

person each time. The answer is "No," until the right person has been named, when it is "Yes." The simple trick consists in always naming a person with white hair before the name of the person agreed upon. The correct answer creates much surprise as to how it has been arrived at. "Birds" is rather a funny game, if well played. Four or five ladies out of the company each choose the name of a bird, and whisper it to the gentleman who is to sell them. Any one of the company offers to buy a bird, and asks for the one he wants; the amusement consists in the badinage which passes between the birdseller and the purchasers, and the guesses as to which of the ladies is intended by the birds described; children and young people much enjoy this game, and the descriptions of the birds are made as *apropos* as possible. Some young people find amusement in games in which pencil and paper are required, such as "skeleton letters," letters written without adjectives by a clever member of the company, an adjective being afterwards supplied by each of the company in turn. When a letter is completed, it is read aloud, and never fails to provoke much merriment. Another form of letter-writing is to distribute a number of slips of paper to the company, who each write a paragraph, folded down, and pass it on to their neighbor, who also writes and passes it on. When the papers are filled up, and the letters finished, they are unfolded and read out. A game called "Rhymes" is also a favorite one. One of the party writes a line of poetry on a sheet of paper, folds it so as only the last word can be seen, and hands it to the next person, who adds another line to rhyme with the word seen on the paper—the poetry may be either original or not. When everyone has written something, the united composition is read, and is often very funny indeed. A cheerful game for a family-party, when tired of other things, is "What is my thought like?" A lady is told to think of a gentleman. She then asks the company: "What is the object of my thought like?" Each person gives an answer; the lady then names the person of whom she has been thinking, and inquires how or in what way the objects severally named are like him; and then follows the best reasons that can be given, and the more absurd they are, the greater the laughter occasioned.

FLOWER GARDENING.

LATE IN FEBRUARY transplant all hardy fibrous-rooted flowering evergreens (perennials) and biennials—that is, cuttings rooted from plants of last year, and sweet-williams, hollyhocks, perennial sun-flowers; also violets, primroses, polyanthus, daisies, pinks, monk's-hood, hepaticas, campanulas, etc.; but this can only be done when the weather is open and mild, and gives early promise of spring. So also evergreens, as laurustinus, laurels, and pyracanthus, may be transplanted; but they must be carefully done, and have a good ball of earth around them.

Cuttings can be made in February from strong shoots of the last year's growth of roses, and honeysuckles, and jasmines, and these will root well by October, and be ready for transplanting. Choose the strongest shoots, and do not cut them less than six inches long. Cut them with a knife, in a slanting direction; plant them in a moist situation, out of reach of frost; put each cutting half-way into the ground, which should have been well dug and raked. Beyond this there is not much to be done in small garden strips in this month; but where there is a green-house, the potting of plants should be carried on rapidly, according to the spaces capable of screening them from frost.

Moss can be cleared off a lawn in February, by drawing a fine rake over it two or three times. All bare places under trees and elsewhere should now be well scratched over with

the rake—seeds mixed with bone-dust should be sowed over the vacant places, and be well rolled in.

Edgings of box, of thrift, and house-leek (sedums), can be made, and dig all borders lightly with a garden fork.

OUR NEW COOK-BOOK.

Every Receipt in this Cook-Book has been tested by a practical housekeeper.

SOUPS.

Milk Soup.—Four large potatoes, two leeks, two ounces of butter, three tablespoonfuls of crushed tapioca, one pint of milk. Put the potatoes and leeks, cut in four, into a saucepan, with two quarts of boiling water and the two ounces of butter, a teaspoonful of salt and pepper to taste. Boil an hour, run through a colander, and return it to the saucepan; add the milk, sprinkle in the tapioca, and let it boil fifteen minutes.

Vegetable Soup.—One and a half pounds of beef to three quarts and a pint of water, one half-cupful of rice or barley, season with salt and pepper; put in a pot and boil steadily for two hours; then add parsley, one onion, two potatoes, one carrot, and tomato if you have it; if the water boils down, you can add more hot water.

MEATS.

To Make Raised Pies.—Take one and a half pounds of best lard, three-quarters of a pint of new milk; boil them together, stir the boiling mixture into four pounds of flour; knead the paste well, and set it down to the fire twenty minutes before using. To raise the crust of a pie, you must take your paste warm, roll it out, and mould it on a mould (a decanter will do in default of a proper one); when cold, take it off, and fill it with pork or veal, which must be cut about the size of dice, seasoned with white pepper, salt, and a little dried sage; put on the tops; and to make glossy, brush over with the white of an egg. Oak-leaves cut out of the paste and laid around the pie to form a wreath, and an acorn in the centre, will be found a great improvement.

A Nice Dish from Cold Beef, with Mashed Potatoes.—Mash potatoes, either in a plain way or with hot milk and the yolk of an egg, and add some butter and salt. Slice the cold beef, and lay it at the bottom of a pie-dish, adding to it some pepper, salt, and a little beef-gravy. Cover the whole with a thick paste of the potatoes. Score the potato-crust with the point of a knife, in squares of equal size. Put the dish in an oven, and brown it on all sides. When nicely browned, serve immediately. This, with an apple-tart or dumpling to follow, is a capital dinner for a small family.

Economical Stew.—Slice some cold beef or mutton, season the meat with pepper and salt, and dredge over it a little flour. Put it in a stewpan, with some of the cold gravy; or, if there be none left, add a little water. Slice an onion fine, and add to it also a few potatoes. Stew gently until the meat is quite tender. If there was no cold gravy, a little butter rolled in flour must be added a few minutes before the stew is served.

