THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Preserving Dahlia Roots in Winter.

Dahlia 100ts are often injured by the first freezing meather, and for several years past, before the most had destroyed the foliage, I have covered them with a layer of tresh soil or well decayed the stock depth of 4 or 6 inches, close to the stock. They can then be safely left in the ground for two or three weeks As an instance of the benefits of this presaution, I will mention that three years since, during my absence from home on a journey, the first frest was no companied by a severe storm of hail and snow, the ground freezing in a night quite hard. Reports of the ruin of many potatoes not gathered prepared me to anticipate the less of my twenty varieties of choice Dahlias; but on my return what was my surprise to

Dahinas; but on my return want was my surprise to find them all uninjured, and they were in fine condition the following spring, while those in neighboring gardens were destroyed.

Viten the roots receive their extra covering, each variety of Dahlias is carefully libelled with snot strips of smooth wood, from which the name, plainly marked with a black lead pencil, is not easily crased. If brushed over with Imseed oil, they are still more durable. Ink soaks into the word, and paper labels become illegible from exposure to dampness.

On a fine day, if possible, the roots are taken up without bruising them, all the dat is removed, and they are placed in the shade to dry a little, though not so as to shrivel much, as they grow more reading in the spring if plump, like a good potate. The tops are cut off, leaving about 4 inches of the stack, to which the labels are securely fast ned with one copper wire or with the strands of an o'l bonnes wire.

wire or with the strands of an of 1 bounce wire.

I have tried several ways of stoing Uahlias, both in the cellar and ont of it, and prefer to pack them in boxes in the cellar, covering both tubers and stalks with sand thoroughly direct other under the hot-incu sash or in the kitchen oven. If one has only a few roots, suffered and can be dried in tank in the oven that several bushels of them would sequence a leave. but several bushels of them would require a large quantity, which is not always at hand. I have some times had them keep on e'y when the indirects from the girlen to the top of the potato bin, if rats and mice did not discover them, and then my as usual quito well in strong pages bags hung near the cents. of a dry collar, and also in a cool upper room where there is no drugs from from Several trans during the winter all the roots not

pasked in sand are even need as 1 if the least mould appears it is removed, and they are well dried near the fire before they are again restored to their wines quarters. These details may some tidious to these not interested in floricalture, and it is some trouble to have things rere and becutivel in house or garden but any real lover of Dahina would be amply re-wirded for a little extra 14 100 and care by the possession of such periact o ies as were in full bloom it one guilen on the 26th day of October -R. L. in the Farmer.

Bosoz-Making all Hight for the Winter.

The elever and humbrons and hor cities very clever and must realable "Bo". It is, "which is the make of the best two-men pune, without printing of not relying the common printing to the weather, but their pets in let hy file of the weather, but their pets in let hy file of the weather, but their pets in let hy file of the weather, but their pets in let hy file of the weather, but their pets in let hy file of the weather, but their pets in let hy file of the weather, but their pets in let hy file of the weather, but their pets in let hy file of the division stars and carefully puttied their pets in let hy file of the division stars should be fashion:—"As the treaspoon of the control of the sash frame and attends to the control of the control of the sash frame and attends to the control of the control of the sash frame and attends to the control of the sash frame and attends to the control of the sash frame and attends to the control of the sash frame and attends to the control of the sash frame and attends to the place of the water will ensure the for his amusiment but a life of the control of the sash frame and attends to the property of the division strips should be fashion; for the true spint and it not the first and the matter of the division strips should be formational peep at his god, and any the control of the sash frame and attends to the place of the water will ensure the formation the formation the horsestable, that never forgets nor neglects his rore tree. Now, it is a first the control of the sash frame and attended to their stakes, and sach as that the formation the horsestable, that the will have a star of the formation the horsestable, that the will have be a star of the formation the formation the horsestable, that the will have be a star of the formation the horsestable, that the will have be a star of the formation the formation the horsestable, that the will have be a star of the formation the formation the horsestable, that the will have be a star of the formation the formation the formation Level likes an overcont in winte, Charles believed the very hor, that it as an to get the rank heat out pair of worstell stockings, Medical Londonne her out to be sealskin, and Chantess of Online her footwarmer, the contract of the contra

Flowers in New York.—In all our larger cities flowers form a large source of revenue to florists who make bonquets, etc., a specialty. In New York the aggregate sum spent yearly on flowers is immense. Upon funeral flowers, especially, large sums are expended. The following will show the prices paid for leading sorts in winter. The price for a handsome basket is from five to fifty dollars. Bonquets can be made at from three to twenty-live dollars. Single rosebuds cost twenty-five cents, and carnatons rosebulas cost twenty-five cents, and carnations twenty cents. Similar is sold at one dollar a yard, i

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Flan for Making and Working a Hotbed.

The simplest good frame, and one which we have always used for ordinary purposes, even in market gardening, is one made of one and one-half inch pine, or heulock, free from loose knots, or cracks, for the back and front, and one inch stuff for the ends. For the posts, two by four scantlings, one and a half feet long for the back, and one foot long for the front, will be sufficient. It will require six of these posts for each frame, one for each corner, in I one for each centre.

