

*L. tigrinum fl. pl.*—Very similar to the common tiger lily, but the flowers are double and more enduring than the single form.

*L. superbum.*—The common wild lily of our Northern States, but deserves a place in every garden on account of its stately growth and showy flowers.

*L. Philadelphicum.*—Another native species, seldom cultivated in this country, but highly valued abroad. Flowers bell-shaped and of a reddish orange. A low growing species, seldom more than two feet high.

*L. nigrum.*—A black lily of Kamtschatka. This is no doubt closely allied to our Superb lily, but the flowers are of a very dark purple color.—A. S. FULLER, in *Orchard and Garden*.

#### THE FLORIST'S TULIP.

The tulip is perhaps one of the most precious of flowers in the estimation of the florist, because of the extraordinary transformations through which it passes, as well as on account of its possession of other qualities of a not less fascinating character. One singular peculiarity of the Tulip is the extraordinary change which takes place when the seedling breeder "breaks," or, in other words, assumes its proper and permanent character. That a flower which, on its first blooming, from the seed, and probably for a series of years afterward, should (to take the case of a fine Byblœmen) present but one dull slate color with a circle of white at the base; that this flower, so unattractive in its appearance, should all at once, without any apparent cause, completely alter its nature; that the dull slate color should disappear entirely, giving place to a delicate feathering of rich purple or violet, while the pure white, which was confined to a narrow circle at the base, should spread all over and become the ground color of the petal; and that the latter and true character should be maintained during

the whole of the after existence of the plant, is surely so remarkable a fact in vegetable physiology as to deserve at the hands of the scientific and practical botanist the closest investigation.

Many persons, though well acquainted with flowers, are unaware of the changes through which the seedling Tulip passes. It is four or five years before it flowers, then it takes on the self-colored or breeder form; but in the breeder state it is easy to class it with the Bizarres, Roses or Byblœmens, according as it may belong to either of these three divisions. Then, at the expiration of sometimes one or two years up to six or seven years, it breaks into its true character, and becomes what is termed "rectified." Why the Tulip should be an exception to the universal law observed in seedling flowers, and have an almost exceptionally intermediate state, passeth knowledge. The practical florist asks of the botanist the why and wherefore of this, and no reply is forthcoming.

It is said that in the whole range and history of plants there is no analogy to this phenomenon.—*Vick's Magazine*.

#### RELATION OF STOCK TO SCION.

My attention to this matter of what may be called "graft crossing," was awakened a great many years ago, when I was a boy, about the year 1838. I was then extremely fond of the Sops-of-Wine Apple, known also as Bell's Early. My grandfather had a large orchard, but no Sops-of-Wines, and at my urgent request he grafted scions of that variety into branches on half a dozen trees for my benefit. I watched these scions anxiously for fruit, and in three or four years they all bore. But I was greatly disappointed to find that this fruit, though externally appearing to be Sops-of-Wine, was hard, green-fleshed, and miserable to eat. There was but one