

possible in rotation as they should be handled at the different seasons, that is, some should be planted in the spring, others at midsummer, and a large majority in the fall and early part of the winter, so as to bring them into bloom at different times through the winter.

- 1st. Cyclamen, which is really a bulbous plant.
- 2nd. Tuberoses, (the Pearl or Excelsior Pearl.)
- 3rd. Freesia Refractra Alba.
- 4th. Lilium Harrisii, or Easter Lily, Lilum Rubrum, Lilium Album, and the Calla Lily.
- 5th. Roman Hyacinths, or Small Flowering.
- 6th. Dutch Hyacinths, that is the large flowering Hyacinths. I would here advise all who are not well experienced in the growing of Dutch Hyacinths to be sure and grow the single varieties, as they are much easier grown. They force out of their season better than the double ones, and therefore are sure to give better satisfaction.
- 7th. Tulips, both single and double.
- 8th. Narcissus, single and double, including the Chinese Sacred Lily.
- 9th. Ixias and Sparaxis.
- 10th. Crocus.
- 11th. Snowdrops.
- 12th. Oxalis, the white, pink and yellow.

And there are many other varieties of Bulbs that will flower in the winter months which will be found in any Bulb catalogue for those who wish to go in for a greater variety than the above, but I think amateurs would have better success if they would go in for good quality rather than innumerable varieties.

Our next step will be how to treat and manage the different varieties of Bulbs above named. We will first take the Cyclamen. These are raised from seed sown either in October or November, and as soon as the seedlings are large enough they should be transplanted to small pots, and then re-transplanted from time to time through the summer, until you have them planted in a 6-inch pot. They ought to be