An Excellent Hash from Cold Poultry.—Cut the meat in pieces, put the trimmings and bones in a saucepan, with some pepper, salt, a slice of lean ham, and a little onion. Simmer this for half an hour, thicken it with a bit of butter rolled in flour, then put in the meat. Before serving, squeeze in a little lemon-juice.

VEGETABLES.

Salsify.—Throw each root, as you scrape it, into weak vinegar and water. Drain them, throw them into salted boiling water. When tender, drain, and let them cool. Cut the

No. 188.—WORD-SQUARE.

1. Spirits. 2. One who prays. 3. To annul. 4. A body of floating ice. 5. A native of Tarsus. 6. To put in slavery. 7. Lined with brick.

Philadelphia, Pa.

ALEC SANDER.

No. 189.—ENIGMA.

The first is in bird, but not in blossom.
The second is in blossom, but not in bird.
The third is in blurred, but not in stained.
The fourth is in stained, but not in blurred.
The fifth is in seen, but not in heard.
The whole will name a singing bird.

Eastport, Me.

BURDOCK.

No. 190.—RHOMBUS.

Across.—1. A savory jelly. 2. A small dish. 3. Narration. 4. A seal. 5. Plain Indian muslins. 6. A lord.
Down.—1. A consonant. 2. A pronoun. 3. A striping. 4. Pestilence. 5. Sudden. 6. A marine deity. 7. To wash. 8. The younger. 9. To touch gently. 10. In like manner. 11. A consonant.

St. Joseph, Mo.

WILD ROSE.

Answers Next Month.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES IN THE FEBRUARY NUMBER.

No. 185.

Walter Scott.

No. 186.

Bookworm.

No. 187.

1. Ash. 3. Pear.

2. Elm. 4. Oak.

5. Pine.

HINTS FOR FLOWER GARDENING.

March may be termed planting and sowing month. Evergreens cannot be moved at a better period. Deciduous flowering shrubs, such as lose their leaves in winter, may be removed or planted—syringas, roses, honeysuckles, meze-reons, laburnums, lilacs, jasmines (yellow and white), Guel-der roses, double cherry, double almond, kalmias, rhododen-drons, and azaleas.

HARDY ANNUALS should be sown—candy-tuft, white and purple larkspurs and delphiniums, lupins of various colors, sunflowers of the large kind, poppies of all descriptions, tropeolums and nasturtiums, the scabious, sweet peas, dwarf lychnis, lunaria or moonwort, termed in country places "Honesty" and "Venus's Looking-Glass," the prettiest of all hardy flowers, as its seeds, enclosed in a white, shining oval case, and firmly fixed on its stem, is a pretty decoration for winter bouquets; the sweet-scented rocket, heart's-ease or pansies (the *pensees* of the French), winter cherry, Virginian stock borders, the annual antirrhinum or snap-dragon, marigolds, and French marigolds, and the common or wild marigold, mignonette, ten-week stocks of all colors, the tobacco plant, the eschscholtzia or Californian marigold, nemophilas and lobelia, the campanula or "Blue Bells of Scotland" (blue and white), the crimson and pink dianthus, the canariensis, the tall, lovely *ocotilla*, which opens its yellow flowers as the sun goes down, and many others.

Hardy annuals which have sown their own seeds bloom
Vol. LXXXIII.—18.

earlier than seed sown in March or April. Self-sown seeds are independent, sturdy, and self-sustaining, but will not bear transplanting any more than those which are not self-sown. Thin the young plants, but do not transplant them. All hardy annuals should be sown the middle or latter end of March, or at the latest in April—this according to the mildness or severity of the season. Each kind to be sown in a different patch, in properly prepared earth, light and friable—that is, well dug, and with liberal allowance of leaf-mold and a third part of sand.

FOR THE MANNER OF SOWING FINE SEED.—Scratch a little of the earth off the top to one side, then sprinkle in the seed, not too thickly—half an inch is sufficiently deep for small seed—now cover it lightly with the earth that was taken from the top, but avoid covering it too deeply. The larger kinds, as mallows, lupins, and sunflowers, and other flowers of a similar nature, should have only three seeds sown in a patch, and be not more than one inch in depth in the earth.

When the plants are two inches high, thin out the weak-est, but do not transplant them.

Sweet peas should be sown early in March, and round and upon them strewed a circle of sharp sand, to keep off worms and insects. If peas, beans, and seeds are plunged for half an hour in cold water, the imperfect will float and the good sink.

In the early part of March, transplant biennials (two-year-old plants)—sweet-williams, wall-flowers, columbines, rose camions, everlasting sunflowers, fox-gloves.

Plant out layered carnations of last year into places where they are to remain.

PANSY BEDS OR BORDERS OF PANSIES.—Select plants with five or six branches to each, and peg them into the ground at equal distances, leaving about two inches of the top part of the branch above the ground. Sow pansy seed for next year, polyanthus seed also.

ROSES.—Cut back the shoots of moss and Provence roses to three or four buds. Hybrid perpetuals—but not China roses—and other hybrids, that is, roses budded on other roses, raised from two different kinds, the strong shoots of these to be cut within six or eight buds from the bottom, removing all the small sprays and cross branches and spurs which last season produced blossom, leaving the shoots at regular distances, and cut close to a bud.

