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THE
FLORICULTURAL
CABINET,
AND
FLORIST'S MAGAZINE.

Conducted by

Joseph Harrison.

Editor of the

GARDENERS RECORD.

&c.



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THE

FLORICULTURAL CABINET

AND

FLORISTS' MAGAZINE.

JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1842.

VOLUME X.

CONDUCTED BY JOSEPH HARRISON,

DOWNHAM NURSERY, NORFOLK.

LONDON:

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1842.

PREFACE.

THE termination of another volume of the FLORICULTURAL CABINET affording us the opportunity of acknowledging the many favours we have received in connexion with the work, we very gratefully record our sense of obligation and thanks to our friends for the valuable assistance afforded us, and by which we have been enabled to fulfil the pledges given at the close of the preceding volume.

Since the period when we commenced the FLORICULTURAL CABINET, the devotees of the delightful science of Floriculture have very greatly increased, and the certain result has been the continued improvement in the art, and thus taste and skill have alike progressed; so that we have abundant evidence to prove that, in no former year, has it been equal to the past; and it affords us considerable satisfaction to be assured we have been enabled, to some extent, to contribute in its promotion.

We were the first in commencing a practical periodical on *Floriculture alone*, and an impulse was then given to the delightful science of Floriculture that has regularly progressed to its present extent and eminence. Since that time, some other periodicals on flowers have been commenced, in entire hostility to ours. The proprietors, lacking useful information which would render the publication worth possessing, it was judged the abuse of others would tend to the attainment of their object; if replies could be procured, it would bring their works into notice, and excite a desire to see the originals. We have never been disposed to retaliate, or impose any replies on our subscribers by occupying our pages with them. Several of these publications have had their very limited period of circulation; and, not being considered worthy of support by those able to estimate their character, they have terminated their career; not before, however, an offer had been made to us, to allow them to be incorporated with the

FLORICULTURAL CABINET, or for the management, in future, to be undertaken by us. We rejected the union, and refused to give the aid solicited. When we commenced the FLORICULTURAL CABINET, we stated our main object, and we have unvaryingly pursued it. It is strictly a work on Flowers and Floriculture, and our subscribers have not to pay five-sixths of the cost for matter wholly unconnected with flowers, in order to possess the remnant of one-sixth on the subject; we have given the value, in floral information alone, in every number issued, and that not equalled by any other publication of its extent.

Our past procedure has been approved by our friends, and we have received encouragement very far beyond what we had ventured to conceive. Our future course will be in the same track, and uniformly to advance in improvements therein. To enable us to do this most successfully, we again very respectfully solicit the continued assistance of our friends; and, thus supported, our exertions shall realise our professions and prove our gratitude.

Downham, December 15th, 1842.



1. *Achimenes rosea*. 2. *Achimenes longiflora*.

D. B. 71

THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

JANUARY 1st, 1842.

PART I.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

- 1.—ACHIMENĒS RŌSĚĀ. (*Rose-coloured.*)
- 2.—ACHIMENĒS LONGIFLŌRA. (*Long-flowered.*)

GESNERACEÆ. DIDYMIÆ ANGIOSPERMIÆ.

NEARLY all lovers of beautiful flowering plants are well acquainted with one of this pretty family of plants, which was originally named by L'Héritier *Cyrilla pulchella*, afterwards altered by Willdenow to *Triverania coccinea*. The name originally applied to this genus, as now given, was by Dr. Patrick Browne, in his "History of Jamaica," and which has recently been adopted by M. De Candolle.

Of the numerous fine plants lately introduced into this country, the two Achimeneses figured in our present Number are among the most beautiful, and may be justly styled two of the most charming plants in our gardens. They both require similar treatment to *A. coccinea* (*Triverania coccinea*), and are alike profuse in blooming, appearing a mass of beautiful flowers. The plants exhibited from the garden of the London Horticultural Society at the rooms in Regent-street in September last were objects of universal admiration. The *A. longiflora* grows more robust than *A. rosea*, and strikes very freely, too, from cuttings. The plant we saw was about half a yard high. They ought to be grown in every hothouse, greenhouse, and conservatory, and would be charming ornaments from June to November, or even later. We hope to be able to supply plants soon

ARTICLE II.

FLORICULTURAL GLEANINGS.—No. 4.

REMARKS ON LAYERING, BLOOMING, AND WINTERING
CARNATIONS.

BY MR. WILLIAM HARRISON, SECRETARY TO THE FELTON FLORISTS' SOCIETY.

It is quite true, and much to be regretted, as stated in a recent Number of the CABINET, by a correspondent from near Carlisle, that many useful queries are monthly proposed in that work, of which no future notice is ever taken by the numerous readers of that widely-circulated periodical. This cannot but be hurtful and discouraging to the many inquirers in question, especially if they happen to be, as is often the case, "young beginners;" for not only do they feel that "hope deferred maketh the heart sick," and that they are apparently neglected, but they feel also that the safety and prosperity of their floricultural stock is thereby endangered,—a consideration of great importance to many a one in this floricultural age.

There are few florists who have not a predominating passion for some particular class of florists' flowers; and on entering a garden one is seldom at a loss to discover the reigning favourite of the owner. For my part, I am passionately fond of a bed of Tulips, and have, consequently, been anxious this last season to collect all the information I could from various sources; and although it is confessedly a subject of all-engrossing importance to almost every florist, yet how few of them will give themselves the trouble to make out a "descriptive catalogue," or take notes of the properties of their best flowers, when Nature has reared them before their eyes! How few will adopt this plan, which seems to me to be the only one, of clearing away the misunderstandings about the uncountable synonyms of this beautiful flower! Other amateurs will no doubt feel as much interest respecting other flowers as I do about the Tulip, and will make their inquiries accordingly; but as long as there is so much apathy and lukewarmness among those who are bound together by the same delightful pursuit, so long must that confusion and uncertainty, which are so much complained of at present, prevail, to blight their hopes and disappoint their expectations.

As "A Young Beginner" from Haverfordwest is in want of information respecting Carnations, Picotees, &c., I beg to offer him the

following hints, which are the result of my own experience; and if he chooses to adopt them, they are at his service. They are, I assure him, more practical than theoretical, and have been derived entirely from my attention to my own beds; and although they may contain no new information for the old and experienced practitioners who read the CABINET, they yet may be of some utility to "A Young Beginner," in the absence of abler communications on the subject.

First, then, we shall suppose that "A Young Beginner" has purchased as many healthy plants of Carnations and Picotees as will fill a tolerably sized bed—say of four square yards. Should his garden be small, like that of the writer, he will easily manage to make this bed hold three dozen plants, which he will effect the more readily by planting them in a zigzag manner; that is, with the first plant in the first row, the first in the second, and the second in the third, all in a straight line. In looking at his bed thus planted, his plants will appear in sloping parallel lines of three plants each, and making angles of about 45 degrees with the edges of his bed. This being effected about the end of March or the beginning of April, it will be necessary to cover each plant with a flower-pot or glass every evening when it is likely to be a frosty night; and this precaution must be continued as long as inclement weather prevails. These coverings must, of course, be removed every morning; and when plants have been carefully kept through the winter months, and are strong and well rooted, and turned out of the pots with the earth entire, they seldom suffer much from the change of temperature, and generally go on well; while those that are imperfectly rooted, or infected with canker, or that have had their stems saturated with moisture and exposed to the frost, or that have been newly purchased from distant markets, generally remain in *statu quo* for three or four weeks after being exposed to the changeable spring weather, and then sicken and die, to the no small mortification of the devoted amateur. I strongly recommend purchasers to go to market in October or November at the latest, as plants bought then generally get well established in the course of the winter, and there is comparatively little risk in turning them out in the spring; while the chances against newly-bought plants are at least ten to one. If they do prosper at all, and get into bloom the first year, it is often in a feeble and sickly state, the flowers being much smaller than they would otherwise have been, which

leads the grower to form a very erroneous opinion of the merit of the varieties thus imported. This is a well-known fact, and should always be borne in mind by the amateur who wishes to purchase.

Secondly. The next thing to be done will be for the "Young Beginner" to stick his plants carefully; and if he does it so that the tops of the sticks may appear in three straight longitudinal lines, they will look very regular and neat. He will now look over his plants daily; and as their stems begin to push, he will tie them up carefully with matting, or, which is far safer, with good strong pliant twine, lest the matting should give way, and, after some windy night, he should have the mortification of finding some of his favourite Kings, Queens, Doctors, or Grace Darlings prostrated to the surface, and their stems broken off, to his great disappointment for another season. After the experience, however, of a year or two, he will turn cautious, and few such disasters will befall him. His plants will now keep progressing till the first or leading pod will begin to fill; and if he is a member of a competing florists' society, he will probably reduce the number of pods upon each stem to three or four, according to the strength of his plants. It is, however, very questionable whether the size of the flowers is much improved by this reduction.

Thirdly. On healthy, vigorous plants the "Young Beginner" will now find that the most of the shoots are sufficiently long to admit of layering, which operation I would on no account advise him to delay, whatever may be the time when they are ready for it. Some will tell him that it will weaken his blooms, and others that it will make them run in colour the ensuing season; but I would advise him to make sure of securing an increased stock for the next year while he has the influence of the sun's rays to aid him, the above objections being, in my opinion, entirely groundless. He will find that those layered early on in the season are always the best-rooted and most vigorous plants, and can be potted off as they become ready; while the remainder can be put down as soon as they admit of it, and potted off afterwards as time permits. This is a far pleasanter way for the amateur florist than putting off layering altogether till late on in the season, when a great deal has to be done all at once, which is often the cause of a part being done imperfectly and in a hurry, to the sure destruction of a part of the layers. The sun's

rays then are also beginning to be shorn of their influence; and the consequence is, that the last layered plants are always indifferently rooted when compared with those first pegged down.

The operation of layering must be now so familiar to the readers of the *CABINET*, that for me to dwell upon it at any great length would only be a waste of space. I will, however; just say that I am an advocate for the old system, which I have always found to answer very well. I either begin close below a joint, and cut perpendicularly inwards till I reach the middle of the layer, and then turn the knife and cut straight up through the joint, and about half an inch further; or I begin a little lower down, and enter gradually till the blade reaches the centre at the under side of the joint, and so on upwards; and then I cut off the sloping part close below the joint. I then peg the layer down in a mixture of half fresh loam and half river sand, covering the layer and peg about an inch deep, but leaving the stem, from the peg to the bottom of the mother plant, quite bare. I would impress upon "A Young Beginner" the necessity of covering his layers very slightly, as the young fibres are no sooner emitted than they run along almost immediately below the surface, and of course the nearer they are left to the sun's rays the more benefit they will derive from that influence. By pursuing this plan, he will find his young plants, if layered about the end of July or the beginning of August, fit to be potted about the end of September or the beginning of October, and strong enough to lift a clod of earth an inch and a-half in diameter at least,—a root sufficient to satisfy the most unreasonable florist. I find, on looking over the *CABINET*, vol. vi., that a person, signing "Humble Bee," from his "Hole in the Wall," condemns this system, and very facetiously recommends florists to abhor it as they would a wireworm or an earwig; and, instead of it, recommends them not to cut through the joint, but merely up to it; but I must say that if "Humble Bee" would venture a little further from his hole, and fly a little more about among his brother florists, I think he would find that the system which he repudiates so strongly is still almost generally practised by florists, which I think he must admit is one of the very best proofs of its safeness. For my part I am quite satisfied with it, and therefore I recommend it to "A Young Beginner."

Fourthly. It has been recommended by almost all writers on the

culture of the Carnation, to give the layers "a good trimming" before making the incision and pegging them down; but this is a practice which cannot be too strongly reprobated. All modern writers on vegetable physiology lay it down as an established physiological fact, that the leaves of plants are destined for performing the important functions of digestion, respiration, and perspiration; and, consequently, the lopping off of these necessary organs cannot but be highly prejudicial to the well-being of the infant plants. It is also now pretty generally known that carbonic acid is, in a very great degree, the nutriment of all plants, part of which is extracted from the soil by the spongelets of the roots, and part absorbed from the surrounding atmosphere by the green surface of the plants. It has also been proved, by a variety of experiments, that the influence of the sun's rays has the power of decomposing the carbonic acid, the carbon being retained for the support of the plants, while the oxygen is again expelled, by perspiration or evaporation, through the surface of the leaves. "A Young Beginner" will, therefore, at once see the importance of preserving these organs entire, so that those wonderful operations of Nature may be preserved continually going on.

Fifthly. As the operation of layering is going on, the "Young Beginner" will find that his leading pods are getting full, and requiring a little assistance from the knife, to enable them to burst regularly. I would advise him also to tie them gently round with waxed thread, so that he can give them more room as they grow and require it. He will soon now be cheered by the appearance of his old favourites, and the pushing of their petals beyond the calyx will be watched with the greatest attention, especially if he has increased his stock by the importation of any of the newer varieties. If he is a competing florist, it will be necessary for him now to erect a tent over his bed, so that every drop of rain may be prevented from falling upon the petals, which soon taint where moisture has been allowed to fall upon them. I would advise him to make his flower-beds all of one size, and in a regular range, so that, if he grows a bed of Tulips, he can remove his tulip-tent from that bed to his Ranunculuses, from them to his Pinks, from Pinks to Carnations, &c., as the season advances. This I have found to be a very economical plan, nothing extra being incurred but the trouble of shifting it as it is wanted: it both preserves from rain and sun, both of which the "Young Be-

ginner" must exclude, if he wishes to exhibit first-rate blooms. As long as this covering is up, and also in dry weather, the platts and layers must be occasionally watered to keep the soil firm about the young plants, and preserve a due degree of moisture. Should part of his bed require sun to get them forward after the other part is ready for exhibition, the latter must be carefully covered with glasses, and shaded with paper covers over them, and the southern side of the tent raised up in fine weather to bring the rest forward. A support of pasteboard or strong paper must also now be put below the guard leaves to keep them perfectly horizontal; and if the cultivator has time to dress the petals of his flowers regularly down as they come forward, he will have less to do on the day of exhibition when he approaches the prize table, where I will now take my leave of his flowers, hoping that a few of his favourites will crown him with honours to cheer him on to future exertions.

Sixthly. Little more need now be said except a word on potting, as we have now nearly accompanied the "Young Beginner" through a complete revolution of the seasons. The blooming season being now over, the most of his plants will be rooted if he has performed the layering as before directed. The only thing, therefore, that he has now to do is to lift his plants carefully, and, after he has severed them from the old plants, to cut the stem off close below the joint, the half of which was pegged into the ground previously. This half generally strikes root also during the winter months, so that good plants treated thus are generally turned out with two roots in the spring. I have to-day (December 2d) unpotted some of my own layers for a distant friend, and I find that some of them have already made a tolerably good second root: these layers might probably be potted about the second week in October, and were then strong. I generally keep a little good fresh soil under cover for the purpose of potting, and this I mix with one-third sand. This renders it very light; and those layers badly rooted generally strike freely during the winter months when potted in it. And here I would warn "A Young Beginner" to beware of the evil of potting too deeply, as this, in my opinion, is the cause of the loss of many fine healthy plants. If plants are potted with the soil above any of the foliage, the moisture is very apt to insinuate itself into the stem at the joints, and this is often productive of the most disastrous consequences to the plants so

treated. I would advise him, therefore, to keep all the foliage above the soil, and water once moderately, and little more will be necessary through the winter months.

I have not mentioned the visitations of earwigs and wireworms at all in the foregoing remarks, because these are invaders which have never yet intruded upon my flowery domains. I shall also leave the other parts of the query unanswered, as I have always grown my plants in the open ground, and chiefly in good fresh soil, without the use of much manure. Among those florists who grow their Carnations in pots, there will doubtless be some one willing to give "A Young Beginner" another article on their management when grown in that manner.

I preserve my plants during winter in common frames, keeping the lights constantly raised up, except in very cold stormy weather, when I generally shut them close. I find this plan answer very well, and would recommend "A Young Beginner" to trouble himself about no other till he gets more experience and a larger stock, and then he may, perhaps, be inclined to try experiments. Frequent inspections, at leisure hours, take place during the winter months; and a florist's stock, whether in the flowering season or not, is always a fund of recreation and delight to him, whenever a cessation from the sterner duties of life gives him leisure for looking after it. For my part I never feel happier than when I am superintending a bed of flowers just coming to perfection; and, in conclusion, I beg to congratulate "A Young Beginner" upon his possession of a taste for the beauties of Nature, which cannot fail, in his hours of recreation and retirement, to be productive of a never-failing source of the purest pleasure.

Felton Bridge End, December 2d, 1841.

ARTICLE III.

ON THE CULTURE OF IPOMOPSIS PICTA.

BY A SOUTH BRITON.

HAVING seen several queries in your FLORICULTURAL CABINET relating to the *Ipomopsis picta*, I send you the following observations, if you think them worthy of a place therein.

Sow the seed about the middle of August or the beginning of September ; take care not to keep the soil very moist, as the plants are very liable to damp off. As soon as they appear, they should be potted into small pots with plenty of drainage, and kept in a dry place till the approach of winter, when place them on a shelf near the glass in the greenhouse. They will require but little water through the winter till February or March, when pot them into 60-sized pots, the largest into 48's. The compost I use is one-third of leaf-mould and two-thirds of rich loam, with a little sea-sand added. I believe it is the general opinion that the plants require very little water at any time ; however, I find from experience it is the contrary. In order to have strong and healthy plants, when they are about six inches high, I pinch their tops off, and give them plenty of water, a very liberal drainage, and repot them when required. Care must be taken when watering them not to let the water touch the stems of the plants, as I find that to be the cause of their premature death, of which your correspondents complain ; to prevent which, (by keeping the water from the stem,) I make a small hill round the stem, so that the water may pass freely through without coming into contact with it. By the above method of treatment I have got splendid plants, some of them with twenty shoots on a plant, which are now in most brilliant bloom, making handsome bushes, three to four feet high.

The *Lobelia ignea*, *splendens*, &c., make most beautiful objects in the conservatory and greenhouse, by having their leading shoots stopped in the spring.

ARTICLE IV.

ON THE TROPÆOLUM TUBEROSUM.

BY WILLIAM HOWARD, ESQ., HINSTOCK VILLA, SALOP.

ON the 18th of last February I planted, in an inverted sea-cale pot, two bulbs of *Tropæolums* ; at the same time I planted a single bulb in the open ground, each in the same kind of light rich compost. They all made their appearance above ground in the first week in April ; those in the cale pot (which, by the bye, was sunk in the ground to within two inches of the top) were in full bloom by the end of July, whilst the one in the open ground did not show flower till the middle of October, and then the flowers were very few in number,

and the very severe frost which set it on the 14th instant put a period to them all. This day I dug them up; the single bulb, set in the open border, weighed when set half an ounce; its produce was 104 bulbs, seven of which weighed half a pound, and the whole together two pounds and three quarters, which far exceeded the number and weight of the two set in the cale pot. The result proves they bloom earlier and more profusely when the roots are confined, and that they are most prolific in bulbs when grown in the open ground. Having observed in the *CABINET*, vol. vi. p. 202, that they were good to eat, I had some boiled and some roasted, the same as potatoes; the roasted ones were the best, and some persons may like them; but, according to my own taste, though they may be introduced as a novelty, they cannot be considered a delicacy.

November 21st, 1841.

ARTICLE V.

ON SELECTING FLOWER SEEDS.

BY R. F., ROXBURGHSHIRE.

MUCH has been both said and written on the growing of flowers, and what soil they should be grown in, &c.; but there has been little about collecting the seed. A few observations upon it I think are required; and as no other writer in the *CABINET* has touched upon it, I venture to forward the following, and commence with the Dahlia.

When one considers the vast quantity of seedlings raised every year, and comparatively so few good double flowers are produced, if there could be means used by which to curtail the quantity raised in the whole, and yet get as many good flowers, there would be a great saving of trouble as well as expense. I have always been partial to flowers, and am much interested in trying experiments. One that I tried on the English Marigold exceeded my most sanguine expectations. I took a head and planted each row of seed separate from the others, and I found that the plants from seed nearest the centre of the head was the most double.

I mentioned the circumstance to a nurseryman, and advised him to try the same with the Dahlia seed, which he did the last two years, and the seedlings raised from the seed as collected turned out far better than any he had raised before; so much so, that when one of

the Edinburgh nurserymen saw them, he said, "Bless me, Mr. —, how comes it to pass for you to have so many double flowers; for we have only a double one here and there, but you have only a single one here and there?"

If you, or any other readers of the CABINET should think it worthy of a trial, I am confident they will succeed, and I shall feel happy in promoting the interests of floriculture.

ARTICLE VI.

THE PLEASURES OF SOLITUDE AND GARDENING TO A CONTEMPLATIVE MIND.

BY MR. WILLIAM HARRISON, SECRETARY TO THE FELTON FLORISTS' SOCIETY.

(Concluded from p. 287, Vol. IX.)

"Thus let me live unseen, unknown,
Thus unlamented let me die,
Steal from the world, and not a stone
Tell where I lie."—POPE.

Such are the calm feelings and unambitious views of those whom solitude delights, and who feel pleasure in luxuriating in the uninterrupted enjoyment of their own thoughts. Who that has felt the unalloyed sweetness of seclusion stealing over the soul like a soothing balm, does not recollect and admire the following magnificent and beautiful description of solitude by the inspired but youthful Pollock?

"Pleasant were many scenes, but most to me
The solitude of vast extent, untouched
By hand of art, where Nature sowed herself
And reaped her crops; whose garments were the clouds;
Whose minstrels, brooks; whose lamps, the moon and stars;
Whose organ choir, the voice of many waters;
Whose banquets, morning dews; whose heroes, storms;
Whose warriors, mighty winds; whose lovers, flowers;
Whose orators, the thunderbolts of God;
Whose palaces, the everlasting hills;
Whose ceiling, heaven's unfathomable blue;
And from whose rocky turrets, battled high,
Prospects immense spread out on every side,
Now lost between the welkin and the main,
Now walled with hills that slept above the storm."

But perhaps one of the greatest advantages to be derived from a residence in the country is, that it naturally fits and trains the mind for the study of Natural History. The continual contemplation of the beauties of Flora, and the successful changes which the face of nature undergoes, from the bursting of the buds to "the sere and

yellow leaf;” from the rich luxuriance of summer to the desolating blasts of winter, all conspire to raise in the human mind habits of reflection on the innumerable objects by which we are surrounded, and prompt us to explore the contents of the mighty volume of nature spread out at our feet. And here we need have no fears of ever exhausting our subjects, since, of plants alone, upwards of eighty thousand different varieties have been ascertained to exist. Here then is a wide field for our energies, from the *filices* on the mountain’s side, the obscure *mosses* on the old gray stone, or the beautiful crimson and purplish heath on the towering hill, to the choicest productions of the modern florist; from the beautiful shrub ornamenting the pleasure ground, to the stately magnificence of the elm or the oak, the lordly monarchs of the forest. Who can think of the extent of this field for our research without wondering at the mighty and omniscient power of that Being by whom so vast and varied a scene was called into harmonious existence?

The science of Entomology, also, seldom fails to inform me of the subjects to which the attention of the botanist is naturally directed. The curious structure and uses of the various parts of insects are less understood than those of either quadrupeds or birds; not so much, perhaps, from the minuteness of their several parts, as from the remoteness of their manner and modes of living from those of the larger animals. Their wonderful metamorphoses are truly astonishing; and it is no wonder that their number and variety have, hitherto, been found more than sufficient to baffle the exertions of the most indefatigable investigator. All his researches, however, will tend to confirm the opinion that the curious organization of some, to fit them for their situations, and for perpetuating their species, and the peculiar contrivances of others for their special convenience and defence, even from the proboscis of the sagacious elephant down to the shell on the back of the snail, the sting of the bee, or the hard protecting shield which covers the tender gauze wings of the beetle, are plain indications of the benevolent designs of the great Designer, who created, provided for, and perpetuates the whole.

I have great pleasure in here giving a quotation from the pen of a writer whose opinions seem so nearly to coincide with my own. “There is no study which seems so worthy of engaging the attention of a rational creature like man, as that of natural history. It is a

study which is equally within the reach of all ranks and classes; the objects of which are spread around us, and at our feet, as if to invite us to their contemplation. Indeed, we may be considered as under the necessity of studying it. The animal, the vegetable, and the mineral kingdoms, may be viewed as so many great storehouses spread before us by the great Author of nature, from which we may derive all that is necessary for food, clothing and medicine: at the same time that they contain many things hurtful and poisonous. Man comes into the world not endowed with that instinct by which other animals are enabled to discriminate between what is good and what is bad for them. But in its place he has the faculty of reason,—a faculty which, though at first it appears inferior to instinct, is capable, even here, of rising immeasurably above it. To what height it may hereafter attain we cannot tell; but it seems destined to continue for ever improving. The study of natural history has a tendency to open and enlarge the mind, to produce habits of reflection, to call off from low and debasing pleasures. It may also serve to humble our pride when we behold the wisdom and ingenuity which have been displayed in what we are accustomed to consider the meanest of creatures, and consider ourselves but as a link in that great chain of existence, in which

“ Each shell, each crawling insect holds a rank,
 Important in the plan of Him who form'd
 His scale of beings; holds a rank which, lost,
 Would break the chain, and leave behind a gap
 Which Nature's self would rue.”

The field which natural history embraces is so vast, and its objects so numberless, that there is no fear of ever exhausting them. All that could be learnt in the longest life would be but as a beginning, when compared with what must remain unknown. It may serve to place the endless variety of the works of nature in a stronger light if we consider that not only are the species of plants and animals so numerous that after ages of investigation we are continually discovering new ones; but that probably no two individuals of a species were ever found exactly to agree in all their parts. Thus of all the millions of men who now inhabit our globe, and of all the myriads who have successively acted their parts on the great stage of life and disappeared, no two have ever been found exactly alike. This rule, if applied to the vegetable or the mineral kingdoms, would hold equally true. Nor are the objects of natural history less varied in their duration and eco-

noisy than in their appearance. Thus we have the oak which braves the storms of many centuries, and the fungus of a day. And in the animal kingdom we have the elephant, which lives nearly a century, and the little insect, which, in the short space of a few hours, comes into existence, enjoys the short period of life allotted to it, and departs. One word on the pleasure which may be derived from a knowledge of natural objects. There are few who are not capable of receiving pleasure from the sight of a plant or flower ; but how much greater is the degree of pleasure to him who only knows the name of the plant he sees, than to him who knows nothing about it ! and how is the pleasure enhanced to him who has a *physiological* knowledge of the plant, who understands the structure of its several parts, their mutual dependence on one another, and the part they are designed to act in the great economy of nature ! Finally, the student of natural history need never feel solitary, he may always find pleasure in the daisy or the moss growing at his feet, or in the little insect which flits past him. In the wild solitude of nature he may exclaim with Byron,

“ To sit on rocks, to muse o’er floods and fell,
 To slowly trace the forest’s shady scene,
 Where things that own not man’s dominion dwell,
 And mortal foot hath ne’er, or rarely been ;
 To climb the trackless mountain all unseen,
 With the wild flock that never needs a fold,
 Alone o’er steeps, and foaming falls to lean ;
 This is not solitude ; ’tis but to hold
 Converse with Nature’s charms, and view her stores unroll’d.”

Such are some of the charms of solitude, and gardening charms, which have engaged the attention and soothed the mind of all authors, and of all the wise and good, from the remotest ages. But however great the pleasures and advantages of occasional retirement may be found during the summer and autumn of our life ; it is, perhaps, near the two extremities of our earthly pilgrimage—in youth and age—that the benefits to be derived from solitude are greatest to the human race. In the former stage, the youthful mind is possessed of the greatest ductility, is fittest to receive every tender and virtuous impression, and if matured with care in calm retirement, and familiarized with nothing but what we may term *the harmonies of human nature*, it then most readily imbibes those beautiful maxims of truth, of love, and charity to all, which enable us to avoid many of the quicksands of fate, and, when we are launched into the business of the great world, to en-

counter the vicissitudes of life with patient resignation, prepared for whatever may befall.

There are few things so attracting to the infantine mind as flowers ; and it is natural that it should be so, for innocence and flowers may truly be denominated *twin sisters*. And how few of us can forget our first attempts at flower-gardening ! and with what delight we rambled by the side of the rocky river to transplant primroses into our little paradise ! Truly those were golden and blissful days, and the bare recollection of them affords a charm which the turmoil of more important years can never altogether obliterate. But how different are the children of to-day from those of five-and-twenty years ago ! Instead of the common beauties which adorn nature's carpet, almost every village, in this floricultural age, can offer to the youthful vision, in public exhibitions, the sight of some of nature's choicest productions. And thus begins the taste for gardening. And as soon as a child is allowed the management and care of a flower-bed, with what anxious assiduity does he attend to every little change, from the propping of a stem to the assistance required by nature to produce a regularly burst pod, or any of the other little artful expedients of the competing florist ! And with what care does he preserve his blooms till he has to regret nature's decay !—unlike other children who have no such recreations, and whose every visit to a garden leaves only wreck and demolition behind. Youthful years, thus spent, produce a taste for the beauties of nature, which leaves us only with life ; and to such, undoubtedly, as have felt the calmness of solitude in that portion of their lives, a temporary retirement from the cares of the world during the occasional cessations of business, in more advanced years, affords the purest pleasure. A striking instance of the tenacity with which we cling to the charm of nature is mentioned by the biographer of the elegant, the learned, and the eloquent, but too successful *Rousseau*, who, in the hour of dissolution, requested his attendants to bear him up to the window of his apartment, that he might behold once more his flower garden, where he had spent so many happy and tranquil hours.

And at last when the head is "silver'd o'er with gray," when the pleasures of human life are imperceptibly gliding from our grasp, when our mortal frames have become too enfeebled for a longer residence here, and the hour-glass of time is all but emptied of its contents for ever, the principles we have acquired in the tranquility of

solitude enable us to abandon this transitory scene without a sigh, to rely with hope on the bosom of Omnipotence, and fearlessly launch our immortal bark on the boundless ocean of Eternity.

“ Sweet Solitude ! when life’s gay hours are past,
Howe’er we range, in thee we fix at last ;
Tost through tempestuous seas, the voyage o’er,
Pale we look back and bless thy friendly shore.
Our own strict judges, our past life we scan,
And ask if glory hath enlarged the span ;
If bright the prospect, we the grave defy,
Trust future ages and contented die.”

Felton Bridge End, August, 1841.

ARTICLE VII.

ON FLORISTS' FLOWERS IN CLASSES.

BY A JUNIOR FLORIST.

THE article on exhibiting florists' flowers, which appears at p. 260 of the November Number of the last volume of the CABINET, by Florista, requires notice. Some of the remarks therein are certainly good ; but I cannot agree with the writer in the opinion that the exhibition of flowers in classes is either mischievous or impolitic, and for the following reasons :—Were two, three, or more of any one sort or variety permitted to appear in any single stand, according to the amendment or departure from the established rule—for such it would be—would, in my opinion, cause great dissension among exhibitors, because, in certain soils and situations, some varieties grow much better than others, their flowers are in every way superior, although the treatment they undergo is precisely similar ; consequently it would happen that where a grower excels in a few sorts, he would devote his chief attention to them, and become comparatively indifferent to newer varieties.

This observation, it will be seen, applies chiefly to the Dahlia, a stand of which must never, by the existing rule, contain two flowers of a sort. Again, if Florista's suggestion were adopted, there would be little encouragement to attempt the production of new varieties, and thus the stimulus to improvement in form, variety of colour, and shading would receive a severe check. It is, in fact, essential, in exhibiting a stand of Dahlias, that the blooms should be of the same form and shape of petal ; for I have observed at several shows that “ stands,” containing many good and even first-rate flowers, have been ranked low by the judges, solely because one or two of a totally different

character from the others have been introduced. Thus, for instance, a single bloom, with a large coarse petal, has completely disqualified a stand, though every other individual flower was similar, and admitted to comprise all the requisite qualifications of fine flowers. As to visitors generally, were their approbation or disapprobation to be considered, it would become extremely difficult for any floricultural society to give universal satisfaction. Visitors come to inspect flowers, not to judge them, or to alter laws and regulations. If they desire to compete, the path is clear; let them become amateur growers.

To purchasers it would offer great security were an annual show to be held at some central place for the express purpose of exhibiting new seedlings only. On the merits of these, some persons competent to give a decided opinion should judge, and furnish a certificate of such only as were found to possess those qualities that would guarantee them to take rank as first or second rate flowers. At the same time the quality and character of each flower should be clearly stated, the exhibitor being required to tender the name of the flower. The price, however, ought to be decided by the owner, for it is a well-known fact, that plants of any description, if sold at a reasonable price, not only always meet with more purchasers than when they are highly rated, but a greater amount is realized. Of this, however, the venders will be the best judges.

PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

AERIDES QUINQUEVULNERA.—Five-spotted flowered. (Pax. Mag. Bot. 241.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. Sent from the Philippine Islands, by Mr. H. Cuming, to Messrs. Loddiges, with whom it has bloomed. The plant grows as luxuriant as *A. odorata*, and blooms as prolific. The flowers are produced on pendulous racemes, which are many-flowered, each raceme being about six inches long, and every separate blossom an inch across. The sepals and petals whitish, speckled near the base, with a purplish stain at the extremities. Labelum funnel shaped, green. It flourishes best when attached to a block of wood and suspended from the roof of the house it is grown in. *Aerides* from ær, the air, as the plant subsists almost wholly on atmospheric support.

BIGNONIA CAPREOLATA.—Tendrilled trumpet-flower. (Pax. Mag. Bot. 245.) Bignoniaceæ. A native of North America, and is a beautiful flowering climber, blooming very freely in the greenhouse or conservatory; in one of the latter belonging to W. Leaf, Esq., of Streatham, where it is allowed to grow without any pruning, and its long flexible branches to hang gracefully from the sides and roof of the house. The plant grows freely in the open air, but does not bloom near so well as in doors. When grown out of doors the soil should not be very

rich, nor should it be much pruned, or it will principally grow gross wood, and flower but sparingly. The flowers are produced in clusters of three or four at each joint near the extremities of the shoots. The flower is of a campanulate form, tube short, limb five-parted rather more than two inches across, of a reddish yellow.

CLEOME LUTEA.—Golden flowered. (Bot. Reg. 67.) Capparidaceæ. Hexandria Monogynia. A native of the north west coast of America. It is a hardy annual, blooming freely in summer, and being liable to damp off, requires to be grown in an open and dry situation, and to have a strongish soil. The flowers are of a pretty yellow, produced numerous in racemes of three inches long. Each blossom is about three quarters of an inch across.

FUCHSIA RADICANS.—Rooting fuchsia. (Bot. Reg. 66.) Onograceæ. Octandria Monogynia. It is a native of Brazil, but succeeds well in a conservatory or greenhouse. It is a free grower, requiring the same treatment as other fuchsias. In growth it has a pendant, trailing habit, and when trained to a pillar or stake, has a pretty effect. It strikes freely from cuttings. It was introduced into this country by John Miers, Esq., who gives the following account of it; viz., that he met with it in the Organ Mountains, in 1829, clinging in long festoons from a tall tree, and having a profusion of brilliant flowers. On a subsequent visit a cutting was taken and brought home; it struck root, and four years elapsed before the plant flowered. The principal stem is now 18 feet high, with many others nearly as long. From its handsome flowers and trailing habit, it is likely to be a favourite and ornamental plant for the greenhouse. In its native situation it grew at an elevation of 3,000 feet, where at night the temperature is frequently as low as 35° to 45° of Fahrenheit. Although Mr. Miers's plant did not bloom till it had attained the size above stated, plants raised from cuttings in the Birmingham Botanic Garden, very small plants, have bloomed freely. It is a trailing perennial shrub, having numerous branches. The leaves are of an elliptic form, three inches long and one and a half broad, quite smooth on the upper surface. The flowers are produced at the axils of the leaves, and as many of them as there are leaves at each joint, being usually four. Each flower is about two inches long, having a footstalk nearly that length too. The calyx is of a bright scarlet, the sepals expanding quite open. The petals are of a deep purple, but in consequence of being almost wholly enclosed within the tubular portion of the calyx little of it is seen. It will be a valuable acquisition to this lovely tribe; we hope to be able to supply plants of it soon.

GESNERA MOLLIS.—Downy Gesnera. (Pax. Mag. Bot. 243.) Gesneraceæ. Didynamia Angiospermia. A native of Caraccas, introduced into this country in 1839. It has been usually kept in a stove, but it will thrive exceedingly well in a greenhouse. It is a very handsome flowering species. The flower stem rises to the height of four or five feet, or even more. It is a sub-shrubby plant. The flowers are very like those of *G. oblongata* (or *elongata*), but it is not of so shrubby a habit, but differs in having strong, erect, tall, succulent stems, and large soft leaves. The flowers proceed from the axil of the leaves, on a footstalk about three inches long, and are of a brilliant light crimson colour. Each flower is a little more than an inch long. It is of easy culture and blooms the whole of summer, and is readily propagated by cuttings.

HOULETIA VITTATA.—Striped flowered. (Bot. Reg. 69.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. This curious plant is very similar in habit to *Maxillaria Warrens*. The flowers are produced in an erect raceme, forming a long pyramid of bloom. Each flower is about two inches across, yellow streaked with deep chocolate.

MARIANTHUS CŒRULEA-PUNCTATUS.—Blue-spotted flowered. (Pax. Mag. 247.) Pittosporaceæ. Pentandria Monogynia. From the Swan River Colony. It is a greenhouse shrubby climber, its slender branches twining to a considerable length, something like a *Sollya*, producing quantities of its pretty pale-blue flowers, in umbellate-cymose heads. Each flower is about three quarters of an inch across. It grows freely in a compost of heath mould and sandy loam, having a free drainage. It strikes readily from cuttings.

ONCIDIUM ORNITHORHYNCHUM.—Bird's beak Oncidium. (Bot. Mag. 3912.) Orchidæ. Gynandria Monogynia. A native of Mexico and Guatemala, where it grows on very elevated mountains. Mr. Skinner sent plants of it to J. Bateman, Esq., of Knypersly, with whom it has bloomed. The flowers are produced very numerously on a drooping panicle. They are of a beautiful rose colour, fragrant, and each blossom near an inch across. It is an interesting and pretty species.

OPUNTIA DECUMBENS.—Decumbent. (Bot. Mag. 3914.) Cactææ. Icosandria Monogynia. A native of Mexico, which is growing in the collection at Kew. The flowers are produced in clusters of three or four together, of a pretty yellow colour. Each flower is about three inches across.

OPUNTIA MONACANTHA.—One spined. (Bot. Mag. 3911.) Cactææ. Icosandria Monogynia. In the Kew collection, a native of Brazil. Flowers of a beautiful deep orange colour. Each flower is about three inches across.

RIGIDELLA IMMACULATA.—Spotless Stiffstalk. (Bot. Reg. 68.) Sent to the London Horticultural Society from Guatemala. It is a half-hardy bulb, requiring exactly the same management as the Tigridia, to which they are very nearly allied. The flowers are of a deep crimson-red, each being near two inches across.

STYLIDIUM RECURVUM.—Recurved. (Bot. Mag. 3913.) Styliidæ. Gynandria Monandria. A native of the Swan River Colony, growing about six inches high, suffruticose. The flowers are yellow on the outside and reddish orange within. Each bloom being about three quarters of an inch across. We have seen plants of it in bloom at the nurseries of Mr. Low, of Clapton, and Messrs. Henderson's, Edgeware-road.

PLANTS NOTICED IN BOTANICAL REGISTER NOT FIGURED.

GESNERIA LONGIFOLIA.—Sent from Guatemala to the London Horticultural Society by Mr. Hartweg. The stem is stout, two feet high, the leaves being eight inches long. The flowers are an inch long, of a very rich crimson, in the way of *G. allagophylla*, but is much handsomer.

MORMODDS RUCCINATOR.—Messrs. Loddiges have received a variety that has flowers of a dull orange spotted with brown, being handsomer than the first kind.

CENTROPOGON CORDIFOLIUS.—A native of Guatemala, sent to the London Horticultural Society by Mr. Hartweg. The flowers are of a deep rose colour, resembling those of *Lobelia Surinamensis*. It is a greenhouse plant, and has recently bloomed in the garden at Chiswick.

PLANTS NOTICED AT NURSERIES, &c.

MARIANTHUS, NOVA SPECIES.—Another ornamental greenhouse climbing plant, the flowers of which resemble those of the *M. cœrulea punctata*, but are of a deeper blue. It has recently flowered in a cool frame in the collection at the Clapton Nursery.

NIPHEA OBLONGA.—A pretty flowering herbaceous plant which has been introduced by the London Horticultural Society, and in conjunction with the beautiful *Achimenes* has bloomed during the whole of autumn. The plant grows to about six inches high, producing its elegant, *Gloxinia*-like, white flowers.

CATLEYA HARRISONIA; VAR. ALBA.—An exceedingly lovely and showy species, the flower being of a delicate whitish hue, tinged with bluish. The lip has a yellow base. It has recently bloomed at Messrs. Loddiges.

OXYLOBIUM CUNEATUM.—This is a handsome erect-growing species, the flowers in colour much like those of *Gompholobium polymorphum*. It is a neat and pretty flowering plant in the collection of Mr. Low, of the Clapton Nursery.

GREVILLEA.—A new species from the Swan River, with foliage like that of *Boronia pinnata*. It is a very neat-growing plant. At Mr. Low's.

COTONEASTER DENTICULATA.—Another hardy shrubby plant of this justly-admired genus. The foliage is of the colour and form of the old and generally-known *Correa alba*. It is a very pretty plant, and if it bears, like others, numerous berries, it will give it additional interest. At Mr. Low's.

ARBUTUS FARINOSA.—The long lanceolate leaves, of a deep rich green, give the plant a very pretty appearance, and make it desirable for every shrubbery. At Mr. Low's.

BAUHINIA (of the Mission.)—This lovely plant has just been received by Mr. Low, the foliage is very beautiful.

TETRANTHERA JAPONICA.—The leaves are large, like a *Rhododendron Caucasicum*, of a very deep green, having a light edging. It is a very pretty robust-growing shrub, and appears to be hardy; should it prove to endure this climate it will be a valuable addition to the shrubbery. At Mr. Low's.

INGA PULCHERRIMUS.—Sent to the Clapton Nursery from New York, but judged to be a native of Brazil. It has a very beautiful foliage in the way of the Humble Plant.

ARALIA CRASSIFOLIA.—A native of New Zealand. The leaf of the small plant at Mr. Low's is sixteen inches long and about a quarter broad. It has a very prominent and strong midrib of a bright brown colour, each side of which there is a small edging of the leaf of a deep green, and at every inch a cross mark of a light colour. It is a singular and pretty-looking greenhouse plant. At Mr. Low's.

