

ly cultivated of all the lilies is the ever popular *Lilium Candidum* or ordinary sweet-scented White Lily, which thrives in almost any kind of soil, particularly however in sandy loam. This variety, if it is not already in the gardens of our readers, we would specially recommend for planting, as nothing is more satisfactory, not only on account of its fragrance, but also on account of its beautiful white wax-like flowers borne on a long stem, with from five to fifteen flowers on each stem. To a great many, any explanation of the care and treatment of this variety may seem superfluous, but to some a few points may be added in order to encourage a larger growth of this justly popular variety. In planting for open air, the same care may be observed as was described in the July issue concerning the *Lilium Auratum*; but as for ordinary forcing for the house I would not advise any amateur to attempt it, unless provided with the facility of a conservatory, when they may be planted during the month of September, and treated precisely the same as the Hyacinth for forcing. *Lilium Candidum*, when grown in the open air, is apt to propagate very freely, and in order to secure flowers yearly it is necessary, say once in three years, to take the main bulbs up, and detach any extra small bulbs that will certainly be attached to the parent bulb, replacing the large bulb and planting the smaller bulbs in a separate bed, where after three years growth they are sufficiently large enough to flower, and may be planted where it is required of them to do so. Another variety not very often seen in the garden, but, nevertheless, a very beautiful flower is the *Lilium longiflorum album*. This variety may be grown and propagated as easily as the *Lilium Candidum*, but its habit of growth is very much smaller, reaching only to the height of

fifteen inches; the flower is long tube-shaped, and bears about five to eight flowers on each stem. *Lilium Tigridum*, or spotted Tiger Lily may also be classed among the varieties of easy culture, and is seen in almost every garden.

The Fuchsia should have rather a shady place, unless particular pains be taken to water it freely. If allowed to wilt, the leaves are apt to drop, and the plant then looks much like a pretty young miss shorn of her tresses. The plants should be turned out of the pots, except *Speciosa* and *Mrs. Marshall*, which are the best of winter bloomers, and should be grown in pots for that purpose alone. —*Orchard and Garden.*

The Crystal Palace Gem *Nasturtium* sent out last spring is just now in full bloom in our Experimental Grounds, and is very pretty. It produces a great abundance of pale yellow flowers with maroon blotches, a very pretty contrast to the ordinary shades.

Shipping Flowers.—Ladies in Crystal Springs, Miss., are shipping flowers to city markets. They receive in Chicago from \$2.50 to \$3 per 100 for Cape Jasmine buds, and a single rose bush has yielded \$10 worth of bloom in one season.

Sunflowers.—Seedsmen state that of late years there has been an unwonted demand for seeds of sunflowers. It is a fact that a blaze of sunflowers gives conspicuous dashes of color to gardens. Some one has styled the sunflower "the king of the flower garden," and there is a kind of regal aspect about it. It is common to see flowers more than a foot across, and the dark centres stand out conspicuously when margined with their broad zones of golden petals. There are dwarf and tall forms of the single, and also of the double varieties. The last named, when of a fine double