A piece of level ground should be selected, upon which to lay the posts. Upon these place the board or the rear of the bed, the posts to come about an ach below the top of the board, or so low that the sash will not strike the back or front in sliding up or town. Nail securely, and proceed in the same man-ner with the front, leaving the posts a little longer at the bottom than the width of the boards; now nail m the ends, being careful that the proper inclination a retained from the front to rear, say about an inch to the foot, so that the glass, when placed on the came, may carry off the water. Be careful also that the end boards are fugu enough above the back and out travec, the thickness of the sash, whatever

how take three inch strips, one inch thick, correson ting in I ngth to the outside width of your bed , ip in the se he strips seven-eighths of an inch thick, at write thought to correspond to the thickness of our sish, which should be nailed on from the botom of the three meh strips into the narrow ones. Now let these strips into the frame at suitable intervals, for the sash to slide easily, and so that the sash will at the same time make a good joint at the front and near. You now have a frame that is at once ight strong and durable, and that will, with care, ast for years,

Market gardeners often uso sashes six feet in ength, but for the kitchen garden we should prefer he sash five feet eight inches long, to contain four rows of 3 by 6 glass, or, the strips to be eight inches part. The object of using 8 by 6 glass is that, when

pair of workers of Oaling her fort-warmer, and that sayon do, and that ragic intic novelty and that delicate tea must have respirators, if they are to live till spring."

It your a to we make a continuous of the depth the manure, to the delicate tea must have respirators, if they are to live till spring."

Into the pire of the depth the manure, take extreme or the spread evenly, and do not allow take extreme or the spread evenly, and do not allow the spring of the depth the manure, take extreme or the spread evenly, and do not allow the spring of the depth the manure. Worms may be electrately driven out of flower pots; any hard lumps to accumulate; for it your bed does by ammonia-water used to water the plants once a not settle perfectly even, you will have trouble in work—an ounce of ammonia in a gallon of warm, the management. Beat the whole mass firm, from gethe water.

FLOWERS IN NEW YORK .- In all our larger cities fine manure left, evenly over the whole surface at tinishing. Throw on two or three inches of clean carth, free from seeds of weeds, put on the frame, bank up carefully at the top, place on the sash, cover securely from dogs, etc., and wait for the heat to again rise.

If the heat should be severe, holes must be made down into the manure to let off the excess, but, if properly made, the heat in the soil will be a gentle glow when the finger is inserted. This being the case, put additional clean earth to compost of oneand violets by the dozen at twelve cents. One spray half sand, one fourth good loam, and one-fourth of his or the valley costs twenty five cents.—Florat | thoroughly decomposed manure is the best), to the depth of fully six inches, raking all smooth, and the bed is ready for planting.

If the thermometer remain stationary in the bed, at about 85°, you will have hit the point very nicely, and may plant tomatoes, egg-plant, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, etc , as soon thereafter as you please.

-Natern Livra.

Bidging ie Garden.

The ridge system is past ticed here to some extent, and with success. First, clear your garden of all refuse matter; then throw the ground in ridges with the plough. Draw a furrow where the centre of the ridge is to be; throw back this furrow with the plough, and the ground below it; then add a furrow on each side. You thus get all the ground of the adges loosened. Continue the process through the whole garden. Finish off by drawing up the ground remaining between the ridges with the hoc. having the space between deep enough to lay bare the raw soil, so that the frost and air can act directly upon it.
Now cover the ridges with manure. This, of course,
is to be short, well rotted manure, and should be free
from foul seed. Stable manure, if it has had the summer to decompose it, will answer as a g neral fertimer to decompose it, will answer as a g neral fertilizer. Where a special one is known to be required,
thus, of course, is to be supplied. Your garden may
now rest till spring, when the frest and the manure
will have done their work. An will end the ground
a pleasure to work in—rich, fresh, and mellow—very
loose, and easily worked Replace the soil. This
can more reachly be done, the most of it, with the
plough, though it probably pays best with it can be
letter wired, and will be more those why fined. better mixed, and will be more thoroughly fined. The best gardens are certainly made in this way .-F. G., in Country Gentleman.

Rough Plato Glacz.

Some twenty years ago there was much discussion about rough plate glass, and a strong unpression remained on my mind that anyone wanting to excel as a cultivator ought to use it f I any of his structures. Now, six years ago, I erected a span-roofed house half-way sunk in the ground, 30 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 8 feet high in the middle. The house was neated by a common brick flue, and perfect ventuation was a principal point in the structure. The door of the house being too low to bring the plants near the glass, I could by no means induce them to grow nicely, and, when the dull days of November came, such a quantity of Fungi sprung up that I could not master them. The plants were pindling too, and more leaves than usual decayed. I then removed the rough plate glass and replaced it with good sheet glass, which made an obvious change in the health of the plants; so much so that I will never use rough plate glass again. No doubt this glass is useful for large houses, conservatories, glass walls &c., but I think it is not satisfactory for general purposes. -Max Leichtlin, in the Garden.

POTATO EXPERIMENT.—A correspondent of the Western Farmer writes: Last spring, while planting my potato patch, I took the trouble to pare a well sized tuber, in a manner more thorough than is usual for a housewife—in fact, I cut the eyes out to the very "roots," and then gave it a hill by itself. In another adjoining hill I deposited the parings of the same, and went on with my work. When the rows began to show life, and greenness, these also sent up their representatives, and throughout the whole see. began to show life, and greenness, these also sent up their representatives, and throughout the whole season kept up a good appearance. The peeled potato grew more vigorously than its respective covering in the neighboring hill, and seemed more hearty in every way. When digging came, the carble portion remunerated me for my labors, as compared with its paring, in the ratio of four to one—while both together did not reach the average of the surrounding hills.