Hybrid China roses will not bear the knife, for if pruned as other hybrids, they will scarcely put forth a flower. The shoots should be left nearly their full length, merely cutting the tips and thinning other shoots. In pruning, cut close to the bud.

Sweet-briars and Austrian-briars to be pruned in a similar manner. The sweet-briar blossom is a lovely pink color; the Austrian is red or yellow inside the petals, and the reverse on the outside.

To have a succession of flowers on the briars and roses, it is only necessary to leave some of the trees and bushes un-pruned till April.

Commence pruning and nailing roses and climbers against walls.

Any hardy roses may be transplanted, and these will bloom late in the year.

Plant out biennials sown last year.

Prepare ground in a warm corner for sowing ten-week stocks; if the weather be mild, these may be sown now.

Roll lawn and grass walks. Now is a good time, not later, to plant box and cerastium edgings.

The borders in shrubberies and flower-beds must be thoroughly forked, and in shrubberies, manure placed deep, without touching the roots. The flower-beds to have only leaf-manure, and very careful forking.

Rockerries should now be made or repaired with saxifrage, sedums (formerly known as house-leek, or rather house-litchens)—a great variety of these are to be had cheap: the

alyssum, white, yellow, and purple, *Iberis sempervirens*, or perpetual candy-tuft, and many creeping plants.

Violets of all kinds, including the Neapolitan, the sweetest of all, should be planted in the same way as pansies; but if frosty weather, shelter with evergreen boughs placed over them, and by the end of September splendid plants will be made, which will blossom early. Double violets, blue and white, are the hardiest.

Violets should be planted facing the west: the soil should be leaf-mold, sand, and light loamy soil. The runners to be raised with a fork, the most compact and youngest selected, and planted eight inches apart every way.

SUMMER ROSES.

ROSES TO BLOOM IN JUNE.—What we have said in another place about lawns, we repeat here about summer roses. It is better to know too early than too late, and therefore we anticipate the season. What we have to say here is about summer roses, especially those that bloom in June.

Now, as every lady knows, there is a large family of plants that belong especially to the month of June, that bloom only in that month, and are essentially called annuals. This class includes a great variety of beautiful roses, many of which have become almost extinct since the general introduction of hybrids, perpetuals, teas, and standards, so largely propagated by the florists, and so generously planted year after year by the owners of handsome gardens. The China, the cabbage, the damask, the noisettes, the sweetbrier, whose delicious perfume after a summer shower is something to be long remembered, the delicate eglantine, the dark-crimson velvet, the variegated or calico rose, the hundred-leaf or Burgundy, the single yellow roses, the Baltimore belle, the Queen of the Prairies, Madame Plantier, the gravilla or seven sisters, the crown, the maiden's blush, and many other exquisite varieties might be enumerated. That these are only June bloomers has served to decrease their popularity to some extent; indeed, they are now seldom seen in the old, and scarcely ever in the new gardens, and yet the wonderful luxuriance of the June bloom by them produced, renders them highly desirable where room enough is afforded for their growth and culture.

The spirea, the shrubs, the wigelia-rosa, the golden-elder, the peonies, the snow-balls, syringa, mock-orange, Philadelphia, the white fringe, the horse-chestnut, the honeysuckles, the mist-tree, many of the finest varieties of the clematis, the iris or flag, with royal purple, white, bronzed, and variegated flowers of the most delicate hues, and the bright yellow harvest, and the pure white candidum, sometimes called the annunciation lily, all come with the myriads of flowers that welcome June in cultivated inclosures.

It would be well to keep this catalogue on hand, and have it ready, when you want your early summer roses to plant out, which, after all, will be very soon. In our February number, there were advertisements from a large number of florists, any one of whom would supply you, at a fair price. To them we refer.

LAWN GARDENING.

A WELL-KEPT LAWN.—It is of course too early in the year for your lawn to be green with grass. In many parts of the United States, indeed, the snow is still on the ground. But it is always best to know too soon, rather than too late, what to do to have a handsome lawn. No matter whether your bit of grass is only a few feet square, or covers whole acres, it ought to be kept in good condition. Nothing, not even flowers, adds so much to a dwelling as a well-kept lawn.

In the first place, then, unless your grass-plot is exceedingly small, you will find it economical to have a lawnmower. But its use should not be governed by any rule such as "mow once a week," but by the condition of the grass. In midsummer more injury may result from mowing too frequently than from cutting too seldom. Last summer, for example, was an especially dry one, in most parts of the United States, and many lawns were injured by having the grass cut too frequently.

The next point is the weeds in the lawn. Weeds here, as elsewhere, are annual and perennial, and they may be undesirable grasses or other kinds of plants. Take the perennial weeds, for example; these come from seeds brought on in manure, or taken there otherwise. These are cut back each time the mower is used, and hardly, if at all, noticed in the spring months. In midsummer, when we mow less frequently, to give the grass a chance, these weeds, which we have been unintentionally pruning in the early months, are quite ready to assert themselves. Plantains, docks, thistles, and others not before noticed, will, in the short rest we give to the grass, make themselves conspicuous. The best treatment for such perennial weeds, even on a large lawn, is hand weeding. A long knife or a chisel-shaped "spud," thrust well down to cut the root, will allow the plant to be pulled up without disturbing the grass. In England, they have a contrivance for killing such plants, which places a few drops of oil of vitriol (sulphuric acid) on the centre of each. We have not had occasion to try this; but those who make the experiment should keep in mind the destructive effect of the acid upon the clothing, and the fact that it should not come in contact with the fingers, etc. Annual weeds, as a general thing, are of but little consequence after the first year, as the frequent mowing subdues them. One of the worst of these is a grass, the "crab-grass" (*Panicum sanguinale*.) It appears late, and its prostrate stems lie close to the ground, taking root at every joint. This is also known as "finger-grass," and bears its flowers and seeds in a panicle that looks like the frame of an umbrella. Whenever the flowers of this appear, the lawn should be mowed, to prevent the ripening of seeds, and it will be safe to rake off the mowings, lest the immature seed ripens after the grass is cut.