BEGONIA BARKERII.—The leaf of this new species is a foot long, giving it a noble appearance. At Mr. Low's.

JUSTICIA ATTENUATA.—The leaf is beautifully lined with red, giving it a very interesting appearance, and rendering it a most desirable plant for a stove collection, or for a warm greenhouse or conservatory. At Mr. Low's.

HIBBERTIA CORIAFOLIA.—A very pretty *Lechenaultia*-looking plant, with bright yellow flowers, about an inch across. It is a desirable greenhouse plant, keeping long in bloom, and easy of culture. At Mr. Low's.

MIRBELIA BAXTERII.—This plant forms a very neat dwarf bushy shrub, and bears a profusion of its pretty yellow flowers. It deserves a place in every greenhouse, and its blooming till winter renders it additionally desirable. We mention the plant in this place in order to recommend it to our readers, although it has been described in a former number. We recently saw many plants in bloom at Mr. Henderson's Nursery, Edgeware-road.

GESNERA LANATA.—The plant and flowers are hoary. It grows to four or five feet high, producing its blossoms in whorls of ten or twelve each, of a fine orange-scarlet; the interior of the mouth is prettily spotted with red. Each blossom is about an inch and a half long. At Mr. Henderson's.

DURANTA FLUMIERII.—This plant was introduced into this country in , but has been neglected. In consequence of its not being generally well grown it bloomed seldom. In the stove at Mr. Henderson's we recently saw a plant, a little more than a yard high, in profuse bloom, having a beautiful appearance. The numerous branching panicle of flowers was two feet long. The blossom of a pale blue streaked with dark violet. It well deserves attention.

ERANTHEMUM STRICTUM.—A handsome flowering plant, deserving a place in every stove collection or warm greenhouse. The flowers are of a deep blue colour with a dark eye, and are the size of the blossom of a common large-flowered periwinkle. At Mr. Henderson's.

ALLAMANDA CATHARTICA.—This noble-looking plant is trained at a considerable length in the stove of Mr. Henderson, and blooms for several months successively. In November, when we saw it, there were about 300 flowers upon it, in panicles of eight or ten in each, of a rich deep yellow colour, of a convolvulus form, each blossom being near four inches long and three across. It is of easy culture, and deserves a place in every hot-house or warm greenhouse.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON CLIMBING ROSES FOR A WALL.—Will some of the readers of the Cabinet give me a list of climbing Roses, best suited to cover and adorn a high Western wall, combining *speed of growth* and multiplicity of flowers?

4th Dec., 1841.

JUVENIS, AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

[Had our correspondent given us the length of wall, or number of plants required, a more satisfactory list of kinds might have been given. For the present, however, we give a list of some of the best kinds suited to the purposes named as to vigour, hardy habit, and beauty. If an addition be required, we will, on being informed, supply the deficiency :—

Rampant.—Beautiful pure white.

Spectabile.—Bright rosy lilac.

Scandens, (or Alice Gray).—Buff, changing to a pale flesh-colour.

Myrianthus, (or Ranunculacea).—Delicate light rose.

Adelaide d'Orleans.—Pale rose with a deeper-coloured centre.

Triomphe de Bollwyller, (or Sempervirens odorata).—Shaded white.

Lady Montgomery.—Pale rose.

Clair.—Single, crimson, with a light centre; singular and pretty.

Indica major.—Delicate rose.

Madame d'Arblay, (or Wells' white).—Pretty creamy white.

Wood's Garland.—White, changing to pink.

Rosa Elegans, (or Bengale Elegante).—Bright pink.

Ayrshire Queen.—Purple crimson.

Sir John Sebright.—Light crimson.

Bennett's Seedling.—White, large clustered.

Ayrshire Elegans.—White.

Queen of the Belgians.—Pure white.

Ruga.—A most beautiful blush.

Gloire de Rosomene.—Crimson.

Madame Desprez.—Bright rosy-lilac.

Crimson Madame Desprez.—Rich crimson.

Crimson Globe.—Rich purplish crimson.

Belle Antonine.—Delicate pink.

Bouquet tout fait.—Cream-coloured.

Camellia Rose.—Bright rose.

Cerise.—Deep rosy purple.

Clarissa Harlowe.—Pretty pale flesh.

George the Fourth.—Velvet crimson.

Beauty of Billiard.—Vivid scarlet.

Hardy.—Pale flesh rosy centre.

Jaune Desprez.—Bright fawn colour.

Du Luxembourg.—Fine red and rose.

Madame Jouvin.—Rose, buff centre.

Coccinea superba.—Scarlet and crimson.

Lamarque.—Pale lemon.

Wells' Pink.—Bright pink.

Wells' Sir Walter Scott.—Deep dark purple.

Minette.—Fine light crimson.

Edmund Garratt.—Rose, shaded with carmine.

Aimee Vibert.—Pure white, large clustered.

The above forty kinds contain not only what will flourish well in the situation, and cover the wall speedily, if planted in a good rich loamy soil, but they will afford bloom from May to November.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON THE *MANETTIA GRANDIFLORA*.—I should feel obliged if you, or some one of your numerous subscribers, would, in an early number of your Cabinet, give me some information as to the culture and treatment of the *Manettia*. I have it trained to the back wall of the Greenhouse for the last two years, and have not yet flowered it.

AN IRISH SUBSCRIBER.

ON *ACACIA PROSTRATA*, and *IPOMÆA HORSFALLIA*.—I have a plant of the *Acacia prostrata*, the shoots of which are six feet long from the pot. Being at a loss as to the mode of training it so as to produce the best effect, I should be exceedingly obliged if any of your numerous correspondents would inform me of any plan which they may adopt. An early reply would oblige

R. W. C.

P. S. Is the *Ipomœa Horsfallia* hardy enough for a warm greenhouse?

[Yes, we have seen it flourish so situated.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF *EPACRIS*, &c.—If one of the numerous readers of the Cabinet would give a descriptive list of all the known species of that lovely tribe of plants the *Epacris*, with a few hints as to cultivating them successfully, you would oblige

A CONSTANT READER AND SUBSCRIBER.

Isle of Wight, 5th December, 1841.

P. S. I should also be obliged for a list of about two dozen of the most handsome and freest blooming Stove Plants, as I want to increase my collection.

ANSWER.

PLANTS TO COVER A BANK UNDER TREES IN THE PLEASURE GROUND, &c.—In November number of our last Volume, at page 261, in answer to a correspondent, we gave a list of plants suitable, but omitted to state that all the Ayrshire Roses, and the rapid growing ones of what are termed evergreen roses, are admirably adapted for the purpose. Ten years ago we had a bank planted, and in three years the plants had spread so much as to form bushes from six to twelve feet across, and were, in the season, a most beautiful object. Some plants were placed about four feet from, but so as to train up the trunks of the trees, which gave additional interest to the scene.—CONDUCTOR.

REMARKS.

ON GRAFTING THE *FUCHSIA*, &c.—When so many efforts are making, in every direction, to create new varieties of that beautiful tribe of plants, the *Fuchsia*, which has acquired additional impetus from the importation of the *F. fulgens* and *F. corymbiflora*, it may afford information to some of your readers to be informed of an experiment made in this neighbourhood, which has been, so far as it has proceeded, completely successful.

Mr. Mercer, the gardener at Crawford Priory Garden, in Fifeshire, had a large plant of *Fuchsia Riccartoni* growing in a pot; he grafted the *F. fulgens* upon it by approach, of course allowing the different plants to remain until he found that they had entirely coalesced or grown together. He then, in the usual way, removed the proper head of the stock (*F. Riccartoni*) and the lower part of the graft, or *F. fulgens*, so that the stock of *F. Riccartoni* was left with a fine plant of the *F. fulgens* growing on it. Although this operation was only performed last spring, yet the head *F. fulgens* flowered and fruited well. When I saw the plant, in October last, the stock was standing about five feet high (including the pot) from the ground, with a diameter of between two and three inches; the graft, *F. fulgens*, only about three quarters of an inch in diameter, rises about a foot and a half, and has a fine spreading head, so that the plant stands nearly seven feet high from the ground.

A nurseryman who has seen it considers it as the first experiment which has been made to break the individuality, if I may call it so, of the *F. fulgens*, (all

the new varieties having been produced by impregnating other sorts with the pollen of the *F. fulgens*.) and he is, therefore, looking forward with much expectation to the fruit which will be produced from the grafted plant next year.

Whether his hope will be justified remains to be seen; but much credit is due to Mr. Mercer, who has a great experience and knowledge of plants, for the success of the experiment, in as far as he is concerned; and this may lead to many other successful experiments with the other sorts of Fuchsias, and may afford a hint which may be useful to your readers.

15th December, 1841.

Scorus.

ON AN ALKALINE EXTRACT FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF MILDEW, RED SPIDER, &c.—Sir,—As every improvement in horticultural science is important, I forthwith send you the results of an article, called Alkaline Extract, prepared by Mr. R. Bainbridge, flower gardener, Escrick Park, who sent me a small bottle in the early part of last spring. I gave it a trial on a peach-tree infected with mildew, and am happy to say it had the desired effect of completely freeing the peach from this troublesome pest; the foliage which succeeded was most healthy, and the fruit fine. I am also informed, from respectable and good authority, that the Alkaline Extract has been equally efficacious when applied by others, both in the destruction of the red spider and mildew. Since such facts cannot be too extensively circulated, nor so invaluable an article made too public for the benefit of the horticulturist, you would much oblige by inserting this proof of its merit in your valuable periodical.

I am, &c.,

Kippax Park, Pontefract, 15th December, 1841.

WILLIAM AKESTER.

ON THE HELIOTROPE.—A friend of mine has one of these delightful plants trained to a trellis in a greenhouse. The plant is upwards of nine feet high, and broad in proportion, and has never been without a flower for the last year and three quarters, whilst in spring and summer it has been covered with bloom. No fire or heat of any artificial kind was kept in the house during the winter; the only plan for protecting the plants in the frosts of last winter being to light three or four rushlights in the house at night.

This plan of protecting the plants at night has been found to answer very well *without heat*. Can any of your readers assign the reason? Will the stimulus of a trifling *light only* protect plants from the action of frost?

This climate is well known for its comparative mildness.

Cornwall, 7th December, 1841.

A CONSTANT READER, X. Y. Z.

CURIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL ROSES, &c.—The following valuable roses have singular changeable properties, opening of a light rose, then becoming darker, and finally dying off quite crimson, viz.—Belle Isidore, Etna, Rubens, Camellia panaché, and Virginie. An Italian variety called Manettii, of strong growth, has been found to make an excellent stock for working China and tea roses upon. Half-inch bone dust is found to be an excellent manure for the latter mentioned kinds, planted in a close soil.

8th December, 1841.

ROSA.

ERYTHRINA CRISTA GALLI, HARDY.—A strong root of *Erythrina crista galli*, planted near a south wall about the 1st of May, in soil of equal parts of good loam and leaf-mould, with a little sand, will flower in September as freely as if kept in a stove or greenhouse; a plant has lived out of doors here for the last four years, by covering it with a little sand, or coal-ashes, during the winter months. It produces about the end of this month many shoots, which strike as freely as Dahlia cuttings, with a little bottom heat, provided the shoots are taken off with a bit of the old root attached; two or three of the strongest shoots may be left to exhibit their splendid coral spikes in the autumn. As the summers are more dry and warm in England than in this country, I am satisfied this beautiful plant would grow as freely as many herbaceous plants by a little protection during winter.

P. K.

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR JANUARY.

GREENHOUSE.—This department should have good attendance during this month. Oranges, Lemons, and Myrtles, &c., will require water frequently; they usually absorb much.

The herbaceous kinds of plants will require occasional waterings, but less frequent and in less quantities than the woody kinds. Succulents, as Aloes, Sedums, &c., should be watered very sparingly, and only when the soil is very dry. Air should be admitted at all times when the weather is favourable, or the plants cannot be kept in a healthy state. If any of the Orange, Lemon, or Myrtle trees, &c., have naked or irregular heads, towards the end of the month, if fine mild weather occur, begin to reclaim them to some uniformity, by shortening the branches and head shoots; by this attention they will break out new shoots upon the old wood, and form a regular head; be repotted in rich compost in April, reducing the old ball of earth carefully, and replacing with new soil. After shifting, it would be of great use to the plants if the convenience of a glass case could be had in which to make a dung-bed that the pots might be plunged in; this would cause the plants to shoot vigorously, both at the roots and tops. Repot Amaryllis, &c. Tender and small kinds of plants should frequently be examined, to have the surface of soil loosened, decayed leaves taken away; or if a portion of a branch be decaying, cut it off immediately, or the injury may extend to the entire plant and destroy it.

ANNUALS.—Towards the end of the month, sow some of the tender kinds which require the aid of a hot-bed in raising, or in pots in heat.

The bulbs of *Anomatheca Cruenta* should now be repotted into small pots, to prepare them for turning out into beds, so as to bloom early.

Auriculas should, at the end of the month, be top-dressed, taking off old soil an inch deep, and replacing it with new.

Bulbs, as Hyacinths, &c., grown in water-glasses, require to be placed in an airy and light situation when coming into bloom. The water will require to be changed every three or four days. The flower-stem may be supported by splitting a stick at the bottom into four portions, so as it will fit tight round the edge of the glass at the top.

The seed of *Calceolarias* should be sown at the end of the month, and be placed in a hot-bed frame, also cuttings or slips be struck, as they take root freely now.

Cuttings of *Salvias*, *Fuchsias*, *Heliotropes*, *Geraniums*, &c., desired for planting out in borders or beds during spring and summer, should be struck in moist heat at the end of the month, in order to get the plants tolerably strong by May, the season of planting out.

DAHLIAS.—Dahlia roots, where great increase is desired, should now be potted or partly plunged into a little old tan in the stove, or a frame, to forward them for planting out in May. As shoots push, take them off when four or five inches long, and strike them in moist heat.

Herbaceous Perennials, Biennials, &c., may be divided about the end of the month, and planted out where required.

HYDRANGEAS.—Cuttings of the end of the last year's wood, that possess plump buds at their ends, should now be struck in moist heat; plant one cutting in a small pot (60's). When struck root, and the pot is full of roots, repot them into larger; such plants make singularly fine objects during summer.

Mignonette, to bloom early in boxes or pots, or to turn out in the open borders, should now be sown.

Rose Trees, Lilacs, Pinks, Hyacinths, Polyanthuses, Narcissus, &c., should regularly be brought in for forcing.

TENDER ANNUALS.—Some of the kinds, as Cockscombs, Anaranthuses, &c., for adorning the greenhouse in summer, should be sown by the end of the month.

Ten-week Stocks, Russian and Prussian Stocks, &c., to bloom early, should be sown at the end of the month in pots, placed in a hot-bed frame, or be sown upon a slight hot-bed.



THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

FEBRUARY 1st, 1842.

PART I.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

DAUBENTONIA TRIPETIANA. (*Monsieur Tripet's Daubentonia.*)

LEGUMINOSÆ. DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

THIS beautiful flowering shrubby plant is a native of Buenos Ayres, seeds of which had been obtained by M. Tripet Le Blanc, nurseryman of Paris, with whom it has bloomed, and specimens exhibited at a show in Paris, and by the kindness of a friend we received a drawing, and the particulars we here record concerning the plant.

M. Tripet Le Blanc sowed seeds of it, and put them in a hot-bed frame in February, 1840. The plants pushed up in about three weeks; they were soon after potted off in rich soil, replaced in the frame, and as required were repotted, till in August they formed fine branching tree-like plants a yard high; they were then removed to the open air and plunged in a bed, where they immediately showed flower buds arising from the clear parts of the branches, and not, as is usual, from the axils of the leaves. When the racemes of flowers were fully developed, they were about six inches long, standing nearly erect, each having about twenty blossoms. The branches are numerous furnished with racemes, even to the extremities, and as the flowers of the first produced racemes decay, and the shoots keep extending, fresh racemes are produced, and thus its extraordinary beauty continues to increase, and renders it one of the most handsome and

valuable plants that has recently been obtained. The plant is not quite hardy it appears, being cut down by the first sharp frost, but is similar to that of *Clianthus puniceus*. If planted in a conservatory, or grown in a greenhouse, there is no doubt but it would bloom nearly all the year; and if turned out into the open border in May would there bloom for five months. It deserves a place in every situation where it can be grown.

HARDENBERGIA MACROPHYLLA. (*Broad-leaved.*)

LEGUMINOSÆ. DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

A NATIVE of the Swan River colony, from whence seeds were sent to Robert Mangles, Esq., Sunning Hill, Berks, in whose garden plants were raised. The one from which our drawing was taken is a fine specimen, growing in the conservatory of R. Barclay, Esq., Layton in Essex. The drawing was obligingly sent us by Mr. Kyle, the intelligent gardener there, who had it done by the artist who draws for Paxton's Magazine of Botany, and is a fac-simile of one taken for that publication. Mr. Kyle states that at the time the artist took the drawings the plant had greatly exhausted itself by blooming most profusely, and but a small remnant of diminished racemes were left, so that the figure given is but about one-half the length of the general racemes. This fact was not only stated to us by Mr. Kyle, but the stalk of a raceme was sent us, and which was more than double the length of our figure, besides having two lateral branches nearly as long as the centre one, previously forming altogether a fine graceful cluster of beautiful blossoms. The drawing sent to us had been in the hands of the engraver some time, and the plate so completed, when the natural specimen was sent us, that we regret it was too late to make it correct in size. Our readers, however, will see the size of each separate bloom as well as the colour, and with the above descriptive remarks upon it, will be able to form a tolerably correct opinion of its blooming merits. Mr. Kyle states that the plant under his care he obtained in May, 1840, and he planted it in the border of a conservatory when it was about a yard high. During the last summer it had grown so rapidly as now to be thirty feet in length. The habit of the plant is very luxuriant, branching widely, covered with a beautiful rich green foliage, and bearing a vast profusion of its racemes of beautiful blue flowers. It is a most desirable plant for a

conservatory, and blooming so long and abundant is highly ornamental. When grown even in a conservatory border, it may be trained round a wire trellis, so as to bring the bloom near to view, and render it thus a very interesting object. It can also be grown very successfully in a suitable sized pot, and trained similarly, or in some manner to give a pretty and ornamental effect. We have seen some so constructed by circles of wire-framing, reaching down as low as the bottom of the pot entirely to conceal it; for such a purpose the present plant would be very suitable. Mr. Kyle further states that when grown in a pot it must have a liberal extent of room for the roots so as to grow freely, in order to exhibit that vigour and beauty which it is capable of displaying. It is a most desirable plant, and deserves a place in every greenhouse or conservatory. The soil it grows vigorously in is a fresh rich loam, with about one-third of peat and sand. The compost must be chopped, not sifted, and have a liberal drainage.

[After the above was put in type, receiving from Mr. Kyle a specimen of the usual length of a raceme, we had a drawing made of the centre portion of it, which we now give, our plate having then been so far completed with the *Daubentonia*, that we could not add the two lateral branches of the raceme, but the present one is double the length of the one which had been drawn, and sent us by Mr. Kyle.—
CONDUCTOR.]

ARTICLE II.

ON THE ORIGIN AND CULTURE OF THE HEARTSEASE.

BY PHILO-PAHLIA, DURHAM.

HAVING been a subscriber to your work for a length of time, I have been greatly edified by many articles which have appeared therein; I therefore in my turn am desirous of adding to its pages a few remarks on the culture and habits of the above mentioned well-known and elegant little flower, which may not be uninteresting to a few.

Origin.—The Heartsease or Pansy (from the French *Pensée*, “thought”) is a native of our own country, as is the Carnation, but, unlike that beautiful flower, it is only within a few years that it has been generally cultivated as a florist’s flower, yet, under the manage-

ment of the propagator, it has made such rapid advances to perfection, that, if we compare the Pansy in its wild state with one of our lately raised varieties, the contrast is truly surprising, for not only is the shape almost completely altered, but the colours are so varied yet beautifully blended together.

Culture.—The most approved method of propagation is by taking off young slips in the autumn, which is the best time, as then the ground and weather are most suitable for the formation of rootlets, on account of its dampness and dulness. About the first week in October a bed is prepared of light but rich soil, raised a little above the path, in order to drain off all superfluous moisture. The cuttings are then made ready, by stripping them of their under leaves, and cutting close below the bottom joint, from which the roots must spring, for if this is not done the cutting will decay to that joint, which frequently destroys the whole. After the bed is prepared, the cuttings are arranged according to their varieties, each sort being marked by a tally stick, numbered or named according to the pleasure of the owner. The cuttings will be found to be well-rooted in about six weeks, when they may be planted out for blooming in the spring, or potted to keep over winter in a frame.

Soil and Situation.—The soil in which the Pansy is found to flourish best is a compost of cow-dung one half, fresh loam one quarter part, leaf mould one eighth part, and coarse sand one eighth, but peat soil should on no account be intermixed, as it burns up the Pansy completely. These ingredients should be well mingled together, and purified from worms and slugs by having lime-water frequently thrown over the heap, and in a short time it will be fit for use.

The situation best adapted for the Heartsease is one which is sheltered from the mid-day sun, but which receives a little in the morning, as then it is not so powerful as to injure the colours.

Transplanting.—This may be performed at any season, but in doing so an error is prevalent. We see the plants taken up with a ball of earth around them, and planted again with it. Now as everything deteriorates the soil in which it grows, and as the Pansy entirely pierces every particle of earth its roots can reach, therefore that which we take up with it must be entirely exhausted, and when planted again can receive very little food from its new situation, as

its roots do not by nature straggle far from the stem. To prevent this starvation, it would be much better to wash away all the soil from the roots, and plant it again with its roots unconfined; then it would be able to seek food for itself abundantly, and thereby produce much larger flowers.

The following list contains forty of the best varieties in cultivation :—

Argo.	Paul Pry.
Augusta (May.)	Peter Dick (May.)
Anne Eliza (Do.)	Platonia (Do.)
British Queen.	Penelope (Do.)
Colonel Dundas.	Queen of the Whites.
Captivation.	Reliance Superb.
Dandie Dinmont (May.)	Triumph (Cook's.)
Eclipse (Thompson.)	Victoria Superba.
Feronia (May.)	Wycomb Abbey.
Haidee (Do.)	Westminster Abbey.
Henrietta.	Windsor Castle.
Imogene (May.)	White Perfection.
John (Thompson.)	*Liberal (Hancock's.)
Jewess (Warren)	*Acme of Perfection (Do.)
——— (Lidgard.)	*Ringleader (Do.)
Livia (Thompson.)	*Revenge (Do.)
Laura (May.)	*Victory (Do.)
Magnet (Thompson.)	*Miss May (Do.)
Miss Jane (Hancock.)	*Glory of North Durham (Do.)
Miss Towers (Do.)	*Beauty of the Wear (Do.)

The last eight, marked with a star, I particularly recommend, as being some of the best flowers ever yet produced. They will, I believe, be sent out by the raiser in May, 1842, at 1*l.* 5*s.* the set.

ARTICLE III.

ON PLANTING EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

BY A SURREY NURSERYMAN.

THE subject of successfully transplanting evergreen shrubs having recently been inquired about by a correspondent, I forward for insertion in an early number of the CABINET the following remarks thereon, being the result of a thirty years' observation and practice as a nurseryman, who cultivates upwards of eight acres of evergreens. It is admitted that the leaves of a tree contribute to the production of roots, consequently the period when they exert the greatest influence in that particular is the best period to plant in. From October to January it is evident the leaves of evergreens are in their state of maturity, and then possess the greatest power of active agency, and are best pre-

pared to sustain the effect of a removal, as well as contribute to a re-establishment of the plant. Another advantage in planting at this season (or as near as circumstances will admit) is, that the state of the atmosphere is more congenial by being moist and cool, instead of, as is generally the case, more or less at other seasons, being in a dry and parching condition. I admit that early in spring the atmosphere is not so objectionable as at a late period of it. The condition too of the soil in autumn is better than in spring, the effect of the summer's sun giving it internal warmth, which, as is well known by gardeners, has a good deal to do in promoting an immediate pushing of the fibrous roots into fresh soil. Any person placing a thermometer imbedded several inches deep in the soil in October, and then again in March, will find that at the latter period it is many degrees lower than at the former. The advantages of an higher temperature, in connexion with the congenial state of the air, are of the first importance to success.

In transplanting, every fibrous root that can must be retained, and as much soil adhering thereto. At whatever time the planting takes place, the soil should be well watered to cause it to settle closely to the roots. Where these latter attentions, and sprinkling over the tops are paid, and successively followed up, planting may with some success be performed at other seasons of the year, but after an experience with many hundred thousands of evergreens, in all kinds of situation, I can safely recommend the season I do as that in which they may be far more successfully transplanted than at any other, and the extra trouble necessarily required when done at an unfavourable time, even to secure a very partial degree of success, is avoided. Where evergreens are planted in situations much exposed to cutting winds, a temporary screen during winter is of essential utility. Such may be constructed of fir or other branches interwoven through palings, &c.

ARTICLE IV.

ON THE PROPERTIES OF THE CARNATION.

BY A DURHAM AMATEUR.

IN the last number of the CABINET, your correspondent, Mr. William Harrison, gives at length the culture of the Carnation for the benefit of "A Young Beginner," but entirely omits mentioning what are

the properties requisite to make a fine one. I should advise "A Young Beginner," before he purchases any plants, to attend the exhibition of a society where this class of flowers are shown, and take notes of the varieties he would wish to purchase, for there the blooms are seen to the greatest perfection, and afterwards go to the garden where the plants are growing, to see the habit of them, as that is of the greatest consequence. If, in his visit to both these places, he takes as his guide the following properties, he will have as fine a collection as can be obtained. The flower ought not to be less than two inches across, with its guard petals free from notch, thick and smooth. The bloom should not have less than fifteen petals, laid regularly in three rows, each tier rising so as to form a fine bold crown. Petals stiff and slightly cupped. The stripes bold and distinct on a pure white ground. The colours clear and brilliant, and, if there be two, should form as great a contrast to each other as possible. The flower-stalk ought not to be less than thirty or more than forty inches long, strong, and elastic. The pod should be long and large, to enable the flower to bloom without bursting. "A Young Beginner" will undoubtedly find it very difficult to obtain these properties concentrated in one variety, but he must make choice of such flowers as enjoy the majority.

ARTICLE V.

ON EXHIBITING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

BY FLORISTA.

I SEND a few observations in reply to the remarks of a "Junior Florist" in the January number of the CABINET, respecting the Article "On exhibiting Florists' Flowers," inserted in the previous November number. He commences his observations with stating, "that he cannot agree with the writer in the opinion that the exhibition of flowers in classes is either mischievous or impolitic." If a "Junior Florist" will take the trouble attentively to read the Article in question once more, he will find the "mischievousness or impolicy" consists of only permitting *one* flower of a variety to be admitted into its class, to the exclusion of infinitely superior flowers than those chiefly composing such class.

To make myself intelligible, I will suppose A, B, and C, each exhi-

hitting Carnation blooms, in a class of six scarlet bizarres; and A produces six first-rate flowers from one variety, say, for instance, "Twitchett's Don John," and B and C six distinct flowers, each from inferior sorts: I ask, would it not be both "mischievous and impolitic" to place only ONE of A's blooms *first*, and, after excluding the others, to choose five flowers from B and C's inferior blooms to fill up the class? Yet such, I aver, is the usual practice at some of the principal provincial shows.

On referring to the judge's award at the Cambridge exhibition of Carnations and Picotees in July last, I find my idea was there fully carried out, viz. "in allowing the best flower to be placed as many times as the class would admit," it being recorded that "Twitchett's Don John" was placed six times in the class for scarlet bizarres, to the exclusion of other varieties; and at the same place two Picotees, a purple, named "Hufton's Queen of England," and a red, named "Headley's Sarah," each obtained the same honour.

I am perfectly aware it is an invariable rule at all exhibitions for a "stand" to consist of dissimilar blooms; but not so in classes, as a prize is frequently offered for the best and second best flower of a sort, if Dahlias, in the following colours, dark, purple or shaded purple, and so on, through each class of colours; and it is here where the gist of my complaint arises, of not allowing *two* flowers of one name to be exhibited in its class.

I perceive your correspondent has taken the terms "class" and "stand" to be synonymous, which I beg to inform him is not the fact, they being two distinct modes of exhibiting: the former, in my opinion, to test the merits of flowers singly; the latter to show *new or old* flowers in collections. Besides which, the practice of exhibiting in "stands" is not even alluded to in my previous article.

I am still inclined to think, that if my suggestions were carried out and acted upon more fully, there would be every encouragement to attempt the production of new varieties by growing and saving seed from first-rate sorts; and, I imagine, by so doing, every amateur might succeed in raising new varieties worth exhibiting.

I trust I have made it intelligible to a "Junior Florist," and that he will now coincide in my opinion, "that the exhibition of flowers in classes is both mischievous and impolitic," unless carried out to the extent I have contended for.

I must add that the observations respecting visitors are not very creditable to a "Junior Florist," inasmuch as the amount received for admission tickets alone forms no inconsiderable item in the annual income of many societies. I admit that visitors attend simply to inspect the productions; but doubtless there are many that have not the convenience of a garden, or time to devote to the cultivation of flowers, who are as enthusiastic admirers and as capable of distinguishing between a first and second rate flower as a "Junior Florist." His advice is certainly pithy and concise; but unfortunately, many an admirer possesses not the means of becoming an amateur.

In conclusion, I beg to say that the idea of holding a central annual seedling exhibition is a good one, but is attended with an almost insurmountable difficulty, viz. want of *cash*, and *time* to spare to undertake the journey; two articles which an amateur florist has generally but a trifling stock to dispose of.

Rugby, 7th January, 1842.

ARTICLE VI.

ON THE CULTURE OF ACHIMENES COCCINEA.—(*Triverania coccinea*.)

BY MR. JOHN SIMPSON, GARDENER TO JOHN HUSTLER, ESQ., UNDERCLIFFE HOUSE, BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE.

HAVING promised to send you an account of our mode of cultivating the *Triverania Coccinea* the last time I had the pleasure of accompanying you through the hothouse and greenhouse at Undercliffe House, on which occasion you seemed so much to admire the specimens we had then in bloom, I now with pleasure wish to fulfil my promise. As, however, so many able articles since I promised mine have appeared on the culture of this most interesting and beautiful plant, I fear that the treatment I am about to describe does not differ so much as now to be likely to be of any material service to the general readers of your interesting magazine: however it may be of service to some who may not have read what has been previously written on the management of this lovely plant.

In the beginning of February I take the pots that contain the roots of the plants that have flowered the season previous, and carefully take away the surface soil till the small tubers appear. I then fill the pots

up with a compost of peat soil, light loam, and leaf soil, and give the whole a gentle watering. I then place the pots in a fruiting pine-stove or hotbed frame, the temperature of which is kept from 70° to 85° of heat. I give water sparingly for about ten days, but afterwards more freely, so as to effectually moisten the whole of the soil to the bottom of the pots, which will have become very dry from having been kept during the winter without water.

When the shoots have attained the height of about three inches, I turn the bulbs out of their pots, and carefully break them till I can divide the young shoots. I then select the strongest, and retain all the roots attached to them, and plant singly into sixty-sized pots, in the same compost as recommended for earthing up the pots, with the addition of one-fifth fine clean sand. I grow the plants in a moist heat and in a slight shade, occasionally sprinkling them with a syringe or the fine rose of a watering-pan. As they advance in growth and fill their pots with roots, I frequently repot them into pots a size larger till I finally remove them, the strongest plants into sixteens, and the others into twenty-fours, using the same kind of compost, except for the last shifting, at which time I give them pots two sizes larger, and I add one-fourth of well-decomposed hotbed manure, using the other part of the compost more turfy and open. I am particular in draining the pots well at each shifting with plenty of broken pots, and to the depth of one inch at least at the last potting. I examine them at each removal, and take away any suckers that may appear about their stems, and also two or three of their lowest side branches; this tends to strengthen the main stem, and encourages them to make fine symmetrical pyramidal heads. After they are well established, and are beginning to produce flowers, I place them, some in a cooler stove, and others in the greenhouse, being careful that they enjoy as much light as possible, which I find materially enhances the brilliancy of their scarlet flowers, and adds much to their general lustre.

After they have done flowering I gradually withhold water, but do not cut their stems away till they have entirely died down. I keep the dormant roots in the pots, on a shelf in the greenhouse, without any water till they are again wanted to vegetate.

[At the London Horticultural Societies, and Surrey Zoological Gardens, as well as country floral exhibitions, we have seen numerous specimens shown, but those grown by Mr. Simpson were double the

size of any others we ever saw, as well as being so neatly grown. The plants too were profusely covered with bloom. The same results no doubt will be realized with the same treatment; and no person, we are confident, would regret the attention.

In our last number we gave figures of, and some remarks upon, the two new and highly beautiful Achimeneses. The specimens of them we saw were charming objects, but if grown with the success which Mr. Simpson does the *A. coccinea*, and we believe the same treatment will contribute to it, the three kinds together will form the most interesting dwarf ornamental plants that can adorn the conservatory or greenhouse in the summer months. The long period too of their blooming, from June to November, gives them additional interest.

CONDUCTOR.]

ARTICLE VII.

ON THE CULTURE OF THE ANEMONE.

BY DAFFODIL.

THE Anemone being one of the greatest beauties of a flower garden, and not seeing any particulars of its treatment in the CABINET, I beg to state that I have cultivated it with the greatest success for the last half dozen years, and my mode of culture is as follows.

Having fixed on the place where I intend having the bed, I dig out the soil to the depth of sixteen inches, and then place a layer of two inches of lime, then a layer of five or six inches of well-rotted cow dung, and on this a surface-layer of light, rich, mellow loam, quite free from manure, which is raised to two inches above the level of the surrounding surface; this is done about the latter end of September. I always plant the roots from the beginning to the middle of October; by this means they will be found to blow stronger, and the roots when taken up will be found of a larger size than if planted in November. When the bed is levelled I draw lines across about five inches apart, in which the roots are placed with the crowns upwards, which is easily discerned by a close examination, laying a little river sand under and upon each root; I then cover them as near two inches as possible with pure mellow loam. Nothing more need be done to them till they appear above ground, except the winter be very severe, which, if it is the case, the roots will require a little protection. I

usually lay a mat over the bed in very severe frost, and regularly take it off for about four hours at the middle of each day; but when the frost is not very severe I place no mat over them, which, if kept on when not much occasion for it, rather injures than benefits them. When the leaves are above ground, I choose a dry day to press the soil close to the plants, as the leaves generally remove the soil in coming up, which is very injurious to the roots if exposed. In dry weather they require watering. I generally give them a good soaking with liquid manure; for it is wrong to wait till the leaves begin to flag for want of water, because leaves from a tuberous root show a vigour which does not entirely arise from the state of the soil, therefore the soil should be examined and treated accordingly. As the flowers expand *they must be shaded both from the sun and rain.* I usually shade them with a covering raised two feet from the ground, so that air can freely pass underneath, to prevent the stems being weakened and unable to support the weight of the flowers. After the bloom is over, watering is no longer necessary, but the bed should be shaded in the middle of hot days, and from wet, or the tubers will be kept in a state of excitement, and be thereby materially weakened and injured. By these means the foliage will soon begin to change its colour, and become brown and dry, which will point out the time to take up the roots, which I usually do about a month after the bloom is over. I find it necessary to handle the roots very gently as they are exceedingly brittle, in clearing away the fibres and soil that adheres to them. The pieces that happen to break off I do not throw away, for in a few years they will become fine blooming roots. Finally, the tubers are cleaned, and put in a drawer, which is placed in an airy part of a room secure from frost, where they remain till the planting season. I beg, however, to observe, if any of the roots are large I divide them, taking care to have two or three eyes to each piece; such usually blow the first year. In selecting roots for a flowering bed, I choose such as are fresh and plump, of a medium size, for large overgrown roots are hollow, and decayed in the centre; these I take care to avoid, as they never bloom strong, the flowers being very small. If the flower was originally very full and double, with age it loses that property; the petals become small, irregular, and diminish in number, and finally, the sort perishes.

ARTICLE VIII.

ON FLORICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

BY DAHL, LIMEHOUSE, NEAR LONDON.

I WAS much pleased with one of the rules mentioned in the advertisement of the Norwich Dahlia Show, viz. that the name should be attached to everything that was shown; this is a "desideratum most devoutly to be wished," and might most easily be adopted, and I feel convinced that nurserymen would be gainers by it; it would save those persons who act in the capacity of censors a great deal of trouble, and oftentimes unpleasant feelings. Myself, only an amateur, and many as myself perhaps not quite conversant with the names of everything shown, and visitors, think that those persons who may act as judges in one or two things must, as a matter of course, know the names of all.

In the exhibitions of Dahlias it would save a great deal of wrangling, and growers would not then hover round the stands to the exclusion of visitors, as is frequently the case. At the Surrey Show the other day it was quite annoying to hear the altercation there was about the names of the flowers, which could not be decided without the presence of the growers, owing to different cultivation and the various localities, many of the blooms assuming very diverse characters.

I would advise a small card, with a bit of string or small wire hung over the tubes in which they are shown, with the names written on.

P.S. Your correspondent, Mr. M'Millan, some time since intimated he would forward for insertion a safe and easy method of preserving the roots through the winter, it now would be useful.

Limehouse, London.

[We agree with our correspondent relative to the names being attached to everything exhibited at horticultural meetings, and we were recently delighted to find that in this essentially useful particular the Spilsby, in Lincolnshire, exhibition exceeded all we ever previously saw. Every kind of plant, flower, fruit, and vegetable was named, and rendered the very numerous and excellent specimens exhibited quite instructive as well as highly pleasing objects. We, however, object to the exhibitors writing the names to what they show; the productions of an individual may be arranged in various parts of the

room, but the same writing indicates they belong to one exhibitor. The same objection applies where all the specimens of an individual are shown under one number, or even under near successive numbers; the more variable the numbers the better, and of course the less likely to be known by the judges. We have been informed, on authority we cannot doubt, of judges, where they have known the specimens belonged to the same individual, though superior to those of others, yet solely because the former had already had a number of prizes awarded, they choose to give prizes to inferior specimens in order to distribute more generally the awards. At the principal Dahlia exhibitions, the writing of the names by the exhibitor is highly objectionable; the writing of all the principal Dahlia growers is well known to purchasers, and of this class the judges are, and the stand of flowers belonging to each is generally known as well as if the names of the parties were affixed to them. Either parties exhibiting should get printed names to attach to each, or the secretary should have assistants to write out the names, each exhibitor giving a list to the secretary of the names of his specimens. We have seen some most unjust decisions solely guided by the names attached being wrote by the owner.

We intend ere long to give some lengthened remarks on exhibiting, &c. We hope that when the annual meetings of societies take place to arrange the schedules for next year, the above suggestions may not be lost sight of; if some regulation of the kind suggested be made it will save a great deal of murmuring from unsuccessful exhibitors.—
CONDUCTOR.]

ARTICLE IX.

ON THE CULTURE OF MUSA COCCINEA AND THUNBERGIA ALATA.

BY SPECTATOR, NORTON, NEAR STOCKTON-ON-TEES.

THIS old and beautiful plant does not appear to be so generally cultivated as it deserves, either for its fine large foliage or its brilliant and lasting flowers. Being a marsh stove-plant it requires a high and moist atmosphere, and on account of its luxuriant foliage it requires a good quantity of room; nevertheless, any person having a greenhouse or a vinery may grow and flower it splendidly; for although it is a

stove-plant it will live in a greenhouse through winter if properly managed. It being very impatient of too much water in the winter months, where there is neither pine nor plant-stove, water must be used with caution.

To flower it well it should be raised from fresh suckers every year, taking the sucker off in June, and pot it into a No. 12 sized pot. The soil must be a rich, loamy one, and be rendered porous with leaf mould, and in July, or when the pot is full of roots, to be potted into a No. 8, putting an inch of broken potsherds in the bottom of the pot, and an inch of moss over the potsherds; and in August to be potted into a No. 6 pot, and giving it abundance of water, and likewise syringing it frequently over head, keeping it in a vigorous growing state until the middle of September, then the water to be gradually withheld until the plant gets rather into a dormant state, just giving enough to keep it alive. It must be treated in that manner until the first vinery be started forcing, when it must be removed into it, and as soon as it commences growing it should be repotted into a No. 4 pot, watering it more according as it grows, and as soon as it fills the pot repot it into a No. 2, which will flower it well. By following these simple rules it will bloom so as amply to repay for any attention.

I beg also to make a few observations on the *Thunbergia alata*, and *alba*: it is but occasionally that we see any of the *Thunbergias* grown to perfection, they invariably have that speckled, sickly appearance. Now the beauty of all plants, especially those with light coloured, is greatly increased by being contrasted with a deep green foliage; this may be obtained in the *Thunbergia* by the following treatment: the compost to grow it properly should consist of one-half of light turfy loam, one-third leaf mould, one-sixth heath soil, and one-eighth of well decomposed cow dung, the whole to be well mixed. If the plants have to be raised from seed, they ought to be sown as early in the season as possible, and the pots plunged up to the rim in a brisk heat in a cucumber frame; and when the plants are four or five inches high should be potted off into 48's, and shaded a little until they take hold and commence growing; then they ought to be stopped by pinching the top of the leading shoots and removed into the vinery or stove, as *Thunbergias* thrive best in a heat from 65 to 75 degrees, and should be frequently syringed with water heated

to the temperature of the house, occasionally adding a small quantity of pulverized lime and a little powdered sulphur, which will keep it free from red spider, &c. The plant should be repotted as soon as ever the pot is full of roots, and be watered frequently with liquid manure from cow dung, the plant to be stopped according to the form of the trellis that it is to be trained to; it may be done in a very neat and simple manner, as follows, by six wire rods round the inside of the pot four feet long, and one in the centre five feet and a half long, with wire hoops around the uprights to keep them in the desired hexagon position, the hoops to be fastened to the uprights with fine wire, one hoop just above the pot, another half up, and the third at the top of the uprights; when fastening the top hoop, carry the fine wire from the top of each of the uprights to the top of the centre wire, by that means forming a dome, and a circle of fine wire run around the outside of the uprights, about six or eight inches apart, to form the trellis. If the plant is to be trained on such a trellis it will be necessary to stop it frequently while young, to have a shoot for each upright, and to be stopped when they are half way up the trellis, to make the eyes throw out laterals to train round the trellis, when it ought to take its final shift into a No. 6 pot, giving it sufficient draining; using the same compost as formerly mentioned, always syringing it freely, taking care to pinch off all blossoms as they appear; to keep the plant in a vigorous growing state until the plant covers the trellis, stopping as often as there is want of laterals. If the simple rules here laid down be followed, the reward will be a profusion of blossoms and a fine deep foliage.

PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

AQUILEGIA SKINNERI.—Mr. Skinner's Columbine. (Bot. Mag. 3919.) Ranunculaceæ. Polyandria Pentagynia. Sent from Guatemala, having been collected there by Mr. Skinner much further in the south than it had been supposed a Columbine could be produced. It was sent to the collection at Woburn Abbey, where it has bloomed, and proves perfectly hardy, having survived the severe winter of 1840-41 in the open ground. It is a perennial plant, the flower stems rising from two to three feet high, producing the blossoms in panicles, and flowering most beautifully in 1841 for many months. Petals, the limb yellow green, prolonged at the base into a long lively red spur. Sepals, green.

BEAUFOURIA DECUSSATA.—Decussated-leaved. (Pax. Mag. Bot. 269.) Myrtacæ. Polyadelphia Polyandria. A very interesting greenhouse shrub from New Holland. It was introduced some years ago, but is not cultivated as

extensively as it merits. The plant generally grows straggling, with extended shoots, and in such form does not flower near so freely as when the shoots are trained horizontal to a trellis, or, rather, pendant to a stick; this checks the growth of the main branches, and induces the production of lateral shoots, which are found to bloom liberally. The flowers are borne in long clusters, in the way of those of some of the *Melaleucas*, or as is termed bottle-brush formed, of a pretty deep crimson colour, blooming from September through the winter. The plant is easy of cultivation, and may be obtained very cheap of most of the general nurserymen.

CATTLEYA GRANULOSA.—Rough-leaved. (Bot. Reg. 1. for 1842.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. Mr. Hartweg sent it to the London Horticultural Society from Guatemala. One of the easiest to cultivate; in winter a night temperature of 55° and 60° in summer is quite high enough, growing in turfy peat well trained, and keeping it rather dry when not growing. When it bloomed, it had but one flower; but it very probably will bear a larger number as it becomes more vigorous. The flower was about five inches across. Sepals, olive-green, mottled with rich-brown spots. Lip pure white at the sides and the points, and of a fine orange spotted with crimson in the middle.

GESNERA ZEBRINA.—Zebra-leaved. (Pax. Mag. Bot. 271.) Gesneraceæ. Didynamia Angiospermia. We saw this plant in bloom at the Clapton Nursery last October, who had received it from Mr. Doncklaer, director of the Ghent Botanic Garden. It produces stout succulent stems, which grow to several inches long before they push forth at the summit a flower-spike. The blossoms are produced in terminal spikes, which keep extending to a foot or half a yard in length. Each flower is produced on a foot-stalk four inches long, the bloom being about an inch and a half long, drooping, orange-red above, pale orange below, both segments and throat are spotted with deep red. It is a very interesting and beautiful species. Some plants have bloomed when about three inches high. It deserves a place in every collection of this tribe.

GLOSSOCOMIA OVATA.—Ovate Pouch Bell. (Bot. Reg. 3.) Campanulaceæ. Pentandria Monogynia. From North India, a hardy perennial, growing about half a yard high, flourishing in the open border, and blooming in July. It is very like a *Campanula*, of humble growth, and requires a treatment similar to *C. carpatica*. Each flower is about an inch and a half long, white tinged with blue, having two circles of rose inside the corolla. It is a pretty border plant.

LYSIMACHIA LOBELIODES.—Lobelia-like Loose-strife. (Bot. Reg. 6.) Primulaceæ. Pentandria Monogynia. From North India seeds of it were sent to the London Horticultural Society. It is a hardy perennial, well suited for a rock-work, blooming from June to October. The flower-stems rise to about half a yard. The flowers are produced in spikes, each being about as large as those of the Common London Pride, white, slightly tinged with red.

NELUMBUM SPECIOSUM.—Sacred Bean of India, deep rose-coloured var. (Bot. Mag. 3916.) Nymphaeæ. Polyandria Polygynia. This noble flowering plant has recently bloomed in great perfection in the Sion-House gardens. The luxuriance and profuse blooming of it were much promoted by the water in the cistern being frequently changed, while the cistern itself was placed in a damp stove.

NIPHA OBLONGA.—Oblong Snow-Wort. (Bot. Reg. 5.) Gesneraceæ. Didynamia Angiospermia. From Guatemala, and, like many other plants from thence, requires a temperature between that of a greenhouse and stove. Its general habit, Dr. Lindley observes, resembles *Achimenes rosea*; it flowers in autumn and winter, and is propagated the same as the *Achimenes*. The flower is somewhat of a *Gloxinia*-like form, white, and about an inch and a half across. The plant requires to be kept dormant after the blooming is over, as done to *Achimenes*, *Gloxinia*, &c.

ONCIDIUM LONGIFOLIUM.—Long-leaved. (Bot. Reg. 4.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. From Mexico, and has bloomed in the garden of the London Horticultural Society and at Messrs. Loddiges's. Under the name *O. cebilleta* several different species exist in our gardens. This kind is the

finest. It has the foliage of the true *O. cebolleta*, but its flowers form dense panicles, three feet long, of large, showy, rich yellow and brown spotted flowers. Each blossom is about an inch and a half across. It is a very handsome species, well worth growing in every collection.

ONCIDIUM INSLEYII.—Mr. Insley's. (Pax. Mag. Bot. 265.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. From Mexico, introduced by George Barker, Esq., Springfield, near Birmingham, and it is named after the intelligent gardener there. The flowers are produced in a raceme, each being about four inches across. Sepals and petals yellow streaked, and marked with a chocolate brown. Labellum yellow, spotted with scarlet. It is a very beautiful species, well meriting a place in every collection.

OTOCHILUS FUSCA.—Brownish-flowered. (Bot. Mag. 3921.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. A native of Nepal, growing on the trunks of trees. It has bloomed in the Glasgow Botanic Garden. The flowers are produced on a raceme about three inches long. Each blossom is about three quarters of an inch across, of a faint flesh colour.

PODOTHECA GNAPHALIOIDES.—Cudweed *Podotheca*. (Bot. Mag. 3920.) Compositæ. Syngenesia Æqualis. A native of the Swan River colony, and has been raised by Messrs. Dickson and Sons, nurserymen, Edinburgh, with whom it bloomed profusely in 1841. It is an annual plant, much branched at the base. The flowers are produced at the extremities of the shoots in spheroidal heads, yellow.

STUARTIA PENTAGYNIA.—Five-styled. (Bot. Mag. 3918.) Ternstroemiaceæ. Monadelphia Polyandria. This hardy shrub, from the mountains of Carolina and Georgia, has long been introduced into this country, but is not grown as extensively as it merits. It grows to eight or ten feet high, with a pretty green smooth foliage, similar in form and size to a May Duke Cherry. The flowers are of a pretty cream colour, something in the way of a *Magnolia*, each blossom being about four inches across. It deserves a place in every shrubbery.

PLANTS NOTICED IN BOTANICAL REGISTER NOT FIGURED.

SPIREA FISSA.—A hardy shrub, something like *S. arifolia*, but less showy. The flowers are produced in loose panicles, and altogether it forms a handsome bush, well meriting a place in every shrubbery.

EPIDENDRUM POLYANTHUM.—From Guatemala, and has bloomed in the garden of the London Horticultural Society. The flowers are large and of a rich salmon colour, and are produced in a many-flowered panicle, loaded with close-set nodding racemes.

ERIA PROFUSA.—Orchidææ. From Ceylon; it has bloomed in the Syon Gardens. It produces numerous racemes about a foot long, clothed with its light green flowers.

SACCOLOBIUM OCHRACEUM.—Orchidææ. From Ceylon. It has bloomed with Messrs. Loddiges. The flowers are small, of an ochre-yellow colour, marked with bands of a dull red.

BARKERIA LINDLEYANA.—Orchidææ. From Costa Rica, and has bloomed in Mr. Bateman's collection at Knypersly, in Cheshire. It has very much the appearance of *Epidendrum Skinneri*. The flowers are of a rich deep purple, the lip being the deepest colour, except the middle, which is nearly white.

ONCIDIUM PERGAMENEUM.—Orchidææ. From Guatemala. The flowers are produced in a weak loose panicle, about a yard long. Sepals and petals brown, tipped with yellow. The lip is yellow, with a dull brown stain on each side of the base of the middle lobe.

ONCIDIUM SUTTONI.—Orchidææ. From Guatemala. The flowers are produced on an erect panicle, three to five in each of the lateral branches. Sepals and petals of a dull olive brown, without any spots, except at the point, which is yellow. The lip has but one dull olive brown spot at the centre of the base.

MINA LOBATA.—A plant which has been raised from seed by Mr. Wilson, gardener to the Earl of Burlington, and which his Lordship has presented to the London Horticultural Society. The habit of the plant is that of a crimson lobed-leaved *Ipomœa*; but the blossoms are produced in erect forked racemes, and are of a very different form to a *Convolvulus*. It is, however, a very handsome flowering plant for the greenhouse.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON THE TROPÆOLUM TRICOLORUM.—I should feel obliged by some one, in an early number of the CABINET, giving me some information on the culture of *Tropæolum tricolorum*.

Durham, January 14, 1842.

A YOUNG GARDENER.

[The other kind our correspondent named he may procure seed cheap, and sow as done with the common kind.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON TREATMENT OF SALPIGLOSSIS LINEARIS, &c.—As a subscriber to your FLORICULTURAL CABINET, and a young beginner in the art of gardening, I beg the insertion of the following queries:—

How is the *Salpiglossis linearis* (*Nierembergia intermedia*) cultivated? Should it be grown in a greenhouse or stove? I find it grows very well in the open borders in summer. Will some one of your correspondents please to give the whole of the routine cultivation of *Gloxinias* from seeds? Where can the *Lechenaultia biloba* be procured, and the price? What is the best way to propagate *Roses* from seeds to obtain new varieties? that is, when should the seeds be sown, where, &c.? Will some reader, acquainted with the subject, give it at an early opportunity? I have a few other queries to make, but as I fear I shall trespass too much on your pages at present, will defer them till some future period.

Ryde, November 4, 1841.

R. Y.

[Young plants should be raised from cuttings or seed every season. The best time is, sow seed about May in pots, and transplant singly into small-sized ones, and keep them in an open frame or similar situation till October, when they should be protected either in a cool dry frame or a dry greenhouse: they are liable to damp off in a moist situation; this is especially the case with old plants. In potting, the plants must have a free drainage, and be kept high in the centre of the pot. Cuttings taken off in May, struck in moist peat, potted off, and treated as directed for seedlings, answer equally well. Young plants are much more certain to endure without damage through winter than old ones. An essential point with any is to keep them from damp, and not in a high temperature; that soon injures them. The *Lechenaultia biloba* may be had of most nurserymen at from 2s. to 3s. 6d. per plant. The other queries will no doubt have the attention of our readers as requested of them.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON PUTRID YEAST AS A MANURE FOR AURICULAS.—Your correspondent, Mr. William Harrison, whose worthy contributions I am sure all your readers must admire, makes an extract in his paper on the cultivation of the *Auricula* from some person who advises the use of putrid yeast as a manure for flowers. Perhaps some of your readers may have made the experiment, and will favour you with the proportion used, and its effects on the plant that the experiment was made upon.

Limehouse, January 17, 1842.

Your constant reader,

DAHL.

REMARKS.

REMARKS ON THE TREE PÆONY, BY CLERICUS.—Recently noticing in the CABINET that a correspondent requests information on the Tree Pæony, I forward the following for insertion in the next number:—

For beauty and size of the flower the Pæony has not many rivals, especially in the *P. Moutan* and its varieties. Several of them were long known from works on the plants of China and Japan, as well as from their representations on Chinese porcelain and paper hangings, before any plants of them were brought to Europe. The first that was introduced into England was imported in 1789; and though attempts to bring home living plants of the species have subsequently been made in almost all the succeeding years, especially during the last twenty, yet the number of varieties in our gardens were, until lately, but few. That several more exist in China is well known, not only from descriptions, but from authenticated representations which have been transmitted from that country.

The introduction from China of *Moutans* of any description is attended with difficulty, for of the plants which are put on shipboard in China to be brought to England very few live to reach their destination. With the exception of the *Azaleas*, they seem to bear a long voyage worse than any other of the productions of the Chinese gardens which we have hitherto obtained.

Large quantities of flowering plants, closely laid together in open packages, without mould to their roots, are annually brought in the course of the winter from distant parts of the Chinese empire to Canton. These, notwithstanding this exposure, blossom in the ensuing spring; but either from the climate not agreeing with them, or the treatment they receive being unsuitable, the state of those which survive to the autumn is such that they are not fit for removal with any chance of success. After their first blossoming at Canton these plants never flower again, but dwindle and decay; and from this cause the captains of the British *Indiamen*, which leave Canton in the winter season, are unable to obtain any which have been proved to be of the more desirable kinds. Their purchases are necessarily made from the stock brought into the market in the manner above mentioned, in which the varieties most wanted are either very rare, or only sold to the Chinese, and are, besides, not very easily distinguishable whilst divested of their foliage; so that the living plants which do arrive in England usually turn out to be the sort which we have had here longest as well as in most abundance, and which it may be presumed is the most common in China, or at least at Canton.

Pæonia Moutan is readily distinguished from all the other species of the genus by its suffrutescent stem. The majority of the plants at present in our gardens are small bushes, not exceeding four to six feet in diameter; some few old ones are larger, and they will grow to be eight or ten feet high, and will extend equally in breadth. The branches, if sufficiently vigorous, produce each a single flower at their extremities. The leaves are very distinctly biternate; they are shining green, more or less dark above, glaucous underneath, and may be described as smooth, though a very few hairs occasionally exist on their petioles and the under parts of the folioles. Differences in the leaves of the varieties are observable; the flowers, however, afford the chief distinctions in the number, colours, and markings of the petals. The flower-buds differ from those of other species of the genus, in having almost uniformly five spatulate bracts arranged circularly close below the calyx. The calyx leaves are five in number, of different sizes, as in the species of Herbaceous *Pæonies*. The flowers in a conservatory first appear in April, and are produced and remain in beauty till the middle of May. In the open border they open in April, and continue to expand until the end of June.

Pæonia Moutan Papaveracea.—The plant which has been adopted as the type of the species, in consequence of its having single, or rather nearly single flowers, has been always called *Papaveracea*, not because its petals are like those of the Poppy, but because its germens, when enveloped by their membranous covering, resemble a capsule of the large *Papaver Somniferum*. The *P. Moutan Papaveracea* was imported by Captain James Pendergras, in the *Hope East Indiaman*, for Sir Abraham Hume, in 1802, and the plant first blossomed in 1806. I do not believe that any other plant of the variety has been brought from China;

and if the fact be so, Sir Abraham Hume's was the parent of the whole stock now in Europe. The flowers in some seasons, and especially of late years, have been semi-double; when the plant was younger they were more single, but seldom had so few as five petals; their expansion is about twelve inches, sometimes more; the petals are very large and broad; they spread widely out, but are not reflexed; they are white, with a deep purple spot on the lower part of each petal; the spots are rayed, in lines about an inch and a half long, from the centre, forming a brilliant and rich star in the middle of the flower; the edges of the petals are a little jagged. The scent of the blossom is not pleasant, but it cannot be said to resemble that of Elder, which I have heard observed; it is more like that of a Poppy.

Pæonia Moutan Banksii.—This was introduced to the Royal Gardens at Kew, in 1789, and was the first of the species that was brought to Europe; it blossomed at Kew for the first time in the year 1793. The flowers are usually quite double, and spreading, with an expansion of eight or nine inches; sometimes they are so full as to force the calyx to turn back on the peduncle, and then the outer parts of the flower also turn downwards; but both this, and probably all the Moutans, vary as to the number of petals they produce, according to the soil they are placed in, and the degree of establishment in that soil. Sometimes the *Banksii* produces flowers totally destitute of petals at all, and many are intermediate between that state and the fullest flower. The petals are slightly tinged with blush, becoming nearly white at the edges, and are marked at the base with reddish pink; this darker colour sometimes regularly mixes with the paler parts of the petals, and sometimes has a slight appearance of running into it in rays, or featherings. The petals gradually diminish in size as they approach the centre of the flower, and have there more of the reddish pink colour diffused over them; the edges of the internal petals are also more jagged or broken. The scent of the flower is very different at different periods, and perhaps also on different plants; in some it is far from disagreeable, in others strong and heavy. The distinction between the foliage of this variety and the *Rosea*, is in the red colour of the petioles, and the darker green of the folioles; from the *Papaveracea* its leaves are less distinguishable; they are, however, under similar circumstances, smaller; they are also coarser, and more obtuse in their terminations, and more rugose in their surface.

Pæonia Moutan Humei.—The flowers of this variety are double, and have a bunch of petals arising from the middle of the flower of a reddish colour. It is a pretty variety.

Pæonia Moutan Rosea Semiplena.—The first plant of this variety is said to have been introduced by the late Right Hon. Charles Greville about the year 1794, and it blossomed subsequently in his garden at Paddington. The flowers are semi-double, cupped, not opening very widely; if fully open, they would have an expansion of from six to eight inches; the petals are large, of a fine deep pink, very slightly darker at their base, but not strikingly so, as in the other varieties before described; they are larger than those of the *Banksii*, and have a very satiny appearance; their margins are crisped, and occasionally notched in the centre. The flower has a delicate rose-like scent, which abates after it has been some time open. The shoots of this variety, when they break out in the spring, have a reddish hue, but the advanced foliage does not retain the tinge.

Pæonia Moutan Rosea Plena.—A sub-variety of the preceding, producing very double flowers, with similar foliage, was obtained from China in 1795. The flowers are as large as those of the *Banksii*, of an uniform rich pink, though the edges of the petals become paler after a time. The exterior petals are large and broad, notched deeply in the centre, and with crisped margins; the interior petals are long and narrow, much jagged at the edges, very numerous, and they rise in the middle of the flower to a considerable height. The scent is agreeable, but not so fine as in the semi-double variety. Semi-double flowers are often observable on the plant, at the same time that others are quite double.

Pæonia Moutan Carneæ Plena.—The blossoms are large, very double, with a great resemblance in character and appearance to those of *Banksii*, except that they are less, more compact, and that they are without the central elongated petals, which sometimes in that variety appear to rise from amongst the germens.

I think, however, some disposition towards this is observable in some specimens I have examined. The petals are generally smaller and more abundant than in the *Banksii*; they are of a delicate purplish pink, and have a rich purple rayed spot at the base of every petal; these spots are exactly similar to those in the flower of *Papaveracea*, except that they are smaller. From the fullness of the blossom these spots are not so strikingly observable as in the *Papaveracea*.

Paeonia Moutan Albida Plena.—The petals of this are very pale, nearly white; the colour suffused into them is purplish pink.

Paeonia Moutan Anneslei.—This very distinct and pretty Moutan is named in compliment to Lord Mountnorris, to whom the credit of being the first who has raised and brought into notice seedling varieties of Moutan in Europe has been given. The blossom of this plant is small, not exceeding four inches and a half in diameter when expanded. It is almost single, slightly jagged at the margins, of a rich purplish pink, their bases being of a rather darker purple, rayed towards the middle of each petal, and extending in a line up its centre to the notch at the apex.

Culture. This plant, and its splendid varieties, are all hardy, and will endure the open air of Britain; although they are in the flowering season occasionally housed, it is not done because they cannot stand the cold or frost, but on account of their blossoms being liable to be bruised and affected by rough winds. To flower them perfect and well, no place can equal a greenhouse, or, in cases where a greenhouse is not at hand, they may be brought to produce their magnificent blossoms in a high degree of perfection in glass frames, so constructed as to answer the size of the plants intended to flower in them.

The plants require a loamy soil; and old established plants require this in a greater degree of strength than young ones. For young plants raised from seed, cuttings, &c., a loamy soil, blended with a little mellow sandy peat, will in general be found to suit them better than if loam alone is used; and a little well rotted dung, mixed with the soil applied to old plants, will be found of some advantage.

A situation not too much exposed to the sun, nor to a great degree shaded, is to be sought for them. Too much sun is apt to act so powerfully upon the branches as to prevent them from freely swelling, or properly forming their buds. On the contrary, a densely shaded aspect is objectionable; inasmuch as the wood in such situation does not properly ripen. No spot then can answer so well for them as one facing the east or inclined to south-east.

When in flower, and during the growing season, they require a good supply of water, but by no means should they be allowed to become saturated. When grown in pots, it is therefore indispensable to attend properly to drainage.

Previous to the season of flowering them, which is from March to the latter end of May, or even sometimes as late as June, they should be removed to the greenhouse, or frame set apart for this purpose; when as much air as possible should be given them until the flowers begin to expand, at which time they require a good deal; but in windy, cold weather, it is necessary to be careful on this point, lest injury ensue.

Propagation. Cuttings of the young wood, with a portion of the preceding year's attached, prepared in August or September, and planted in a sheltered situation in light soil, will root freely. Also they may be increased by layering, but the readiest way is to strike them from cuttings.

We insert the following brief list of the herbaceous species and varieties, in order that any of our readers who may desire to possess a small collection may know which kinds are necessary and advisable for them to purchase. But as it does not often happen that so great a quantity as are here noticed is wanted, we have given the season of flowering of most of them, and colour of their flowers, so that one or two, or more, as may be desired, may with little trouble be selected.

P. albiflora produces its white flowers about May and June, and its native place is from Siberia to China.

Var. candida has pale flesh-coloured flowers, of frequently eight petals. Flowering in June.

Var. fragrans.—Double rose-coloured flowers, produced upon an erect stem three feet high.

Var. Humei has very double red flowers.

Var. Siberica.—Pure white flowers, with flesh-coloured stigmas. May and June.

Var. Tatarica has flesh-coloured flowers of from nine to fourteen petals, with flesh-coloured stigmas.

Var. uniflora has white flowers, much like the *Vestalis*.

Var. vestalis has white flowers of eight petals and pale yellow stigmas. May.

Var. Whitegi.—Pale blush flower produced upon a stem three feet high, bearing usually five flowers.

Andersonii produces flowers of a deep rose-colour, with the petals a little curled.

Anomala is characterized by its crimson drooping flowers, which it produces about May and June.

Superb-blush.—A double flower, with well-disposed petals slightly jagged at the top, of a blush colour that deepens towards the base, which is occupied by a lively pink; segments of leaves long and acute. This is a very fine and desirable variety.

Carnea simplex.—Flowers single; petals large and jagged at the edges, the upper part of a flesh colour, and the base of a dark purplish red. Flowers, when well expanded, measure in diameter something more than nine inches; segments of leaves acute. This is a variety of much merit.

Variiegata is a striking semi-double flower with good qualities.

Arietina is a good flower, native of the Levant; flowers about May and June.

Cretica is a native of Crete, its flowers are white and blush.

Decora produces deep crimson flowers about May or June.

Var. Pallasii is a native of the Crimea, a tolerably good flower.

Officinalis produces red or crimson flowers.

Festiva is a flower of considerable merit.

Var. carnescens is a variety of *Festiva*, its flowers are very double, and of a deep rose colour.

Var. rosea produces flowers of a deep rose colour.

Var. rubra has very double dark purple flowers. This is the variety most common in gardens.

Var. Sabini produces very dark purple flowers in May or June.

Paradoxa, *var. fimbriata* has very double flowers, and has been called the double-fringed pæony.

CHINESE PRIMROSE, (*Primula sinensis*).—Plants of the Chinese Primrose are very subject to damp off during winter, particularly if watered over the tops. I do not approve of the general use of plants being kept in saucers of water, as it tends to sour the soil; but the Chinese Primrose, at this season, does best so treated; being thus liberally supplied, it will be preserved from damping, and bloom profusely.

Hastings, January 10, 1842.

FLORA.

ON THE DOUBLE YELLOW ROSE.—A plant of the double yellow Rose growing against a south wall in my garden, in a cold stiff soil, blooms well every season. When the flower-buds are about half grown, I have a ridge of earth laid about a yard from the stem; and in this bason I then have manure water (drainings from the dunghill) given so as it will sink at least a foot deep. When the buds are bursting I give a similar watering. With this treatment the plant blooms beautifully. It receives but little pruning.

Perth, December 28, 1841.

A SCOTS AMATEUR GARDENER.

TRANSPLANTING EVERGREEN SHRUBS.—Considerable perplexity has long been experienced relative to the best period at which successfully to plant evergreen shrubs, some persons asserting the spring season, and others autumn. After many years' experience and observation I have found it mainly to depend upon the soil. If it be a dry one, autumn is best; if wet and swampy, spring. Attention being paid to the above circumstances there will seldom be a failure.

January 5, 1842.

EVERGREEN.

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY.

GREENHOUSE.—This department should have good attendance during this month, similar in its operations to those directed in January, which see.—Oranges, Lemons, and Myrtles, &c., will require water frequently; they usually absorb much. The herbaceous kind of plants will require occasional waterings, but less frequent and in less quantities than the woody kinds. Succulents, as Aloes, Sedums, &c., should be watered very sparingly, and only when the soil is very dry. Air should be admitted at all times when the weather is favourable, or the plants cannot be kept in a healthy state. If any of the Orange, Lemon, or Myrtle trees, &c., have naked or irregular heads, towards the end of the month, if fine mild weather occur, begin to reclaim them to some uniformity, by shortening the branches and head shoots; by this attention they will break out new shoots upon the old wood, and form a regular head; be repotted in rich compost in April, reducing the old ball of earth carefully, and replacing with new soil. After shifting, it would be of great use to the plants, if the convenience of a glass case could be had, in which to make a dung-bed, that the pots might be plunged in; this would cause the plants to shoot vigorously, both at the roots and tops. Repot Amaryllis, &c. Tender and small kinds of plants should frequently be examined, as to have surface of soil loosened.

ANNUALS.—Towards the end of the month, sow most of the tender kinds which require the aid of a hot-bed in raising, or in pots in heat.

ANOMATHECA CRUENTA, TIGRIDIAS, &c., the bulbs of, should now be repotted into small pots, to prepare them for turning out into beds, so as to bloom early.

AURICULAS should now be top dressed, taking off old soil an inch deep, and replacing it with new.

BULBS, as **HYACINTHS, &c.,** grown in water-glasses, require to be placed in an airy and light situation when coming into bloom. (See Art. vol. vi. on the subject.) The water will require to be changed every three or four days. The flower stem may be supported by splitting a stick at the bottom into four portions, so as it will fit tight round the edge of the glass at the top.

CALCEOLARIAS, seeds of, should be sown during the month, and be placed in a hot-bed frame, also cuttings or slips be struck, as they take root freely now.

CARNATIONS.—Layers should be transplanted into large pots towards the end of the month, or planted in the open border.

CUTTINGS OF SALVIAS, FUCHSIAS, HELIOTROPES, GERANIUMS, &c., desired for planting out in borders or beds during spring and summer, should now be struck in moist heat, in order to get the plants tolerably strong by May, the season of planting out.

DAHLIAS.—Seed should be sown either in pots or upon a hot-bed. Pots or boxes with seed placed in a warm room, near light, and admitting plenty of air to the plants when up, will succeed well. Dahlia roots should now be potted, or partly plunged into a little old tan in the stove, or a frame to forward them for planting out in May. As shoots push, take them off when four or five inches long, and strike them in moist heat.

HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS, BIENNIALS, &c., may be divided about the end of the month, and planted out where required.

HYDRANGEAS.—Cuttings of the ends of the last year's wood, that possess plump buds at their ends, should now be struck in moist heat; plant one cutting in a small pot (60's). When struck root, and the pot is full of roots, repot them into larger; such plants make singularly fine objects during summer.

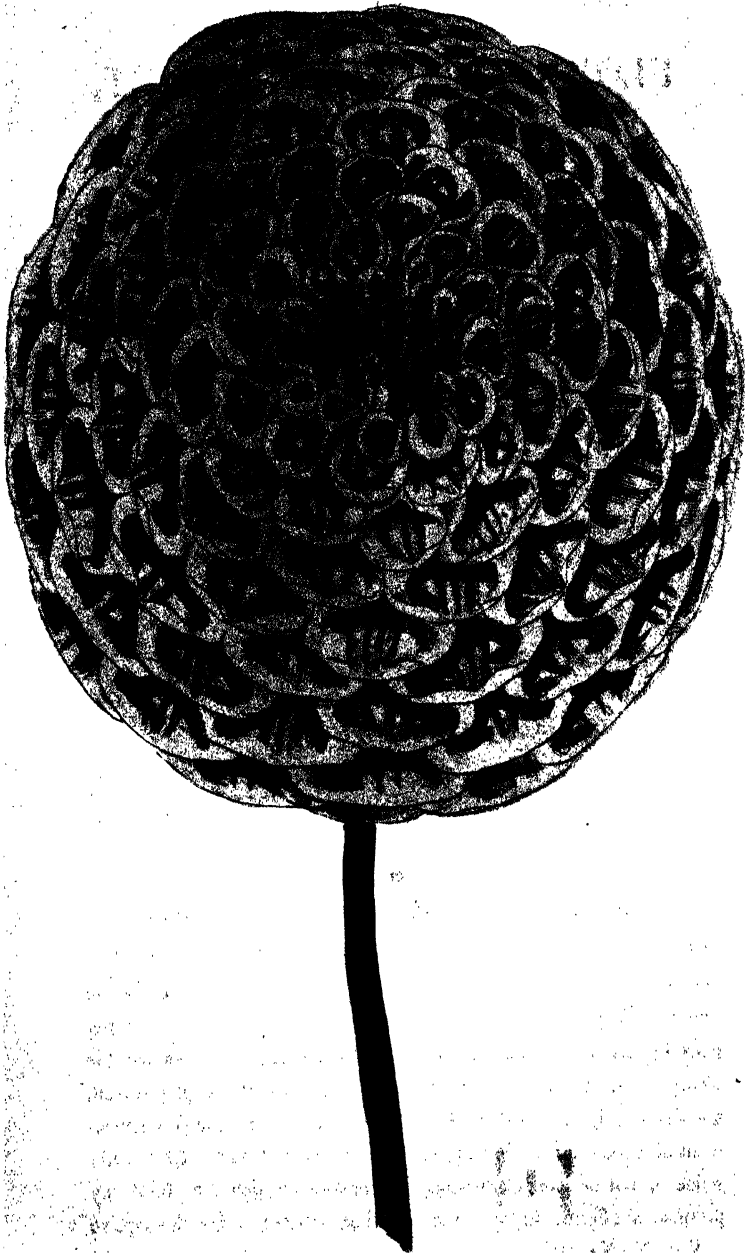
MIGNONETTE, to bloom early in boxes or pots, or to turn out in the open borders, should now be sown.

RANUNCULUSES AND ANEMONES should be planted by the end of the month.

ROSE TREES, LILACS, PINKS, HYACINTHS, POLYANTHUSES, NARCISSUSES, &c., should regularly be brought in for forcing.

TENDER ANNUALS.—Some of the kinds, as Cockscombs, Amaranthuses, &c., for adorning the greenhouse in summer, should be sown by the end of the month; also any tender Annuals desired to bloom early in the open border.

TEN-WEEK STOCKS, RUSSIAN AND PRUSSIAN STOCKS, &c., to bloom early, should now be sown in pots, placed in a hot-bed frame, or be sown upon a slight hot-bed.



et al.

THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

MARCH 1st, 1842.

PART I.
EMBELLISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

DAHLIA SUPERFLUA VAR. (*Superfluous Dahlia, Garden Varieties.*)

COMPOSITE. SYNGENESIA SUPERFLUA.

[Named by Antonio Joseph Cavanilles, a Spanish Botanist, in compliment to Andrew Dahl, a pupil of Linnæus, and a celebrated Botanist in Sweden.]

ATTILA (Whale's), a seedling raised by Mr. W. R. Whale, of Elcot, near Newbury, in Berkshire, who has raised some of the best Dahlias in cultivation. The description Mr. Whale gives is, "that it is a fine round flower, possessing great depth of petals, and he can recommend it with great confidence as a first-rate show flower."

ARTICLE II.

FLORICULTURAL GLEANINGS.—No. 6.

DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS ON A FEW CARNATIONS.

BY MR. WILLIAM HARRISON, SECRETARY TO THE FELTON FLORISTS' SOCIETY.

At this season of the year, when the florist's stock is spell bound under a deep covering of snow, and the thermometer is standing considerably below the freezing point, little remains to amuse the leisure hours of the florist but the reminiscences of the past season, and his anticipation of that which is forthcoming, and the commencement of which a few fleeting months will soon bring. In the absence of out-of-door attractions, I therefore sit down to fulfil my promise of offering to the readers of the CABINET a few descriptive

remarks on some of the Carnations at present cultivated in the North of England; and hope they will be worthy of a place in that work. I do not, however, wish it to be understood that I represent them all as the best varieties in cultivation of the different classes to which they belong; they are *among the best varieties* in cultivation in Northumberland, and at the same time, I may say, that I think the collection must be very select indeed into which most of them would not be admissible. There are, no doubt, scores of varieties in other parts of the kingdom that are equally as attractive and perhaps much more scarce, but I merely propose to comment upon such flowers as have fallen under my own observation here. In doing this, I shall give every praise to the varieties that I consider worthy of general cultivation, and at the same time, I hope that I may be allowed to comment upon those which are evidently only indifferent, without it being considered that I am a "busybody," and one trying to undermine the sale of any man's flower. So far from this being the case, I think one of the best ways of pushing good flowers into wider circulation is to describe them faithfully, so that any amateur may know what varieties will be most likely to gratify and repay him for the trouble and care of cultivation, while at the same time he may be made aware of those that will be more likely to disappoint him. At all events, TRUTH shall be the basis of my remarks, which no doubt is the best guarantee of their suitableness for the Cabinet.

It is to be regretted that the Carnation is, like the Auricula, cultivated by comparatively few. The idea that the cultivation of them is attended with so much trouble and expense seems to deter many from purchasing them, as in many floricultural societies where there is very sharp competition with other sorts of florists' flowers there is comparatively little with Carnations and Picotees. This is greatly to be regretted, as, in my opinion, there seems no more trouble in cultivating them than there is with any other variety of Flora's beauties. Any one who has a good cucumber frame may easily preserve them through the severities of winter; and their propagation in autumn is very easy if attention be paid to the directions given in the January number of the Cabinet, or any other of the articles on the same subject which have appeared in former numbers of that work. By cultivating a select few of every class of florists' flowers, the amateur's flower garden will present a succession of

attractions throughout the season, which will gratify all visitors, but which no one can sufficiently appreciate without actually cultivating them for himself. If he does this, he will no sooner have ceased to luxuriate over the splendour of one bed, than the regret at its decline will be speedily turned into pleasure by the near approach of its successor to perfection, which, in its turn, will give rise to feelings of the purest nature, and then be passed over for the inspection of the next. For my part, I think that all who feel anxious to *prolong summer*—and who does not?—should devote a bed or two to Carnations and Picotees, in order to keep up a succession of flowers in their gardens at that season of the year when a majority of Nature's beauties have shed their summer perfumes and sunk into temporary oblivion.

I shall commence my present list with—

ELY'S JOLLY DRAGON,

which, in my opinion, is one of the sweetest scarlet bizarred Carnations in cultivation. When I first saw it in 1840, I was truly delighted with the brilliancy of its colours and distinctness of its striping; and I instantly resolved that, if I lived another year, I would cultivate it myself. I, therefore, ordered a pair from Ely himself, and have this last season had the pleasure of seeing it bloom in my own small collection. It seems to me to be one of the few carnations that will gratify almost any florist, the white being remarkably pure, and the brilliant scarlet alternating very regularly with the dark maroon colour, which gives it a very attractive appearance. It possesses a good long pod, not apt to burst, and, in my opinion, will be a successful show-flower wherever it is exhibited in good order. It is but little known in this county as yet, but I am sure there are few amateurs, who see it once well grown, that will not be anxious to add it to their collections.

HOGG'S SYLVIA.

Hogg's Sylvia is a truly magnificent rose flake, and gets to a very superior size. It possesses an excellent white ground, and the fine bold broad flakes of a beautiful rose colour give it a very showy appearance. Its excellent pod and vigorous habit are additional recommendations to the amateur who is in want of rose flakes, who, I am sure, cannot well purchase a better than Hogg's Sylvia.

JONATHAN MARTIN.

This is an uncommonly large scarlet flake, and well deserves a place in every collection. In consequence of the vast number of petals it contains, its pod is very thick and, consequently, rather apt to burst, without great attention from the cultivator, who ought to assist Nature in bursting the pod, and then tie it carefully up with waxed thread. Its petals are very large and well formed, and the flower when well grown has a very striking appearance, having plenty of central petals to fill up and form a high crown. This flower is only known in Durham and Northumberland as yet, I believe, and is in comparatively few hands, having been lately raised by a private amateur near Sunderland, I believe. Its fiery appearance has induced the raiser of it to name it after the notorious incendiary who fired York Minster.

DUKE OF TERCEIRA.

The Duke of Terceira is a very superior scarlet bizarre—indeed one of the very best that I have as yet had the pleasure of seeing. It does not seem to be in any of the leading catalogues at present, and I am surprised at it, as it certainly possesses every requisite for constituting a first-rate Carnation. The pod is long and not very apt to burst, the petals of excellent form, the white clean and pure, and the stripes of bright scarlet and dark maroon very distinct, and about in regular proportions. The petals are of good substance and stand beautifully when the artificial support is withdrawn from beneath the guard leaves. This variety may, therefore, be fairly considered one of the very best Carnations cultivated in the north of England for floricultural competition.

LEIGHTON'S BELLEROPHON.

Leighton's Bellerophon is an old variety, but I am inclined to think that there are perhaps few purple flakes that are better worthy of cultivation even yet, particularly as Hannibal (in last year's June number of the Cabinet, p. 143) recommends it as one of the best six purple flakes that are in cultivation (in the neighbourhood of Cambridge ?) It possesses a fine long pod, not at all inclined to burst, the white good, the stripes of a lightish purple, the petals of a good round form, and the flower of an excellent size.

ELY'S CAPTAIN ROSS.

Captain Ross is another among the many raised by Messrs. Ely, of Rothwell Haigh, near Leeds. It is a very beautiful scarlet flake and well deserves a place in every collection. The flower seems of good size, the ground colour a very excellent white and the flaking of brilliant scarlet. It seems of strong and vigorous habit and took a prominent prize here at our last year's exhibition.

WAKEFIELD'S PAUL PRY.

Wakefield's Paul Pry is a very beautiful dark Carnation and appears among the pink and purple bizarres. The white is very clear and good, and is beautifully striped with pinkish crimson very regularly alternating with the darker velvety colour, which gives it a very rich appearance. The pod is only of the middle size, but the petals are of an excellent round form, although they appeared to me not to bloom very flat, being slightly cupped. I trust, however, that this is not its general character, as it is one of the most beautiful dark bizarres that I have as yet seen, and the "Young Beginner" may rest assured that, whenever Paul Pry "pops in" to his collection, he will never be considered "intruding."

THE INJURED QUEEN.

The Injured Queen is another variety that has been a good while cultivated in the north, although I think it will not any longer maintain its ground against the newer faces in the same class. It is a scarlet flake of good size, but the ground colour is only a middling white, being very apt to run. It possesses plenty of petals, but they are generally of too small a size, which being the case even with the guard-leaves, the flower seldom keeps in a good form.

PRINCE ERNEST.

This is another very excellent scarlet bizarre carnation, although its name does not appear in any of the catalogues. It is very similar to the "Duke of Terceira" already described, in every respect, except that the dark maroon stripes are generally a good deal heavier than the scarlet ones, which gives it rather a darker appearance than the other; for which reason, having grown them both in the same soil, I am inclined to think that they are quite distinct varieties, although

so very similar. It is scarcely necessary, therefore, to describe "Prince Ernest" further.

HOGG'S FOX-HUNTER.

Fox-hunter is another most excellent scarlet flaked carnation. The ground colour is a most beautifully pure white, and the stripes are of a brilliant glittering scarlet, which gives it a most beautiful and attractive appearance. It gets to an excellent size, with plenty of well-formed petals to form a good high crown, and a good long pod not likely to be a troublesome burster. It may, therefore, be considered one of the very best scarlet flakes that have yet been cultivated in the north of England.

BIJOU DE CLAREMONT.

Bijou de Claremont is another very excellent carnation, and will perhaps come most correctly under the denomination of a *crimson bizarre*, the lighter colour being considerably darker than the scarlet of many of the foregoing. It is very regularly and distinctly marked with the darker colour, and gets to a very excellent size. It seems a very vigorous grower, and a strong plant of it will bloom several good flowers of a tolerable size, provided only one be left upon each branch. The petals are well formed, and the pod long and not apt to burst; and I think that it may be considered as a variety which may be generally cultivated with confidence.

BATES'S LORD WELLINGTON.

Bates's Wellington is a weak purple flake, which I have never seen cultivated to any degree of perfection. I have had it for two or three years, and it has invariably presented a dirty dingy white appearance, with light flakes of a pale purple. It is only a shyish grower, and if it should get out of cultivation altogether, I do not think the floricultural world would have any great reason to regret the loss of it, as the ground might be much more profitably employed by the presence of some of the more modern and more constant varieties.

THE PITMAN'S RISING SUN.

This is another darkish crimson bizarre, and gets to a very large size. It possesses petals of an excellent round form and a well-

formed pod ; its only fault that I have seen being a little deficiency of the white, which seemed to be rather overrun by the crimson and maroon colours. This, however, probably only arose from the richness of the soil in which the flowers that I saw had been cultivated ; or it is possible that this may be its usual habit, and that it derived its name from this, its fiery appearance. I cannot judge of this till I have a longer acquaintance with it, but another year will probably determine it. If it can be grown a little purer, it is well worthy of general cultivation on account of its good form and great size.

ELY'S BRIGHT VENUS.

This is another of Ely's raising, and is a very brilliant scarlet flake upon a very clear white ground. It possesses a very fine long pod, but is rather a thin flower, being deficient in those central petals which are essentially necessary to give a carnation that hemispherical form which all competitors wish to see in a carnation, and which is absolutely necessary to constitute a first-rate flower. As I have seen this variety grown very strong, I conceive that I am doing it no injustice by the above remark, although I have seen reports of some of the south-country shows where it has been prominent among the prize flowers.

POPE'S QUEEN,

or Pope's London Queen, is a very good dark purple flake, not at all inferior to Leighton's Bellerophon. It possesses a good long pod, well formed petals, and the flakes of a very dark purple, much darker than Bellerophon. If, therefore, Bellerophon be one of the best six in cultivation, Pope's Queen, although an old variety, is still well worthy of preservation by the competing florist.

HARVEY'S LORD RAVENSWORTH.

This is another oldish variety, and has long been a favourite in the north, although it must now give way before many of the newer varieties that have been imported into this neighbourhood within the last three or four years. It is a scarlet flake that gets to rather a superior size, and has a fine long pod, but unfortunately the white is almost always freckled over with the colouring, which casts it completely into the back ground when exhibited against such beautiful scarlet flakes as Hogg's Fox-hunter, Ely's Captain Ross, Jonathan Martin, and others that might be named.

