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Success or failure with lily depends largely on the planting of the bulb in which they are growing. The position of the plant is important. Some bulbs have a base of the stem above the

is so obvious that the stem is not to be kept deeper than the soil level. The roots are between seventy and eighty centimeters deep, but among the number of fifty-five are generally grown to make a specialty of these tubers in growing a number of other hands, some of them is, give ordinary treatment to *L. bulbiferum*, *L. croceum*, *L. alatum*, *L. tigrinum*, etc. All the foregoing are the tubers of the bulbs should therefore be below the surface of the soil. For the following kinds of tubers will be sufficient: *L. C. (Crocus)*, *L. chalcidion* (Turks-cap Lily) and *L. to* (Green Lily). All the above will be found in it is natural. It is advisable not to keep. To balance this the soil cover them. Plenty of sand with the soil are also be (ts. If the Golden-rayed Lily (turfum) and *L. speciosum* are necessary to prepare a light, sandy soil. Do not be afraid, both of these being the most of the lilies, the prince of the Madonna Lily (*L. can*) has the winter leaves. Do not plant in positions exposed to the sun; on the other hand in odd, densely-shaded places. Shelter can often be obtained in the borders of the garden. The soil should be as follows a certain amount of dug out a hole the required of sand where the bulbs are in groups of four to six bulbs or more are much prettier than

is a good distance to set the hole. Place the bulbs on top with sand also. This keeps the hole is then filled up with sand. In the group, a number of the bulbs is readily available before the growths appear. When lilies are grown in a garden they should be planted in a group.

A NOTE ON LILIES

Lilies are charming in masses in shrubby borders. They are grown in the open borders. The soil should be good. It is a small quantity of sand and avoid over-watering. The dry soils, *Lilium auratum* and others should not be planted in boxes or required to be as possible, and the pots covered below the surface of the top. The heads and also the stems will not be quite as large as the open border. The pots should be placed during the winter and excluded by placing mats on the young stems grown in spring to the support of stakes. The White Lily (*Lilium candidum*) is hardy, and makes a good plant. It is found necessary to lift the bulbs, be sure that they are not affected by the water. The bulbs are to be planted in a quarter of the garden.

the growing is being due to their reception. *Lilium lancifolium* in several forms is worthy of a place. *L. auratum*—the former known as the Lily of Japan and the latter as the Easter Lily, producing spikes of white trumpet-shaped flowers, is satisfactory if grown in rich, well-drained soil with a background of thoroughly good cultivation. *Lilium auratum* will produce flowers from nine to eighteen or twenty and are sweetly scented.—Avoine

is always interesting to see a plant introduced into a familiar family, and the fact that the Veitchi are more so than the Virgati, which Veitchi is the best example of, at the recent meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society, Messrs. H. Low & Co. were showing a number of nurserymen of Enfield, shod with the so-called Ampelopsis Lowi. It is a very interesting plant, but it has two attributes which are not to be mentioned—the warm purple color of the leaves, and the fact that the growth is very rapid. This means that nailing the plant to a wall is unnecessary. A. Veitchi, on the other hand, is a form of it known as muralis, and it is the most marked. The Veitchi's Ampelopsis, generally known as the Veitchi Veitchi (though botanically it is not), is a very distinct form, in which the leaves are more or less

most popular climbers we have
ally of dwelling houses and
ees. A great point in favor of