OUR NEW COOK-BOOK.

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MEATS.

Stewed Mutton-Chops.—Trim away nearly all the fat from a thick chop, taken from the middle of the loin; place it in a small brown earthenware stewing-pot; add a large pinch of salt, a small one of pepper, and a finely-minced onion. If this last be objected to, it can be omitted. Cover the chop with water, put on the lid of the pot, set it in a saucepan of water, and let it boil gently for an hour and a half, until perfectly tender. When done, drain away the gravy from the chop, put it in a basin, which set in another containing cold water, in order that the fat may rise quickly. Having carefully removed every particle of grease from the gravy, boil it in a stewpan, and thicken it with a teaspoonful of flour mixed in cold water until smooth. Put the gravy into the stewing-pot with the chop; let them simmer gently for ten minutes, and serve.

"Toad in the Hole" from Cold Meat.—Take some rather thick slices of cold underdone beef, seasoning with salt and pepper. Make a batter by beating the whites and yolks separately of four eggs. To a pint of milk add the yolks of the eggs, and enough flour to make a batter. Lastly put in

The time intervening will fourth portray,
Or meantime, 'tis termed; as you please, either way.
To nourish, to cherish, to tend, educate,
Interpret the fifth, no more will I state.
When en-route for home, on a stormy night,
The sixth of light is a welcome sight.

Plainfield, N. J.

VIOLA.

No. 192.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 17 letters.
My 14, 17, 5, 7 is a cipher.
My 12, 15, 16 is a machine.
My 9, 1, 11, 18 is a hand's-breadth.
My 10, 13, 3 is a texture of rushes.
My 6, 4, 2 is to discover.
My whole is a most interesting book.

Harlem, N. Y.

MINNIE S. YOST.

Answers Next Month.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES IN THE MARCH NUMBER.

No. 188.

S P R I T E S
P R E C A N T
R E V E R S E
I C E I S L E
T A R S I A N
E N S L A V E
S T E E N E D

No. 189.

Robin.

No. 190.

O U L L I S
S A U C E R
D E T A I L
S I G N E T
C O S S A S
D E S P O T

FLOWER GARDENING.

FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.—Sow the seed of every kind of annual flowers. Sow German and English ten-week stocks, Brompton stocks and asters, particularly the quilled kind.

Sow auriculas and polyanthus seeds in a shady border, and in very fine soil. If the border is dry, give it a soaking of water before sowing the seeds, and keep damp afterwards.

Transplant any biennial or perennial fibrous-rooted plants only in the first week of April, and each must have a good ball of earth around them.

In the latter part of April, sow the seeds of hardy herbaceous perennial plants, as campanulas, Canterbury bells, and others; hollyhocks, lunaria or honesty, rockets of all colors, mallows, wall flowers, evening primroses, both tall and low kinds; sweet-williams of all colors, spiraea Japonica, with its pretty white spikes of flowers; delphinium in all its varieties, which include the larkspur; the phlox and its varieties, peony, pentstemon, the iberis sempervirens and iberis Gibraltarica, the white, yellow, and blue iris, liliun longiflorum, the purple lathyrus, the blue veronica, and the lovely Tradescantia Virginia, better known as the spider-wort, a plant brought from Virginia by Mr. Tradescant, in Queen Elizabeth's reign.

These and many other hardy herbaceous plants often remain from year to year in the same places; but this is wrong to permit. They should be removed every two years, and laid together with the roots in the ground, then the border be trenched and well manured, and then the plants replaced.

Chrysanthemums.—Divide the roots, and plant those portions which have suckers.

Pansy roots divide and plant for autumn blooming.

Take up hyacinths, tulips, narcissus, crocus, and other bulbs, and replant them in a spare ground, to gain strength and form bulbs for winter use. In the autumn, put them then in small pots, in a light rich soil, and cover them with a few inches of light soil and loose litter to protect from frost; and when the early flowers of snowdrops and winter aconites fade away, these potted sorts taken out of the pots can be planted close to the vacant places, but not exactly in the spot where the others have stood. If crocuses are kept in the ground, they invariably sink deep into the earth, and send up only a few leaves—no flowers.

An *Herb-Garden* should never be missing from a lady's flower-garden. Roots do not always thrive when divided and planted for propagation, therefore in April the seeds of sweet basil, marjoram, thyme, and winter savory may be sowed; the latter and knotted marjoram are among the chief herbs that give flavor to savory stuffing.

WINDOW GARDENING.—Mr. Shirley Hibberd, in the "Gardener's Magazine," recommends that in the last week in April window-boxes and trays, which fit into vases and rustic baskets, should be emptied of the spring flowering plants, and be refilled with those intended to bloom through the summer. Zonale geraniums are the most desirable plants, as they stand draught better than any other, and these mixed with a few lobelias for drooping over the sides; the effect is better than with a number of flowers, and also other flowers perish before the summer is half over, while these continue till the last.