CLARK'S LONDON.

Clark's London is another very beautiful scarlet bizarre, although I have never yet had the pleasure of seeing it well and strongly grown, and the blooms were, in consequence, rather small. But this most probably arose from the weakness of the plants. The markings, however, were very beautiful, the scarlet and maroon stripes being very regular, and the white good; and I have no doubt, when successfully grown, that it will be a very desirable variety.

BUTT'S LORD RODNEY.

Butt's Lord Rodney is another old purple flaked Carnation and gets to rather a superior size. It is a great favourite with the florists on "the banks of the Tyne," but has never been in any repute here. Its outer petals being very large, it is capable of being *dressed out* to a very great size, although this must always give the flower an appearance of great *flatness* which certainly would diminish its value considerably in the opinion of many a good judge. It is however a very great favourite at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and in conjunction with

SHERWOOD'S CORINTHUS,

and two or three others, may be almost said to set more modern, and certainly far more beautiful, competitors at defiance. Corinthus is a variety which generally gets to a very large size, but it is difficult to describe it much further, the colours being so exceedingly pale. It is a sort of purple bizarre, but the purple is so very faint that it generally has the appearance of only a *milky hue*, little darker than the white itself. This makes it valueless in this neighbourhood, where brilliancy of colours is, I may say, now quite indispensable. Instead therefore of "cumbering our ground" with such varieties as Sherwood's Corinthus we prefer ornamenting our beds with such superior ones as

HEPWORTH'S LEADER,

which must be admitted by all to be a first-rate scarlet bizarre—a diamond of the first water. The flower gets to an excellent size, the petals are of first-rate form, and the pod long and not very liable to bursting. The petals are beautifully striped with brilliant scarlet and dark maroon upon an excellent white ground, the darker colour

predominating a little over the scarlet, which gives it a very rich and rather a darker appearance than several of the scarlet bizarres previously noticed. It is well named, and in my opinion will always be likely to prove itself "a leader" whenever it is cultivated with that care and attention which it so well deserves, and for which its beautiful appearance will so well repay the cultivator. It certainly is one of the very best and most beautiful Carnations that I have as yet seen; and in such good company I shall close this paper, and, for the present, lay down my floricultural pen.

Should the above remarks be worthy of the space they will occupy, I shall be happy to see them inserted in an early number of the Cabinet. They are the result of a good deal of attention and careful cultivation; and if they be of any use to "Young Beginners" I shall be satisfied. I may take this opportunity, however, of remarking that a phrenologist would say that a florist ought to have the organ of colour very prominently developed to enable him to distinguish the colours accurately, for this is a point of the greatest importance to the florist. Some of the foregoing varieties appear as scarlet bizarres in some of the catalogues, while they are ranged as crimsons in others; and this being the case, it will be no wonder if the above remarks should happen to vary a little from the observations of other florists in different parts, as so much depends upon the different modes of cultivation. If, however, other observers will pursue a similar plan, we shall, in a season or so more, be in possession of descriptions of all the best varieties in cultivation; than which nothing, in my opinion, would give a greater impetus, or be more generally beneficial to the delightful amusement of FLORICULTURE.

In conclusion, and in order to induce "Young Beginners" to commence the culture of Carnations and Picotees, I would just say that they are well worthy of the attention of all florists, the brilliancy of the colours of a first-rate Carnation being not surpassed by any other of the beauties of the creation. I would say to them—"Purchase for yourselves a few pairs of the best varieties in each division, and you will lay up for yourselves a rich treat in autumn, which will afford you more pure pleasure than you as yet have any idea of."

Bridge End, Felton, February 1st, 1842.

ARTICLE III.

REMARKS ON FLOWERING THE ASTRAPÆA.

BY MR. SWEENEY, WELCOMBE HOUSE.

ASTRAPÆA is a beautiful genus containing three species, two of which are natives of Madagascar, and the other a native of Bourbon. It derives its name from *Astrape*, *lightning*; the splendid colour of the flower, which is a beautiful pink. They belong to the sixteenth class and seventh order of the Linnæan arrangement, and to the Byttneriaceæ order of the Jussieuean. A. WALLICHII (named after M. Wallich, a botanist and superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Calcutta) was introduced in 1820. It is a stove plant, growing to the height of twenty feet, one of which is in flower (February 1st) in the varied and extensive collection of C. T. Ward, Esq. This plant stands from three to four feet high, and has expanded four simple umbels of flowers; the peduncle of each is fifteen inches long, which is by the weight of the umbel bent towards the ground, and requires to be supported. Each umbel contains from forty to fifty distinct flowers. The pedicels are about one inch long, but are hidden by the involucre. The corolla, as I before stated, is of a beautiful pink colour, each having five wedge-shaped petals. The filaments are awl-shaped and much longer than the petals, and are united into one set, with bilocular anthers, which are productive of a great quantity of farina of a yellowish colour, that gives a pleasing contrast to the colour of the petals. The foliage is of a beautiful green, which is pubescent. The leaves are inversely heart-shaped, fourteen inches long and twelve broad, standing on petioles of about ten inches long, which are covered with hairs. Previous to this plant flowering, it stood in a vinery with some other plants, where it received little or no water. Last September it was repotted into a rich loam and removed to a stove, the heat of which rated about 75 degrees. It was placed in a pit without any bottom heat (not plunged) about the middle of the house, among other plants, where its roots received a copious supply of water, and was syringed every night and morning, having, too, the additional moisture of the flues being steamed. It showed signs of blooming in about two months after being put in the stove, but was nine weeks before the flowers expanded. I doubt not that many of our valuable, but shy flowering exotics, if similarly treated, would

flower much oftener than they do. Attention is required to copy nature while in their dormant state, giving them as little water as possible, if any, with a dry atmosphere, and then in the growing season let them have quite the opposite treatment. This is a point in plant culture that is less attended to than it should be. In order to be as explicit as possible, I have lengthened this article much more than I at first intended, but should it meet with your approbation, I will send you a description of some more of this beautiful tribe of exotics, with their treatment as they come into flower.

[The *Astrapæa* deserves growing in every collection where plenty of room can be afforded to it. It is a singularly pretty flowering, noble plant. We shall be much obliged by the additional communications promised.—CONDUCTOR.]

ARTICLE IV.

ON THE CULTURE, &c., OF SEEDLING POLYANTHUSES.

BY ALEXANDER, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

THIS pretty little flower, the pattern of neatness and early favourite of the florist, blooming as it does on the confines of winter and spring, ere the former has ceased his ruffian blasts, or the latter diffused its more genial influence, has been for ages held in general estimation; and it seems strange that its numerous admirers have not succeeded in raising a greater variety of approved sorts. I don't mean of those exclusively desired by the florist as possessing true merit only when consisting of the fine clean round and golden eye, and edging continued to the centre, &c., properties without which he seems to think the Polyanthus cannot be deserving of much favour or admitted as a competitor at a florists' show; this latter part of the business I agree with, since the flowers are judged by the existing rules. But as I have never yet beheld a specimen of the Polyanthus that fulfils in every respect the properties required of it by the elder florists as a criterion of its perfection, I think it somewhat ridiculous that all should be excluded from notice, or debarred recommendation, that fail (however good and beautiful they may otherwise be) to come within the pale of that very old fashioned law.

In my opinion, any flower of good colours and form, on which those flowers are distributed in regular order and such manner as to

be inoffensive to the eye by a distinct separation and due proportion of its various parts, will not fail to please and satisfy the possessor in a high degree. The rules by which the Polyanthus is generally tested are six in number; the last of which, namely, that of "dying well," is perfectly contemptible, since all flowers are mostly found to die alike, or to have their certain defoliation conducted by regular and undeviating laws, if uninjured and undisturbed. The notorious and much applauded "Alexander," raised by Pearson, and the best that has been shown in the north, is entitled to the same objections. In it the eye, instead of being raised bold and fluted, is sunken, irregular, and plain; the petals more pointed than round, and the gold or yellow colour in a very preponderating disproportion to the other parts of the corolla; and I question much that one ever was produced which agreed entirely with the required standard. Therefore I beg leave,

" Now that the spirit of nature's expanding her wings,
To develope the seeds of all glorious things,"

to point out to all that may feel an interest in the pursuit the method I have so long practised with pleasure and success, and which, if strictly adhered to, will not fail speedily to increase their stock with beautiful specimens of this neat little herald of spring, admired alike for its delicate odour, the sweetness of its colouring, and the modest simplicity of its form.

First, then, a few of the present approved sorts must be obtained and planted in August in an open and moderately rich soil in some airy but shaded part of the garden, and so close together that they may at times be covered, in case of rain or high winds, with a hand glass, and as soon in the spring as the flowers have expanded and arrived at a state of perfection, which may be known by the farina, or fine dust on the summit of the anthers, that dust must be conveyed from one kind of flower to another by a camel's hair pencil, which must be inserted in the tube of the flower, and forcibly twirled round therein, that a portion may be made to descend and rest upon the moistened pistillum below. This must be repeated upon a succession of pips as they expand, and afterwards the whole ought to be carefully tended for a few days, preserving the flowers from wet and hot suns, and allowing a regular supply of air and water to the plants, which will, thus covered, grow as vigorously and ripen their seeds as well

as if quite exposed, and will thereby be prevented from receiving accidental farina from inferior kinds through the medium of insects; and it will be advisable always to take the earliest flowers on that account, since they more numerous abound as the season advances. The next step is to gather the seed as soon as ripe, which may be easily known, and it must be carefully dried by keeping it in the pocket or in a dry sunny place, wrapped in paper, and then carefully laid by till the succeeding spring, when it must be sown (autumn is not a safe time in our northern climate at least) in pots or boxes filled with a loose-textured compost, and covered by the same till the seed just disappears, and be placed in the shade of a south wall, taking care to water as it is needed. As soon as the seedlings appear, encourage them by more frequent supplies of water throughout the whole summer; and in the middle of August transplant them into a prepared bed of similar compost, with a little old hot-bed manure, in some shady place as before named, where they will flourish abundantly and flower profusely in the following spring, when the labours of the careful experimentalist will be amply rewarded by his introduction to a host of new acquaintances of excellent character and of beautiful and smiling faces; when he may again repeat the same process and be again rewarded, and thus secure to himself an annual fund of rational amusement and an endless source of floral gratification.

ARTICLE V.

ON THE CULTURE OF FUCHSIAS, AND OTHER FREE-GROWING PLANTS, IN POTS.

BY T. L., ISLE OF MAN.

EARLY in spring I struck cuttings of *Fuchsia corymbiflora* and *fulgens*, *Diplacus puniceus*, *Syphocampylus bicolor*, *Salvia patens*, &c. After they were sufficiently rooted I potted them in 48-sized pots, using fresh loam and leaf-mould in equal quantities, adding a little sand. As soon as the roots were touching the pots all round, I shifted them into others, 18 inches in diameter and 20 inches in depth, packing 3 inches deep of broken pots into the bottom of each; then a thin layer of fresh turf from a rich pasture, chopped roughly with a spade; after that a corresponding layer of well-decayed cow-

dung and horse-dropping, mixed in equal proportions; then a layer of the turf and another of the dung, and so on until full, observing to press the compost gently down in the course of filling, leaving it round and full to allow for sinking. I then took the plants, turning them carefully out of their pots with the balls entire, planting one in the centre of each, observing not to plant deep, the higher the better, as the soil subsides, and fresh earth could be added at any time if required. By giving plenty of water, my plants, treated in this way, grew to a large size, blooming profusely, and throughout the season maintained a fine healthy foliage. I can assure any of the numerous readers of the CABINET who may make a trial of this method of growing large specimens of the above description of plants, they will not be disappointed, and at the same time will save a great deal of useless labour.

And I may also observe, that I highly disapprove of the very common method of potting and repotting plants of the above sort four or five different times before blooming; it only gives the roots an unnatural tendency, and greatly checks their free growth.

ARTICLE VI.

ON RAISING DOUBLE STOCKS.

BY A SOUTH BRITON, IN HAMPSHIRE.

NOT having heard, or seen elsewhere, the following plan of raising double stocks, I presume to forward the particulars thereof for insertion in the CABINET, assured the readers who attend to the method will find it an excellent one. By practising it I have succeeded in obtaining so many double ones as scarcely to raise a sufficiency of single ones for seed.

In the autumn of 1839 I thought I would try an experiment on the German stock, for which purpose I took out the centre spike of seed and saved it by itself; the others I also saved separately. When the plants raised from the seeds bloomed, I found that those saved from the centre shoots were nearly all double, while the others were nearly all single. I have tried several other plans, but never succeeded so well with any as with this. Perhaps to some of your readers it is not new, but to others I trust it may not be altogether useless.

ARTICLE VII.

ON THE CULTURE OF CYCLAMEN PERSICUM.

BY X. Y. Z., CORNWALL.

I UNDERSTAND it has not been usual to give this flower peat; I have found it succeed well in an instance, which I mention, in case any of your readers should like to follow it up. Early last spring I had a small corn of the sweet-scented Persian Cyclamen given me; it was not larger than the top of my thumb. I repotted it in half leaf mould and half peat, with a little bone-dust, and kept it close to the glass in a cool greenhouse on a small moveable shelf close to the top of a window, where it had plenty of fresh air. I watered it whenever I found the soil looking at all dry, frequently twice a-day in the summer. The leaves formed *larger than the palm of my hand*, of a very fine dark colour. Eleven flowers are expanded, perfuming the house, and there are nearly twenty more to expand. I conclude, for so small a bulb, the growth must be remarkable. The leaves cover the pot so as to hide the upper part of it, and I think no plant can repay the care and attention bestowed upon it better than this.

The graceful elegance of flower, the purity of its colour, and exquisite scent, combining, with the absence of other greenhouse flowers, to enhance the gratification of

Cornwall, Feb. 2, 1842.

X. Y. Z.

ARTICLE VIII.

ON CARNATION CULTURE.

BY A JOURNEYMAN GARDENER.

I FOR the first time (as a reader of your interesting and really useful FLORICULTURAL CABINET) have become possessed of the January number; and as I feel great interest in reading every portion of it on the science of gardening, I am induced to make a few remarks on a subject circuitously handled in the periodical in question. The comparative value of gardening periodicals entirely depends on the sound philosophy and practical experience of the contributors, that is, those practical men who favour you, as well as others, with any useful information they may possess. I, as a very young and enthusiastic person termed a *Journeyman Gardener*, cannot boast of much self-

practical experience, yet I have operated as directed by the instructions and practice of several practical gardeners of eminence, and I feel assured, by their ultimate success, that I have obtained a small portion of floricultural knowledge. I have extended rather far with my introduction to this paper, but the importance of the subject appears to me to justify it, and form my apology. As it is the first time I send my remarks for insertion in the CABINET, and as the motives that induce me are only actuated by a desire to contribute, though but in a humble degree, to the interests of floriculture, I hope you will confer the favour upon me to give these few remarks an early insertion in your columns.

Mr. William Harrison occupies nearly seven pages of the CABINET stating his experience on the culture of the Carnation, with the intention of profiting a young beginner. All that he expatiates may be rehearsed in a few words, viz.—“Stick three dozen plants into a bed four yards square, place them zigzag; this being performed in March or April, place a flowerpot on the plants when it is likely to be frost, and attend to tie them securely when required.” The substance of these few quotations has been too much extended. What most calls my attention is, he has omitted the principal feature of plant growing, namely, a proper element for their roots. He states “that he grows his in good fresh soil;” if the soil be good, it is his duty to inform a young beginner what sort it is, whether aluminous, chalky, or abounding in silica. A young beginner may have all these equally fresh and good for some purposes, and by Mr. Harrison’s PLEONASM adapt some of them to his Carnations, at the peril of losing his plants.

I beg to offer a young beginner a few standard remarks, which will prove as profitable to him as Mr. W. Harrison’s probably will, although critically performed. If the soil which he intends for his bed be in the least adhesive, or too rich, I would advise him to clear it away to the depth of eighteen inches, and replace it by any light friable loam; if abounding with fibrous or vegetable matter, so much the better. To every four barrow load add one of gritty sand; when this is done, immediately sprinkle a little hot lime, and give it a moderate dunging with pure neat’s dung, avoiding any straw among the dung; dig it up rough, leaving as much surface exposed to the influence of frost as possible. On the first of April (or earlier at pleasure) give it a little soot and dig it in, taking care to pulverise it to a

regular and fine reduced powder, so as it may retain an equilibrium of temperature, by being regularly distributed. As the lime and soot do not appear favourites of the wireworm, I think it will need no further prevention. This being done, let him put out his plants, taking care to fix them well in the ground, and attend to watering in dry weather. As to propagation, I think he may safely rely on Mr. Harrison's directions, only I would recommend all the leaves to be removed betwixt the parent and the heel of the layer, as they often harbour an insect which finds its way through the pith, and destroys the infant plant. It may be of importance to remark that Justice, a Scotch horticulturist, states, "that Hyacinths leave something deleterious in the soil, that not only deteriorates but proves fatal to Carnations when placed in the same soil, and *vice versa*." To counterbalance the personalities I have used in this paper, I felt much delighted, and of course am under obligations to Mr. Harrison, in perusing his communication on "Contemplative Gardening," and regret I did not see the first part of it. The poetry is most appropriate and well chosen.

PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

CLEODENDRON SPLENDENS.—Scarlet Glory Tree. (Bot. Reg. 7.) Verbenaceæ. *Didynamia Angiospermia*. In a recent number we noticed this handsome flowering plant blooming in the stove collection of plants at Mr. Knight's, King's-road, Chelsea. The following additional remarks upon it are from the descriptions given by Mr. Whitfield, whose servant discovered it in the woods of Sierra Leone, growing in a stiff gravelly soil. Mr. Whitfield went and took up the root. Upon a more extended research, several others were found growing in a stiff loam, which he supposed to be in their virgin state. This took place in December, 1838. In February, 1839, Mr. Whitfield repaired along the south-west district of Sierra Leone, where he found it growing in greater plenty, in a strong loam, and of various colours, there being crimson, orange, brick-dust red, and crimson and white, the latter being the most luxuriant. The plant which has bloomed with Mr. Knight, being scarlet, makes, with the above, five distinct colours. The entire varieties have been added to the collection of the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey. It is stated that when the plant is grown where the root is shaded from hot sun by underwood, that it attains the height of ten or twelve feet; but, if exposed, it seldom grows higher than about three feet. It is supposed to require a moist stove atmosphere, with considerable bottom heat, during its growing season; and when at rest, after its growth is completed, for four months in a drier atmosphere. The flowers are produced numerously, in corymbose heads, each blossom being a little more than an inch across. The whole of the varieties deserve a place in every suitable hot-house.

AMARYLLIS BANKSIANA.—The Banksian Amaryllis. (Bot. Reg. 11.) Amaryllidaceæ. *Hexandria Monogynia*. A greenhouse bulbous plant from the Cape, and has bloomed in the collection of J. H. Slater, Esq., Newick Park, near Uckfield, in Sussex. It grows freely in the greenhouse, in sandy loam,

placed in a light situation, and giving it a free supply of water when growing; and, when done growing, to be kept warm and dry. The flowers are produced in autumn. The scape contains about twenty blossoms, of a beautiful rosy pink colour. Each bloom is about two inches and a half across. It is a very interesting species, well deserving admission into every greenhouse.

ANROSTAPHYLOS FUNGENS.—Sharp-pointed Bear-berry. (Bot. Mag. 3,927.) Ericaceæ. Decandria Monogynia. Sent to the Glasgow Botanic Garden, from Mexico, by Mr. Blair. It has since bloomed, in February, 1841. It has the appearance of *Arbutus tomentosa*, growing a foot and a half high; is a very branching shrubby plant. The flowers are produced in terminal drooping racemes of eight to ten flowers, white tinged with greenish rose. It has been grown in the greenhouse hitherto, but it is very probable will thrive in the open air.

ANEMONE RIVULARIS.—The Hill Anemone. (Bot. Reg. 8.) Ranunculaceæ. Polyandria Polygynia. A native of North India; a hardy perennial, requiring the same treatment as *A. Vitifolia*. The flowers are white, about an inch and a half across, produced from June to September in the open border. Dr. Lindley observes that this species has acquired, in some gardens, the erroneous name of *A. longiscapa*.

CATTELEYA ACLANDIÆ.—Lady Acland's Cattleya. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. A native of Brazil, introduced into this country in 1839, by Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. It has bloomed in several collections, but we believe in no instance but one with more than one flower on a stem; with G. Barker, Esq., of Springfield, it has borne two, and those much superior in size to any others. The plant is of humble growth, and when its dwarfness is contrasted with the large size of its very rich blossoms, it renders it a striking novelty. Sepals and petals ground-colour a dark brown, spotted with a rich velvet purple, and having a few light cross streaks. Labellum rosy crimson. Each flower is near five inches across. It deserves a place in every collection.

BRUGMANSIA FLORIBUNDA.—Many-flowered. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Solonaceæ. Pentandria Monogynia. It is a small evergreen shrubby plant, growing about half a yard or two feet high, very branching, and bears a profusion of deep orange-coloured blossoms, six or eight being successively produced in a single extended raceme, thus prolonging its period of blooming to a considerable time. Each flower is about three inches long, and the diameter of the tube an inch. It is a very interesting and pretty addition to the old named *Datura* tribe of plants, requiring little room, and affording a profusion of bloom. It grows very freely, and is readily propagated by cuttings.

CEREUS CÆRULESCENS.—Blue-stemmed. (Bot. Mag. 3,922.) Cactææ. Icosandria Monogynia. Bloomed in the fine collection at Kew. The stem of the plant is four feet high, about three inches in diameter, erect, eight-angled. The flowers are superior to those of the far-famed *C. grandiflorus*. They are white, each being from eight to ten inches across.

CIMPHOPETALUM MEDUSÆ.—The Medusa's Head Orchis. (Bot. Reg. 12.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. Certainly, if there ever was a Medusa, this must be the prototype before her Gorgonship's beautiful tresses were changed into serpents; nor are wanting the scales with which her form was safely guarded. The flowers are produced in a dense capitate head; and the very long hair, like pendant points, give them a very interesting appearance. They are of a yellowish green, speckled with pink. It requires to be grown in an orchideous stove.

DIGITALIS LUTEA, VAR. FUCATA.—Yellow Fox-glove, purplish var. (Bot. Reg. 3,925.) Scrophularinæ. Didynamia Angiosperma. Grown in the collection at Kew. It rises to the height of four or five feet, bearing very long racemes of flowers, of a dingy yellow-green, tinged on the upper side with deep bluish. Each flower is about an inch and a half across, having the mouth beset with long delicate hairs.

BABINGTONIA CAMPHOROSMA.—Camphorwort Babingtonia. (Bot. Reg. 10.) Myrtaceæ. Icosandria Monogynia. (Synonym, *Bacchia Camphorosma*.) A very

neat, graceful, and interesting shrubby greenhouse plant, from the Swan River colony. Under its latter name we noticed it in a recent number, having seen it beautifully in bloom last autumn. It grows freely in a rich brown peat and leaf mould. Cuttings of the young wood, being a little firm at the base, very soon strike root in sand. It blooms through autumn and winter, and deserves a place in every greenhouse. The flowers are produced in long terminal racemes, white tinged with pink. The outside of the blossoms, before expanding, are pink. Each blossom is near half an inch across. The foliage is heath-like in appearance. It is said to grow naturally in swampy land, much resembling the *Spiraea fruticosa* (*S. hypericoides*), growing seven or eight feet high, and in summer forms a delightful shade to the traveller crossing the swamps.

GOODETIA ALBESCENS.—Whitish. (Bot. Reg. 9.) Onograceæ. Octandria Monogynia. A hardy annual, of a stiff and close mode of growth like *Oenothera densiflora*. It grows about a foot and a half high. The flowers are bluish, shading off to nearly a white centre. Each blossom is about an inch and a half across.

LOAZA PENTLANDICA.—Mr. Pentland's. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Loasaceæ. Polyadelphica Polyandria. It appears to be a herbaceous climbing, or trailing perennial plant. It is a native of Peru. The appearance of the plant is somewhat like *L. laterita*, but having a rich green foliage, clothed with strong stinging hairs. The flowers, too, in size and form are like those of *L. laterita*, but of much deeper and decided red colour.

MIMULUS ROSEUS, VAR. MACLAINIANUS.—Mr. MacLain's Monkey Flower. This very pretty variety has been raised by Mr. MacLain, Florist, Harold's Cross, near Dublin. The flowers are of a rich deep rose, with a dark crimson centre, the mouth of the corolla being an inch and a half across. It deserves a place in every flower garden in summer, where we doubt not it will flourish freely. Mr. MacLain grows it in the bark stove, and placed in a pan of water.

MAXILLARIA SKINNERI. This very noble flowering *Maxillaria* has at length bloomed in the collection of the Rev. John Clowes, of Broughton, near Manchester, with a vigour and beauty that could not be exceeded in its native situation. The flowers actually measured upwards of six inches across. The sepals too are about an inch and a half across, of a pure white, faintly tinged with crimson at the base. The petals are of a more rosy hue, while the lip is almost covered with spots and streaks of a most brilliant carmine. The column is pure white at the point, and crimson spots at the base. It is a native of Guatemala, and is another of the brilliant discoveries of Mr. Skinner, who after an absence of four years in the most glorious countries of what is termed the New World, has lately returned once more in safety to the shores of his native land, in which Mr. Bateman observes; there is scarcely a collection of any note that is not indebted to his enterprise and generosity. Another, *M. Skinneri*, has formerly been described, but the present species which Mr. Bateman has named, in compliment to Mr. Skinner, is far surpassing it in beauty.

CLERODENDRON CALAMITOSUM. At Messrs. Henderson's we lately saw this plant in profuse bloom in the plant stove. The flower is white, an inch and a half long and one broad, similar to and produced as numerously as a *Syringa* bush does, in terminal racemes of ten or twelve in each; the plant was literally covered with its pretty flowers.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON LUCULLIA GRATISSIMA.—In a former number of the **FLORICULTURAL CABINET** I saw *Lucullia gratissima* recommended by the Conductor. I procured a plant, but am at a loss now how to treat it in the best manner so as to bloom it

soon; a few remarks on it by the Conductor, in the February CABINET, will oblige

LOUISA.

[Two years ago we planted one in the border of a conservatory, into which abundance of air is usually admitted, and which is kept at a very low temperature; indeed little artificial heat is employed beyond what will exclude frost, and the thermometer has frequently been as low as 36° Fahrenheit. The dimensions of it now are, height 7 ft., diameter (measuring through the branches) 3 ft. 6 in.; diameter of a cyme of flowers 7 in. The border in which it grows was excavated 2 ft. deep, in the bottom of which is a drainage composed of bricks and coarse rubble, 6 in. thick; immediately over this were put turfs of heath-mould rough from the common, upon which again is placed the compost, consisting of one-third strong rich loam and two-thirds sandy heath-mould coarsely broken and well blended, but on no account screened. We consider this drainage very important to plants in general, and absolutely indispensable for *Luculia*, the complete success of which will materially depend upon this being attended to. During the summer and early autumnal months water requires to be freely supplied, and the *under* surface of the leaves, as well as the whole plant, repeatedly washed with the fine rose of the syringe, because being subject to the attacks of red spider, which I need hardly observe will, if undisturbed for any length of time, greatly injure it. Occasionally some liquid manure is applied, but this requires caution, and must not be repeated too often, and not at all after the summer season. The general waterings must also be gradually diminished in September, and afterwards administered very sparingly, for the fine fibrous roots are easily injured by too much moisture. Under this easy management *Luculia* is a splendid plant, covered with cymes of beautiful flesh-coloured fragrant flowers, which continue in perfection during the dull months of November, December, and January. Its foliage, too, is luxuriant, dark, and green, and contrasts admirably with the large, bold heads of flowers. Those who are desirous of successfully cultivating this beautiful plant should observe that it requires a much cooler treatment than it generally receives. When grown in a pot it must not be excited by high temperature in the spring and early part of summer, it must then be kept in a greenhouse. At the end of May and early in June it should be turned out into the open ground in a *warm situation*, rather sheltered from the sun, and in September be taken up, repotted, and placed in a vinery or coolish plant-stove. It will then grow freely and form its heads of flowers, which will expand their beauties and diffuse their fragrance through the winter. It is a good plant to flourish when in bloom in a sitting-room. Whether grown in the hot-house or open air it requires some portion of shade. The finest specimens we ever saw were at Mrs. Lawrence's, in a shady part of a plant-stove. It is one of the finest winter plants in the country, and deserves a place in every conservatory, greenhouse, or plant-stove.—CONDUCTOR.]

SIR,

I beg to ask of some of the readers of the FLORICULTURAL CABINET to favour me with a correct account of the distinction between Bizarres and Flakes, as there are many flowers that are quite undistinguishable to which side they belong, which makes me think such distinctions quite unnecessary.

If you can find a place in your CABINET to place these few words, it will much oblige

A YOUNG GARDENER.

REMARKS.

TO DESTROY MOSS ON GRASS PLOTS.—Pure gas water, diluted by double the quantity of water, poured over a grass plot injured by moss, effectually destroys it, and in no degree hurts the grass. Or nitrate of soda spread over it in the proportion of two stones to a rood of ground, is equally efficacious. To succeed the best, neither of them should be applied in *hot* weather, nor when there is *much* grass.

London, January 4, 1842.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.

ON SOWING SEEDS.—All seeds, except annuals, from the plants which are natives of California and North America, succeed best when sown in autumn as soon as they are ripe; and those from Chili and Mexico when sown in spring. The seeds of the shrubs and trees of North India and Europe in autumn, and annuals and perennials in spring. In order to succeed in raising plants, sow in dry soil, and give no water till the seeds vegetate; seeds are often destroyed by giving water when just sown, especially with old ones, they immediately rot; better shade from sun than give water. Having had considerable practice in these matters, I give the result of the facts of a twenty years' practice as foreman in one of the first London nurseries.

St. John's Wood Road, December 27, 1841.

THE MARCHIONESS OF EXETER CAMBLLIA is the finest variety in cultivation. The flowers are between five and six inches in diameter, and very regularly double. The colour is a bright deep rose. Raised from seed of Middlemist's, by James Priaux, Esq., of Guernsey.—(*Gard. Chron.*)

[We had a specimen of it sent us by that gentleman nearly as soon as it first bloomed, a figure of which we gave in May Number, 1838, vol. vi. of the Floricultural Cabinet. Since that time we have seen plants in bloom, and can add our testimony relative to its superior merits. It deserves a place in every collection. It can be had cheap now.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON BUDDING ROSES.—I have tried the two last seasons to succeed in budding roses; the first I wholly failed, and I find I was wrong in allowing the portion of wood to remain with the bud. I was advised by a celebrated amateur rose-grower to prepare my buds as follows:—Have a very sharp small pointed knife, take the shoot from which the bud is to be selected, and having fixed upon one, with the point of the knife cut through the bark to the wood in the exact form and size it is required around the bud, then applying the thumb against the side of the bud and push it upwards, it will come out quite clean, and be better prepared to take than by any other mode adopted. I am aware it will take up a little more time in preparing a bud thus, than by the accustomed methods, but it will more than repay by its success.

Herts, January 12, 1842.

ROSA.

PROPERTIES OF THE CARNATION.—The flower should be not less than two and a half inches across. The guard or lower petals broad, thick, and smooth on the outside, free from notch or serrature, and lap over each other sufficiently to form a circular roseate flower; each row of petals should be smaller than the row immediately under it; there should not be less than three rows of petals, laid regularly, and the centre should form a good bold centre or crown. The petals should be stiff, and slightly cupped. The ground should be pure snow-white, without specks of colour; the stripes of colour should be clear and distinct, not running into each other nor confused, but dense, smooth at the edges, and well defined.

The colours should be bright and clear, whatever they may be; if there are two colours, the darker one cannot be too dark, or form too strong a contrast. With scarlet the perfection would be a black; with pink there cannot be too deep a crimson; with lilac, or light purple, the second colour cannot be too dark a purple. If the colours run into the white and tinge it, or the white is not pure upon it, the fault is very great, and the pouncy spots or specks are highly objectionable. The pod of the bloom should be long and large, to enable the flower to bloom without bursting it; but this is rare; they generally require to be tied about half way, and the upper part of the calyx opened down to the tie at each division; yet there are some which scarcely require any assistance, and this is a very estimable quality.

Disqualifications.—If there be any petal dead or mutilated. If there be any one petal in which there is no colour. If there be any one petal in which there

is no white. If a pod be slit down to the sub-calyx. If a guard petal be badly split. Notched edges are glaring faults, for which no excellence in other compensates.

PICOTEES.—The properties of form are similar to those of the Carnation; but the distinction between Carnations and Picotees is that the colour is disposed in unequal stripes, going from the centre to the outer edge; and that of the Picotee is disposed on the outer edges of the petals and radiates inwards, and the more uniformly this is disposed the better. Whether it be very deeply feathered at the edge like the colour of a feathered Tulip, or an even shape not wider than the thickness of the petal.

DIANTHUS.

O'KALIS DE'PREI has been cultivated in Belgium for culinary purposes. The young leaves are dressed like sorrel, in soup, or as a vegetable; they have a fresh and agreeable acid, especially in spring. The flowers are excellent in salad alone, or mixed with corn salad, endive of both kinds, red cabbage, beet root, and even with the petals of the dahlia, which are delicious when thus employed. When served at table, the flowers, with their pink corolla, green calyx, yellow stripes, and little stamens, produce a very pretty effect. The roots are taken up in September or October, and preserved through winter in a cool cellar. They are gently boiled with salt and water, after having been washed and slightly peeled; they are then eaten like asparagus, in the Flemish fashion, with melted butter and the yolks of eggs. They are also served up like scorzonera and endive, with white sauce. They form, in whatever way they are dressed, a tender, succulent dish, easy to digest, and agreeing with the most delicate stomach. The analogy of the root with salep indicates that its effect should be excellent upon all constitutions.—(*Professor Morren, in Gard. Chron.* vol. i. p. 68.)

SALVIA PATENS, grown in the open bed, and its branches pegged down, makes a splendid show of blue, and can thus be kept dwarf to correspond with other dwarf plants. To obtain as many lateral shoots as to cover the bed entirely, the flower spikes, in an early state, being pinched off, induces a numerous production. I have done the same with *Salvia fulgens*, various *Petunias*, *Pentstemon gentianoides* and *coccinea*, *Heliotropes*, &c., and they succeed with equal effect.
January 17, 1842. LOUISA.

PROPAGATING PLANTS FROM CUTTINGS IN CHARCOAL.—M. E. Lukas, botanic gardener at Ratisbon, having made many successful experiments on the effects of charcoal on vegetation, has published the results, which are given in detail in extracts inserted in the *Gardener's Magazine, Gazette, and Chronicle*. What is especially useful to plant growers is the great success with which some of the previously difficult plants had rooted in pure charcoal; the preference is given by M. Lukas to that made from firs.* The following remarks upon the method adopted are the most recent, and are given in the *Gardener's Chronicle*, as forwarded by a person in this country, who had inspected the propagating apparatus in the Botanical Garden at Munich, where M. Lukas formerly resided.

“By the kindness of Professor Martius I was allowed to inspect the propagating apparatus in the Botanical Garden at Munich. It is so fully described by the inventor in the ‘*Garten Zeitung*,’ that little remains to be added, excepting to state the results. The strongest proof that the plan is good, is, that it continues to act with the most complete success, although the author of it has been removed to Ratisbon; for it is well known that many plans are indebted for their success to the unwearied attention of the parent eye, and that, from passing into other hands, they are frequently allowed to languish and decay. Nothing can be more simple than the whole apparatus. It is nothing more than a com-

* Charcoal too, mixed with various composts for growing plants in, had been found very beneficial, giving considerable vigour to the plants so treated,

men pit, with a flue along the middle, on which is a reservoir of water, the steam from which passes through the bed of charcoal which is placed above it. Upon the charcoal small glass frames of the commonest kind are placed to exclude the air from the cuttings in their early age. It may be suggested, and indeed would immediately strike any one who examines the apparatus, that the success may be owing to the moist heat in which the cuttings are constantly kept. No question it is so in part, but I am quite satisfied the extraordinary results I witnessed are quite as much owing to the menstruum of propagation as to the decided advantage above stated; and I doubt whether peat and sand, under any circumstances, would cause the quantity of roots to be produced which I saw there at the end of three weeks' insertion in the bed. It is necessary that the charcoal should be fine, but not in dust, which will consolidate and prevent the fibres penetrating in every direction, as they do when it is of the proper size. In some part of the process fine peat is mixed with the charcoal; but I think this is rather in the rooting afterwards, and that the first process of striking, in most species, succeeds best in the pure material. From what has been stated it is clear the necessary apparatus is simple of application, and of little cost; a part of any flued pit, or one heated by hot water, would answer every purpose; though in any nursery, or even gentleman's establishment, the making one on purpose would be of trifling expense compared to the results, as, owing to the rapidity of the operation, a very small bed would suffice. With respect to the virtues of the charcoal itself producing the results we are considering, I have little doubt that they consist principally in the porous and perfectly permeable nature of it. The heat and moisture are constantly present and passing through, without any saturation or stagnation, or induration taking place. There may be something in the vegetative powers of it, but I imagine this to be the true cause of the superiority over any other material as yet known for propagation. Many of the plants on which it succeeded are known to be the most difficult to strike. There is another valuable article (see 'Gardener's Mag. of June') from Mr. Lukas, on the raising seeds in snow. I have no doubt that this is a grand secret or marvel gained on nature, by the discovery of one of her own modes of operation. It is exactly analogous to the methods followed by nature in the High Alps; and there is no doubt the Gentians and other seeds of difficult growth might easily be made to germinate by it. Mr. Lukas recommends sand to cover the young plants on their first appearance; but it is doubtful whether fine tan would not answer a better purpose."—(S. E. W., *Carlton*.—*Gardener's Chronicle*.)

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR MARCH.

ANEMONES.—Should now be planted as early in the month as can be done.

AMARYLLISES, and other liliaceous bulbous plants which have been kept dormant, may now be reotted, and put into an increased temperature.

ANNUALS, HARDY.—Some of the most hardy kinds, to bloom early in the summer, may now be sown in warm parts of the country, or situations well protected, but in cold places not until the end of the month. The best method of sowing the small seeds in patches is, to have a quantity of finely sifted soil; spread a portion where desired, after scattering the seeds, sprinkle a little more soil over them, and then press it closely upon the seeds, which will assist them in vegetating properly.

ANNUALS, TENDER.—Such as have been sown and may be up, should have all possible air given to prevent their being drawn up weakly. In watering those in pots they must not be watered over the tops, or many of the sorts will be rotted by it. The best method is to flood over the surface of each pot, always using water that is new, milk warm. Those annuals sown in frames must be watered (when requisite) with a very fine syringe, or pan rose to sprinkle with; but the best plan is to take advantage of gentle rains.

AURICULAR.—Those requiring top dressing should be done immediately, by taking off about two inches deep of the top soil, replacing it with some very rich; more than one-half of it should be rotten cow dung two years old, and the rest loam and sand. Immediately after this dressing, let the soil be well settled by a free watering. By the end of the month the unexpanded blossoms will be nearly full grown; no water must be allowed to fall upon them, or the blossoms will be liable to suffer injury by it. All possible air may be admitted to the plants during the day, only screen from frosty cutting winds.

CARNATIONS.—At the end of the month, the last year's layers, kept in pots or beds during winter, should be planted off into large pots. In each pot three plants may be placed triangularly, not planting deeper than to fix them securely. Place them in a sheltered situation out of doors.

CREEPERS and twining greenhouse or hardy plants should be pruned and regulated before they begin to grow.

CALCEOLARIA SEED should be sown early in the month, having the finest sifted soil for the surface.

CAMELIAS.—Those kinds done blooming should be immediately potted, for if allowed to push the least before this is done, the operation frequently kills the tender shoots. In potting, &c., never cut the matted roots, but shake the soil off, and replace with what new soil may be required. If the balls are not matted with roots, just loosen the outer fibres with the hand, which will induce them sooner to push into the soil. A very free drainage is required, or the plants will never flourish. As soon as the plants are potted, place them in a temperature of about 68 degrees of heat by day, and 60 by night. This will cause them to push more vigorously, and more certain to induce flower buds.

DAHLIAS, if not already put into excitement, should be done as early as possible. Seeds should also be sown, placing them in a hot-bed frame till up.

GESNERIA, GLOXINIA, and TROPÆOLIUM bulbs, that have been kept dry during winter, should now be potted, and gently brought forward.

HYDRANGEAS.—Cuttings may now be taken off, cutting off the tops of any shoots that have very plump leading bulbs, about one inch below the bud of each cutting. These inserted, each into a small pot, and placed in moist heat, will soon strike root, and will, with future proper treatment, bloom one fine head, each strikingly beautiful.

PELAGONIUMS.—Cuttings now put in, struck in a hot-bed frame, and potted off as soon as they have taken root, will bloom during autumn.

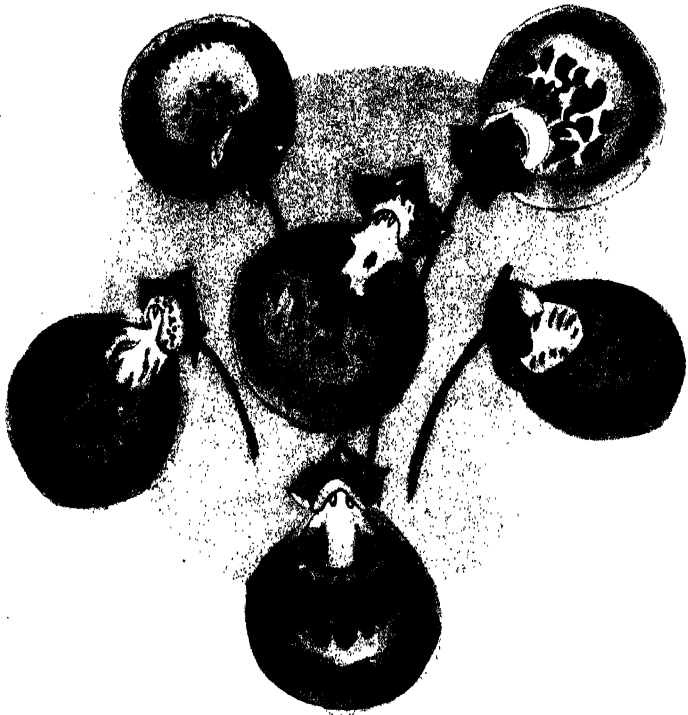
POLYANTHUSES should now be top dressed. Seed may now be sown; the best method is to raise it in heat, harden gradually, and transplant when large enough.

