

## No. 42.—DOUBLE DECAPITATIONS.

1. Behead a seat, and leave fur; again, and leave atmosphere. 2. Behead to suit, and leave to let; again, and leave rest. 3. Behead favor, and leave to run; again, and leave an atom. 4. Behead a mirror, and leave a girl; again, and leave an animal. 5. Behead a ruffie, and leave a brook; again, and leave sick. 5. Behead a cart, and leave a beam; again, and leave yes.

Worcester, Mass.

ALICE GREY.

## No. 43.—SQUARE WORD.

A beautiful flowering tree. In Russia, a proclamation published, having the force of law. A title affixed to any thing. "A seal." A feminine name.

Lunkirk, N. Y.

"My Dor."

## No. 44.—DIAMOND PUZZLE.

A consonant. A luminous body. A Roman garment. To bite. A letter.

Hughes, Col.

M. C. D.

Answers Next Month.

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES IN THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER.

## No. 36.

T  
P R O  
T R A N S  
O N E  
S  
P  
B O A  
L A R G E  
W A N T O N S

## No. 37.

1. Plan-e. 2. Pit-h. 3. Pine-e. 4. Son-g.

## No. 38.

H I P P A  
F E M U R  
C A T E R  
H E R S E  
R E E V E  
C O N C H  
C A P E R  
Y O J A N  
D E B U T

## No. 39.

1. Kings-tree. 2. George-town. 3. Barn-well. 4. Charles-ton. 5. New-berry. 6. Beau-fort. 7. Edge-field.

## FLORICULTURE.

ROSES: GRAFTING OR BUDDING.—Many persons imagine that grafted and budded, or, as gardeners call them, "worked" roses, produce the finest flowers. We cannot certainly altogether subscribe to this opinion. Our preference is with roses on their own roots, which have many obvious advantages over those that are worked on different stocks, and we cannot discover the slightest inferiority in the flowers. In

fact, some varieties, as La France, and that fine old favorite, La Reine, produce with us far finer blossoms in this way than when worked. The great benefit derived from the use of stocks is, that by means of them plants can be had of any height required.

Layering and cuttings, by which roses are multiplied on their own roots, are very easy operations. Roses of all kinds send out suckers from their roots; some kinds, perhaps, more than others; and if these be taken off carefully with a few fibrous roots with each, and planted in some sheltered and shady spot, they will make flower-bearing roses of the same sorts the next season. A sucker is merely a layer of Nature's own formation. A branch of the parent has shot out so low in the stem that the soil with which it has been covered has induced the formation of roots. This, in fact, is one of the processes by which not only roses, but strong plants in a wild state are increased, and the layering of cultivation is the artificial adaptation of the same operation. In this case the shoots nearest the surface of the bed are firmly pegged down into the soil, one or two eyes being covered with it and so left until roots are formed. Layering may be done at almost any time during the growing season; the earlier the better if the new plants are wanted the following year.

Another and an equally easy way of propagating roses of the same sorts is by cuttings. Cuttings of all the different varieties under suitable cultivation strike readily. Those that are hardy may be struck in the open ground; but for the more tender, such as the generality of tea-scented roses, it is desirable to use garden-pots, and to give the protection of a frame or hand-glasses, with a gentle bottom heat. The best cuttings are those which are formed from the wood of the year's growth, well ripened and cut into lengths of four eyes each. These eyes should be "well up," as the gardeners term it, but not started. Two of them should be buried in the soil to form roots, and two left above ground to form branches. A well-sheltered border of light soil, with a north aspect, will be found most suitable for out-of-doors cuttings, and care must be taken that the soil is firmly pressed round each. In this respect they require continual watching, for the worms too frequently loosen them, and retard, and sometimes even prevent, rooting altogether. It may be well to observe that there is no peculiar virtue in four eyes; it simply gives a double chance to both roots and shoots; nor is it absolutely essential that the branch from which the cuttings are taken should be emblossomed. Pieces with two eyes only will answer equally well, and we have frequently been obliged to use blossoming wood, there being no barren shoots at the time. We mention this because a cutting may not unfrequently be had from the stem of a choice gathered rose, which it would be difficult to procure in any other way. Where many cuttings are taken of several different sorts of roses, they should be planted in rows about six inches apart each way, and the sorts separated by a label. With regard to cuttings and pots, the same sort of wood should be used, and the pieces pressed tightly round the edges of the pot. The soil may consist of equal parts of leaf-mould, light, turfy loam, and sharp or silver sand. To prevent damping off, it is a good plan to leave the cuttings in their pots in the open air for two or three weeks before they are put into the frame, and to give them in confinement the lowest possible degree of heat.

## COLDS, PNEUMONIA, ETC.

HOW PEOPLE CATCH COLD.—It is not difficult to trace the history of one of these cases. A man remains for some hours at his work in a room without a fire; or he comes out from a warm room, and takes a long ride in a cold street car;