The soil to be good loam and rotten manure; for light soils are of little use.

The Management after Planting.—Place the boxes either in a cold frame for a fortnight, or in some out-of-door place where they can be protected from cold, and then, if the weather be favorable, put them in their places.

The chief plants in flower in April are daisies, the symbol of innocence; gilli-flowers (Gilliflores) of lasting beauty; cyclamens, of diffidence; anemones, of sickness, also symbolical of being forsaken; the iris, a message of friendship or love; pansies, (*pensees*), my thoughts are with you, and think of me; evening primrose, inconstancy; tulip, declaration of love; jonquil, desire to win you; crown imperial, dignity; violets, sweetness of disposition.

Rock-work in a garden is not only pleasant to look at, but is convenient in shutting out an unsightly spot.

A north aspect is the best for ferns and Alpine flowers. In constructing elevated mounds for ferns and Alpine flowers, the base should be of building rubbish, faced with burrs from brick-kilns, or with large blocks of stone or flint, if such are plentiful in the district.

OUR NEW COOK-BOOK.

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SOUP.

Pot au Feu.—Take a piece of fresh silverside of beef weighing six pounds, and about half a pound of bones; tie up the meat neatly with string, and put both into a six-quart saucepan; fill it up with sufficient water to come well over the meat and bones, and set it on the fire; remove carefully with a skimmer the scum that will rise as the water gets

My third is in dust, but not in mud.
 My fourth is in flesh, but not in blood.
 My fifth is in straw, but not in hay.
 My sixth is in snow, but not in clay.
 My seventh's in strong, but not in weak.
 My eighth is in fun, but not in freak.
 My ninth is in August, but not in May.
 My whole is pleasant to read any day.

Woodside, L. I.

J. BOURGUIGNON.

No. 198.—DIAMOND.

1. A consonant. 2. A wager. 3. One who opposes lawful authority. 4. A plant, or a decoction of its dried leaves.
 5. A letter.

Harlem, N. Y.

MINNIE S. YOST.

No. 199.—DECAPITATIONS.

1. Behead a bill, and leave a float.
 2. Behead wool, and leave to confess.
 3. Behead a net, and leave a tatter.
 4. Behead to vex, and leave proportion.

Marblehead, Mass.

GEESEE.

No. 200.—RIDDLE.

What is that which if you have you do not wish to lose, if you have not you do not wish to have, and if you gain you no longer have?

Prescott, Kan.

ETHA BROCK.

No. 201.—EASY DIAMOND.

1. A consonant. 2. Skill. 3. Track. 4. A metal. 5. A consonant.

Worcester, Mass.

ALICE GREY.

Answers Next Month.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES IN THE JUNE NUMBER.

No. 195.

B I T
 C O W
 O L D
 C A N
 A N T
 A T E
 S H E
 F E N

No. 196.

1. Rosewood. 2. Maple. 3. Willow. 4. Beech. 5. Pine.

FLOWER GARDEN.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS belong to the large natural order of composite plants, and are very nearly related to the daisy and the sunflower. Many of the flowers in this group of plants have blossoms with an aromatic odor, such as chamomile, feverfew, and yarrow; and the chrysanthemum is no exception, for in some varieties it has a powerful odor of turpentine, while all kinds are more or less scented. One new variety, with purplish flowers, lately introduced, is called violet-scented, but a strong imagination is required to discern that perfume.

Chrysanthemums grow freely in light, rich soil; in fact, it is hardly possible to give them earth too rich, or to feed them too much with liquid manure. They should be started in February, in the shape of cuttings from the old plants.

Some people prefer to increase them from suckers, but there is no advantage in doing so. The cuttings must be put round a pot filled with sandy loam, with a layer of silver sand on the surface. If put in a warm place they will soon strike root, and, when they have grown, they must be potted off separately, and repotted every time the roots touch the pot. At every potting the ends of the shoots must be pinched off, to make the plants bushy. The last shift should be in the middle of June, when the shortening of the shoots should be discontinued. Until they flower they should stand in a row on ashes or gravel, or the top of a low wall is a convenient place for them, if they can be properly protected from the wind. Now is the time to force them along. They must never be allowed to flag for an instant, but must have plenty of water, over head and all, twice a day if necessary; they should be supplied with liquid manure also, at least once a week. As the shoots grow they must be tied out, and plenty of room must be given them at all times. When they come into flower, or when the nights begin to get frosty, they may be removed to the place where they are required, still remembering to give them plenty of water. When the bloom is over, cut off the stems, and put them in a cool frame, or plunge them in a sheltered position. In spring, when they begin to grow again, the cuttings must be taken off the young shoots, and the round begins again. No cultivation can be simpler, and, as far as essentials are concerned, it is within the means of everyone who can command some pots, a little earth and manure, water, and any sort of back garden.

Besides the varieties of *Chrysanthemum sinense*, which are what nine people out of ten think of when the word is mentioned, there are numbers of other species of the same genus. The yellow and white French marguerites, so much esteemed for winter cutting, are one; the common ox-eye or dog-daisy, which flourishes everywhere, is another; and the handsome deep-yellow corn marigold. In Scotland this is so common, that in old times they had gool-ridings for the purpose of extirpating this weed, and a penalty was paid by the farmer on whose land the most gools, or gold-flowers, were found. In Denmark, also, a law used to compel the destruction of the corn marigold. Another lately introduced chrysanthemum is *C. maximum*, with large daisy-like flowers, two or three inches across, with firm white-ray petals and golden centre, which keeps in blossom far on into the autumn. It is perfectly hardy; its foliage consists of large glossy leaves of a peculiarly lively tint of green, and its flowers grow abundantly, each on a long firm stalk. It is a plant which will become in great demand for autumn decoration. There are several showy annuals which belong to the same genus.