RANUNCULUSES should now be planted, taking care no fresh applied dung is in the soil; nor should the ground to plant in be lightened up more than two inches deep. The soil of the bed should be half a yard deep at the least. The best roots for flowering are such as have the crowns high and firm.

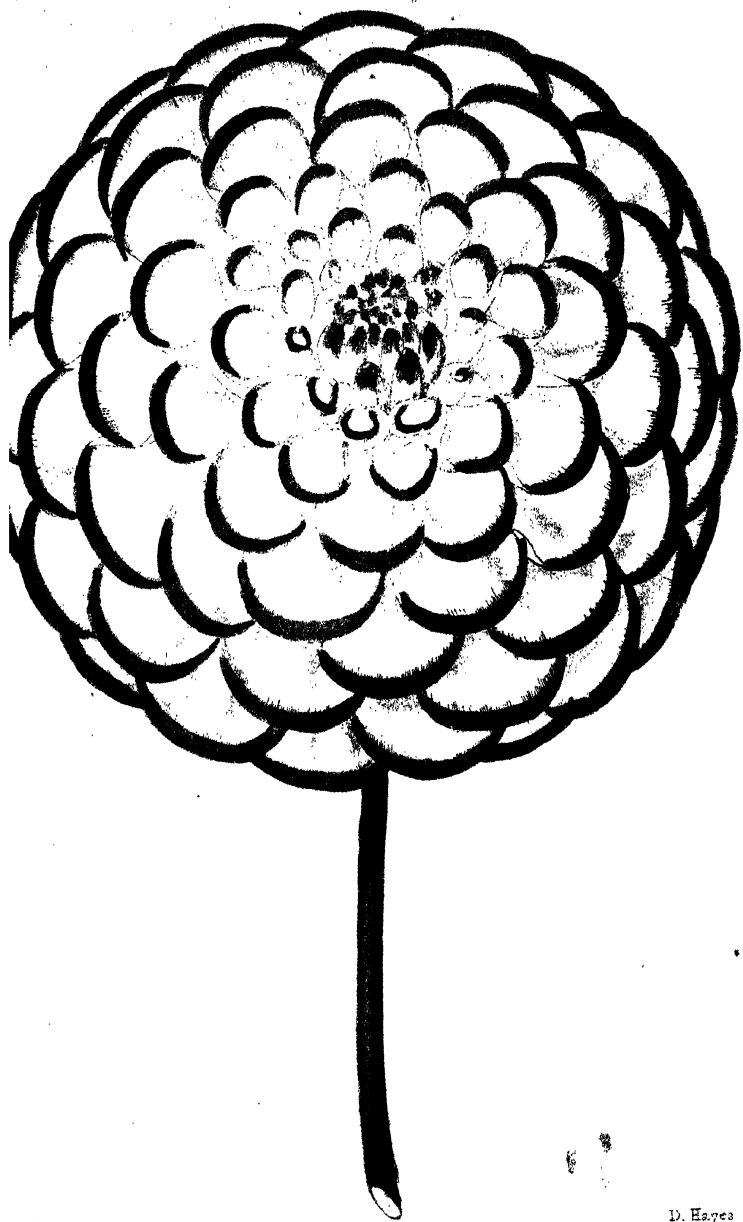
ROSE TREES not yet pruned, if allowed to remain untouched till the shoots of the present coming season be about an inch long, and be then shortened by cutting back all the old wood to below where the new shoots had pushed, the dormant buds will then be excited, and roses will be produced some weeks later than if pruned at a much earlier season. Plants in pots now put into heat will come into bloom in May.

TURNEROS should be planted, one root in a small pot, using very rich sandy soil; the pots should be placed in moist heat till the plants are up a few inches, then they may be planted into larger pots and taken into a stove, and finally into a greenhouse.

TULIPS—At this season, such as happened to be affected by canker will appear sickly; the roots should be examined, and the damaged part be cut clean out. If left exposed to sun and air, the parts will soon dry and heal. Avoid frosty air getting to the wound by exposure.

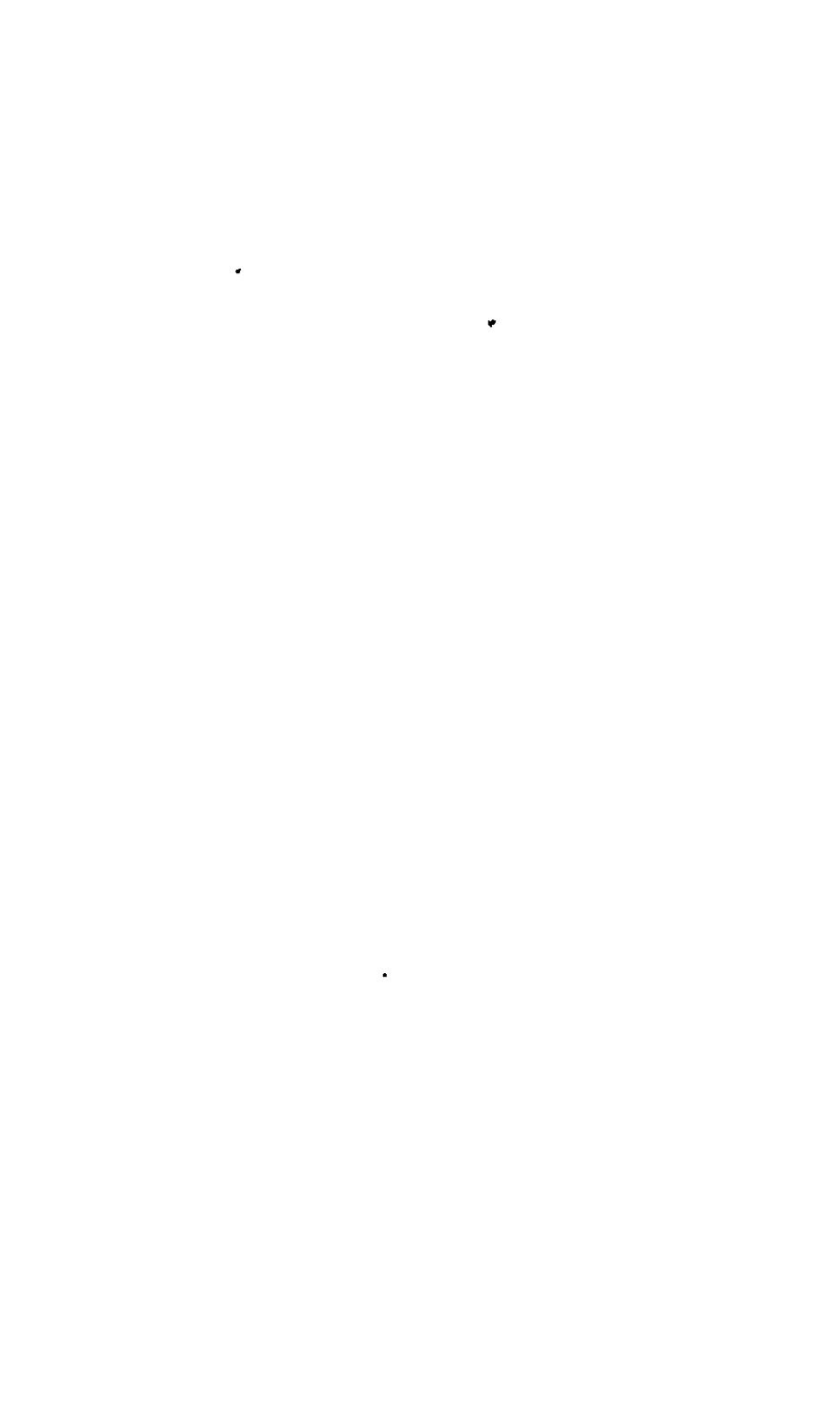


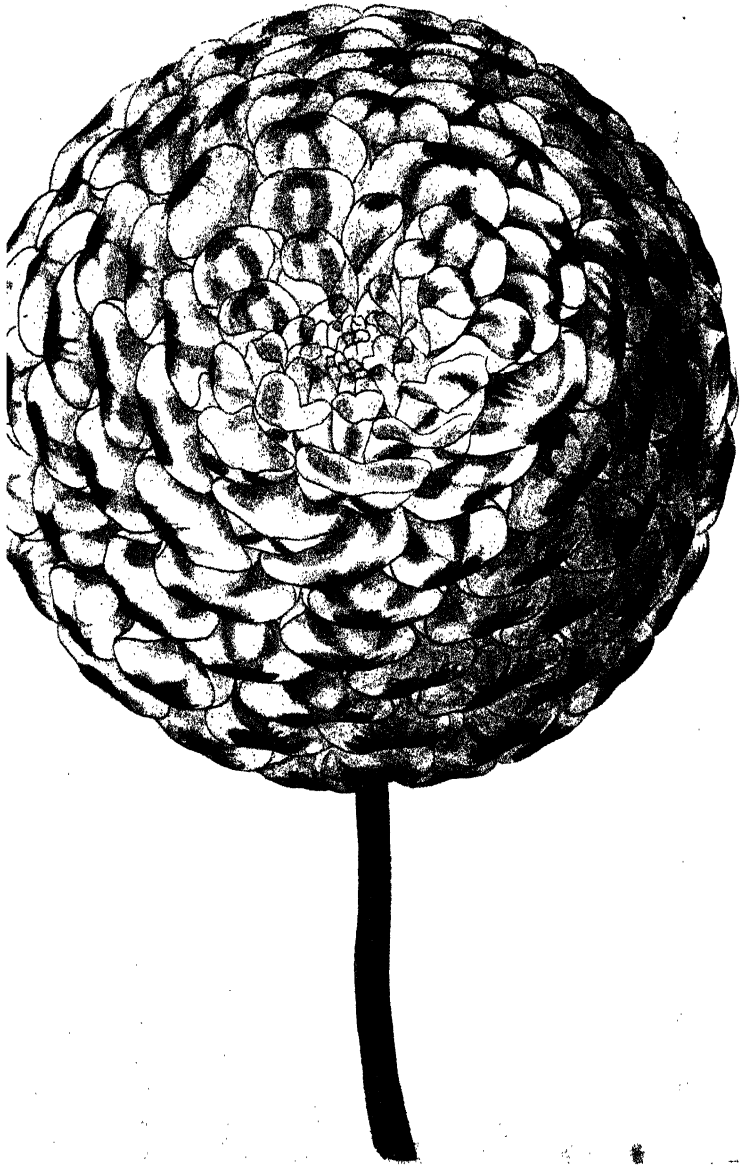
Seedling Calceolaria.



D. Hayes

Beauty of Wakefield





Prince Royal (Hudson's)

THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

APRIL 1st, 1842.

PART I.
EMBELLISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

CALCEOLARIA VAR. (*Hybrid Slipper-Wort.*)

SCROPHULARINÆ, DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

[Calceolaria; so named by Linnæus from "calceolus," a slipper, in allusion to the form of the flower.]

THE very beautiful Calceolarias, which we now give, were raised by Mr. Joseph Plant, nurseryman, Cheadle, in Staffordshire, the last year. Our drawings were taken from the first flowers of the seedling plants, and are, no doubt, much less than those which the produce now offered for sale by Mr. Plant will exhibit this season; they deserve to be in every collection.

The perfection in culture to which the Calceolaria is now brought, as is seen especially by the specimens we have seen exhibited, is truly astonishing; so great is the change effected, that the same kinds, as formerly grown, can scarcely be recognized under the improved mode of treatment. The following are the particulars of it, and if strictly pursued, will amply repay for the attention.

Young plants from the herbaceous and half shrubby kinds are readily increased by slips in October and November; being then housed, the cool and damp atmosphere induces the off-shoots that are undermost to emit a quantity of small seedlings, which may at once be potted singly into sixty-sized pots. Young, well ripened shoots of the true shrubby kinds may be struck in summer, in sandy loam and peat, but with the greatest success when plants are kept in a cool and

moist situation, in October and November, when rootlets are produced; such shoots being then taken off, and potted separately, establish themselves well before the severity of winter: they should be potted into small pots, in a light sandy loam and vegetable mould equal parts. Immediately on potting, they must be placed in a close frame for about a month; this closeness very materially contributes to an immediate growth, for, when exposed to a stronger current of air, it has a tendency to dry the foliage and injure the plant. Whilst in the frame, keep the soil moist, but be careful not to wet the foliage, as it would be likely to rot the plants. At the end of November, the plants should be placed on a shelf near the glass in a greenhouse, to remain during the winter. In this situation they will grow freely, and if the pots become filled with roots, they should be repotted into larger; this encourages them to grow in size, without which weak blooming shoots would in all probability push, to the injury of a proper bloom the following season.

At the beginning of March, the plants must be re-potted into twenty-four-sized pots, using *wide-mouthed* pots, as such keep the earth in a much better state than *upright* ones. Have a sandy loam enriched with well rotted cow-dung; the latter is found very beneficial; being of a cooler nature than horse-dung, it is more suited to the Calceolaria. At the beginning of April, re-pot into twelve-sized pots, using the same kind of compost. At each potting a free portion of drainage should be given, to admit the water to run off easily upon the potsherds, lumps of loam, bog, and dung of two or three inches in diameter; this admits a greater proportion of water being applied, and affords a corresponding quantity of nutriment. Fresh water and liquid manure should be regularly used from the potting into twenty-fours, using the liquid manure every third watering. The plants should be kept in the front part of a greenhouse during the time from autumn to the close of their blooming, which is usually the end of July. In hot sun, a net shading or canvas shade is requisite over the glass. At that time, the stems being withered, I re-pot those desired for extra-sized plants the following year, by reducing the balls of earth and potting them into pots about half the size they had been growing in. After potting, they should be placed in a cool frame, and shaded from hot sun for a month. Then expose them to the open air, placing them in the

shade from mid-day sun till about the middle of October, when they should be removed into the greenhouse as before. In March and April following they should again be re-potted, and treated as above named during the former year. It is the best practice to take off a quantity of offsets each autumn, so as to have a stock of large two-year-old plants to bloom every season.

By this mode of treatment plants may be produced from three to four feet high, stocked with blooming shoots in every part, so as to form a head of flowers a yard in diameter.

Where there are a considerable number of plants, it is advisable to turn out some into the open border, choosing a situation where they can have shade from eleven till four o'clock in the afternoon, the intense heat of mid-day sun being injurious to the flowers of *Calceolarias*.

To raise seedlings. As soon as the seed is ripe, which from earliest blooms will be the case by the middle or end of July, sow it in pots placed in a shady part of a hot-bed frame or forcing house. The plants soon come up. Take care to keep the soil moist but not wet, as the tender roots are soon rotted off. When sufficiently strong to pot off, which they usually are by the middle of September, pot them into sixty-sized pots, well drained, in a compost of equal parts of well rotted vegetable mould and loam. After potting, place them in a cool frame, kept close and shaded from mid-day sun for a week or two, gradually exposing them to the air. When strong enough to bear a removal without injury, have them taken to a greenhouse and placed in a shady situation. By the end of autumn the plants are quite strong, and will withstand a winter's treatment without injury; and by thus getting them forward, they bloom during the following season. This mode of immediate sowing of the seed after gathering will not do for late collected seed, as very young plants are liable to damp off during winter.

ARTICLE II.

A FEW WORDS ON THE JOURNEYMAN GARDENER'S ARTICLE "ON CARNATION CULTURE."

BY MR. WILLIAM HARRISON.

I HAVE just received the March number of the *CABINET*; and as you have allowed your new correspondent, who chooses to denominate

himself "A Journeyman Gardener," to indulge a little in petty and uncalled-for personalities, I trust that I am not expecting too much when I hope that you will allow me space for these few brief remarks in reply.

Your correspondent begins by informing us that he is "a very young and enthusiastic person;" and that though "he cannot boast of much self-practical experience, yet he has operated as directed by the instructions and practice of several gardeners of eminence;" and this being the case, he "feels assured that he has obtained a small portion of floricultural knowledge." He then edifies us with the truism, that "the comparative value of gardening periodicals entirely depends upon the sound philosophy and practical experience of the contributors," and then accuses me of handling the culture of the Carnation in a "circuitous" manner, thus occupying one-third of *his* article with an introductory portion relative to *himself*.

Now, Mr. Editor, there is no one knows better than yourself that I have never wished to occupy the pages of the CABINET to the *exclusion of better matter*, and if I have in this instance exhausted the patience of the "Journeyman Gardener" without profiting a "Young Beginner," your judgment is to blame, and not my presumption in sending you the article. Had, however, the "Journeyman Gardener" been editor in January, and the seven-page article complained of undergone his hydraulic pressure, it would then have appeared compressed into less than four lines, which certainly you will say would be brevity with a vengeance, and would render your work a *multum in parvo* indeed. That the article in question shows me to have had *some "practical experience"* I think few of your readers will dispute; whether it displays that "sound philosophy" demanded by the "Journeyman Gardener," I will leave for impartial and unprejudiced readers to determine.

Let us now see if the four lines, as he has put them down, contain all that is necessary for the "Young Beginner" to know respecting the management of his plants. *I say they do nothing of the kind.* The "Young Beginner," in this floricultural age, distinguished in many places for friendly and yet sharp floral competition, may very probably have lately bought in a stock of Carnations, with the intention of becoming a competitor the ensuing season for the first time. If this be so, we shall suppose that he adopts my advice as com-

pressed by the "Journeyman Gardener,"—"stick three dozen plants into a bed four yards square,"—but whoever saw such a bed for Carnations?—"place them zigzag: this being performed in March or April, place a flower-pot on the plants when it is likely to be a frost, and attend to tie them carefully when required." No more being said of their future management, we shall probably find the young beginner thinking that he has done all that is necessary to ensure success, and calmly trusting to Nature to produce him first-rate blooms. But no protection being afforded to his expanding flowers, wet weather probably comes on, and what is the result? With a humid atmosphere and a lack of sunshine, the "Young Beginner" has to mourn over rotting petals and half-expanded flowers, instead of the magnificent blooms which he fondly expected would have brought him honour on the day of exhibition; for when that day arrives the probability is that he will not have a flower worth exhibiting: whereas, had he attended to the *minutiæ of cultivation*, as laid down in the seven pages which have exhausted the patience of the "Journeyman Gardener," he might have had as good a chance as the larger cultivator, everything depending upon the care and attention of the cultivator in the blooming season; and if he has not time to pay attention to them, then he might as well have had his money in his pocket and been possessed of no plants at all—at least as far as *exhibiting* is concerned. I conceive, therefore, that this part of the subject is not "too much extended."

Another complaint about the article is, that I have not gone into chemical technicalities respecting the nature of my soil. This I do not think necessary. I would again recommend the "Young Beginner" to begin with "good fresh soil," which certainly should be of a "friable" nature; and if he finds it too poor, he can easily improve it by the annual addition of a little well-decomposed turf, which is exactly what I have done with my own this season, and I have no fears for the result. I succeeded uncommonly well last season without the use of "soot," and shall pursue a similar course this. The "Journeyman Gardener" is quite at liberty to avoid my PLEONASM, and if he can arrive at the same results by going by *steam* and *shorter cuts*, there is no call for any further personal recrimination. For my part, I shall not again reply to anonymous personalities.

I turn with more pleasure to the private friendly remark of one of the best contributors to the CABINET. He says, "I perceive by an article written by you in HARRISON'S, that you recommend a young beginner to purchase his plants in October, and not later than November. This I consider bad advice in one respect, and good in another. First, if he buys plants so late, the probability is that he will lose them in wintering; and second, the dealer is benefited, as he will want a fresh supply. For my own part, the latter end of March is best to purchase in, and I am borne out in this opinion by the oldest growers, who ask a higher price than they do in autumn, and for this reason only, that there are no risks in wintering the plants." I certainly see and admit the force of my friend's objection, but I still think the risk of wintering is far more than counter-balanced by the advantage of having one's plants well established when the time comes for turning them out. When so planted out, they have a much better chance than newly-bought plants, especially if they have travelled a great distance; and therefore, with all due deference to my friend's great experience, I beg to adhere to my former advice, to purchase in autumn, many winter losses being, in my opinion, attributable to *injudicious potting*.

In conclusion, I have always thought that gardeners ought to be the happiest and best tempered men on the face of the creation. Living, as they often do, apart from the bustle of commercial life, and more immediately among those fine specimens which display the generous benevolence of an Almighty hand, I have always thought that their minds and dispositions might harmonize more than those of other men with the unison of the universe which surrounds them almost without interruption, and that they, of all men, might live at peace with themselves and with every mortal creature, and might see most plainly the connecting links of that chain which leads us

"To look through Nature up to Nature's God;"

and trusting that the next contribution of the "Journeyman Gardener" will display more of this charitable and amiable disposition, which is as pleasing to meet with in a floricultural publication as it is endearing in private life, I shall not for the present trespass further on your time and space.

Felton Bridge End, March 10, 1842.

ARTICLE III.

CULTURE OF THE IRIS.

BY PHILO-DALIA, DURHAM.

THE Iris, or Flower-de-luce, is a genus of the class Triandria, and order Monogynia.

1. The flower called the English Iris (*Iris Xiphioides*) first began to be cultivated about the year 1571, having been found, by the Dowager Duchess of Portland, on the river side, near Fladbury, in Worcestershire. It was originally only of a deep brilliant blue, but has since sported into every gradation of almost all colours, and has become shaded and mottled in a most beautiful manner. Since these changes have taken place, it has come into some repute as a florist's flower. This species is propagated by offsets from the roots. The corms* need not be taken up oftener than every third year, and should not remain out of the ground longer than a month, which would cause them to shrivel and produce an indifferent bloom the ensuing season. This kind blooms best in a light sandy loam, taken from a pasture with the sward, and laid together to rot for a time, but should have no manure whatever added to it. The roots should be planted about three inches deep, in beds with an eastern aspect, and rather shaded from the sun. It produces seeds very abundantly, the same as the Hyacinth, which may be sown about October, and will form, the first year, corms about the size of garden peas. These should not be disturbed till the third year, when they may be transplanted into beds for blooming, which will be about the fourth year, although sometimes not before the fifth or sixth. In Holland they are forced to protect their beds; but in this country the Iris is found to be perfectly hardy.

2. The Persian Iris (*Iris Persica*) is greatly esteemed on account of its early appearance in the spring, being generally in perfection in February, or the beginning of March, and also of the beauty and ex-

* The term "corm" is strictly applicable to the root of the Iris. Corms are distinguished from bulbs by having, instead of scales, imbricated or concentric, a solid fleshy plate, of a round figure, above the crown of the root; whereas tubers are more or less irregular or tapering. They are however classed, by gardeners and writers on gardening, amongst bulbs, a circumstance which, though botanically wrong, leads to no material error in practice, the culture of both being nearly, if not altogether, the same.

treme sweetness of its flowers. Like the Hyacinth, it will bloom in glasses within doors, but much stronger in a small pot of sandy loam. A few of its flowers will scent a whole apartment.

The Chalcedonian Iris (*Iris Susiana*) was brought from Constantinople to Vienna and Holland in 1573. It takes its name from Susa, in Persia. This species thrives under the same treatment as the others; but moisture, which favours the growth of them, is injurious, and sometimes fatal to this. It is the largest and most showy of the three.

[This lovely tribe deserves cultivation wherever practicable.—
CONDUCTOR.]

ARTICLE IV.

ON THE TREATMENT OF TROPÆOLUM TRICOLORUM.

BY W. M. N., WORKSOP.

HAVING long cultivated the *Tropæolum tricolorum* with great success, as well as *T. Jarratti*, *T. brachycerus*, and *T. pentaphylla*; and as I have never seen, even at the Chiswick exhibition, better plants than my own, the following remarks on my mode of treatment may be serviceable to a young gardener, who asks for information in the CABINET, in No. 108.

BY SEED.—In February, steep the seeds twelve hours in tepid water, then carefully denude them of the outer coat or skin, plant them separately in thumb-pots, in a light sandy soil, and plunge in a box of sand in bottom heat. In a month or six weeks the plants will be up; then remove them to the greenhouse, plunging each pot nearly to the rim in a number 30-sized one, filled with good rich loam and sand, well drained. When the foliage exhibits symptoms of decay, withhold water.

TREATMENT OF FULL-GROWN BULBS.—In the beginning of February shake the bulbs out of the old soil, and plant in 36-sized pots, in which small pieces of sandy turf are first placed for a free drainage, and then filled up with light sandy soil; after which, place them in a light and airy part of a greenhouse, giving a little water occasionally. Prepare some good rich loam, mixing a little sand with it to make it open, so that water may pass quickly away. Fill some number 8-sized pots with this soil, having previously placed a good

quantity of crocks in the bottom. Into these pots plunge the small pots containing the bulbs, to about two inches from the rim, when the plants have made their appearance above the soil.

As the plants progress in growth, provide some neat birch twigs to support the tender shoots, as this appears much more elegant and natural than the formal and vulgar trellises to which it is now so customary to have such plants trained. The larger pot, in which the small one is plunged, will frequently require a good supply of water, but the small one very seldom.

When the foliage changes colour in autumn, withhold water; and when the soil is dry, turn a large saucer over them to prevent damp, and do not disturb them until the following spring, or they will be liable to vegetate earlier than they ought.

ARTICLE V.

HINTS ON THE CULTURE OF THE COMMON WHITE ROCKET.

BY ALEXANDER, OF C. K., TYNESIDE.

TWENTY years ago, in the dawn of my floricultural excitement, it was my good fortune to reside in a neighbourhood where I could occasionally behold truly elegant specimens of many flowers, now comparatively neglected, that were indeed not to be passed unheeded, and that did not fail to excite the warmest admiration; amongst which stood in stately magnificence the *Hesperis matronalis* of Linnæus, shedding abroad in grateful profusion its delightfully-inviting aroma. This and a few other old standards were to my youthful fancy peculiarly interesting, even at that early period, when as yet I only knew an *Auricula* by its local cognomen of Dusty Miller, and a *Polyanthus* by Hose-in-Hose or Jack-an-Apes on Horseback. I, however, had formed the happy determination to become a possessor and a cultivator *in propria persona*, the former of which I very soon became, through the kindness of friends, some of whom stand high at the present time as horticulturists in this our northern part of the island; and as a cultivator, I flatter myself in having at length attained, by dint of long-continued and careful observation and practice, a moderate share at least of experience: it is for these reasons therefore that I take the liberty to hand you the following hints for the adoption of your readers (if they please), and in order to restore to

its wonted and well-deserved attention this esteemed inhabitant of the flower-garden.

After reading all the known directions, and obtaining the best information from every possible source, my efforts to obtain strong and healthy plants of the Rocket were ineffectual; I however, after many fruitless attempts, happened to stumble on a plan of my own, that soon completely satisfied my ardent desires to have this favourite in perfection, and it is simply this: let as many plants as can be obtained the first season, be planted in a free and rich soil, in any open compartment of the garden; they must not be allowed to bloom, but have every stem pinched off as it appears: this will cause the production of numerous side-shoots, which must be taken off, as they form roots of their own, which may be ascertained by occasional inspection, and transplanted, six inches asunder, into a bed or border that has been previously made very rich by a liberal supply of old dung, and well watered till properly established. All will go on well then if the foliage is kept free from the ravages of that *sluggish* pest so well known to all cultivators, and which eats or gnaws indiscriminately almost every herb and flower of the garden, and particularly this, which is only truly valuable when grown exceedingly perfect and robust, and all who have seen it so, I think, must at once admit it to be a most splendid and desirable object of culture. For my own part, I have grown it to two feet high, one half of which has been an unbroken mass of the purest white bloom, to observe which in this matured state I must confess that I can feel less pride certainly, but quite an equal degree of pleasure, as when bending o'er the pencilled beauties of a Catafalque, the well-formed truss of a Booth's Freedom, or the still dearer and sweeter gem that springs from the bosom of a choice Ranunculus.

N.B.—I would here bear testimony to the generally lucid and judicious remarks of your Felton correspondent on the business of floriculture, and at the same time suggest, for his or any of your other correspondents' consideration, the very great necessity for a successional descriptive notice of the reputed best half dozen of each of the florists' flowers, beginning with the Polyanthus, pointing out the properties they possess, and those they ought to have, by the existing standards for each, or by others that may be considered improvements

thereon, for they are doubtless faulty; this, I conceive, would be supplying a very great *desideratum* in the art, which would be hailed with pleasure by all and serve as an unerring guide to purchasers, old and young, for the future. I am sorry to find our old favourite *Corinthus* so meanly considered in your last number, for I think it may be pronounced, as I have always before heard it, truly a "gem of the first water," as respects every property save one, and that is the faintness of one of its colours, and yet how sweetly does it contrast with the others; it shall, however, notwithstanding its threatened ejection from the gardens of its enemies by the borders of the limpid *Coquet*, still find a resting-place in those of its friends by the shores of *Coaly Tync*.

ARTICLE VI.

REMARKS ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE ROSE.

BY T. R.

THE disposition both to oblige and instruct, evinced by the insertion of papers from contributors to the *CABINET*, has led me to conclude that you will perhaps find space for a few additional hints on the culture of the *Rose*; which, possibly, may prove useful to persons fond of the lovely tribe of *Roses*.

All *Roses* take readily by budding or grafting one upon the other; but it is obviously necessary that free-growing kinds should be worked upon stocks which are likely to keep pace with them; and luxuriant and slow growers should not be worked together on the same plant, because the former, by absorbing an undue share of sap, would literally starve the latter.

In budding these shrubs it is of primary importance that the stock, at the time of being worked, should be healthy, free growing, free from knots and excrescences, and in full sap. For if the bark does not rise with facility, owing to a deficiency of that juice, there will be considerable trouble in inserting the bud at all; and should that difficulty be overcome, the pains would even then be lost, for the bud would almost certainly perish from want of sufficient sap to nourish it.

The common *Dog Rose* is the best foundation for standard *Roses*. Stocks of this species, transplanted out of copses and hedges, any time from the middle of October to the end of November, answer well for budding the succeeding summer. Among the leading points to be

practised in forming standards are these:—transplant strong, clean, straight stocks, as just mentioned; cut them over at a height to suit your taste—say from three to six feet; and cover the wounds with a cement,—directions for making which will ensue. In the spring, when they begin to shoot out, rub off all buds but three or four at the top, so situated as to promise an uniform head. Carefully pinch off fresh buds, and remove suckers as soon as they appear.

In the progress of the summer the stocks will require to be staked, and demand continued attention to the disbudding of them and the regulation of their shoots, particularly in occasionally pinching off the tops of the latter to promote strength and thickness, rather than length of growth. Early in July displace the thorns in those parts of the young wood where it is designed to make incisions for the buds. Budding on the wood of the same year's growth is recommended, because, by putting three or four buds on as many young shoots, a handsome head will be obtained sooner than by any other mode. But if these shoots are too slender, the operation may be performed in the old wood when the bark peels freely. In this case three or four buds may be put in different positions round the upper eight or ten inches of the stock; or, if two only are inserted, they should be placed on opposite sides.

The criterion for judging the proper time for summer budding almost any kind of tree or shrub, and which proves nearly unerring, is this:—when the bud at the extremity of the same year's shoot is just formed, that scion of buds is then in a fit state for use. With respect to Roses, however, experience has convinced me that their summer budding should not be commenced before August, although tolerable success may attend the execution of it in July. But worked thus early, a portion of the buds will commence growing the same season, at a period when it is too late to ripen their wood sufficiently before the commencement of frosts; and the usual result is, that some are injured, and others entirely killed in severe weather; whereas the buds inserted in August generally remain dormant until the following spring, when they push forth with unimpaired strength.

In arid situations, or in dry summers, watering the stocks copiously for two or three weeks previous to working them, will give strength to their shoots, and ensure the bark rising freely; which latter point, as stated before, is very essential towards obtaining complete success. It

may, however, be observed, that with common care scarcely a bud out of a score will miss.

In preparing the bud, it is unnecessary to adhere to the common practice of removing the bit of wood at the back, which is taken along with it from the scion. Omitting to do this saves much trouble, and the unfailing success attending the mode (partially acted on by others) has been established and confirmed to my satisfaction by the results of repeated trials made by myself. Cloudy weather, or the evening, should be chosen for inserting the buds; an operation which ought never to be attempted under a hot sun, or in cold east or north-east winds.

The injurious effects of the east wind at the time of budding or grafting being executed are acknowledged and noted by ancient as well as modern writers. Tusser, in his "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry," (London, 1557,) says,

" In March is good grafting, the skilful do know,
So long as the wind in the East do not blow."

In ligatures, common cotton tape, rather more than the eighth of an inch wide, answers better than bass, because it is ready without trouble, is pleasanter to use, and more portable. It has also the recommendation of cheapness;—a piece of it, containing eighteen yards, may be had of any mercer for three halfpence. When the ligatures appear to indent the stock, they should be removed or loosened after about six weeks from the time they were put on; but if no injury of the sort is perceptible, they may be suffered to remain until the end of February, or the beginning of March, and then taken off altogether.

It requires some little skill to prune the Tree Rose properly, but any person accustomed to the care of vines would readily comprehend the mode of doing it. The same principle is applicable to both. The chief art consists in retaining certain branches to form a regular head; and in pruning those so as to effect that purpose, and, at the same time, cause them to throw out supplies of young wood. In the last week of February, or the first week of March, the shoots of the preceding year, which are intended for producing flowers, should be cut back, leaving only two eyes to each.

The composition for covering wounds after pruning is made thus:—quarter of a pound of black resin, quarter of a pound of black pitch, and half an ounce of bees' wax, melted together, and just when it is

about to rise in the pot, stir it with a tallow candle until the froth is settled down. When it has cooled some degrees, lay it on the wounds with a brush to the thickness of a sixpence.

It will not be out of place here to notice a common error, which almost every body has heard of, and which some few novices in gardening receive as a fact—it is, that a Rose budded on a Black Currant tree will produce black flowers. At what period this notion originated it would, perhaps, be difficult to ascertain; but is no very modern idea, for we find it mentioned in the “*Maison Rustique*,” (London, 1600,) where the equally probable and practicable method of obtaining a Rose with green flowers, by budding on a Cabbage-stalk, is recommended. Nevertheless, it is true that grafts or buds of one tree will sometimes take upon stocks of a different genus. Du Hamel succeeded in budding the Rose upon the Oak; but the fact, however interesting to the naturalist, and curious in a physiological point of view, leads to no useful practical purpose, for in the result it is found that, although such buds may take, and even grow freely for a time, they always perish in a few months, and frequently cause the destruction of the stocks also. Where there is no natural connexion between the bud and the stock, there ever is a want of conformity in their vessels and juices, which sooner or later proves fatal to one or both.

Generally speaking, there is no need for grafting Roses, the claying part of which is rough unpleasant work. Budding, either in the spring or summer, is a perfect substitute for it. However, for the benefit of amateurs, I will just mention a mode of grafting which afforded an invalid confined to his house some amusement, and succeeded completely. He had some Dog Roses grubbed from a copse, with about three inches of the stem preserved to each root. These having been brought into his apartment, with a supply of scions, he grafted upon them a number of Noisettes, Boursault, and other choice Roses, in the “cleft” and “whip” manner, after which they were clayed, and planted in a cool frame, so deep as to leave only one eye appearing above the soil. In due time they all shot out, and a large proportion grew vigorously and blossomed abundantly the same year. It should be mentioned, that when the scions began to push, and for some time subsequently, attention was paid to giving air, shading from the sun, and watering them in bright dry weather. When they

had made shoots two or three inches long, the inuring of them gradually to the open air was commenced, and afterwards the glasses were removed altogether. This grafting was performed on the 14th of February.

Before closing this letter, permit me to say a few words respecting the Double Yellow Rose. A mode of culture which would afford a fair prospect of obtaining what is very rare,—a good bloom of this rose,—is, I believe, a desideratum in works on gardening. The idea has therefore been suggested, that it would be some guide to persons desirous of cultivating it, and not wholly uninteresting to your general readers, to state where this splendid shrub does flourish, and every year blossom in perfection, briefly noticing the aspects, soil, and pruning, as follows:—

At Standen House, near Newport, there are three remarkably fine Double Yellow Rose trees. One of these, against a south wall, is twelve feet high, and fifty years old, and has frequently produced a hundred blossoms in a season, few of which proved defective. Hence, if it be not inferred that a south aspect is to be preferred for this plant, all must at least agree that it cannot be expected to do better on a north one, as has been recommended. The other two Roses, against a west wall, rather exposed, also bloom very freely, and suffer little from their insidious enemy, “the worm i’ th’ bud.” All these trees grow in a somewhat sandy loam, with a subsoil of yellow sand and gravel; and are pruned and trained in the manner ordinarily practised with Peach trees, the dead wood being carefully removed, and the young shoots shortened, just before the buds begin to move in the early part of the year.

An old author recommends the Sweet Briar as the best stock for budding the Rose upon.

ARTICLE VII.

ON THE CULTURE OF THE CYCLAMEN PERSICUM.

BY FLORA.

I do not remember ever to have met with (but perhaps you may attribute this to a very limited research) any specific directions for the treatment of that beautiful plant, the *Cyclamen Persicum*.

Being myself an admirer of this plant, not only on account of its general elegance of growth, but from its producing its flowers at a

very early season, which thrive and retain their luxuriance even in the atmosphere of a room, I have turned my attention to its general culture.

The plan of treatment pursued by me, I have much pleasure in communicating.

The *Cyclamen Persicum* begins to show its flower early in the year, and may be said to be in beauty throughout the months of March and April. As soon as the flowers fade and droop, the pots containing the plants are placed on their sides, (as a precaution against their being watered,) in a corner of the greenhouse. In August, the roots are taken out of the pots, and the earth adhering to them being first carefully shaken off, they are planted in an open, but sheltered border of the garden, where they are allowed to remain until the cold forebodes frost; they are then taken up, the fibres being carefully preserved, and are put into pots proportioned to the size of each root; the crown of the plant is well covered with earth, and the compost used, consists of two parts leaf-mould, one ditto sandy-peat, one ditto ashes of burnt vegetables, and a small portion of thoroughly rotted dung. The plants thus potted are then arranged in a cold frame, and plunged to the rim in coal ashes. In mild weather, the glass is taken off; but by night, protection from frost, and by day from cold and rough wind, is indispensable. On the flowers appearing, the plants are removed to the greenhouse, and are placed as near the windows as possible, to have the advantage both of sun and air; they are abundantly watered with soft water, of the same temperature as the atmosphere they are growing in, the leaves also are occasionally well sprinkled; but this operation is gone through in the morning, and the windows of the house are immediately opened, otherwise the leaves would damp off, and the root decay. The pots are well drained with pieces of brick.

In recommending this treatment in the culture of the Persian *Cyclamen*, I can speak with confidence, having, among other good specimens, one plant on which, a few days since, I numbered *eighty-seven* flowers.

The dividing the roots to increase the stock of plants is bad; the roots are a long time recovering the wound then given, and do not afterwards flower so strong. Young plants are obtained very easily from seed.

PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

CYNOGLOSSUM ANCHASOIDES.—Bugloss-flowered Houndstongue. (Bot. Reg. 14.) Boraginæ. Pentandria Monogynia. A native of Cashmere or Thibet, in the East Indies, sent to the London Horticultural Society, and bloomed in the garden there in 1841. It is a hardy perennial, having much the appearance of a Bugloss, blooming freely in July and August. The blossoms in bud are deep red, when expanded, blue, each flower being near half an inch across.

STYLIDIUM BRUNONIANUM.—Brown's Stylewort. (Bot. Reg. 15) Stylidiacæ. Gynandria Diandria. From the Swan River Colony, and is remarkable for the fine bloom that overspreads all its parts and for the whorls of leaves which surround its flower stem. It is one of the neatest greenhouse perennials, producing numerous spikes, about six inches long, of its pretty bright rose-coloured flowers. Each blossom is about half an inch across. During winter it requires to be kept rather dry, and on a shelf in the greenhouse where it is airy and light. In the growing season it requires a free supply of water. It readily increases by seeds. It deserves a place in every greenhouse.

GESNERA ZEBRINA.—The Zebra Gesnera. (Bot. Reg. 16.) Gesneracæ. Didynamia Angiospermia. Most probably a native of South America, and whether in bloom or leaf is strikingly beautiful. The flowers are produced very numerous in a subcorymbose spike, each blossom being about an inch and a half long, hanging gracefully at the end of long slender stalks, and are of the richest scarlet and yellow, variegated with numerous crimson spots. It flourishes well in a damp stove of a moderate temperature, and it is probable would flourish in a warm greenhouse. We saw it in bloom at Mr. Low's, of Clapton Nursery, in one of that temperature, in October, 1841. Messrs. Veitch and Son, of Exeter, possess it too, with whom it has also bloomed. It deserves a place wherever it can be grown.

SAUSSUREA PULCHELLA.—Pretty. (Bot. Reg. 18.) Compositæ. Syngenesia Polygamia Æqualis. This hardy herbaceous perennial plant has a good deal the appearance of a common *Centaurea nigra*, the flowers are somewhat larger. It grows about two feet high.

CYPRIPEDIUM BARBATUM.—Bearded Ladies' Slipper. Cyripideæ. Gynandria Diandria. (Bot. Reg. 17.) A native of the Straits of Malacca, and has bloomed in the collection of Messrs. Loddiges's. Sepals white, with purple and green lines. Petals green, with a deep purple end. Labellum brown and purple.

MAXILLARIA CRUENTA.—Blood-stained. (Bot. Reg. 13.) Orchidacæ. Gynandria Monandria. A native of Guatemala, and was sent from thence, by Mr. Skinner, as a variety of *Aromatica*. The flowers are of a deep yellow, the labellum being spotted with red. Each blossom is about four inches across.

IPOMÆA VICIFOLIA.—Fig-leaved. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Convolvulacæ. Pentandria Monogynia. Messrs. Salter and Wheeler, nurserymen, of Bath, introduced this handsome species, but do not know its native country; we find it do well in a warm greenhouse, climbing rapidly, and blooming very profusely. It is a very ornamental plant for the end of summer and through autumn. It is a very desirable plant for training round a wire trellis in a pot, in which it does admirably. Each flower is about three inches and a half across, of a showy rose-violet colour, the eye being of a deep crimson.

ACACIA PLATYPETALA.—Broad petalled. (Bot. Mag.) Mimosæ. Polygamia Monœcia. From the Swan River, and has bloomed in the select collection of Mrs. Wray, at Oakfield, near Cheltenham. It is a most profuse bloomer, and gives a fine display of its neat rich yellow-coloured flowers. It deserves a place in every greenhouse. Messrs. Veitch, of Exeter, and Mr. Low, of Clapton, have it in their collections. It blooms at the end of summer and through autumn.

NOTICED IN BOTANICAL REGISTER, BUT NOT FIGURED.

GRUM RADIATUM.—Flowers of a brilliant golden yellow, which have an appearance of becoming double. A hardy herbaceous perennial plant.

