as it heats and burns the roses. In the latitude of Southern Ohio, roses should not be tied up before December, or they are apt to be killed before winter really comes, and they should not be untied before pleasant weather in April. If after that time cold frosty nights occur, the rose bushes should be thoroughly sprinkled with cold water in the morning before the sun shines on them. Young hybrid perpetuals should have the same protection as monthlies, and I always protect hybrid Teas the same as the monthly Teas.—American Agriculturist.