Of chrysanthemums, as popularly received, a new section of dwarf summer-flowering varieties can now be obtained. They commence flowering in June, and continue in blossom until the later kinds come out to take their place, and are quite as able to bear rough treatment and unfriendly skies as they are. Altogether, this is a most valuable tribe of plants to the lover of flowers and flower-gardens; it has three merits above almost every flower. It comes in the shortest and darkest days; it blooms abundantly in the smoke of the largest cities; it lasts longer than any flower when cut and put in water. If flowers have their virtues, the virtue of the chrysanthemum is its unselfish kindness.

OUR NEW COOK-BOOK.

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CANNED FRUITS, PRESERVES, PICKLES, ETC.

The home-canned fruit is quite equal to fresh fruit for tarts and puddings, and for children it is invaluable. Being

always be willing to repeat the dose. Take a half-ounce of leaves and flowers, add one pint of boiling water. Dose: one wineglassful every half-hour, if required to allay the vomiting. More than two doses are seldom required in any individual case.

PUZZLE DEPARTMENT.

Everything relating to this department should be addressed "Puzzle Editor," PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, Lock Box 437, Marblehead, Mass.

No. 202.—CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

- My first is in dolphin, but not in turbot.
- My second's in dace, but not in burbot.
- My third is in smelt, but not in glissa.
- My fourth is in whale, but not in thrissa.
- My fifth is in koret, but not in mullet.
- My sixth is in shad, but not in limpet.
- My seventh's in cod, but not in shark.
- My eighth is in salmon, but not in carp.
- My ninth is in grampus, but not in bream.
- My whole is of its kind the cream.

Portland, Me.

LEAD PENCIL.

No. 203.—EASY WORD-SQUARE.

1. An ensign. 2. Fondness. 3. To affirm. 4. A seed-bud of a plant.

Harlem, N. Y.

MINNIE S. YOST.

No. 204.—CHARADE.

- My first signifies great attention; my second, not so much; and my whole, not any.

Prescott, Kan.

ETHA BROCK.

Answers Next Month.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES IN THE JULY NUMBER.

No. 197.

PETERSON'S.

No. 198.
R
B E T
R E B E L
T E A
L

No. 199.

1. Draft, raft. 2. Down, own. 3. Drag, rag. 4. Grate, rate.

No. 200.

Lawsuit.

No. 201.

T
A R T
T R A I L
T I N
L

FLOWER GARDENING.

GERANIUMS.—Where there is a small greenhouse to keep plants during the cold weather, it will be well to strike hard ripe shoots of geraniums in the open air, and in a warm sunny border. Mr. Shirley Hibberd, in the Gardener's Magazine, suggests that "the cuttings be planted thickly in shallow boxes; three in a three-inch pot, or a dozen cuttings in a five-inch pot, at the option of the purchaser, with every possible chance of success."

VERBENAS AND PETUNIAS.—Cuttings from the points should be inserted in shallow pans; also cuttings of Dwarf Lobelias. These require the shelter of a frame, which geraniums do not.

SOIL FOR CUTTINGS.—These should be inserted in clean pots, with means for a good drainage, and a light sandy soil; then, for all but geraniums, the pots be placed in a cold frame—a box covered with glass, and shaded, will do—and so kept shaded till the cuttings are well rooted.

ALL HERBACEOUS PLANTS, calceolarias excepted, which were sown during the preceding months, to be planted out now, to give them opportunity to bloom early in the spring; they should be planted in good loam and leaf-mold.

EAR-WIGS IN DAHLIAS.—Place dry moss in small pots, and put them bottom upwards on the tops of the stakes to which the dahlias are tied; the insects crawl into the moss, and can be quickly destroyed in the morning by shaking the pots into hot salt and water.

LILIES that have made new roots, should be divided and re-planted at once. As soon as the flower-stems have died down, the bulbs begin to make new roots.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.—The seeds should be sown now, without delay; the method is preferable and more certain than spring sowing. This in the first week in August.

HOLLYHOCK CUTTINGS.—Take off the side-shoots that rise round the base of the flower-stem, insert them round the side of a flower-pot, and place them in a cold frame. The seed may be sown in a sheltered corner, and, when grown, then plant out.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS must not again be stopped.

PINKS, PICOTEES, AND CARNATIONS.—Plant out well-rooted layers, and finish layering the shoots, if this part of the work be yet uncompleted.

HARDY ANNUALS.—Pansies may be sown, and also the seed of most hardy annuals. The latter on poor, dry, hard ground, to induce short, hard growth. The best annuals to sow are: coreopsis, clarkia, collinsia, godetia, larkspur, lupinus, nemophilia, blue and white, nolana, French poppy, and dwarf Schizanthus.

HARDY PERENNIALS, to be sown at once: antirrhinums, delphiniums, dianthus, hollyhocks, Indian pink, lupinus, phlox, potentillas, silene—which is the pretty honesty, or moonwort plant, sweet-williams, and wall-flowers.

OUR NEW COOK-BOOK.

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VARIOUS SEASONABLE RECEIPTS.

