

patience. All will be sure to please you: Adolphe Rousseau, Albert Crousse, Auguste Villaume, Baroness Schroeder, Eugene Bigot, George Washington, Gigantea, Grandiflora, Mile. Rousseau, Mireille, Modeste Guerin, Welcome Guest.

STARTING ROSES.—Baby Rambler and other Roses can be started by making cuttings during the winter, from four to six inches long, bunching them and burying in soil where they will not be subjected to frost. Allow them up and insert in sandy soil in a somewhat shaded place. The cuttings will usually be found calloused in the spring, and will soon develop roots and begin to push out growing buds. Allow them to remain in the bed where they are inserted until autumn, or even until the following spring, unless they make a vigorous growth and you wish to have them transplanted to where they are to grow and bloom.

INSIDE WORK.—Chinese Sacred Lilies, Narcissus and Hyacinth bulbs may be put in glass dishes and grown for quick blooming by filling the dishes about half full of stones about the size of a robin's egg and covering with water, setting bulbs among the stones firmly. Bulbs planted in this manner in the house and kept in a sunny window will bloom in six or eight weeks and will be very attractive even when not blooming.

A very interesting experiment, and one that is very easy, is to take an ordinary fruit jar or large neck bottle, tie a cord around the neck and fasten a dozen or more strings to the cord and then to tack on the window casing. In the bottle or jar place a large sweet potato and in a week or so the sprouts will begin to run on the strings. In a few weeks you will have a beautiful green vine all around your window frame. I would not advise starting this, however, before the very last of November or early in December. In fact, the best results will be when the experiment is started in January after the sweet potatoes has been out of the soil for some time and has had a little rest.

For a north window, where the plants get but little sun, use Chinese Primrose, Lopezia Roses, Begonia Erfordi, Calla Lily and such bulbous plants as Hyacinths, Narcissus and Muscari. For bracket pots or for a hanging basket, Kenilworth Ivy is unsurpassed; it will grow in the most dense shade, and hang gracefully in long, leafy sprays.

QUESTIONS ON SHAKESPEARE'S JULIUS CAESAR.

BY M. WINNIFRED McGRAY.

(Special to the EDUCATIONAL REVIEW.)

1. Give Shakespeare's dates? Who was reigning in England during this period? Name some of Shakespeare's friends and contemporaries? Name some of the great events of this period?
2. From what sources did Shakespeare get his material for "Julius Caesar?" Did he adhere very closely to the text? What other plays were written by him during the period which produced "Julius Caesar?" What sort of plays are they? Account for their being written just then?
3. Name three Roman plays written by Shakespeare? Which have you read? Which do you prefer? Why? Which play might be called the sequel to Julius Caesar? Why?
4. "Sign of your profession." Explain and locate quotation. What are the signs of a carpenter, cobbler, blacksmith, soldier, etc.? Quote from "As You Like It" the signs of a school-boy, justice, lover, etc.?
5. How do Marcellus and Flavius feel towards Julius Caesar in Act I—1? Account for this feeling. Collect all the passages in the play that praise Caesar, also all that seem to ridicule him. Which predominate? What is the only way we have to measure Caesar's greatness? Does he appear in action at all?
6. "When went there by an age since the great flood. But it was famed with more than with one man?" Who says this? Is it true? Give half a dozen examples to prove the truth of your answer.
7. "Were I a common laughter," Locate and finish quotation. Was he, from what you know of him? What was Caesar's opinion of Cassius? Quote—Renounce Cassius?
8. "There was a Brutus once"—finish quotation. Who says it? For what purpose? Was he successful? Who was this other Brutus?
9. Name the conspirators against Julius Caesar. Why did the different ones join the conspiracy? Who are living at the end of the play? What time of the day did they choose to conspire? Is this customary? Why? Quote.
10. How did Lucius tell his master it was the fifteenth day of March? How did the soothsayer mention the same date to Julius Caesar? How did they say in Shakespeare's