ONCIDIUM ENSATUM.—From Guatemala, producing its yellow and olive brown flowers, in a panicle like *O. altissimum*, about eight feet long. It has bloomed with Messrs. Loddiges.

PONERA STRIATA.—A singular Orchideous plant, recently flowered with Mrs. Wray, of Oakfield, received from Guatemala. Flowers of a pale buff colour, striped with reddish-brown, not quite half an inch long.

SPIRANTHES CERINA.—A terrestrial Orchideous plant, from Guatemala, flowering without leaves, of a dull olive brown.

BEGONIA VITIFOLIA.—From Guatemala. The flowers are large, white, in loose panicles, and, in contrast with the vine-shaped foliage, is singularly pretty. It has bloomed in the garden of the London Horticultural Society.

BEGONIA CRASSICAULIS.—From Guatemala to the London Horticultural Society. It has the singular property of blooming without leaves. The panicles of its snow-white flowers are about eight inches long.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON *TROPEOLUM CANARIENSE* AND *GLADIOLUS NATALENSIS* (otherwise *PSITTACINUS*).—Would you favour me, in your next number, with a few hints as to the culture of the *Tropeolum Canariense* from seed, and whether it can be propagated by cuttings?

A few words also on the cultivation of the *Gladiolus Natalensis* (olim *psittacinus*) would be a favour.

March, 1842.

GLADIOLUS.

[Sow seed of the *Tropeolum* early in spring, as done with tender annuals; pot them off singly into a rich loamy soil, in 48 sized pots well drained. If to be grown in pots, re-pot as required. It is very ornamental when coiled round a wire frame and brought near to view. It is readily propagated by cuttings struck in sand, cut through close under a joint. Plants raised in spring, potted as above stated, and turned out into the open ground about the middle of May, bloom profusely in sheltered situations in the flower garden. It is a very pretty plant for training to the wicker-work, or wire framing, round a flower bed. The plant growing so rapidly and blooming freely strongly recommend it; and its bright yellow, singular formed flowers give it additional interest. We have turned out plants to train up the stems of early blooming tree roses, and the blooming of the roses was succeeded by a profusion of the flowers of the *Tropeolum*. This did not in the least injure the rose trees, but rendered them interesting objects till the end of October, or even longer than that period. This pretty yellow blooming flower, when grown in contrast with other showy colours, in the same mode of training as *T. atropurpureum*, *Maurandia Barclayana*, and similar plants, neatly trained, can only be properly appreciated by trial.]

ON CARNATIONS.—Being a constant reader of the *FLORICULTURAL CABINET*, it is with the greatest pleasure I have perused your remarks on the Carnation. I have been for some time endeavouring to cultivate that favourite flower with but little success; but yet I hope by perseverance to succeed better than I have hitherto done. But my present intention in addressing you is to request you to

be so kind as to inform me where I can procure the Carnations named in the March CABINET. I have referred to catalogues of various growers, and find but few of those you recommend named. Will you, therefore, inform me where I shall be likely to meet with them, and the price?

March 2, 1842.

M. S.

[Some of our correspondents who are Carnation-growers we hope will attend to the request.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON EXHIBITING FLOWERS.—I shall feel obliged to you if you will inform me, through the medium of your widely-circulated CABINET, whether, in showing Geraniums, an old variety in good bloom, or a new variety in bad bloom, ought to have the prize. An early answer will oblige.

I shall also feel obliged for an answer to the following at your convenience:—In a Dahlia show, which is not open to all, is it lawful for an exhibitor to collect blooms from another person's stock to make up his own stand?

February 22, 1842.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

[The decision, of course, must be guided by the regulations under which they are shown, whether for best-grown specimen of any age plant, or specimen of most merit in properties of bloom, &c. The regulations, too, will apply to the Dahlias. We never knew an instance where it was not stated that the flowers were to be grown by the person in whose name they are shown. It would be the climax of folly to exhibit otherwise.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON MARCHIONESS OF EXETER CAMELIIA.—Having seen in the March Number of the FLORICULTURAL CABINET (to which I have been a subscriber from its commencement) a remark by you on the Marchioness of Exeter Camellia, viz., "it can be had cheap now," I shall feel much obliged by your informing me where and at what price a small plant can be had.

Exeter, March 8, 1842.

W. B. B.

[The price in Brussels and France is from 10s. to 15s. per plant. The price in this country we judge will be as low. Messrs. Chandlers, of Vauxhall, or Messrs. Loddiges, of Hackney, are most likely to have it for sale.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON THE DOUBLE HEARTSEASE.—Having observed in one of your last year's Numbers that one of your subscribers had succeeded in raising a double variety of Heartsease, I wish you could obtain more particulars concerning it, and if it still remains in that state; and, if so, whether plants of it could be purchased.

South Shields, March 2, 1842.

JUVENIS.

ON CULTURE OF GOODIA LOTIFOLIA.—I should feel obliged by some one, in an early part of the CABINET, giving me some information on the culture of Goodia lotifolia.

Bath, March 1, 1842.

A CONSTANT READER.

ANSWER.

ON TRAINING ACACIA PROSTRATA AND IPOMŒA HORSFALLIA.—In giving an answer to R. W. C., on training *Acacia prostrata* and *Ipomœa Horsfallia*, in FLORICULTURAL CABINET, January Number, 1842, I beg to state that the best mode of training these plants to show the flowers is on tall wire frames round at top, whatever height may be required, and fastened to the pot, or in the ground, according to where the plant grows. They are to be had at Windsor's, East Moulsey, who has been in the habit of making them. A *Sollya* so trained may be seen at Moulsey Park, near Hampton Court; it is six feet high, and can be made any size or height. One seven feet high, and very wide, for *Tropœolum tuberosum*, cost only £1. 6s.

January 24, 1842.

A GREAT ADMIRER OF PLANTS.

REMARKS.

ON PRESERVING THE FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE OF THE VERBASCUMS FROM A SPECIES OF CATERPILLAR WHICH INFESTS THEM.—Having been yearly annoyed by having the flowers and foliage of the Verbascums destroyed by the *Verbasci cuculli*, or Mullein shark, in July and August, I last year tried the experiment of dusting them with hellebore powder through a piece of muslin two or three times, which I suppose destroyed them, as I saw no more of them.

VIOLET-COLOURED GLASS.—This being the seed-time of floriculturists, I beg to impress upon them the importance and utility of violet-coloured glass in promoting (and in some instances, as it would appear, as the almost necessary agent in effecting) the germination of seeds. The effects of this discovery have already been fully detailed in the first volume of the "*Gardener's Chronicle*," many striking instances of its effects have been transmitted to me; and I now beg, *en passant*, to record an interesting one, recently communicated by Mr. Smith, the curator of the Hull Botanic Garden. He sowed the seeds of the Teak-tree (naturally of difficult germination), which remained between two and three years in the seed-pan, without showing any signs of growth; he now placed over them a shade of the coloured glass, and in two or three weeks every one vegetated. Stained glasses of the common form may be employed; or, when the slight additional expense is an object, a single square of the violet-coloured glass may be placed on the top of the flower-pot in which the seeds are sown. I am anxious to draw the attention of the cultivators of Orchidæ to the effects of violet-coloured glass, since many of these plants, extraordinary in their habits, as they are in their beautiful and endless forms and colours, naturally growing in genial climes, and under warm, tinted skies, seek the shade, now lying dormant and now quickly starting into all their gay luxuriance; would we not greatly enhance our success in their treatment here, did we attempt more to imitate, more to supply, as it were, the influences which naturally surround them? To this end, were the lights of the Orchidaceous house glazed, partially at least, with this glass, the effect would, I feel confident, be as beneficial as it would be beautiful; not only as affording partial shade, but as transmitting a light which possessed a subtile action in exciting vegetation; and thus proving, in all respects, an admirable auxiliary to the artificial heat and moisture necessarily employed in their culture.—*F. R. Horner, M.D., Hull. (Gardener's Chronicle.)*

PROPAGATION OF *TROPEOLUM TRICOLORUM*.—The following process for causing the seeds of the above interesting species to vegetate readily, is given in "*Paxton's Magazine of Botany*" for the present month; the propagation by cuttings being liable to frequent failure, as well as being objectionable to many on account of the reluctance to mutilate their plants:—

"The skin, rind, or integument of the seeds of *Tropæolum tricolorum* is so hard and tough, that either the requisite stimulants cannot reach the seat of vitality, or the power of vegetation is insufficient to burst the bands by which the integument confines it. To release it from this encumbrance, the easy process of taking off entirely its outer covering has been performed; and, after this, the seeds are found to germinate in a very short period. Thus, by a system so trifling that it is hardly worth recording, a most delightful plant may be perpetuated to any extent, care in detaching the rind of the seed being the only prerequisite. Perhaps, preparatory to divesting it of its skin, a short steeping in lukewarm water will tend to secure the internal part from injury.

"Without doubt, the plan thus sketched is capable of a similar application to *T. pentaphyllum*, and other species. We know it to be effectual with *T. peregrinum*, which, so treated, may be raised during May in the open ground, wherever it is required as a summer ornament. Indeed, there are no seeds whose size admits of their being thus stripped, and which remain in the ground for a lengthened period without vegetating, that we would not subject to the operation, as it is more simple and efficacious than the employment of any chemical agents."

LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY MEETING, MARCH 15.—From Rev. J. Clowes, Manchester, a specimen of *Maxillaria Skinneri*, with three flowers, which measured nearly five inches across; they were of a beautiful pinkish white, with a rose labellum mottled with white; it appears to be of easy growth, requiring the same general treatment as other Guatemala Orchidaceæ. Owing to some error, the name belonging to this species was applied to one resembling *aromatica*: a large silver medal was awarded for it. Mr. J. Goode, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, exhibited a collection, among which was a specimen of the singular *Colúmnea Schiedeana*, with curious yellow flowers, spotted with brown; there was also a pretty yellow *Gompholóbium*, *Maxillaria aromática*, blooming profusely, and *Æschynanthus maculatus* with fine scarlet heads of blossom: a Banksian medal was given for the three first mentioned. There was a box containing twelve handsome hybrid *Amaryllises* in full bloom from Mr. J. Miller, gardener to Lady Mildmay; with them was a cut flower of a hybrid *Cérea*; a Banksian medal was awarded for the *Amaryllises*. Messrs. Veitch and Son exhibited a new *Cynoches*, like *maculatum*, and apparently only a variety of it; a pretty *Begonia*, called *coccinea*, with almost vermilion-coloured flowers, and *Primula denticulata* with pale violet blossoms; it is a native of the Himalayas, and was recently introduced by the East India Company: a Banksian medal was awarded for these. From Mr. J. A. Henderson were, *Physalóbium carinatum* and *gracile*, and a specimen of the extraordinary *Coryanthes speciosa*, one of the most singular of Orchidaceæ: a certificate was awarded for it. W. H. Story, Esq., exhibited two *Epacrises*, one called *rosea umbrata*, and the other *coruscans*; they were different from other varieties, but the colour both of the leaves and flowers is too dingy. J. Allnutt, Esq., sent *Camellia imbricata*, remarkable for its good form—*candidissima*, *reticulata*, and *Donckelaerii*. Messrs. Rollisson and Sons exhibited *Vanda cristata* and a cut specimen of a pretty lilac *Bignonia*; the former is remarkable for the rich brown crests on its labellum, the ground colour being yellowish green: a certificate was given for it. From Mr. Edmonds, gardener to the Duke of Devonshire, there were several large specimens of the King *Cineraria*; Mr. Gaines also exhibited a seedling *Cineraria*, purplish crimson, named *Prince of Wales*, and a semi-double *Camellia*, with round firm petals; and from Mr. Ivory was a *Cineraria*, named *Rival King*. From S. Rucker, Esq., there were cut specimens of *Dendrobium speciosum* and the beautiful *Phalænopsis amabilis*; with these there was a plant of the rare *Chysis bractescens*, with thick white flowers and a yellow labellum: a Knightian medal was awarded to these. Mr. J. Wells, gardener to W. Wells, Esq., sent some cut specimens of the white and scarlet *Tree Rhododendrum*, and some beautiful hybrids between that species and *Catawbiense*; some were of a delicate pink, and one was almost white; they were stated to be hardy at Redleaf; with them were some fine cut *Camellias* of several varieties: a Banksian medal was given for the *Rhododendrons*. Mr. Rivers sent a box of *Roses*, containing twenty-five varieties, chiefly tea-scented; the plants were forced in pits heated by Arnott's stoves: a Banksian medal was awarded for them. Mr. Brookes exhibited drawings of a botanic garden proposed to be formed in the Isle of Wight. The plants from the garden of the society included *Acácia rúbida*, a beautiful species with drooping branches covered with golden flowers; *Oncidium sphacelatum*, a new species, somewhat like *Baueri*, but dwarfer in habit and more brilliant in colour; *Mirbélia floribunda*, a rare New Holland plant, with violet blossoms; and *Cineraria grandessa*, a fine bluish purple variety.

BROMPTON STOCK.—I sow seed of this beautiful Stock at the end of May; when fit I pot the plants, four into a pot, and place them in a sheltered situation till October. I then have them plunged up to the rim in a warm south-aspected border through winter, and about the first week in March turn them out of pots, and plant them in the situations for blooming, mixing with the soil a liberal supply of rotten dung. By this treatment I not only preserve my plants through winter, but obtain plants so vigorous, that they have produced spikes of flowers two feet long.

Devonport, March 10, 1842.

CHEIRANTHUS.

ROYAL CALEDONIAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The spring meeting of this Society was held in the council-room, at the Experimental Gardens, on Thursday, the 3rd instant.

On this occasion, for the prize offered for the sixth finest and newest varieties of *Camellia Japonica*, seven competitors appeared, and three premiums were awarded. The first to Mr. Alexander Smith, gardener to Wm. Forbes, Esq., of Callander, the kinds being *Elphinstonia*, *Chandleri*, *Conspicua*, *Imbricata alba*, *Coccinea superba*, and *Fairlei*.

For New Holland plants, two prizes were given: one to Mr. John Addison, gardener to the Earl of Wemyss, at Gosford, for *Epacris impressa*, *Lechenaultia formosa*, and *Correa speciosa major*; and another to Mr. Young, Newington Lodge, for *Epacris campanulata rubra*, *Pultenaea subumbellata* and *Chorizema varium*. For Cape Heaths likewise two premiums were awarded and gained by the same successful cultivators; the first by Mr. Addison, whose species were *Brica Linneoides* and *E. picta*; and the next by Mr. Young, with *E. Linneoides* and *E. elegans*.

For stands of six fine Hyacinths in flower, separate prizes were offered to nurserymen and to private growers. The silver medal was found due, in the former case, to Messrs. James Dickson and Sons, Inverleith-row, the flowers being *Henrietta*, *Wilhelmina*, *Bellerophon*, *Acteur*, *La Grand Vidette*, *Grand Vainqueur*, and *Lord Wellington*. Among private competitors, a first prize was assigned to Mr. Young, Newington Lodge, for *Grand Vainqueur*, *La Grande Vidette*, *La Tour d'Auvergne*, *Yalm*, *Waterloo*, and *Lord Wellington*; and a second to Mr. James Fargie, gardener to Mrs. Dr. Gregory, Canaan Lodge, for *Washington*, *Grand Vainqueur*, *Waterloo*, *Monarque du Monde*, *Voltaire*, and *Mignon de Dryfhout*.

In the Council-room was a fine specimen of a seedling *Camellia*, raised by Professor Dunbar, Rose Park; but on this occasion there was no competition in seedling *Camellias*. There was also a beautiful plant of *Ilex pungens* in flower, from the Inverleith Nurseries; and there were two pretty seedling *Cinerarias* from Gosford, and one from Mr. Oliver, Newington Lodge.

ON ARRANGING PLANTS IN THE FLOWER GARDEN, &c.—Where entire beds, or sections of them, are filled with one kind of flower, in order to have a show as extended as possible, I have adopted the following plan, and realize a profusion of bloom from the end of April to November. The first week in November I sow in drills, a foot apart, seeds of the previous year's sowing, of those showy annuals I desire to grow, the ordinary winter's frost do not in the least affect them. Many of the plants come into bloom by the middle or end of April, and continue to June or July. Such as—

- Clarkias, white, lilac and rose;
- Schizopetalon Walkerii, white
- Collinsias, purple and white;
- Erysimum Perofskianum, orange;
- Goodefia Lindleyana and rubicunda, purple and rose;
- Leptosiphon densiflorus, white and purple;
- androsaceus, rosy lilac;
- Platystemon Californicum, deep lemon;
- Sphanogyne speciosa, yellow, with dark eye; &c. &c. &c.

From the end of April up to the middle of May I plant between the rows *Lobelias*, *Petunias*, *Heliotropiums*, *Salvias*, *Phlox Drummondii*, *Verbenas*, *Pelargoniums*, *Gaillardias*, *Pentstemon gentianoides* and *coccinea*, *Calceolarias*, *Calandrinias*, *Tigridias*, *Diplacis*, *Celsias*, *Bouvardia trphylla*, and *Jacqueniflora*, &c., as recommended in vols. i. and ii. of FLOUGULTURAL CABINET. Plants of this class form masses of great and varied beauty, which succeed the annuals, and continue to bloom to the end of October.

Cheltenham, March 11th, 1842.

ELIZABETH.

P. S. I had a sloping bank at the bottom of a lawn fronting my residence planted with all the kinds of *Verbenas*, and they produced a pleasing effect.

ON *TROPÆOLIUM TRICOLORUM*, &c.—I have sown seeds of *Tropæolum tricolorum* in loam, and placed them in a pine stove, but could not get them to vegetate. I removed the pot into a hot-bed, but was equally unsuccessful. I then took them out of the loam, filled the pot with white sand, kept moist, and placed it on the warm flue of the pine-stove; in three days the seeds germinated, and as soon as I judged I could remove them without risk of destroying, I carefully took them up, with as much sand as would adhere, and potted them singly into small pots in a compost of equal portions of sandy peat and loam, and kept them in the stove. They made vigorous plants in a short time.

The following experiment with some strong tubers I had, which would not push a shoot, was so successful, that I strongly recommend its adoption. I made a small incision on each side of the tuber, and put in a small graft of a shoot about an inch and a quarter long and then covered them with a bell glass; in about a fortnight it had united quite firmly, pushed rapidly, and thus having a fine rooted tuber to start with, the plant bloomed vigorously that season. I have since employed the same means with *T. brachyceras*, *tuberosum*, *Jarrattii*, and *pentaphyllum*, and succeeded equally well.

Bristol, March 4th, 1842.

CLERICUS.

THE GUERNSEY LILY.—The Guernsey Lily is tender, a slight frost being sufficient to injure the foliage, an event which is generally fatal to the bloom. It is of great consequence to the formation of the flower-bud that the foliage, which is produced in autumn, should continue in a healthy growing state during the whole rainy season, until it is checked and finally dried up by the hot weather in May and June. The plant then remains dormant till the month of September, when the flowers begin to appear. It is only after particularly mild winters that they are produced in remarkable abundance, the average number of flowering plants having been estimated at 15 to 18 in a hundred, and for some years it has not exceeded half that quantity. Very little care is bestowed on the beds of Guernsey lilies; they are never manured, but merely weeded, and sometimes slightly covered with sand; the warmest spots in the gardens are never allotted to them, and they are usually found under apple-trees, or in other partially-shaded situations, not the most favourable to the growth of other plants.—*Duncan's History of Guernsey.*

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR APRIL.

PLANT STOVE.—Still support the requisite degree of heat by fires at night, as the plants will now begin to show their blossoms, which should be encouraged as much as possible at this season. Fresh air, when the weather is favourable, is very necessary, and should always be admitted when required; this will greatly assist their flowering, and cause the new shoots to be strong and healthy. This month is the most proper time to pot such plants as may require it, taking great care to use such compost as is congenial to them. Any that do not require shifting into larger pots may have the surface soil renewed with fresh compost, which will greatly invigorate them, and also add to their neatness. The same directions respecting watering and cleanliness may be observed, as given last month. Still propagate all kinds of exotics by means of seeds, cuttings, layers, or suckers, according to the nature of the different kinds; insert them in pots, and plunge them in hot-beds, which will promote their vegetating and rooting quickly and certainly.

GREENHOUSE.—These plants will now require large admissions of air at all times when the weather is mild, for as most of them will now be shooting freely, they must not be kept too close. The plants must now be looked over, to see when water is wanted, and let all the plants be properly supplied therewith, as

this is now a very necessary article, particularly when they are in the house; be careful of the succulent kinds. Let no decayed leaves or shoots be allowed to remain, but let such be taken off as soon as perceived; and all shoots that are of a weak straggling growth must be pruned more or less, as appears necessary. Let no weeds, moss, or litter, be seen on the tops of the pots and tubs; and if any foulness be contracted on the plants, let it be instantly removed. In arch shrubby exotics of any particular kinds—sow seeds in pots, placing them in a hot-bed; sow seeds of orange, lemon, &c., for stocks; also propagate by cuttings, layers, or otherwise, and if placed in a bark bed in the pine-stove or hot-bed, they will be greatly facilitated in their rooting.

Pelargoniums, culture of, &c., see vol. i. page 86. Ericas, see vol. i. page 48. Triveranias, see January and February Numbers of this year.

PLEASURE GROUND, FLOWER GARDEN, &c.—Plant out in a gentle hot-bed, all kinds of tender and half-hardy annuals, raised from seed the two last months; also sow more seed to succeed them; a little air should regularly be given to prevent the plants from being weakly. Hardy annuals may still be sown in the borders or other parts of the garden, where they are to remain. Sow Ten-week Stocks and Mignonette in pots for rooms, and borders for nosegays. The more curious and valuable varieties of Hyacinths, Tulips, Ranunculuses, and Anemones, which are planted together in beds, require particular attention, or heavy rains, cutting winds, and sharp frosts, will do them much harm; and the sun, if permitted to shine on them fully, will bring on the decay of their blossoms in a short time. The best Carnations in pots should have a good share of attention, and their growth encouraged as much as possible; as their flower-stalks advance in growth, they should be carefully tied up to neat sticks; keep the pots perfectly free from weeds, and the plants from decayed leaves; those not yet planted out in pots, beds, or borders, where they are to remain, should now be done. Sow seeds of both Carnations and Pinks. Polyanthes may still be planted, also increased by sowing the seeds and by rooted slips. Vol. i., pages 23 and 132. Give fresh earth to such pots of perennial plants as may require it. Many kinds of perennial and biennial plants may still be planted, and also increased by seeds, offsets, &c. Auriculas will now begin to blow; care must therefore be taken to protect the more valuable sorts in pots from rain, wind, and too much sun, and thin out the smaller pips. Evergreen trees, and flowering shrubs, may yet be planted, and the sooner the better. Grass walks, lawns, and other compartments of grass in the garden, should be rolled. Box, Thrift, and other edgings may still be planted; they will root readily if in dry weather they receive a supply of water occasionally. Where any edgings have become disordered through age, &c., let them be taken up, slipped, and replanted. All flowering plants should be attended to, and all straggling, broken and decayed shoots should be taken away at all times. Tigridia pavonia should now be planted in pots or borders; the soil should be a rich loam. Hepaticas should now be divided; Lobelias should be planted out in pots and borders; Pansies should now be propagated by young shoots or slips, which should be pricked out under hand-glasses, and well watered; they will soon strike root, when they should be planted out into beds where they are intended to flower.—In watering tender annuals, care should be taken to give it in a tepid state, and if possible, in pots, to flood them over the surface of the soil, and not over the tops of the plants, or they will be liable to rot, particularly Ten-week Stocks, &c. &c.—Some of the early-sown tender annuals will now require to be potted off, using rich soil.—Roses to bloom late, see vol. i., pages 23 and 206; bud Chinese kinds now, see vol. i., page 80.—Self-sown annuals should be thinned where numerous, to have them vigorous, and transplant the surplus.

HYDRANGEAS.—Plants that have plump end buds may have the shoots cut off a few inches long, and one inserted in a small sixty pot struck in heat, and afterwards re-potted; such will bloom singularly fine and unique. One-twentieth of steel filings in the soil will cause them to flower blue.—Companula pyramidalis, vol. i., page 48.



1. *Camellia Japonica* var. 2. *Fuchsia Radicans*

THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET.

MAY 1st, 1842.

PART I.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA, VAR. (*Mr. Lumby's.*)

SEEDLING.—This very beautiful variety has been raised, along with numerous others not yet bloomed, by Mr. Lumby, Nurseryman, Guernsey, who has plants of it now on sale. It is a very pretty addition to this justly admired tribe of plants, and well deserves to be in every select collection. A correspondent having forwarded us an article on the Camellia, which is inserted in our present Number, we deem it unnecessary, at present, to make any further remarks on the treatment, &c., but in a future Number we shall give a descriptive list and mode of treatment.

FUCHSIA RADICANS. (*Rooting Fuchsia.*)

This very singular and pretty species was discovered on the Organ Mountains, and introduced into this country by John Miers, Esq. That gentleman gives the following account of it, viz., that he met with it, in 1829, clinging in long festoons from a tall tree, and having a profusion of brilliant flowers. On a subsequent visit, a cutting was taken and brought home; it struck root, and four years elapsed before it bloomed. The principal stem is now eighteen feet high, with many others nearly as long. In its native situation it grew at an elevation of 3000 feet, where at night the temperature is frequently as low as 35° to 45° Fahrenheit.

Although Mr. Miers's plant did not bloom till it had attained the

size above named, plants raised from cuttings in this country are found to bloom when quite small. It is a trailing, perennial shrub, branching numerously. It strikes very freely from cuttings, and grows rapidly. It is a very interesting plant, whether allowed to trail or secured upright to a stake or trellis. It deserves a place wherever it can be grown.

ARTICLE II.

A FEW WORDS TO THE AMATEUR TULIP-GROWERS WHO READ THE CABINET.

BY MR. WILLIAM HARRISON, SECRETARY TO THE FELTON FLORISTS' SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN,

As our Tulip beds are again fast approaching *their gay perfection*, and as the old established grower will soon again have another opportunity of inspecting his old favourites, and the younger growers the pleasure of inspecting and criticising their newly-imported varieties, perhaps you will excuse me if I again remind you of the great importance of taking correct notes of the properties of your best varieties, and of the great benefits you would confer upon the cause of Floriculture by furnishing accurate "Descriptive Catalogues" of the principal varieties grown in your respective neighbourhoods. This seems to me to be a subject of so much importance to the Tulip-grower, that I trust you will excuse me for again bringing the subject before your notice. I cannot help thinking that every one who wishes well to his brother florists will, without any hesitation, come forward and furnish his mite of information on so interesting a subject; and I take this opportunity of saying, that I think the thanks of all Tulip fanciers are especially due to Mr. John Slater of Manchester, and "A Warrington Correspondent," for the readiness with which they adopted my suggestion last summer and came forward to furnish the catalogues which appeared at pages 206 and 272 of last year's CABINET. These catalogues throw more light on the properties of the Tulips mentioned in them than all the articles put together that I have seen in former volumes of the CABINET and other periodicals; and it now remains entirely with yourselves to elucidate the subject yet further, for Mr. Slater truly observes that "the cataloguing of Tulips will take more than one season to accomplish it."

It is truly surprising that the cataloguing of Tulips has never been agitated by any of the former writers in so widely-circulated a work as the FLORICULTURAL CABINET. In this floricultural age, "when the rage for flowers and floral exhibitions is spreading far and wide over the whole length and breadth of our native land, from Land's End to John o'Groat's, from the German Ocean to the Atlantic, we are scarcely without complete information on the colours and properties of almost all florists' flowers that are brought into competition, with the exception of the Tulip. Look at the Dahlia catalogues, for instance. How minutely are the different candidates for public favour described, so that the purchaser may know all about them, whether they are low or tall, constant or inconstant, hollow-eyed or hard-eyed, cupped, pointed, large or small, &c. &c., before he makes his selection. So far from complaining of this, I think it is just as it should be. Again, with respect to the Pansy, we have the excellent "descriptive catalogue" of Mr. James May, in the February Number, which cannot but be a luminous and satisfactory guide for the intending purchaser of that favourite flower. And then, what can the amateur who is in want of Ranunculuses desire better than the excellent "descriptive catalogue" of Mes-rs. Tyso, of Wallingford? In it they may see the colours, &c., noted with every care, so that they have no difficulty in selecting the varieties possessing the colours that they may happen to be deficient in, which is, indeed, a decided boon to the purchaser. So far it is all *plain sailing* with the florist, and the catalogues which render it so deserve every commendation.'

But when we come to that favourite flower *the Tulip*, where shall "the Young Beginner" apply for information to guide him in his purchases? Echo may answer, *where?* for here, Gentlemen, we are left to stumble on in primeval and chaotic darkness. The amateur who may be anxious to import a few new-feathered varieties into his neighbourhood may very probably, in the present state of the catalogues, stumble upon flamed ones, and *vice versa*; and thus the uncertainty and confusion go on, and merely because there is no standard to refer to as a guide for the enterprising florist.

Shall this state of things continue Gentlemen? or will you not rather *unite*, and, by taking notes of your flowers when in bloom, confer that benefit on your brother florists at a distance, which you

would expect them to confer upon you? If, as Lord Bacon says, "union is strength," then surely the amateur readers of the CABINET have it in their power, in a short time, to render the CABINET for 1842 the most interesting work of the day to the Tulip-grower; for they might, I think, in the season which is before them, render the cataloguing of Tulips no longer a thing to be desired, but a thing *actually accomplished*. This would, perhaps, be one of the most satisfactory and likely ways to ascertain the synonymous names of many varieties, although it could never be completely accomplished without actually growing several beds side by side—a thing almost impossible to accomplish.

I think it would be decidedly advisable to adopt the suggestion of one of my kind correspondents, that is, "to go more into detail" with the descriptions than I did last year with my list; for I think the plan of Mr. Slater very good, to devote a few lines to a description of each variety that is likely to be a standard. This would be very satisfactory, and would not occupy much space. At any rate, the *value* of such catalogues would well deserve the space they would occupy.

I trust, Gentlemen, that you will excuse me for obtruding these few very hasty, but well-timed remarks upon you, but the importance of the subject must be my apology; and I am not willing to allow another season to glide over me without trying to obtain a few more "descriptive catalogues of Tulips" from different parts of "merry England." But I feel sure that you will excuse the trespass on your time, and appreciate my motives, for no class of men know so well as devoted florists, that

"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

Felton Bridge End, April 7th, 1842.

[We have no doubt that that portion of our readers more particularly addressed by our respected correspondent will, with us, feel much obliged for the appropriate hints given. We hope the requests solicited will be complied with; and on the descriptive lists being sent us, we will so arrange them as to give them in the CABINET in a way calculated to answer the purpose most fully. We thank our friend for his former excellent descriptive lists of Carnations, &c. &c., inserted in the CABINET; and having had many letters of commenda-

tion on the very useful contributions communicated by him from readers of the FLORICULTURAL CABINET, we feel confident that those who have derived pleasure and profit thereby will, in return, additionally testify their sense of obligation by a diligent compliance with his commendable request. We further solicit attention to each class of florists' flowers, so that a really useful list of each may be compiled, and be forwarded to us at the earliest convenience after the notes are taken. —CONDUCTOR.]

ARTICLE III.

ON THE HEARTSEASE.

BY PHILO-DAHLIA, DURHAM.

(Continued from p. 29.)

Crossing for New Sorts.—This is a branch of culture which, if properly attended to, amply repays the gardener for any extra trouble, by his obtaining from the seed so acted upon a set of splendid seedlings. To perform this operation most effectually, a number of *the best varieties* should be grown in pots on purpose to save seed from; for, by having them so, the cultivator is enabled to hinder the interruptions of bees, which, if permitted to have access to the flowers, materially injure the cross. Impregnation should be performed in the morning of a fine clear day, before the sun has reached the meridian, as then the pollen is to be found in the greatest abundance. And in order to obtain a fine collection of seedlings, a flower of *good colours* should be crossed with one of *surpassing form*, and *vice versâ*, taking care that both be nearly the same age. The flower to be crossed should have its anthers taken out by means of a pair of tweezers, lest they burst and discharge the pollen, and so destroy the operation; but in doing so, particular care should be taken not to injure the pistil or its summit. The pollen from another flower should then be placed on the pistil from a camel's hair pencil. This may be repeated several times in order to ensure success. The plants should be carefully looked over every day to see if any pods are ripe, for if not taken at the proper time, the vessels quickly open and scatter the seed.

Management of Seedlings.—If the seed be saved early in the season, it may be sown immediately, but if later than the middle of

August, it is better to keep it till the following February, when it should be reared on a gentle heat. After the plants have made two or three sets of leaves, they may be pricked out into a shady border, where they will bloom freely in May or June. When they are in flower, the best should be transplanted and propagated as soon as the weather permits.

Properties.—The petals should be large, broad, and stiff, lying upon each other so as to form a circle, nor present anything like angles. The flower should be perfectly flat, and about two inches in diameter; the colours clear, brilliant, and stedfast; the eye bold and distinct, forming an angular spot.

In the propagation of the Pansy it will often be found that some sorts are more difficult to strike than others; for this there are various reasons assigned, but I think the best one is that one of the distant progenitors has been an annual variety. If yourself or any of your subscribers can give me a more satisfactory reason, I should feel edified by it, as I think it is not generally known.

Here, Mr. Editor, I close my discourse on the Pansy, which I hope will obtain the approbation of some, at least, of your numerous readers, and, if so, I shall be most happy to send you, at a future period, other articles which I have in hand.

Durham, March 7th.

ARTICLE IV.

REMARKS ON PRESERVING CARNATIONS DURING WINTER, &c.

BY J. F. I.

As a reader of your valuable publication, the *CABINET*, my attention has been drawn to several articles on the Carnation, which have been interesting to me; yet, after all that has been said by your Felton correspondent and the "Journeyman Gardener," the "Young Beginner" has not been made sufficiently acquainted with the culture of that delightful flower (unless possessed of a previous knowledge) to procure him a prize at any of the large exhibitions.

Perhaps you may consider that there has been enough said upon that subject, and therefore anything more would be superfluous; but, with your permission, I will make a few remarks, which are to you *ad libitum* for insertion. The following treatment I have found to

answer better than any other for wintering Carnations, that is, to keep them in *troughs* fastened to a south wall, with a shelter-board placed over them. The troughs are filled with sawdust or ashes, into which the pots of Carnations are plunged. I find they need no other protection in the severest weather than a mat hung before them. As Carnations require an *airy situation*, I find this to answer much better than keeping them in a frame, nor do they require half the attention. The "Journeyman Gardener" says *gritty sand* should be mixed with the soil, but does not tell us where the *gritty sand* is to be procured. I answer, not from the pit, nor the road side, but the river. I should recommend to a "Young Beginner" the use of wire to fasten the Carnations to the sticks; it should be about the size of whipcord, and cut in lengths of about three inches; one end of each should be twisted round the stick, and the other formed into a small hook, which is to hold the flower stem. When the stem is placed in the hook, let the wire be gently pressed into an oval form, which will hold the flower so strongly that no fear need be entertained that the wind will destroy any of the Carnation **KINGS, QUEENS, DOCTORS, or GRACE DARLINGS.**

ARTICLE V.

ON THE TREATMENT OF THE GLADIOLUS.

BY A FOREMAN OF A LONDON NURSERY.

HAVING been honoured and favoured to have several former communications on flowers inserted in the FLORICULTURAL CABINET, I am induced to hope that some observations on the culture of a lovely tribe of flowers, of which little is said by writers on floral matters, will be both interesting and instructive, and lead to a more extended cultivation of the Gladioli in the open flower border, &c. In the establishment where I am employed, and where I have been for twelve years, the following mode of treatment has been pursued with great success.

RAISING SEEDLINGS.—By impregnation of the various sorts we have obtained several fine and very distinct kinds, but at present there is not a stock to offer for sale. These were obtained from plants grown in pots, and kept in a cool pit or the greenhouse. The seeds were sown in spring in pots, in light rich sandy loam, about a quarter

of an inch deep, and placed in a frame where the heat was temperate; they soon came up, and were removed into a greenhouse, on the shelf of which, near the glass, they were retained undisturbed, as soon as the foliage changed at the end of summer; water was withheld gradually, so as not to give too sudden a change to the small bulbs. During winter the pots were placed at the back of the greenhouse, free from danger by frost, and covered by a saucer to keep them from wet. Early in February water was given, and the pots put in gentle heat; as soon as the shoots protruded through the skin, the pots were carefully emptied and the bulbs planted singly in small pots, and kept in a cool frame through the summer; afterwards they were treated as done to strong flowering bulbs. The process of impregnation, saving the seed, &c., is amusing, and the result most amply repays for attention.

CULTURE OF FLOWERING BULBS.—The situation selected is one open to the south, protected on every other aspect, so that the delicate petals are not injured by strong winds. We prefer growing them in masses, thus they make a very showy appearance. When grown in borders with other flowers, we usually plant ten or a dozen in a clump together. About the middle of March the soil is thrown out of the space for the bed, about nine inches deep, a layer of well-rotted dung is spread over the bottom, and pointed in with the under soil; this is covered with about four inches of soil, a sandy loam, and then made even; upon this surface the bulbs are placed singly, in rows about eight inches apart every way; a little sand is laid around each bulb, and then the bed is filled in, covering the bulbs about four inches deep. In dry weather, watering the bed freely in the evening is attended to, for if once allowed to shrivel, the flowers soon fade. Care is taken to tie up each plant as it progresses, and nothing can exceed the beauty and interest when in full bloom. The tallest kinds are planted along the centre of the bed, and are so arranged that the blending of the colours may give the most striking contrast, but so that no taller kinds shall conceal the spikes of the dwarfers. Water given over the flowers damages them, and to prevent this a roofed canvas screen is stretched over the bed. These plants bloom from the beginning of June to the end of August. Another bed is planted at the end of April, which comes into bloom about the middle of August, and continues to the end of summer,

The bulbs of the first planted bed are taken up early in October, and the others as soon as the foliage is damaged by frost, taking care the roots do not get injured. After taken up, they are kept in the greenhouse or seed shop, kept dry and from frost till the planting season, then all the lateral bulbs are taken off, and planted singly as before.

The following are the kinds which have been so successfully grown:—

- Gladiolus psittacinus, 4 feet, orange, red, and scarlet.
- ramosissimus, 4 feet, fine rosy pink.
- pudibundus, 2½ feet, fine rosy blush.
- cardinalis, 2 feet, bright red.
- Spofforthiana, 2 feet, various colours.
- Colvilli, 2 feet, scarlet and yellow.
- blandus, 1½ foot, flesh colour.
- Byzantinus, 1½ foot, deep red.
- communis, 1½ foot, bright red.
- carneus, 1½ foot, flesh colour.
- alba, 1½ foot, white.

Bulbs of all the above can be procured at from 6*d.* to 1*s.* each of the principal seedsmen or nurserymen.

ARTICLE VI.

REMARKS ON THE CAMELLIA.

BY A. C. R., LONDON.

I HAVE recently been highly gratified with several opportunities of viewing the splendid shows of Camellias in the collections of Messrs. Chandlers of Vauxhall, and Loddiges of Hackney, and no language I might employ could fully describe their beauty; they must be seen to form a just estimate. I have taken some notes of the mode of culture practised, which I give below, as well as some of the best kinds in bloom, which I hope will be interesting and useful to the readers of the CABINET.

SOIL.—A mixture of strongish turfy loam and peat, about equal parts, not sifted fine, if at all, but best chopped, so as to be convenient to fill up with. The compost should be mixed together a few weeks before using; where it admits, some lumps of turfy loam should be

placed in the bottom of the pot, a few inches deep, to act as drainage, having previously placed two or three pieces of broken pot over the hole at the bottom, so that the water may readily pass away.

REPOTTING.—This should be done every year if healthy plants are desired. The best time is when the young shoots have just completed their growth, which is indicated by the lower part of them turning brown, and the embryo blossom buds just seen at the extremities. At this time as much of the old ball as can be done without damaging the roots must be taken away. The compost must not be in a soddened, wet condition when used for potting, as in that state it is liable to be pressed so as to become hard. In filling in the compost, it is advisable to put in indiscriminately a few lumps of chopped turfy loam; this tends to prevent the matting of the roots in any particular part, but allows them more regularly to push forward, by each portion of the soil being kept in an equal degree of moisture, which is an essential in successful culture. After repotting and watering, the plants require to be shaded for a few days during the middle of the day when there is hot sun. Those plants intended to bloom as early as the end of October or November should at once be placed in an airy greenhouse, and have the foliage syringed every morning, and at the evening about five o'clock. Where the greenhouse can be closed at that time for a few weeks it would very materially contribute to the setting of the flower-buds to do so. Such plants as are required for a later blooming season must be kept in the open air and in a sheltered situation; but if open to mid-day sun, a canvas covering is found to be serviceable, and the foliage retains its vigorous green hue.

A principal feature in management is a proper attention to watering at the root, not only to obtain vigorous growing plants, but to retain the flower-buds when formed; if this be neglected, or done carelessly, the consequence is, they will certainly drop off. For a few weeks after repotting, as much water at the roots is not required as when they have pushed afresh, but to promote an early establishment, the syringing over the tops, as before mentioned, is indispensable. When the new roots begin to push freely, then the supply must be freely given, taking care that the *entire ball* of soil is alike moistened, to effect which the surface must be kept even. If this is not done, the soil at the sides will filter down lower than the old portion of the ball

of roots, and whilst the latter is kept dry, the exterior tender roots will be soddened, become unhealthy, and decay. Soft water is essentially necessary for use, and occasionally a good watering with liquid manure; this latter is far preferable to mixing manure with the compost at the time of potting. As the plants approach the period of bloom, a gradual increase of water is found necessary, but in every stage avoid *excess*, and *regularity* realizes every desired success; and by bringing plants into heat at successive periods, a blooming season can be extended from the end of October to April. The temperature of a house for early blooming plants is regulated so as to be during the growing of the shoots about 50 degrees at night, and a little above 60 by day. The after period of forming the buds till they expand is about 60 by night, and near 70 by day; by this attention in culture and temperature I had a fine bloom of plants last November, and which has been kept up in a conservatory adjoining my drawing-room, heated with hot water, up to the present period.

The following sorts, ten in each class, are what I noted down as the neatest and most beautiful, well worth a place in every collection:—

ROSE-COLOURED.—Woodsii, Fordii, concinna, florida, coronata, Le Blanc's rosea, Palmerii, elegans, Triumphans, Marchioness of Exeter.

WHITE.—Old Double White, Semi-double White, Candidissima, imbricata alba, Myrtifolia alba, Anemone flora alba, Hoylocki, nobilissima, compacta, candor.

RED, or CRIMSON RED.—Rossii, reticulata, concinna, Bealii, imbricata, regalis, speciosa, Chandlerii, decora, corallina.