How to Make Coffee.—Thrifty housekeepers who consider strong coffee injurious, declare that a teaspoonful of coffee is sufficient for half a pint of water. Ordinary individuals will, however, in all probability prefer to drink coffee made with a heaped tablespoonful of coffee to the half-pint of water. If café-au-lait, or three parts coffee and one part milk, is wanted, only half the above measure of water should be used, and the coffee (which will then be strong) should be weakened with milk, but never with water. If

- ous. 2. To invest with office. 3. A lover. 4. A mark.
5. To make equal.

Harlem, N. Y.

MINNIE S. YOST.

No. 207.—CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

My first is in cotton, but not in silk.
My second's in water, but not in milk.
My third is in chalk, but not in cheese.
My fourth is in turnips, but not in peas.
My fifth is in broom, but not in brush.
My sixth is in porridge, but not in mush.
My seventh's in virtue, but not in sin.
My whole is the country I live in.

WISCONSIN GIRL.

No. 208.—EASY WORD-SQUARE.

1. A girl's name. 2. A beast of prey. 3. A canal around
a castle. 4. Against.

Hughes, Col.

M. C. DAMALL.

Answers Next Month.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES IN THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER.

No. 202.

PETERSON'S.

No. 203.

F L A G
L O V E
A V E R
G E B M

No. 204.

Careless.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A WORD ABOUT DECORATING.—The ordinary cream-colored Madras figured muslin, with colored flowers over it, sold for curtains, or by the yard, drapes prettily, and looks uncommonly well if tied back at the sides with colored silk handkerchiefs, with the points in front. The small cheap Japanese paper hand-screens look well crossed and thrust into the handkerchief in front. Another effective way is to festoon red Turkey twill with crossed sprays of pampas-grass, tied with dark-green or blue ribbon, or to fasten colored paper fans slantwise between the festoons.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

OCTOBER is a busy month, if one would have spring-flowers the following year: for the garden should now be cleaned of dead plants and weeds, and be arranged for the winter season.

Transplant all fibrous-rooted perennials, and biennials, and layered plants. Have a ball of earth to each root, and plant them where they are intended to remain. Among the perennials are: golden-rod, michaelmas daisy, everlasting sunflower, campanulas, lychnis, polyanthus, violets, aconites, gentian, double daisies, hepaticas, saxifrage, and others of the like kind; peonies, lilies-of-the-valley, monkshood, flag-leaved iris, and others; the roots of these require parting and re-planting, or in four years they die away.

The biennials are: Canterbury bells—white, blue, and

purple—all the varieties of carnations, French honeysuckle, tree mallow, tree primrose, wallflower, scabious, rocket, stock gilliflower, sweet-williams, hollyhocks, and others.

Wherever the plants are to be placed, the earth must be well loosened by forking the ground.

Bulbs of every description to be planted in the borders and beds, and be potted for forcing. If a tulip-bed is required, the earth must be dug out, three inches of cow-dung be placed in it, and then the earth returned to the bed.

For hyacinths, a soil is recommended of loam, leaf-mold, well-rotted manure, and silver sand. One or two bulbs in each pot, well drained, and then plunged into cocoanut-fibre deep enough to cover three inches above the pot; they may remain a month in this state, and then be brought into a room or greenhouse for forcing or otherwise; but after leaving the plunging bed, the bulbs must never need water.

Flowering shrubs of all kinds to be pruned.

OUR NEW COOK-BOOK.

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SOUP AND FISH.

Soup Maigre.—Melt a quarter of a pound of butter in a stew-pan, and put into it six onions cut into thin slices; stew them in butter for ten minutes. Next cut up two or three heads of celery, a little parsley, about one pound of spinach, some burnt crusts, and seasoning of salt and pepper. Stir the vegetables in the butter for another ten minutes, then put to them two quarts of water; let all simmer together gently for an hour and a half. When ready to serve, put to it the yolks of three eggs well beaten, and three tablespoonfuls of vinegar. The soup must not boil after the eggs and vinegar are added, or it will curdle.

Codfish.—Tie the fish several times over with string; lay it in cold water plentifully salted, and let it boil gently, carefully skimming the water. When done, lift it up and let it drain, then serve. An ordinary-size piece will be done two or three minutes after the water comes to boiling-point.

MEATS.

Rabbits with Onions.—After the rabbit is cleaned, truss it, and put it on to boil with cold water enough to cover it. When the rabbit is boiled tender, take it out and fry it in boiling lard to a light brown; take it out and set it near the fire; have six onions sliced, and put them in the boiling lard. When they are fried a nice brown, pour a little boiling water in the frying-pan, and one tablespoonful of browned flour; pour this gravy over the rabbit, and serve. Season with pepper and salt. After boiling the rabbit tender, it may be served with drawn-butter sauce that has had six boiled onions put in it. The onions must first be boiled perfectly tender. Pour this sauce over the rabbit, and serve.

Cold Roast Fowls Fried.—Beat the yolks of two eggs. Cut the fowls into pieces, and dip them first in the egg, then in the crumbs. Fry the cut pieces in butter or nice lard. Grated cheese may be used to give a piquant flavor. The dish may be garnished with slices of fried potatoes.

Pie of Cold Roast Veal.—Cut the veal in small pieces, and season them with pepper and salt. Make a nice paste, line a deep pie-dish, fill it half full of the meat, and on the top lay some oysters, with some lumps of butter. Cover the pie with the paste, and bake it.

VEGETABLES.

To Improve Potatoes of Bad Quality.—Potatoes are sometimes of very inferior quality, being deficient in starch.

No. 211.—CHARADE.

My first is often seen on Broadway.
My second is seen in the forests of Africa.
My whole is an humble flower.

Prescott, Kan.

ETHA BROCK.

No. 212.—RHOMBOID.

Across.—1. One who marks. 2. A scoff. 3. Deaths.
4. Pertaining to a certain cord. 5. Re-loaded. 6. Lacking
in merit. 7. Re-bestows.

Down.—1. A letter. 2. A boy's name. 3. A boy's name.
4. Fossils. 5. A judge in a race. 6. Conducted. 7. One
who mends boots. 8. To designate a second time.
9. Interests. 10. To cover. 11. A prefix. 12. A kind of
smoking-pipe. 13. A letter.

New Glasgow, N. S.

DAISY DEANE.

Answers Next Month.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES IN THE OCTOBER NUMBER.

No. 205.

Sicily.

No. 206.

O	M					
B	A	L	A	N	C	E
L	A					
I	M	P	R	E	S	S
G	U					
A	D	M	I	R	E	R
T	E					
I	N	S	T	A	L	L
O	E					
N	E	R	V	O	U	S
S	S					

No. 207.

Calumet.

No. 208.

A	L	M	A
L	I	O	N
M	O	A	T
A	N	T	I

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Bulbs.—November is somewhat late for these, but they may, surrounded with silver-sand, yet be planted out of doors. Tulips should be planted unsparingly, as they make a garden very gay in spring. The bulbs should be five inches apart and three inches deep. Tulips are divided into three classes: the "Early Single" (which should have been planted in September or October) are remarkable for their brilliant colors; the "Double," which follow the former in blooming, and the "Late Single," for planting in November.

Crocuses may be planted even in November. They should be planted thickly together, and in good mold, moss, or sand—the latter for pots—and then placed out of doors in a very cool place. Later, they may be brought into the house, and light and air freely given. In planting crocuses out of doors, they should be planted five or six inches deep in the ground.

Lilies.—Take up, divide, and transplant the roots of all lilies. The soil in which they are planted should be trenched up, and a liberal dressing of old short manure applied. Lilies greatly exhaust the soil.

Dahlias.—Cut the stems down to about six inches from the ground; dig up and remove the roots to their winter place, which must be cool, dry, and perfectly secure from frost and light; each root to have its name attached.

Herbaceous plants to have their roots divided and be re-planted as soon as possible. These plants are almost numberless. The name, "herbaceous," signifies all plants that their stems perish annually, either soon after flowering or at a later time, and then a fresh batch of stems spring from the root. The pretty campanulas, "blue-and-white-bells," "Canterbury-bells," and others; the purple and pink *delytra spectabilis*, with its pretty heart-shaped flowers; *cerastium tomentosum*, which makes such a silver edging for flower-beds; the dwarf sunflower; the Christmas-rose; the lovely hepatica, with its pale-mauve double blossoms; the anemone, or evening-primrose; tall and dwarf peonies; phlox of different kinds, which will die in three years if their roots are not divided and re-planted; the spirea; pyrethrum rosea; rudbeckia; sedums; and that charming plant, *Tradescantia Virginica*, otherwise known as "spiderwort." There is the silvery pampas-grass to divide; foxgloves and snap-dragons; lychnis; lupinus; golden-rod; and numbers of others, including violets, that blossom in the spring, and daffodils, "that hold the winds of March with beauty." The ground for the reception of these divisions of the roots should be well dug, and a mixture of manure and fresh soil applied.

Roses may be planted this month, during dry weather, or at any time before March. Take up tea-roses that are in an exposed situation, and lay them in by the heels of the roots in a shed out of reach of frost. The ground for planting roses must be deeply trenched, and be well manured. On loamy land, broken up from grass-land, roses do better than on ordinary garden-mold.

Plant Evergreens, and heavily mulch the roots to prevent frost. The garden must now be freed from decayed vegetable matter, which should be placed in a heap, with also the fallen leaves, and be slightly covered with earth, to insure decay and future manure for the ground, and the whole of the flower-beds be dug, manured, and put into good order.

OUR NEW COOK-BOOK.

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SOUP AND FISH.

Shin-of-Beef Soup.—Break a shin of beef into three or four pieces; first put a little butter in the pot, and then the shin; let it fry a minute or so, and then pour on it four gallons of cold water. Let it boil slowly for five hours. When the soup is done, let it be boiled to one and a half gallons. Let the shin boil for two hours, adding only one teaspoonful of salt. Then add four good-size turnips cut up, two carrots grated, four potatoes previously boiled; cut up very fine one-half of a cabbage; as the soup boils remove the scum. Season with a little cayenne. When the soup is done, strain off the meat and vegetables, and serve.

Fish-Croquettes.—The remains of any cold fish. Remove all skin and bones most carefully, then mash the fish free from all lumps; add a piece of butter, pepper, salt, and mace—and if you have any cold crab or lobster-sauce, so much the better. Form the fish into portions the size and shape of an egg; if too soft, a little breadcrumb may be added. Dip each portion into an egg well beaten up, and then into fine breadcrumb. Fry a golden-brown in boiling lard, drain, and serve on a napkin garnished with fried parsley.

MEATS.

Minced meat with Tomatoes.—Take cold roast or boiled meat and chop it fine, with about an equal quantity of tomatoes;