WHITE GROUND, SPOTTED AND STRIPED.—Press's Eclipse, Sweeti, tricolor, Albertus, punctata major, Colvillii striata, King, Moutan, Spofforthiana delicatissima.

SUNDRY-STRIPED AND SPOTTED WITH ROSE, WHITE, RED, OR CRIMSON.—Pressley's Queen Victoria, Donkelaerii, Dorsettii, variegata superba, Hookerii, Cliveana, Duchess of Orleans, Gilesiana, serratifolia, Parksii.

The above kinds may be relied on as the best that are in cultivation of each class.

ARTICLE VII.

ON FLORICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

BY DAHL, LIMEHOUSE, LONDON.

I AM obliged by the notice you have taken, and the observations you have made on the few hasty remarks by me on Floricultural exhibitions, which I had almost forgotten till your publication came to hand; and on second thought, the subject seems of more importance than when it first suggested itself to my mind, and I sincerely hope that at the coming meetings of the different committees to arrange their proceedings for the forthcoming season, it will be taken into consideration and universally adopted.

I am quite aware that on the mornings of exhibitions secretaries have more than they can well do; perhaps a hint in this place will not do any harm. There are generally persons at Floral Exhibitions who could be of considerable service to the secretary on such occasions, who never give it a thought, and thus valuable aid is lost.

All fresh regulations in societies, more or less, cause trouble, but still this ought not to be a bar to improvements; and the Editor I agree with, that exhibitors ought not to write the names on their productions. Yet I think all this might be avoided, and the thing brought to bear well, and quite easy, provided a rule was made and strictly adhered to, that each exhibitors should, three clear days before the day of show, send a list of everything it was his intention to exhibit, to the secretary; and I am sure there are many persons who form these committees, or some of his confidential friends, that would feel pleased to help him on an evening. A sheet of paper might be taken by each person, and thus the whole of the lists would soon be written, and on the day of show might easily be attached to each plant. Or societies might, at a small expense, get sheets of the leading things that are shown printed, and the rest might be written.

While on the subject of exhibitions, I think that a "Young Florist," in a late Number, does not pay the respect to the opinions of visitors that they deserve; and if he does not know it, he ought to be told, that many persons who visit Floral Exhibitions know the properties of a flower perhaps as well as himself. They feel an enjoyment in visiting these places, and, perhaps, have no other means of keeping alive the flame kindled in their breasts for floral productions; and as

the principal proceeds of Floricultural Societies arise from the influx of visitors, we ought in return for their shillings to show them considerable respect.*

And now a word or two upon the subject of awards; and I beg to say that what I write is entirely disinterested, as I grow solely for the enjoyment and instruction it affords me, and not for exhibition. It would add much to the respectability of Floricultural Societies if judges were more impartial in their decisions; and all committees should avoid as much as possible inviting persons as censors who have a previous knowledge of the things placed for award. Indeed, I think in no case should a judge know to whom the things belong, that his judgment may be unbiased and guided solely by the merit of the production before him. I have known first prizes given to productions of inferior merit, solely because known to the judges, and the other stands, far superior, happened to belong to persons who were rival growers of the same plants; these things ought not to be, these things *must not be* allowed, or Floricultural Committees may soon give up the days of exhibition.

ARTICLE VIII.

ON THE TREATMENT OF THE SALVIA PATENS.

BY A SOUTH BRITON, ISLE OF WIGHT.

As the *Salvia patens* has now become a universal favourite both in the greenhouse and for flowering in the beds and borders of the flower-garden, perhaps a few observations on the preservation of the plants during winter, and propagation the following spring, may be both interesting and useful.

Although the *Salvia patens* is perfectly hardy, yet it is greatly preferable to treat it as a greenhouse plant, for I find that plants which are left out during the winter are about six weeks later in coming into bloom than those which are raised in the spring and turned out.

At the end of October, or early in November, the roots should be carefully taken up and left in a shed a few days to dry them a little, after which they must be placed in a dry situation where they are

* The above remarks were penned before I had read the paper in one of the late Numbers by Florista, and I am happy to find there are some of your readers that entertain the same opinion as myself on the subject.

protected from frost, and covered with dry sand or other light material of the kind, and be so preserved till the following February or March. At this period the roots must be placed in a moist heat, slightly covered with light soil: the young shoots will soon be observed pushing through it, and when they are two or three inches high the roots must be taken up separately and be split, so as to have, with every portion of the old root, a shoot. These must be potted singly into small pots, and placed in heat for a short period till they have taken fresh root, and afterwards they should be gradually hardened to the open air if intended for growing in beds or borders. They may be safely planted out at the end of April or early in May, and having an edging of *Salvia chæmedrifolia* round, with a few plants of *S. fulgens* and *S. coccinea* interspersed in the bed, the entire gives a very interesting appearance, more especially so when the middle of the bed is raised so as to give the surface of bloom a gradual rise from the side to the centre.

Salvias can be very readily pegged down to the ground, and if done so when turned out, the spikes of flowers are produced much more uniform than when the plants are grown erect; and they will only rise to about a foot high, giving quite a dwarf show of brilliant bloom, amply repaying for any attention paid.

ARTICLE IX.

TO OBTAIN LARGE HEADS ON STANDARD ROSES IN A SHORT SPACE OF TIME BY INARCHING.

THE rapid improvement which has taken place in all branches of useful and ornamental gardening within the last few years is perhaps in no case more conspicuous than in the delightful family *Rosa*, which, for beauty and fragrance, is not only admired but stands unrivalled.

Having myself practised a method by which standard Roses with large heads may be obtained in one season, I venture to submit it for insertion in the *CABINET*, hoping it may convey a useful hint to some reader. I do not regard the matter as an important improvement in rose culture, since no permanent advantages can be derived from it beyond the pleasure of obtaining with certainty a larger

headed standard Rose in a shorter time than by any other method. I am aware that grafts frequently succeed and flower, but as they often fail to grow, and do not always flower, or make a good head the same season, I consider my method preferable. It may also prove a novelty to some of your readers, for I do not recollect seeing it recommended by any author.

So soon as the plants indicate the circulation of sap, I begin to take off the head of the stock at the proposed height, bending it so that the plant designed to form the head is brought close to the top of the stock. I pare from the stem two or three inches of the bark, with a portion of the wood, at the most convenient part for forming the junction, after which the stock is neatly made to correspond, and in such a manner that the part where the union is intended to take place is very little increased in size. Tonguing should be avoided since it offers no advantage, and often serves to weaken the union. They should be bound together with tape or good matting, and covered with a little moss, which should be kept damp. Should the stock be very tall, or weakly, the union of the parts would be strengthened and accelerated by making a small slit in the stock, and causing it to dip in the ground, or in a pot of earth placed for the purpose. The slit will heal, and throw out roots, which will support the head considerably; and after the head and stock are united, they may be pared off without the place being seen or the least injury being done. By this mode a good head is obtained at once.

ARTICLE X.

DAHLIA ECONOMY.

BY J. C., OF SHEFFIELD.

As we have reason to fear, from the peculiar character of the times, that there is a certain class of the multitudinous readers of your periodical whose pecuniary exigencies at present will not admit of their adopting into their collection the many beautiful and new varieties of Dahlias which have of late, and are still making their debüt into the floricultural world, and whose garden limits also will not afford their occupying a large portion of valuable soil in their culture; as such probably are the restrictions of many in cultivating the Dahlia,

with your permission I shall narrate, as concisely as possible, an economical method which I have pursued for the last several years with considerable success and advantage. I shall also enumerate a few of those staunch, old sorts which abound plentifully, and may be had for a mere trifle, that when properly grown will never fail to please the eye, and recompense the labour bestowed on them, and which will still bear competition with many of the newer kinds.

In the first place, then, I dig over the ground where I intend setting my plants, after well manuring it, and plant it with early potatoes in furrows, about a foot from each other. When planting time for the Dahlia comes on, the potatoes having grown up, I set a row of Dahlias, planting one in every other furrow between the potatoes; about a yard from that I set another row, placing them in different furrows from the first lot, to form a triangle with them; and so on to the end. When the potatoes are ready, I get them up with care, and the process lightens the soil about the roots of the Dahlias, and essentially benefits them, and thus I enjoy the pleasure of a bed of Dahlias without loss of ground. The following is a list of old varieties which I have grown for a number of years, and know to be good, constant, and recommendable:—

- Esex Rival, dark, constant.
- Springfield Rival, crimson, superb.
- Unique, yellow tipped, constant.
- Rival Sussex, dark, very compact.
- Eva, cream-coloured, pretty.
- Knight's Victory, crimson, good.
- Hope, best Rose out.
- Frances, beautifu', edged.
- Ne Plus Ultra, shaded, very fine.
- Harwood's Defiance, sometimes grand, always decent.
- Dodd's Mary, edged, pretty.
- Marquis of Lothian, shaded purple.

All these may be had at a very trifling cost, and the amateur cannot grow too many of them, though he might increase his variety by many more kinds which I could name.

PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

GLOXINIA SPECIOSA, var. **MACROPHYLLA**, 'VARIEGATA'.—Large variegated leaved var. (*Bot. Mag.* 3,934.) Gesneriaceæ. *Didynamia Angiosperma*. Sent from the Organ Mountains, Brazil, by the collector of Messrs. Veitch's, of Mount Radford Nursery, Exeter, with whom it has bloomed, and was exhibited at the London Horticultural Society Meeting in October last. The foliage is very large, and has very distinct pale greenish white veins, which have an interesting appearance. The flowers are numerous produced, very large, of a rich purple, dark inside, with a broad light streak down the middle of the lower part of the tube. It is a very desirable variety of the justly esteemed *Gloxinia Speciosa*, and deserves to be in every collection.

HIBISCUS CAMERONI. Mr. Cameron's Hibiscus.—(*Bot. Mag.* 3,936.) Malvaceæ. *Monadelphia Polyandria*. From Madagascar, sent to Mr. Cameron, Curator of the Birmingham Botanic Garden. It blooms freely in the greenhouse during the greater part of summer. Each flower is about five inches across, of cream-colour tinged with deep rose, and each petal having a rich purple spot near the base.

OXALIS MARTIANA. Dr. Martius's Wood Sorrel.—(*Bot. Mag.* 3,938.) Oxalidæ. *Decandria Pentagynia*. From South Brazil. It has bloomed in the Glasnevin Botanic Garden. It is an herbaceous perennial plant, each scape bearing numerous rose-coloured flowers, about three quarters of an inch across.

ACACIA DIPTERA, var. **ERIOPTERA**. Two winged Acacia.—(*Bot. Mag.* 3,939.) Leguminosæ. *Polygamia Monœcia*. A native of Swan River Colony, sent by Mr. Drummond to the Glasgow Botanic Garden. It is similar in habit to *A. platyptera*. The flowers are numerous produced, of a pale yellow colour, each being about half an inch in diameter. It is a neat and pretty variety.

THUJA FILIFORMIS. Weeping Arbor Vitæ.—(*Bot. Reg.* 20.) A beautiful hardy tree with long slender weeping branches. The finest plant perhaps in Europe is in the Arboretum at Kew. It is about three yards high.

TRICHOSMA SUAVIS. Sweet-scented Hair Orchis.—(*Bot. Reg.* 21.) Orchidaceæ. *Gynandria Monandria*. From the East Indies to Chatsworth, where it has bloomed. Sepals and petals white with a tinge of yellow; the Labellum is white streaked with red, having a yellow tip. Each flower is about two inches across, and has a strong perfume. The wood cutting natives are fond of adorning their hair with its blossoms.

ECHEVERIA ROSEA. Rosy Echeveria.—(*Bot. Reg.* 22.) Crassulacæ. *Decandria Pentagynia*. A native of Mexico, a pretty herbaceous greenhouse species. The spikes of rosy coloured flowers are about five inches long.

CLETHRA QUERCIFOLIA. Oak-leaved.—(*Bot. Reg.* 23.) A native of Jalapa, in Mexico. About as hardy as *Clethra arborea*, and flourishes with the same kind of treatment. The flowers are white, produced in paniced racemes. It is a very handsome plant and well deserves a place wherever it can be admitted.

MINA LOBATA. Lobe-leaved.—(*Bot. Reg.* 24.) Convolvulacæ. *Pentandria Monogynia*. From Mexico, an annual plant: when without flowers it has every resemblance to some of the common *Ipomœas*, but when the leaves are taken off and nothing but bloom left, it loses all appearance of the Convolvulacæ, and the flowers are arranged in racemes in the scorpioid manner of a *Borage*. The corolla is campanulate-ventricose, near an inch long. When the flowers first appear they are of a rich crimson, but gradually change to orange and eventually to yellow.

HOULLETIA BROCKLEHURSTIANA. Mr. Brocklehurst's Houletia.—(*Pax. Mag. Bot.*) From Brazil, introduced into this country by J. H. Wanklyn, Esq., of Crumpsall House, near Manchester. It first bloomed in the collection of T. Brocklehurst, Esq., the Fence, near Macclesfield. In general appearance of the

plant it comes near to *Maxillaria Warreana*. The flower scape is very stout, erect, bearing seven or eight flowers, each being from three to four inches across. Petals and sepals of a rich chocolate-brown, darker up the centre and spotted with a crimson-brown. The labellum is yellow with some partial streaks of white. It is easy of cultivation and well deserves attention.

PASSIFLORA MIDDLETONIANA. Mr. Middleton's Passion Flower.—(Pax. Mag. Bot.) H. Middleton, Esq., collected seeds of this plant either in South America or the West Indies, and presented them to his relative Mrs. Beckford, late of the Firs, Mitcham, in Surrey, where it bloomed in the stove. It is a luxuriant growing plant, having a dark green shining foliage, and produces numerous fragrant blossoms. Sepals green profusely spotted with pinkish-purple. Petals of a pinkish-white spotted similar to the sepals. Segments of the crown pale purple mottled with white. Filaments and styles spotted with purple. Plants may be had cheap. It grows rapidly and is easily propagated.

GESNERA DISCOLOR. Discoloured flowered.—(Pax. Mag. Bot.) Gesneraceæ. *Didynamia Angiospermia*. From Rio Janeiro, and has bloomed in the collection of Mr. Young, of Epsom, from April to October of 1841. It is a decided shrubby plant, which loses its foliage for about two months during winter. The stems rise to about a foot high, when they diverge into short downy branches, which are terminated by long and spreading leafless panicles of numerous rich scarlet flowers having a yellow inside. Each blossom is near two inches long. The foliage is dark green above, smooth, of a pinkish-purple beneath. Each leaf is laced, or fringed round the edges in a very delicate and elegant manner. It is a most desirable species and deserves to be in every hot-house. Mr. Young has saved a quantity of seed from the plant, so that plants may soon be obtained. It grows freely in rich loam and heath-mould, plunged in a bark-bed till June or July, it is then placed in a cooler house.

NEW PLANTS, &c., SEEN IN NURSERIES.

EPACHIS CRAEGII. In bloom at Messrs. Hendersons, Pine Apple Place. It is an hybrid, much like *E. cærulea* or *E. microphylla*. The flowers are small, of a pretty lively white, round the inside of which the dark stamens are arranged, increasing its beautiful appearance.

BRACHYSEMA HYBRIDA, a seedling raised between *B. latifolia* and *B. undulata*. The flowers are in colour of a mixture of cream and deep red. It is an ornamental greenhouse plant, blooming in the collection of Mr. Low of the Clapton Nursery.

CINERARIA, var. *KING OF PRUSSIA*. This handsome variety is in bloom at Messrs. Hendersons. The flowers are of a very rich purple-crimson, about three quarters of an inch across.

CINERARIA SPLENDIDA, raised by Mr. Green at Sir E. Antrobus's, and is in bloom at Mr. Young's, of the Epsom Nursery. It has the habit of *C. Waterhousiana*; the flowers are of a deep purple crimson.

DENDROBIUM CAMBRIDGEANUM. Is in bloom at Messrs. Loddiges; the flowers are large, of a fine deep orange, having a lip whose centre is of a dark velvet-brown.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

When is the best time, and how may I best succeed in raising *Calceolarias* from seed?—PHILO.

[Sow it as early as possible now, in a pot, using a very fine surface soil of sandy peat and loam, equal parts—as the seed is very small, it is best, in order to distribute it equally, to mix it with a little sand: after sowing it, just cover it with soil, gently press the surface, and place the pot into a cucumber-frame, where it must be kept shaded. When the plants appear to justify a removal

without risk of losing them, remove the pot to a cooler place, as a cool frame near the glass, or the shelf of a greenhouse near the glass. Transplant as soon as the plants are strong enough. Before the plants are up, or during their early infant state, if watering be required, let it be applied by means of a very fine syringe.—CONDUCTOR.]

Do China Roses require manure in a loamy soil to grow them successfully? —A SUBSCRIBER.

[Give them a free supply of well-rotted cow-dung, this suiting them much better than horse-dung, of course we mean such as has been employed as a hot-bed. A fresh supply should annually be given to grow them vigorously.—CONDUCTOR.]

A young florist is desirous of commencing with the season drying floral specimens for an Herbarium, and will be glad of a hint how to succeed in the process.

Lancaster, April 13th, 1842.

[In drying the specimens, care must be taken not to press them so much as to crush them; succulents, and kinds that drop their leaves, such as Heaths, should be dipped in hot water before they are pressed. Each specimen should be placed between a sheet of brown or blotting paper, and between each filled sheet several empty ones should be placed; for the first day or two the pressure should be only just sufficient to prevent the leaves and flowers from shrivelling. When the papers are damp, the plants should be placed in dry ones, increasing the pressure after every shift till the specimens are perfectly dry.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON BLOOMING THE TUBEROSE.—Last year I tried to bloom the Tuberose in the open ground, but, though planted under a south wall, they did not arrive at a blooming state before frost came. How am I to proceed so as to succeed?

I do not possess a greenhouse, but have a hot-bed frame. Should they be promoted a little in pots, in the frame, and then turned out? An early reply will oblige

LOUISA B.—RS.

Southwell, Feb. 5, 1842.

[Plant the bulbs immediately in smallish-sized pots, put them in a hot-bed frame, and when the flower spike has pushed about six inches, they may be turned out of the pots, under a south wall, in a situation protected from strong wind, where they will come into bloom in July, and continue for a long period. Where there is the advantage of being grown successfully near a sitting-room window, the delightful perfume is most agreeable. To grow them vigorously they should be planted out in a compost of equal parts of well-rotted manure and loam, to the depth of a foot or more, and on a dry substratum. When growing they require a good supply of water.—CONDUCTOR.]

REMARKS.

ON CINERARIAS, AS ORNAMENTAL PLANTS FOR THE GREENHOUSE DURING WINTER AND THE SPRING MONTHS.—In the last volume of the CABINET, at page 36, there is a very interesting paper on the Cineraria, with a descriptive list of many kinds. On reading it, I resolved on procuring the entire assortment, and have bloomed them all during the past season. In October I divided the plants, re-potted them in a rich loam and peat, and placed about one-half under a moderate hot-bed frame for about six weeks; in that time a number of flowering shoots pushed, and I removed the plants to a warm greenhouse, into which I have a view from a sitting-room, and they have been in profuse bloom for the last five weeks, and appear likely to continue so for some months. I strongly recommend their growth wherever practicable. Their variety and beauty at such a season strongly enhance their merit.

CLERICUS.

ON GROWING THE SPANISH AND ENGLISH IRISES.—In a former number of the CABINET I observed some strong recommendations to grow the Spanish and

English Irises. I procured of Messrs. Lockhart an entire set, and grew them in an open bed the last summer. Their beauty in colour and variety was quite charming. I got the roots when I had my Hyacinths, in October. I planted one each when in a forty-eight sized pot, well drained in a compost of rich loam and peat, about equal parts. I placed them in a dry cool frame, protected from frost, through winter. Early in March I turned them out of the pots, with entire balls, and planted them in a raised circular bed. At the end of April they began to bloom, and continued till the close of July. The first week in September I took up the bulbs and preserved them as done to tulips, till the first week of last November, when I potted half of them as before. I have just now potted the other half, hoping, as they will be later, to prolong the blooming season. They well merit every attention.

Notts, Feb. 2, 1842.

AN ARDENT AMATEUR GARDENER.

The following are the kinds I grew:—

Agathon, pure white	La Comtesse, rich red purple - mulberry
Aglaurus, slate colour, red spots	La Mignonne, rose
Alida, pure white, pink mottle	Lord Brougham, navy blue, dark spots
Anaxo, black blue	Lord Derby, Berlin blue
Automedon, dove colour, red spots	Manteau Grisdelin, white pencilled with light blue
Atlas, porcelain, red spots	Manteau Pourpre, red purple
Atropurpurea, very dark blue, black indigo spots	Menander, dark rich mulberry
Aurora, light blue spotted	Minerva, French white
Brutus, white, rose spots	Minos, rich blue, indigo spots
Chio, milk white, light blue shade	Moritz, dark blue, indigo mottle
Clito, light grey, pink spots	Mrs. John Gott, white ground, extra pink mottle
Commodore Napier, white, red purple spots	Naiad, pale blue, dark spots
Constantia, azure blue	Passe Blue Camelot
Coronax, porcelain	Peau de Tigre, white ground, blue mottle
Diogenes, rosy ground, red carmine spots	Pluto, dark blue, spotted
Duc d'Anjou, grisdelin	Pourpre Superbe
Duchess of Kent, white, beautifully pencilled with light blue	Psyche, white and red
Elizabeth, grey, blue spots	Quintinus, grey, red purple spots
Elphinstone, purple	Sappho, white, light rosy mulberry spots
Euchantress, mulberry	Seraphina, light mulberry
Fingal, bright light blue	Simia, dark flake on indigo
Flora, extra carmine flake, white ground	Sir Mulberry Hawk, rich spotted mul- berry
Grand Protector, rose ground, dis- tinctly margined and spotted with crimson	Sophocles, white, red spots
Grand Sultan, very dark indigo	Terpsichore, porcelain, blue spots
Homerus, light blue spotted	Theron, lilac, red mottle
Hyperides, white, red spots	Ultra Marine
Intendant, red maroon	Ulysses, light blue
La Bauté, white, red spots	Waterwitch, blue and white, indigo spots

ON THUNBERGIAS.—By the following mode of treatment I last year grew plants of *Thunbergia alata*, *alata alba*, *aurea*, and *aurantiaca*, each entirely covering a wire trellis, eight feet high, of a hexagonal form, each angle being one foot broad. At each angle I had one strong upright support, and the cross wires at five inches apart. Early in February I sowed two seeds, each in a sixty sized pot, and placed them in a hot-bed frame. As soon as they filled the pot with roots, I repotted them into thirty-two's, in a compost of equal parts of loam, rotten dung, and peat, with a good drainage. In these pots I kept them in the frame till they were well filled with roots, and when about eight inches high I pinched off the leading shoots, to induce laterals. I finally shifted them into pots fourteen inches in diameter, having four inches of rough turfy soil as a drainage. When the laterals extended I placed a trellis in each pot, and trained a shoot to each upright at the angles. I kept topping them, for a supply of

laterals to train on each side, by which means I had the entire trellis covered with a rich foliage and profusion of bloom.

Hants, Feb. 8, 1842.

A FLOWER GARDENER.

ACHIMENES LONGIFLORA.—We gave a figure of this most beautiful and showy flowering plant in our Number for January last. We there gave all the particulars of it, as well as of the *A. rosea*. The country is highly indebted to the London Horticultural Society for the introduction of these very ornamental plants, as well as for many others now spread through the country. The following particulars are given in the Transactions of the Horticultural Society:—

“Mr. Hartweg found it growing wild in the ravines of Guatemala, and sent its roots home last spring along with several other new Gesneraceous and Orchidaceous plants. The roots arrived in very good order, owing to their having been packed in dry loam, and sent home at that period of the year when the plant is naturally in a resting state. In packing and sending home plants of this kind, much of the success depends upon having them gathered and transmitted at the proper season. In this case the roots being gathered after the growing season was past, and at the same time surrounded with dry loam, were as nearly as possible in natural circumstances, during the voyage to England, were only enjoying that period of rest which they would have had in their native country, and, as the event proved, were as ready to start into leaf, and to grow with vigour after their arrival as if they had remained in Guatemala.

“The stems of *Achimenes longiflora* are of two kinds, some creeping along the ground and amongst the soil, and forming fibrous roots and numerous imbricated buds resembling scaly bulbs; others growing in an upright position from a foot to two feet in height, branching and covered with short spreading hairs. The leaves are hairy, generally opposite and in pairs, but on young shoots are frequently in whorls of three and sometimes alternate; they are oblong, pointed, and serrated, green above, but tinged with red on the under side when fully grown. The flowers grow singly from the axils of the leaves; the peduncles are about half an inch in length; the lobes of the calyx are green, oblong, pointed, and persistent. The tube of the corolla is about two inches long and the border nearly two inches and a half in diameter, five-lobed and nearly round, having much the outline of a good Heartsease. The tube is of a dark cream colour, the border purple or deep blue changing into lilac. The style and stamens are about the length of the tube, but the latter are apparently much shorter, owing to their being spirally curved at their base.

“It proves to be a plant of the easiest cultivation, flowering in August and continuing covered with large violet flowers for three or four months. It seems to flourish in any free soil, and is more easily propagated than any plant with which I am acquainted. In the spring when it begins to grow, this can be done by separating and potting the scaly bulbs described above; afterwards its creeping stems will strike their roots into the soil and can be taken off perfect plants; and at all times, while the plant is growing, cuttings may be struck in a few days.

“Every one who has a warm greenhouse or cucumber or melon frame to start it in, and enable it to form its flower-buds in summer, may have it in full bloom in the common greenhouse or sitting-room in autumn. The lovers of drawing-room plants may introduce it there and grow it as easily as they now do the *Achimenes coccinea*. Those who have sufficient accommodation may produce a fine effect by planting a quantity of the roots in a large flat box, and so forming a bed of flowers, which will contrast beautifully with the green foliage of the surrounding plants.

“After the flowering season is past, the stems die off, and the roots require no more care than keeping perfectly dry and free from frost during the winter. When spring comes round and the plant shows signs of growth, it must be re-potted, at the same time removing some of the old soil and dividing the roots, where they seem to be sending up too many young stems for the size of the pot. To the successful cultivators of *Achimenes coccinea* it will be enough to say, that *A. longiflora* requires very nearly the same treatment; and those who are not acquainted with that plant may easily manage this by attending to the directions already given.”

[It is a most valuable gift to all who have a warm greenhouse and cultivate it, and no one ought to be without it,—*CONNOCTOR.*]

LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. *April 19.*—Sir O. Mosley, Bart., in the chair. Alex. Allen Francklyn, Esq., and Gen. Brotherton, were elected Fellows. From Messrs. Rollisson there was a fine specimen of *Dendrobium macrophyllum*, which, although not in such good condition as it had been a few days previously, was still very beautiful; with it were *Combretum macrophyllum*, a climbing plant with clusters of bright crimson flowers, which it produces freely, and *Dumbeya cannabina*. A Knightian medal was awarded for the *Dendrobium*. Messrs. Lucombe and Pince exhibited a new white *Azæla*, called *A. leucomegista*, certainly a fine variety, possessing much the habit of a *Rhododendron*; the leaves are much broader than those of the old *A. indica*, the flowers larger, and produced in dense clusters. There was also an early bloom of *Rosa devoniensis*, from the same nursery. A Knightian medal was awarded for the *Azæla*. Messrs. Veitch sent *Manétia bicolor*, a new greenhouse climber from the south of Brazil, with beautiful scarlet tubular flowers, tipped with yellow; and a species of *Epidendrum*. A Banksian medal was given for the *Manétia*. From Messrs. Young were a handsome species of *Gesnera*; a seedling *Azæla*, with large light purple flowers; a very rare plant called *Bládhia japonica*, and *Illicium religiosum*—the foliage of this plant has some resemblance to that of the orange, the flowers are gathered by the Japanese to perfume their temples, and the fruit is also used in many of their ceremonies. A certificate was awarded to Messrs. Young for this plant. Messrs. Chandler brought two plants of *Caméllia nitida*, with small flowers and striped and cupped petals; it was introduced from China by John Reeves, Esq., and is likely to prove a good variety, although it does not differ materially from some of the kinds now cultivated. A certificate was given for these. From Mr. Rivers was a splendid collection of forced *Roses*, chiefly perpetuals, which are found to force admirably and to retain their fragrance; the following is a list of those exhibited:—

Perpetuals.

Torrída, brilliant crimson.
Bernard, pink, beautiful form.
Grand, or *Fabert's*, very large, bright rose.
Lodoiska, also very large, blush.
Antinous, deep purplish crimson.
Ferox, very large, lilac rose.
Clementine Seringe, pale blush; this has the peculiar odour of the *Cabbage Rose*.
Triomphante, deep rose.
Requiem, pale blush, very large.
Billiard, brilliant rose.
Rose du Roi, or *Crimson*, light crimson, large.
Comte de Paris.

Tea-scented.

Bougère, pale rose, very large.
Pactolus, bright straw colour.
Duchesse de Mecklenberg, straw colour, large.
Mansais, fawn colour & rose, very large.
Lyonnais, bright rose.

Moss.

Celina, brilliant crimson.

Bourbon.

Hebe's Cup, brilliant rose, very large, perfect shape.
Emile Courtier, rose, large and very double.
Desgaches, pink, very double, and finely shaped.
Bizzarine, light crimson.
Bouquet de Flore, bright rose.

Noisette.

Ne plus Ultra, creamy white, very fragrant.
Miss Glegg, white tinted with rose.

Hybrid China.

Madame Plantier, pure white, very double, and perfect-shaped.
Hippocrate, bright rose.
Kleber, brilliant crimson purple.
Beauté vive, bright rose, perfect-shaped.

A certificate was awarded to Mr. Rivers for this collection. Mr. Low exhibited a *Conánthera*, from Chili, with dull blue flowers. Mr. Brown sent a collection of *Heartsease*, amongst which were some excellent varieties, and a stand of his seedling, called the *Countess of Orkney*. From Mr. Silcock was a seedling *Heartsease*, called *Prince Albert*. From the garden of the Society there was a large collection of plants, containing *Cyrtopódium punctatum*, having yellow flowers spotted with brown, which, although it has been known for some time, has seldom been seen in blossom; but from want of light the colours of that exhibited were not so bright as they ought to have been: *Broughtónia sanguinea*, with a slender branch of beautiful crimson flowers; a new variety of *Oncidium*

leucóchilum, the colours of which are darker and brighter contrasting better with the delicate whiteness of the lip; Epidéndrum selligerum, with violet-scented flowers; Pentlandia miniata, a pretty bulbous plant, with red wax-like flowers; and a dwarf variety of Chorozema várium, covered with a profusion of blossom.

GLADIOLUS CARDINALIS.—I observe it recommended that the roots of the Gladiolus cardinalis "should, when the leaves have died away, be taken up and separated;" but I adopt a different system of cultivating this splendid flower. This season I have growing, in a square space of about 12 feet by 7 feet, 500 clumps of Gladiolus cardinalis, which are the admiration of all visitors. About the beginning of October, when I wish to propagate them, I take from well-established plants a cluster of corms about one and a half or two feet in circumference, and plant them one foot apart, and two or three inches deep, in beds two feet wide, with a little sand at the bottom of the bulbs. In 1839 I planted a bed in this manner, with as little care as I would exert in planting any common herbaceous plant; they have had no protection since that time; and in 1840-41 the bed was a mass of strong flowering stems. They will grow here without protection during winter, in any part of the garden, even although the soil is naturally cold and wet; and I believe the reason that they grow and flower so freely is that their roots are not divided. I recommend single bulbs to be grown in pots, and protected during winter, especially from damp, until they form a cluster of bulbs; when these have attained sufficient size, they may be planted out with safety. When forced, this plant forms a brilliant ornament for the greenhouse in the beginning of summer. In the month of October I take eight or twelve sized pots, and fill them with as large a mass of the strongest corms as the pots will admit, and protect them till they are required for forcing; this I do every year, and obtain from six to twelve spikes of flower in each pot.—*A. Mackenzie, Gardener's Chronicle.*

ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE NEAPOLITAN VIOLET.—About the beginning of April I collect a quantity of stones one inch in circumference, and look carefully over my frame, laying one stone about an inch from the end of each runner; after which I mix a barrowful of loam and leaf-mould, equal parts, and with a coarse sieve shake it lightly over them an inch thick; afterwards giving them a gentle watering. The lights are put on every night, only exposing them in fine days and during mild showers. The last week in May I take the runners up with a bull, and prepare a piece of ground on a north border, with the same soil as I used in the frame, namely, equal parts of yellow loam, leaf-mould, well-decayed cow-dung, river or road sand, and old lime-rubbish. I plant them in rows 8 inches apart each way, watering them in dry weather; about the beginning of September I prepare my frame, in which my Primulas have grown during the summer months, by placing at the bottom a layer of bricks, on which coal-ashes are spread within 18 inches of the top. It is then filled up within 5 or 6 inches of the glass, with a fresh supply of the above compost, slightly pressed with a rake. After taking up my plants carefully (but not with too large a ball), I plant them in rows as above, giving them a good watering, and shading them from the hot sun for about a fortnight with garden mats; putting the lights on at night. A good thickness of short dung is applied round the outside of the frame, to keep out the frost, which must never be allowed to get to the plants. I generally take up a few with good balls (when in full flower), large enough to fill a 32-sized pot, to stand in the drawing-room. By acting on the above plan, I have a continual supply from November till March.—*A. D. M. Gardener's Chronicle.*

CONSTITUENT PROPERTIES OF AN AURICULA FLOWER.—The *Tube* should be round, of a yellowish colour, and well filled with anthers.

The *Paste* should form a circle of dense, smooth, and pure white.

The dark or *Ground Colour*, whatever it may be, should be rich and bright, circular round the paste, and of a proportionate breadth.

The *Edging* should be a good permanent green, grey, or white.

The *Pips* should be of an average size, flat, round, and smooth on the edges; the divisions which form the segments of the corolla being but slightly indented.

The *Truss* should consist of not less than five pips, full blown, without overlapping each other.

The *Stem* should be strong, and long enough to carry the truss well above the foliage.

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR MAY.

PLANT STOVES.—It is a good time for propagating by cuttings, suckers, seeds, &c., placing them in moist heat.

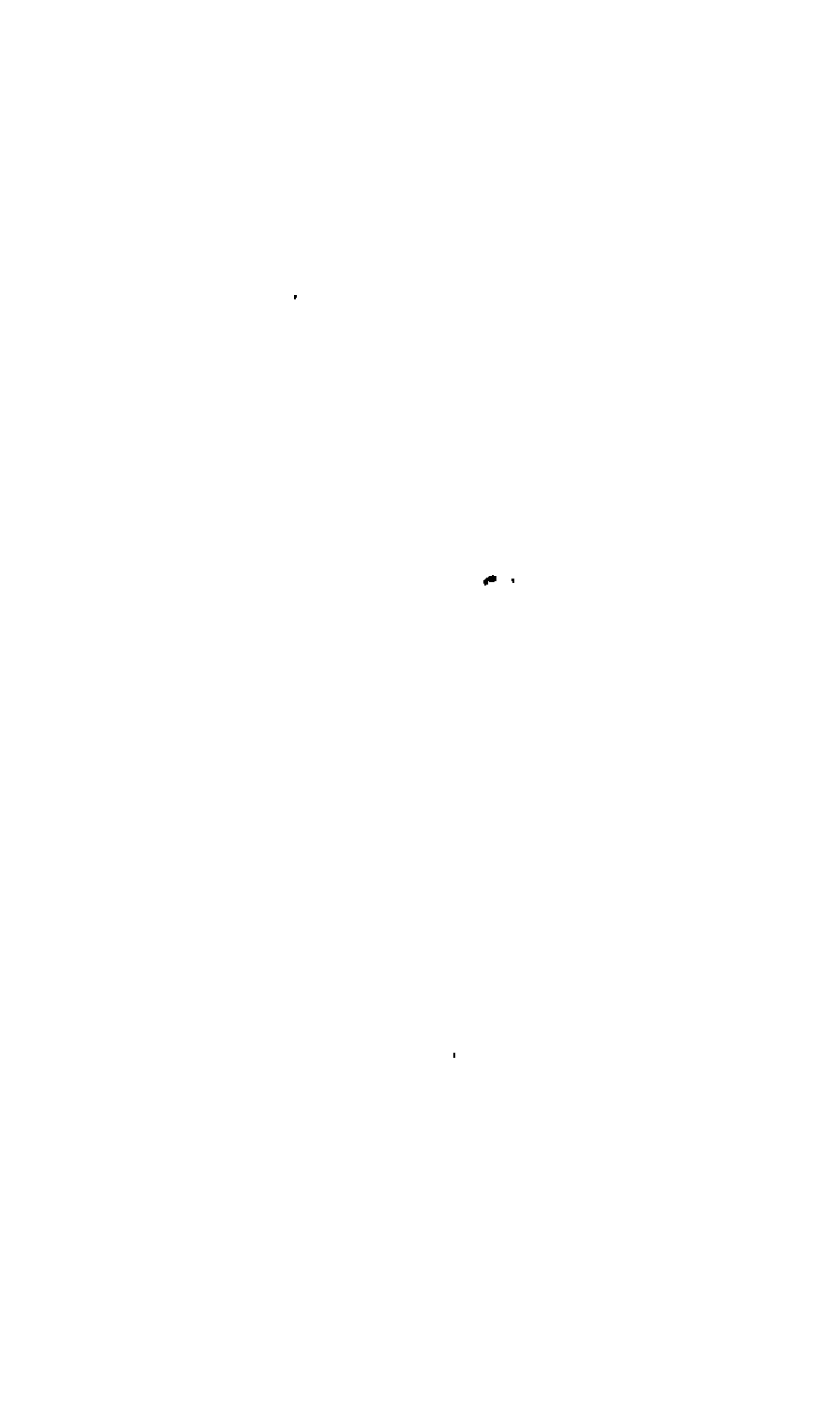
TENDER OR STOVE ANNUALS.—When it is desired to have some plants to bloom late in autumn, as Balsams, Cockscombs, Browallias, &c., seeds should now be sown, and the plants be potted off into small sized pots as soon as they are large enough, using a rich soil.

GREENHOUSE.—During the early part of May, a few frosty nights generally occur, in consequence of which, it is advisable not to take out the general stock of plants before the middle of the month, or even, in cold situations, before the 25th. Whilst the plants, however, remain in the greenhouse, let them have all the air that can be given during the day, and at nights, if no appearance of frost. Particular attention will now be required to afford an ample supply of water to free-growing kinds of plants. Frequently syringe them over the tops at evening, just before sun-set. If any of the plants be attacked with the green fly or any other similar insects, apply a sprinkling of tobacco-water, diluted with water, by adding to one quart of the liquid five of water; in applying which to the plants, syringe them under, as well as on the upper surface of the leaves; a repetition will rarely be required. This mode of destroying the insects is far preferable to fumigation, no injury being sustained by it, even if applied in a pure state. The liquid can be obtained of tobacconists at 10*d.* or 1*s.* per gallon. Inarching Orange or Lemon trees may still be performed. It is a good time for increasing plants by cuttings, striking in moist heat. Greenhouse annuals—as Salpiglossises, Globe Amaranthuses, Balsams, &c.—should be encouraged by a little warmth, and shifted into larger pots early in the month; so that the plants may make a show to succeed the removal of the general collection of greenhouse plants.

Cuttings or suckers of *Chrysanthemums* should now be taken off, if not done before.—See vol. i. pages 73 and 121; and vol. ii. page 83.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Continue to protect beds of Hyacinths, Tulips, &c. Carnations in pots should be encouraged by manure water, &c., in order to grow them vigorously; care in striking will be required. By the middle of the month, half hardy annuals, as China Asters, Marigolds, &c., may be planted out in the open borders. Some of the best kinds may be potted, as done to the more tender sorts. Many kinds of greenhouse plants, as *Petunia*, *Salpiglossises*, *Salvias*, *Fuchsias*, *Heliotropes*, &c., should now be planted out in the open border. *Dahlias*, that have been forwarded in pots, frames, &c., may be planted out towards the end of the month. Seedlings may be pricked out in a warm situation, having a deep, fresh, rich soil. When *Stocks*, *Mignonette*, *China Asters*, &c., are wished to bloom late in the year, seeds may now be sown, either under frame, or on a warm border. Slips of *Double Wallflowers* should now be put in under a hand-glass. Seeds of biennials, as *Sweet Williams*, *Scabious*, *Campions*, &c., should now be sown. *Tuberoses*, for late flowering, should now be planted, either in pots or warm borders.

AURICULAS.—(See vol. i. p. 47.) **CARNATIONS.**—(See vol. i. p. 23.) **CHINA ROSE CUTTINGS.**—(See vol. i. p. 48.) **RANUNCULUSES.**—(See vol. i. p. 25.) **ROSE TREES.**—(See vol. i. p. 23.) **TULIPS.**—(See vol. i. p. 24.) **VIOLETS.**—(See vol. i. pp. 48 and 72.)





1. *Fuchsia roosea-alba*. ? *Malva-synia Fragrans*.

THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

JUNE 1st, 1842.

PART I.
EMBELLISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

FUCHSIA, VAR. (*Rosea Alba.*)

THIS very neat and pretty variety came into our possession last autumn, and this spring has bloomed very freely. We do not know by whom it was raised, but it was, we were informed, raised last season in Norfolk. The plant is a free grower and vigorous. When the flowers first expand, they are white, but gradually take a beautiful flesh-coloured tinge. It is an interesting addition to this lovely family of plants. Having paid considerable attention to impregnating the best kinds we previously possessed with *F. Corymbiflora*, *Cordifolia*, *Fulgens*, &c., we have raised from the seed obtained a considerable number of plants. Those we raised last year are now in profuse bloom, and the great and beautifully distinct varieties produce a very delightful contrast. It is an additional interest to them that they will continue to bloom, either grown in the greenhouse or open border, till November, embracing a floral season of eight months.

MARTYNIA FRAGRANS. (*Fragrant Martynia.*)

PEDALIACEÆ. DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

A very beautiful and fragrant plant, received from Mexico in 1840. It is an annual, growing from two to three feet high, and as much in diameter. It produces its lovely flowers in spikes of eight or ten in each. When the terminal flower spike appears, then numerous lateral ones from the branches are produced, altogether

forming a beautiful object, and rendering it deserving a place in every department where it can be cultivated. It requires, if grown in the open border, to be raised as China Asters, Marigolds, &c., early in spring, and be forwarded so as to be strong by May, when, if planted out in a warm and sheltered situation, in a rich soil; it will bloom freely, and the colours of the flowers be deeper than when grown in pots in the conservatory or greenhouse. When grown in the latter situations, however, the plants become larger and bloom more profusely. When cultivated in pots it requires a *similar treatment to the Balsam*, rich soil and frequent repotting amply repaying for every attention, being one of the most ornamental and showy flowering annual plants, and deserves to be in every flower garden, cool frame, greenhouse, or conservatory. It blooms from May to November, when properly cultivated.

ARTICLE II.

ON THE MIMULUS.

By PHILoS.

THINKING that perhaps an article on the less admired, but not less handsome kinds of plants, would not be unacceptable to your Cabinet, I here send you a few remarks on the origin and culture of the Mimulus, as being a flower worthy of much more attention than it now obtains.

Origin.—The Mimulus, or Monkey Plant, is a native of North America. The first species was introduced into England in 1759, and from that time cultivated with great care, until lately, when other sorts of flowers have taken the precedence.

Culture.—Although it may be thought by some that any hints on the culture of this plant are superfluous, yet I must say that to bring it to its best state many things must be attended to which are generally overlooked. As the Mimulus is seen to the greatest advantage when treated as a greenhouse plant, I shall confine myself to this method of cultivation. Soil with this, as with every other kind of flower, is the first thing to be considered; for if this be unsuited to the nature of the plant, all labour in every other respect must be unfruitful. The mixture which I have found best adapted is composed as follows:—To one peck of fresh loam I add one peck

of leaf mould; well rotted, and half a peck of cows' dung, two years old. These ingredients are well mixed together, and frequently turned over, sprinkling them with lime water, so that no insects remain in the soil, for if even they do not entirely destroy the plants, yet they materially impoverish the compost, by their feeding on many particles which would otherwise have sustained the flower. Drainage of the pots is a requisite which I certainly think ought in the second place to be looked after. This precaution to take away all superfluous water seems not to be generally appreciated, for how many plants do we see in various quarters without any drainage, except one potsherd to fill up the hole at the bottom of each pot, just as if it would have done quite as well had there been no aperture at all. Now, although this is a common practice, yet I can safely say that no plant can live in perfect health without a proper portion of drainage, and in this respect I must agree with Mr. Forsyth* when he asserts that plants would grow much more luxuriantly if the pots were made with a small rim under them, to allow more drainage; but I must certainly disagree with him in his recommendations of glazed pots, as I myself have tried them, and have found, as I expected, that if used for a time all my plants must inevitably perish. But to return to the subject: after having attended to drainage, about the middle of March I take off a quantity of cuttings, which soon make good roots, after which I plant them separately, in small pots at first, and move them gradually into larger ones until May, when they generally begin to show buds, and about June they are in most beautiful flower. All the blooming season I roll canvass over the greenhouse, so as to keep off the intense rays of the sun, which take away the colours and dry the soil, so as to make the flowers small, for the *Mimulus* delights in a damp earth, yet cannot be seen in perfection when over-watered. Placing water in saucers, under the pots, I know to be a common practice, yet it is founded on a gross error, for if we inquire why water is placed under them, we are told, "The *Mimulus* thrives on the banks of rivers; therefore it is natural for it to have water constantly by it." This is true, yet are we not to consider that the *Mimulus*, in a pot, has not the same freedom of air and soil as it has on the banks of streams, for in the latter position the water runs away after the plant has satisfied itself, but in a pot it

* See *Gardeners' Chronicle* for September, 1841.

stays long after all nourishment is gone, and poisons the soil, and both together eventually destroy the plant. The only method to keep the *Mimulus* healthy, with regard to water, is to keep it in as shaded a position as possible, and to supply water moderately whenever it is required, yet always to allow the superfluous moisture to drain away.

Raising new Varieties.—When the plants are all in bloom, select the best coloured ones, and cross them upon the largest, and *vice versâ*, for the two principal features in a good *Mimulus* are colour and size. If the operation be properly performed, the pods of seeds will begin to swell in a few days, and soon after they will turn brown and be ready for gathering. After sufficient good seed is collected, it should be sown in pots or boxes, sprinkling it on the surface of the soil, for if covered, the seeds will decay and never vegetate. When the young plants have acquired two or three sets of leaves, they should be transplanted into larger boxes, where they will bloom, or, if it be summer, into the open ground, where they make the most healthy plants. When they are in bloom, the best may be selected from the rest, and increased by cuttings, which easily strike. The principal properties, as I have said before, are size and colour, with the two lips forming a good circle. The plants raised from these cuttings should be preserved during winter in a cold frame, as they are more tender than the varieties of old standing. When the following spring arrives, they must be treated as directed above for old varieties; and if these new ones be crossed by each other, and so continued for a few seasons, in a little time as fine a progeny will arise as can possibly be expected.

Durham, May 16th, 1842.

ARTICLE III.

ON THE PINK.

By J., OF SHEFFIELD.

THERE is no class of flowers which, in this neighbourhood, is so ardently admired and cultivated, by the amateur and working-class of florists, as that which forms our present subject,—the Pink. And, indeed, when we consider the comparative facility which attends its growth, and its real merit and beauty when properly cultivated, we are not surprised at its being thus noticed in the working-man's garden,

but rather that it should not have received the more particular attention also of florists and amateurs of a higher standing and place.

Such is the enthusiasm that prevails amongst these pink-growers, that almost every town in the district has clubs and societies exclusively for promoting its culture amongst them and the exhibition of its specimens. And the order with which these shows are conducted, and the fair play and justice that is afforded all parties, sets an example worthy of imitation by all our Floral and Horticultural Societies throughout England; and which would, if adopted, probably counteract the rapid fall and declension of many of them.

My neighbour gardener is a pink-grower of considerable extent; he is an old practitioner and the regular prize-champion at all the shows. As but one fence separates us, I have ample opportunity all the year round of learning and observing the entire process of his mode of culture. Having availed myself of this opportunity, a short account of it will not perhaps be altogether void of interest and instruction. The system he pursues is very simple: he generally sets his plants about the latter end of September or the beginning of October; he first digs and prepares his bed, which is of light sandy soil, to which he adds a little loam or decayed vegetable mould, if able to procure it. He then strews the bed over an inch and a half thick of fresh horsedung or manure-litter, such as he has, and sets his plants. He does not disturb them afterwards till spring, when he lightens up the surface and refastens with his finger those plants whose roots have been forced up by the frost. I here must not forget to mention the great diligence he uses in seeking and destroying the slugs and other vermin that prey about the beds. These are the greatest foes a pink-grower has to contend against, and he must carefully look after them at all seasons, or all his hopes will be blighted and frustrated. In the blooming season also he manifests great care in securing the pods, and sheltering them from rain and weather. This he usually accomplishes by means of boards six or eight inches square, or pieces of glass, fastened to a stick by any mechanical contrivance that may suggest itself. The latter mode is however far the best, as it gives the flower the full advantage of the sun without exposing it to rain, except the flower requires keeping back for show, when boards are best. He supports the petals behind with a round pasteboard cap, in the same manner as the Carnation.

All is then ready but the dressing department, which he finishes with a skilful and successful hand.

As soon as the blooming season is over, the piping process begins: this he performs by taking off slips three or four inches in length, and having striped off their foliage, cutting them horizontally with a sharp penknife at the third or fourth joint, he then sets them under a small hand-glass in a shady place and waters them as the weather requires; never taking the glass off till he sees signs of growth, which is generally in three weeks or a month. He thus propagates thousands every year.

The following are a few of our regular winning sorts, and stand first on the list for this and our neighbouring counties.

Purple faced.	Red faced.	Black and White.
Suwarrow.	Criterion.	Parry's Union.
True Blue.	Comet.	Snow-ball.
Duke of St. Alban's.	Admiral Codrington.	White Rock.
Robin Hood.	Red Rover.	Master Overall.

These are indeed of matchless superiority and ought to be possessed by every true admirer of floral beauty and perfection: their neat and compact form, their bright and distinct colour, and their fine lace-work, makes them vie even with the Carnation and Picotee.

ARTICLE IV.

ON TRELLIS AND TRAILING PLANTS.

BY A FOREMAN OF A LONDON NURSERY.

THE late improvements in the style of parlour plants may be considered a happy prognostic of the success and continuance of this branch of floriculture. Much has been said in praise of the Verbenas, and certainly there is no group so well entitled to praise. Their comparatively diminutive size and facility of flowering, their elegance of growth and delicacy of foliage, the varied tints and even distinctive colours, render them an especial attraction to even the most careless and incurious observer of flowers. Two or three varieties, at this moment blooming in my windows, have elicited universal admiration; and, though blossoming like the flower of Gray, in a region where

“ Full many a flower is born to blush unseen;”

and where a taste for such silent monitors of duty as these stars of the earth are, is greatly to be wished for; yet my little protégés, despite the supposed uselessness of house-plants, claim and obtain something more than a passing notice.

But it is not my intention to dwell on these elegant and new plants, as much has been already written; but a few words on another, and that a small family of pretty flowers, admirably adapted to grace the windows of dwellings with their perpetual bloom, and to become the subjects of the careful and tasteful management of the trellis. I allude to the Maurandyas. I well remember, some few years since, the pleasure I enjoyed in seeing the little *M. antirrhiniflora*, whose profuse flowering covers the luxuriant and twining stems; and when afterwards were introduced to its more delicate corolled sister, *M. semperflorens*, whose roseate bloom is true to its trivial name, I considered it no mean addition to greenhouse or flower border; but when the superb seedling of Barclay came into notice, whose large deep blue personate blossoms and fair green foliage, and more luxuriant growth, points it out as the most desirable, I only thought that my predilection to the Maurandyas was most happily strengthened by the manner through which we became acquainted.

As trellis plants, the Maurandyas are peculiarly appropriate. The three species would ornament any one's collection, and amply repay all his efforts to train them into a fanciful form. They are a good companion to the Verbenas, by way of contrast; and their adaptation to pot culture,—very soon producing flowers, and continuing for weeks and months in beauty, and bearing the scissors or the knife with great chance of improvement to their appearance,—are all concomitant in producing a good effect. Nor do they suffer from occasional neglect, as do many of our most beautiful plants; for Nature has taught the flexible petiole or leaf-stalk to firmly embrace any object with which it comes in contact; and the deprivation of water for a period exceeding its usual time of imbibition is not attended with those fatal effects so apparent in many flowers.

For out-door cultivation, the Maurandyas are admirably adapted to training on pyramidal trellis work, in the centre of a bed composed of the dazzling and prostrate Verbenas. Growing with a rapidity second only to them, the flexible shoots of *Maurandya* may be made to climb a considerable structure in a few weeks; and, like its more brilliant

companions, too, a considerable frost is requisite to overcome its propensity to flower. Winter, even in the first days of December, has been known to overtake *M. Barclayana*, so unwilling was it to yield to that gloomy monarch a triumph of the seasons which *Flora* assumes.

I presume that some reader may smile at my enthusiastic suggestion to pay some regard to that little weed which daringly and fearlessly hangs its tiny corollas of purple from many a high battlement and mouldering church-tower in Old England,—the thread-like stemmed *Linaria cymbalaria*; but, despite of expected ridicule, I venture to declare that, properly grown in the form of a trained or trailing plant, it would find many admirers. I never see it in a greenhouse, during the winter months, without a passing admiration; and, for my own part, candidly confess my preference of it to many a new and rare tropical exotic, extolled and valued because new and rare. Like the other species of the genus *Antirrhinum*, to which it formerly belonged, the present is peculiarly a plant for scanty nourishment and drought. In the upright fissure of a wall I have noticed an elegant mass of its small leaves and smaller flowers where scarcely a moss would find subsistence. Time was when the thread-like stolones of *Saxifraga sarmentosa*, commonly known under the false appellation of Otaheite plant, might be seen pendent from almost every casement, and no mean appearance did it afford; but it falls to the lot of vegetables, as of humanity, that fashion reigns among their ranks; and, in consequence, the natural pendent development of many is banished, to give place to the more constrained style of training. With many plants this is a decided improvement; for example, with the *Verbenas* and *Petunias*; but I think that a happy combination of both should prevail.

Who, for instance, has not admired the almost perennial beauty of *Lobelia bicolor*, or the careless manner of *Aster tenella*, or the pretty mode of *Lantana Selowii*? *Russelia juncea*, though beautiful when trained, is not inelegant when in a trailing state; and even the minute *Linaria cymbalaria*, or ivy-leaved snap-dragon, is not an unworthy though humble companion, and deserving a quiet corner of the shelf appropriated to creeping plants. The free, unrestrained, natural elegance of plants is, to the eye of refined taste, always the most attractive. Who would think of tying into a constrained position the

grotesque *Cactus flabelliformis*? And, although it is against the rules of good gardening to permit the weak-growing plants to suffer for want of artificial support, yet, to obviate the appearance of stiffness, an artificial style is adopted, and the picturesque is employed to amuse the eye and render nature subservient to art.

There are many other plants of easy culture, which, like the above, trained, &c., would be continuous ornaments to the parlour, if only tried, and I am confident would amply repay attention.

ARTICLE V.

ON PRESERVING SPECIMENS OF PLANTS.

BY CLERICUS.

OBSERVING, in a recent Number, that information is requested by a correspondent on a successful mode of drying specimens, the following was given me by a friend, which for two years I have adopted with very satisfactory results. "In selecting specimens for drying, care must be taken that they exhibit the usual character of the species; no imperfect or monstrous shoot should be made use of. If the leaves of different parts of the species vary, as is often the case in herbaceous plants, examples of both should be preserved. The twig should not be more woody than is unavoidable, because of its not lying compactly in the herbarium. If the flower grow from a very large woody part of the trunk, as is often the case, as in some *Malpighias*, *Cynometra*, &c., then they should be preserved with a piece of the bark only adhering to them. It is also very important that ripe fruit should accompany the specimen. When the fruit is small, or thin, or capable of compression without injury, a second dried specimen may be added to that exhibiting the flowers; but when it is large and woody, it must be preserved separately. Next to a judicious selection of specimens, it is important to dry them in the best manner. For this purpose various methods have been proposed: some of the simplest and most practicable may be mentioned. If you are in a country where there is much sun heat, it is an excellent plan to place the specimen between the leaves of a sheet of paper, and pour as much dry sand or earth over it as will press every part flat; leave it in the full sunshine, and it will generally dry in a few hours. But in travelling, when conveniences of this kind cannot be

had, and in wild uninhabited regions, it is better to have two or more pasteboards of the size of the paper in which your specimens are dried, and some stout cord or leather straps. Having gathered specimens until you are apprehensive of their shrivelling, fill each sheet of paper with as many as it will contain; and having thus formed a good stout bundle, place it between the pasteboards, and compress it with your cord or straps. In the evening, or at the first convenient opportunity, unstrap the package, take a fresh sheet of paper, and make it very dry and hot before the fire: into this sheet so heated, transfer the specimens in the first of the papers in your package; then dry that sheet, and shift into it the specimens lying in the second sheet, and so go on till all your specimens are shifted; then strap up the package anew, and repeat the operation at every convenient opportunity till the plants are dry. They should then be transferred to fresh paper, tied up rather loosely, and laid by. Should the botanist be stationary, he may dry his paper in the sun; if the number of specimens for preparation is inconsiderable, put them between cushions, in a press resembling a napkin press, laying it in the sun, or before a hot fire. It is extremely important that specimens should be dried quickly, otherwise they are apt to become mouldy and rotten, or black, and to fall in pieces. Notwithstanding all the precautions that can be taken, some plants, such as *Orchidææ*, will fall in pieces in drying: when this is the case, the fragments are to be carefully preserved, in order to be put together when the specimen is finally glued down. In many cases, particularly those of *Coniferææ*, *Ericææ*, &c., the leaves may be prevented falling off by plunging the specimen, when newly gathered, for a minute into *boiling* water. The great object in drying a specimen is to preserve its colour, if possible, which is not often the case, and not to press it so flat as to crush any of the parts, because that renders it impossible subsequently to analyse them. When specimens have been thoroughly dried, they should be fastened by strong glue, not gum, nor paste, to half a sheet of good stout white paper: the place where they were found, or the person from whom they were obtained, should be written at the foot of each specimen, and the name at the lowest right hand corner. If any of the flowers or fruits, or seeds, be loose, they should be put into small paper cases, which may be glued in some convenient place to the paper. These cases are extremely useful; and

fragments so preserved, being well adapted for subsequent analysis, will often prevent the specimen itself from being pulled in pieces. The best size for the paper appears, by experience, to be $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $16\frac{1}{2}$. Linnæus used a size resembling our foolscap, but it is much too small; and a few employ paper $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $18\frac{1}{2}$, but that is larger than is necessary, and much too expensive. In analysing dried specimens, the flowers or fruits should always be softened in boiling water; this renders all the parts pliable, and often restores them to their original position. In arranging specimens when thus prepared, every species of the same genus should be put into a wrapper, formed of a whole sheet of paper, and marked at the lower left corner with the name of the genus. The genera should then be put together, according to their natural orders. To preserve plants against the depredations of insects, by which, especially the little *Anobium castaneum*, they are apt to be much infested, it has been recommended to wash each specimen with a solution of corrosive sublimate, in camphorated spirits of wine; but, independently of this being a doubtful mode of preservation, it is expensive, and in large collections extremely troublesome. I have found that suspending little open paper bags filled with camphor, in the inside of the doors of my cabinets, is a far more simple and a most effectual protection. It is true that camphor will not drive away the larvæ that may be carried into the herbarium in fresh specimens; but the moment they become perfect insects, they quit the cases without leaving any eggs behind them."

ARTICLE VI.

ON THE CULTURE OF THE IRIS BICOLOR.

BY FLORA.

BEING anxious to assist in spreading information, and observing that recently some notice has been made of Spanish and Persian Irises, I am induced to trouble you with a few remarks on the culture of the *Iris bicolor*. I have been repeatedly asked how I manage my plants; even during this spring three eminent amateurs have inquired concerning the treatment of this and other plants. Not having time to answer every separate question of this sort, I take this opportunity of stating how your readers may certainly succeed as respects this

singular and beautiful species of *Iris* (*Hermodactylus*), introduced to our gardens so long ago as the year 1597. I do this the more readily because it deserves a place in every garden where a choice collection of plants is kept; and besides, it forms a necessary link in the large and beautiful family of *Iridææ*. But first as to the identity of the species; and on this point it may be remarked, that in "Sweet's British Flower Garden," vol. v. page 146, there is the figure of a species of snake's head; yet that is not the plant in question. On the contrary, I believe the *Iris bicolor* to be identical with the *Iris tuberosa*, in the *Bot. Mag.*, page 531, though the figure of it there given is very poor. I got the plant from Pontefract eleven years ago, and this is the fifth intervening season it has bloomed under my care. I have about one hundred roots, and forty of them are now blooming. The soil consists of two parts of turfy peat, one of white sand, and one of completely rotted stable manure, all rubbed well together. It is not sifted, but a little of the finest is placed about the tubers when planted. They should be planted six inches deep, and there should be placed below the tubers a compost to the depth of at least nine inches. The plant is hardy, and should be placed in an open situation; it will require no protection except when in bloom, the flowers being often destroyed by spring frosts. I had twenty blossoms completely cut off in the year 1838. The best, and indeed the only time to remove the roots with safety, is when they are in a quiescent state. The foliage will be dying down from about the end of May to the middle of June, when they should be taken up and kept in sand, in a moderately dry place for about a month, and afterwards planted in compost as above mentioned. If the plants be in pots, they may of course be removed any time, but I have found that the species cannot be kept in health long together in pots. Care should be taken not to break off the digitals of the root, in taking up and planting, for if that happen, the root will certainly not bloom. Something of this sort occurs, when the roots are left undisturbed the whole summer; for being fleshy, the worms and various insects are attracted to them, which gnaw and separate the digitals, if they do not destroy the roots. But there would be no chance of the plant living for a long time in a cool adhesive soil, where worms, &c. would not be likely to abound.

PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

EPIDENDRUM CINNABARINUM.—Cinnabar Epidendrum. (Bot. Reg. 25.) Orchidacæ. Gynandria Monandria. From Pernambuco, to Messrs. Loddiges, with whom it has bloomed. Sepals and petals of a bright rosy-red. Labellum yellow, dull orange and red. Each blossom is about two inches across. When cultivated, should have the pot well drained; it is simply done by inverting a small pot in a larger one, which also allows the heat to rise readily to the roots. It grows freely in brown turfy peat.

JASMINUM CAUDATUM.—Tail-leaved. (Bot. Reg. 26.) Jasminacæ. Diandria Monogynia. A native of the warm valleys of the Sylhet Mountains, in the East Indies. The leaves are of a deep green, tapering into long narrow points. It is a very graceful plant. The flowers are produced very numerously, in large terminal cymes, of a pure white, scentless. Each blossom is about an inch and a half across. It is well suited for training up a trellis or pillar in a cool stove, warm conservatory, or greenhouse, or twining round a frame, as is done with *Tropæolums*, *Thunbergias*, &c.

ONCIDIUM SPHACELATUM.—Scorched. (Bot. Reg. 30.) Orchidacæ. Gynandria Monandria. From Guatemala and Mexico. It has bloomed with Messrs. Loddiges. Its habit much resembles *O. reflexum*. The flowers are produced on a raceme, numerously, each flower being about an inch across, of a pale yellow, streaked with crimson. There are two varieties in this country, one with larger and much handsomer flowers than the present species.

LANTANA SELLOVIANA, VAR. LANCEOLATA.—Mr. Sellow's Lantana. (Bot. Mag. 3911.) Verbenacæ. Didynamia Angiospermia. A variety with longer and narrower leaves than the *L. Selloviana*; in all other respects they agree. Both deserve cultivating, either in the greenhouse or conservatory. They will flourish in the open border during summer.

CATASETUM GLOBIFERUM.—Globe-flowered. (Bot. Mag. 3942.) Orchidacæ. Gynandria Monandria. From Brazil, and has bloomed in the Glasnevin Botanic Garden. The flowers are very globular in form, about an inch in diameter, of a pale green, spotted with brown, and deep purple. They are produced in a spike from a foot to half a yard high, having from ten to fifteen flowers.

ALSTREMERIA PSITTACINA, VAR. EREMOULDTII.—Mr. Eremouldt's. (Bot. Mag. 3944.) Amarillidæ. Hexandria Monogynia. Raised in Germany, and is a hybrid between *A. psittacina* and *pulchra*, or *Hookeriana*. The flowers are white, marked and streaked with red, having a broad portion of yellow down the middle of each division of the corolla. Each blossom is about two inches across, and are handsome.

ZIERIA LAEVIGATA.—Smooth-leaved. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Synonym *Z. lanceolata*. A greenhouse plant, from New Holland, which has bloomed in the collection of Messrs. Rollisson, of Tooting. It is a delicate looking plant, somewhat of a trailing habit, growing about half a yard high. It has a resemblance to a slender plant of *Boronia pinnata*. The flowers are produced in small heads of ten or a dozen in each, of a pinkish-blush colour. A single blossom is about a quarter of an inch across. It blooms for several months in spring and summer.

RHODODENDRON SMITHII AUREUM.—Mr. Smith's Yellow Rose Bay. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Raised by Mr. Smith, Nurseryman, Norbiton, near Kingston, in Surrey; from seed saved from a seedling *Rhododendron*, which had been fertilized with the yellow flowered *Azalea*. It is perfectly hardy, blooming profusely in large heads of beautiful yellow flowers. Each blossom is about three inches and a half across. It deserves a place wherever it can be grown.

New Plants bloomed in Nurseries, &c.

COMBRETUM MACROPHYLLUM. We saw this plant last year at Messrs. Rollissons, soon after they obtained it. It has a noble foliage, is an evergreen climber, blooming very freely. The flowers are produced in denser heads than *C. coccineum*, and are of a brilliant carmine colour.

BEGONIA GRASSIGAILIS. Sent from Guatemala to the garden of the London Horticultural Society, where it is in bloom. The flowers are white, and have a very lively appearance, blooming so freely in the spring months. The leaves are very thick and succulent.

BEGONIA VITIFOLIA. Also from Guatemala, and bloomed in the London Horticultural Society's garden. The flowers are white, very interesting and pretty. Both kinds deserve to be grown for spring ornaments for the stove.

EUPHORBIA BRYONII. In bloom at Messrs. Rollissons, of Tooting. It has a strong resemblance to *E. splendens*, but the flowers are of a much superior intense hue. It blooms nearly all the year, is a beautiful flowering plant, and deserves a place in every stove.

ACACIA UROPHYLLA. An erect growing greenhouse plant, from the Swan River, blooming with Messrs. Young, of Epsom. The flowers are produced in erect racemes, globular, of a deep orange colour. It is a very neat and handsome species, well deserving a situation wherever practicable.

HABRANTHUS PRATENSIS. We saw this pretty bulbous plant in bloom last year, at Mr. Low's; we merely now refer to it to observe that it has recently bloomed in the greenhouse there. The flowers, being of the liliaceous character, are of a bright red, with a light green centre and stripes. They are produced on a stem about half a yard high.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON PLANTS SUITABLE FOR GROWING IN A VASE.—I should be obliged if some of your numerous correspondents would inform me what plants would answer the best to grow in two large vases in a pleasure garden, in a situation somewhat exposed to the wind. I have lately had two large *Yuccas* placed in them, but a windy night has blown nearly all the leaves away, and left the plants in a sad forlorn condition. E. W.

Richmond, Yorkshire, March 23, 1842.

[The following we have found answer admirably in similar windy situations, viz.,—

Fuchsias, blooming profusely and gracefully, as well as of long continuance.

Hydrangea hortensis, with its noble heads of blue or rose coloured flowers.

Clematis Sieboldii, blooms most profusely, and its striking contrast in colours, white with dark centre, produces a pretty effect. It blooms through the summer season. This requires a frame to secure it to; and its shoots, hanging with pendulous loads of flowers, secured to a wire reaching down the sides of the vase, or tub, &c., gives a pretty effect. Other *Clematises*, as *azurea*, *flammula*, &c., answer well, so treated, as do the evergreen scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle, the common evergreen Honeysuckle, the *Sollya heterophylla*, and many of the Climbing Roses that bloom during the summer and autumn months; of these there are evergreen as well as deciduous, fine coloured kinds, which answer well. Our plan with the *Fuchsias*, *Hydrangeas*, *Sollyas*, and *Clematis Sieboldii*, and *Azurea*, was to grow them in the greenhouse, &c., till coming into bloom, and then place them where desired. If planted in pots, which could be placed

inside a vase, &c., this was easily done. The *Deutzia scabra*, with its pretty pearl white flowers, looks well when used for the purpose, and blooms long, as does the *Tropæolum pentaphyllum* when trained to a frame, blooming profusely and for a long period. All the above are of easy culture.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON CLIMBING ROSES.—I want a dozen good kinds of Climbing Roses that will grow rapidly when trained to a south-west wall. I shall be glad if some rose connoisseur will give me a list of such in an early number.

INQUIRER.

[*Aimee Fibert*, white; blooms in large clusters, in autumn.

Bougainville, lilac-purple, very double, rather small, but blooms profusely.

Blairii, very large, rosy lilac; blooms early.

Boursault, red; blooms early and profusely.

Charles the Tenth, fine red; blooms early and very profusely.

Champneyana, white; blooms late in the season, in fine clusters.

De Lisle, blush, with deeper coloured centre; blooms early and very double, in profusion.

Maria Leonida, white, large flower; blooms profusely in the autumn.

Madame d'Arblay, flesh coloured; blooms late; beautifully double.

Noisette Lamarque, white; blooms early; very double.

Ruga, pink-blush; blooms early and profuse; double, and rapid grower.

Jaune Desprez, buff; blooms late, in profuse clusters.

The above will answer the purpose.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON PLANTS SUITABLE FOR GROWING IN A SMALL SHALLOW BASIN OF WATER IN A FLOWER GARDEN.—Will you, or any correspondent acquainted with a list of a few of the best water-plants for a shallow basin of water, situated in a sheltered flower garden, give me the names of a few in an early number of the CABINET?

Northampton, March 27, 1842.

CLERICUS.

[The above was received too late for our April number. The following list was given for insertion in Mrs. Loudon's late Lady's Magazine of Gardening, and furnished by Captain James Mangles, a gentleman every way qualified to assist our correspondent.—CONDUCTOR.]

“Two of the handsomest aquatics I know are *Aponogeton angustifolia* and *A. distachyon*; they have both white flowers, tinged with pink, and black anthers, which give them a very lively appearance. *A. distachyon* is much the larger plant of the two. They are both tolerably hardy, but require protection during winter. *Pontederia cordata* has arrow-shaped, erect leaves, and an upright spike of dark purple flowers. It is a native of North America, and is quite hardy in England. *Butomus umbellatus*, the flowering rush, with its heads of pink flowers, and *Acorus Calamus*, the sweet-scented water-reed, are tall, showy plants, as is *Cyperus longus*, which last bears some resemblance to the Papyrus of the Nile. For smaller plants may be mentioned the little Frog-bit, *Hydrocharis morsus-rana*, with its pure white flowers; *Hootonia palustris*, the water violet, with its pretty pink flowers; *Calla palustris*, the water dragon; *Caltha palustris*, the marsh marigold; *Nymphaea alba*, the common water-lily; *Stratiodes aloides*, the flesh water soldier; *Sagittaria sagittifolia*, the Chinese arrowhead, with its white and green flowers; *Pinguicula Lusitanica*, *Samolus valerandi*, *Villarsia nymphaeoides*, the yellow fringed buck-bean; *Comarum palustre*, and *Nuphar advena*. The beautiful little *Polygonum amphibium*, the rose-coloured water-pepper, with its dark pink flowers, of which there is so much in the large piece of water opposite the palace in Kensington Gardens, is quite hardy, as is *Menyanthes trifoliata*, the common buck-bean. These are all common, but *Thalia dealbata*, a curious black and white plant, and *Trapa natans*, also curious, are more rare.

“For the plants not aquatics, but which will thrive from having their pots plunged in water, are *Calla ethiopica*, the tall scarlet Lobelias, and all the kinds of *Mimulus*. As a companion to the little musk-plant, I may recommend the *Myosotis palustris*, the true Forget-me-not, and *Houstonia cœrulea*, a pretty little plant, with very pale, star-like flowers.

"The following bulbs will also grow and flower splendidly with their pots half plunged in water. *Crinum Capense*, the white, striped, and purple Cape Crinums; *Amaryllis speciosa*, sometimes called *Hippeastrum purpureum*, and sometimes *Vallota purpurea*, with dark crimson, lily-like flowers; *Pancratium Mexicanum*; and *Calostemma purpurea*, *C. lutea*, and *C. Alba*. All these are half-hardy bulbs, and require protection during winter.

"For plants not plunged in water, which require but little sun, the best perhaps are the Camellias and Fuchsias, particularly the splendid new *Fuchsia Standishii*, and *F. fulgens*, and *F. corymbiflora*. All these Fuchsias like a very rich soil and a shaded situation, but to these must not be added the well-known *Fuchsia globosa*, as that species will not flourish without plenty of light and air."

REMARKS.

Proceedings of Societies.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. *May 2.*—Anniversary. At this meeting the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Edgar, and Dr. Henderson, were severally re-elected President, Treasurer, and Secretary for the ensuing year; and the Earl of Ilchester, Sir W. J. Hooker, and Mr. Barchard, were added to the council. In the report of the auditors the income of the Society was stated to be 1119*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* more than the expenditure; and a reduction of the Society's debt, to the extent of 1047*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, within the year was announced.

May 3.—Sir O. Mosley, Bart., in the chair. R. Boyd, J. C. M'Mullan, J. Villebois, and B. N. Williams, Esqrs., were elected fellows. A splendid collection of plants was exhibited by Mrs. Lawrence, amongst which were handsome specimens of *Epiphyllum hybridum*, *Erica aristata major*, *E. pinifolia*, well-grown plants of *Chorozeema Dicksoni* and *Cytisus Phillipensis*, with a bright crimson seedling *Cineraria*. A Knightian medal was awarded for the four latter. From Mr. Dean, gardener to J. Bateman, Esq., F. H. S., some cut flowers of Orchidaceous plants, including *Epidendrum Stamfordianum*, whose delicious fragrance and graceful habit ought to obtain it a place in every collection; *Lælia Cinnabarina*, from Brazil, of a bright vermilion colour; *Cattleya Skinneri*, a rare and beautiful species; and a very fine spike of *Cyrtochilum maculatum*, the flowers of which were of a deeper colour, and nearly twice the size of those generally exhibited. For the three former a Knightian medal was given. From W. H. Story, Esq., a collection of seedling *Ericas*, raised from *E. echiiflora*, with exceedingly well-flowered plants of *Erica aristata major*, *E. mundula*, and *E. campanulata*; the last a rare and beautiful variety, with yellow flowers and a peculiarly slender habit. For the three last-named a Knightian medal was also awarded. From Mr. Atlee, gardener to H. Beaufoy, Esq., a collection of greenhouse plants, containing a good specimen of the delicate *Erica mundula*, and remarkably fine ones of *Borodia pinnata* and *B. serrulata*, for which a Banksian medal was given. From F. Coventry, Esq., of Jersey, a seedling *Calceolaria*, and a perfectly new species of *Tropæolum*, with larger flowers than the greenhouse kinds now cultivated; these are of a dark yellow colour, and fimbriated. This plant unites a peculiarly delicate habit of its own with the excellent one of *Tropæolum tricolorum*. A Banksian medal was awarded for it. From C. B. Warner, Esq., a collection of Orchidaceous plants, containing fine specimens of the rare *Broughtonia sanguinea*, *Zygopetalum rostratum*, with its singular long-beaked flowers, and *Epidendrum variegatum*, a beautiful species, and rarely seen in such perfection as the plant now exhibited. For the latter a certificate was awarded. From Mr. Standish, a seedling *Calceolaria*, named *C. Standishii*, of a beautiful deep yellow, spotted and streaked with reddish brown, and a new *Salvia*, from the North of India; the blossoms when first expanded are of a delicate lavender colour, but afterwards change to a dark blue; it possesses much the habit of a Lupine, and is likely to prove a valuable addition to our herbaceous plants. A certificate was given for it. From Mr. Stanley, gardener to H. Berens, Esq., some excellent seedling *Calceolarias*, and

a fine plant of *Goodia lotifolia*, for which a certificate was awarded. From Messrs. Lacombe and Pince a new and handsome *Leptospermum*, from Swan River, with pink flowers, which it produces very freely. A certificate was awarded for it. From Mr. Graves, plants of *Epidendrum inversum* and *Oncidium flexuosum*, a beautiful species, producing a large drooping panicle of bright yellow flowers. For this also a certificate was awarded. From Mr. Beck three well-grown *Calceolarias*, in his newly-invented slate-boxes: the luxuriant growth of these plants was sufficient proof that this kind of material suits them as well as the porous burnt pots in general use. From Mr. Veitch a collection of plants; those most worthy of notice were—the rare *Oncidium ramosum*, and cut flowers of a greenhouse plant called *Stigmatophyllum aristatum*. From Mr. J. A. Henderson, an excellent collection of *Cinerarias*, chiefly seedlings; the colours of some were extremely brilliant, and entirely different from those generally known. A certificate was awarded for them. From Mr. Ivory were also a collection of *Cinerarias*, and a finely spotted variety of *Mimulus*. From Mr. Henderson, gardener to Sir G. Beaumont, Bart., some seedling *Pelargoniums*. From Messrs. Lane and Sons, an excellent collection of forced *Roses*, amongst which we particularly noticed the following:—*Bourbons*: *Theresita*, *Bouquet de Flore*, *Coquette de Montmorency*, *Clementine Duval*, *De Neuilly*, *Emilie Courtier*, *Armosa*, *Cerise*; *Teas*: *Theobaldine*, *Niphites* (yellow), *Moyra*, *Fulgore*, fine dark red; *Perpetuals*: *Calliope*, *William Jesse*, *Madame Laffay*; *Chinas*: *Triomphante*, *Capitaine Parry*, *Paris*, *Belle de St. Cyr*, and *Marjolin*. With these was a pretty box of *Heartsease*, containing some excellent flowers. For the *Roses* a certificate was awarded. From Mr. Henchman there was also a collection of *Heartsease*. From Mr. Alexander Scott, gardener to Sir G. Staunton, a fine cluster of the fruit of *Musa Cavendishi*, weighing upwards of 40 lbs.; for this a *Banksian* medal was awarded. From Mr. C. McGregor, gardener to H. Villebois, Esq., a handsome *Melon*, weighing 1 lb. 15 oz. From Lord Beerhaven were some fine *Shaddocks* and *Oranges*. From the garden of the Society a large collection of *Orchidaceous* and other plants; amongst them were an exceedingly pretty new species of *Barkeria*, from *Guatemala*, with delicate lilac and purple flowers, called by the Spanish Americans *Flor d'Isabel*, and used by the Guatemalense to decorate their altars and temples; a fine specimen of *Oncidium luridum guttatum*; *Odontoglossum læve*, a new but not particularly handsome species; *Bossia disticha*, and *Indigofera sylvatica*, two very good greenhouse plants, and a pretty collection of *Cinerarias*.

May 5.—Mr. Solly's second lecture was delivered to-day. On this occasion he entered into a consideration of the composition of vegetable matter, and stated that it consists almost wholly of the four elements, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Carbon, and Nitrogen. These were successively considered, together with their properties and the compounds they form. *Oxygen* was shown to be a most important part of the air we breathe, and to be the element by means of which objects are enabled to burn. *Carbon*, which exists in so many different forms, comprising the diamond on the one hand and charcoal on the other, was the next subject of examination. Its preparation by charring wood, and its strong affinity for oxygen, were pointed out, but it was shown that it cannot combine with oxygen till it is heated; it then forms carbonic acid gas, the great material upon which plants depend for their food. It is found experimentally that carbonic acid is formed when vegetable matter is burnt in a close vessel; hence oxygen and carbon must have been present in the vegetable matter. *Hydrogen* is a gas forming one of the constituents of water, oxygen being the other. Experiments were adduced in proof of this. Water was formed and decomposed. It was shown that, when dry vegetable matter is burnt, water is formed; therefore, hydrogen and oxygen must be present in the vegetable matter. The subject of *Nitrogen* was deferred till the next lecture. Nothing could be better than the manner in which these matters were treated. The experiments in illustration were well selected, and conducted with great skill; and the increasing number of visitors shows the deep interest they take in the lectures.

NEW TROPÆOLUM.—Having observed in one of the late numbers of the *Gardeners' Chronicle* a notice of a new *Tropæolum*, which is stated to have been

grown by Mr. Kelland, of Jersey, I beg to say that it was grown and bloomed by me, from whom Mr. Kelland procured it. The plants taken over to England by him have been, I understand, so much injured in the carriage as to be quite unfit for exhibition; and I propose, therefore, having still two plants in my possession, to exhibit one at the May Show of the Horticultural Society. I have been informed, since the insertion of the notice before mentioned, that the tubers in Mr. Low's possession (having since shown bloom) turn out to be different from mine, and an inferior variety. I obtained the tubers from Mr. Bridges as stated, but they were found among the mountains near Curico, in Chili.—*Fred. Coventry*. [This is probably the plant alluded to by Mr. Bridges in the last No. of the "London Journal of Botany."] "Among the species from the province of Colchagua, you will find a most beautiful *Tropæolum* with yellow flowers, which I consider new. Tubers of it are among my bulbs and seeds. I have called it *T. edule*, because the roots are eaten either roasted or boiled, in times of scarcity, by the poor natives of the province of Colchagua, who call it 'Papas Cuda.' I shall endeavour, next year, to transmit home tubers of '*Tropæolum azureum* of Miers; a most charming plant, which few persons have ever seen. I once found it producing its lovely blue flowers on the summit of a mountain called 'La Campana de Quillota,' nearly 4000 feet above the level of the sea, and nowhere, save on this mountain, did I see it, during my rambles in Chili."

WEST LONDON GARDENERS' ASSOCIATION.—Mr. Parker read a paper on *Pelargoniums*. He stated that where strong plants are required to flower the following season, the cuttings should be taken off in March, and at a time when the plants need thinning. The soil used for them should consist of equal portions of turfy loam and leaf mould, with a small quantity of sand; inserting the cuttings simply in small 60-sized pots, and placing them in a frame, with a gentle heat. In about four weeks' time, when the cuttings are rooted, they may be removed into a cold frame, admitting plenty of air as the weather permits, and as they grow, topping them at the fourth joint, to produce lateral shoots. In the beginning of May they may be taken from the frame, and placed in an open situation on boards or slates, re-potting them into 48-sized pots, and some of the stronger into 32's. Place an oyster-shell at the bottom of each pot, and put some rough pieces of turfy loam upon it; thus the plant is shifted more readily with the ball of earth entire. The compost, at this stage of their growth, should be two barrowfuls of turfy loam, half ditto of peat earth, half ditto two years' old cow-dung, and half a peck of silver sand, the whole chopped up with the spade, and by no means sifted. When the lateral shoots have grown three or four joints, they should be again stopped, and while pliable tied down, so as to form the plants. When these are expected to flower in May, they should not be stopped later than the second week in November; the leaves should then be thinned out, so that the air may circulate freely amongst the shoots. Several sorts, which do not require stopping, will not flower before those which were stopped in November; of this kind are *Nymph*, *Sylph*, *Foster's Matilda*, and *Alicia superba*. When plants are required to flower in June or July, they should be stopped in January, and repotted into a larger sized pot in February. In the following compost:—three barrowfuls of well-enriched turfy loam, half ditto of peat earth, half ditto of two years' old cow-dung, and one peck of silver sand. The temperature of the house should be kept at 45°, so as to induce them to root freely, for they will not flower well unless the pots are well filled with roots. A fortnight after they have been repotted, the temperature may be allowed to fall to 42°, and the flues should be damped two or three times during the night, to keep a moist atmosphere, taking care that plenty of air be admitted whenever the weather will permit. As the plants progress, it will be requisite to tie each shoot to a separate stake. In March they should again be examined, and all weak lateral shoots taken off. In April the fires may be discontinued, and the plants may be syringed overhead twice a-week during fine weather, when the house is closed for the night. After continuing this treatment for a month, if the green fly should make its appearance, it will be necessary to fumigate them with tobacco; this should be done when the plants are dry, and

the following day they should be well syringed. When the flowers are beginning to expand, a thin shading of canvass should be put on the outside of the house, taking care that the plants never flag for want of water. The blooming season over, the plants should be placed in an open situation for a fortnight, until the wood is hard; they may then be headed down, and when the young shoots have grown about an inch, nearly all the soil should be shaken from the roots. In repotting them, the size of the pots must be regulated by that of the plants, and must be as small as they can conveniently be put into. The winter treatment must be as before directed. Mr. Shearer was of opinion that currents of air materially conduced to the health of the Pelargonium; probably by causing motion in the leaves, which accelerated the flow of sap, and also had a tendency to harden the tissue, as is seen in trees in exposed situations; and he thought also that the admission of fresh air as often as possible would prevent a lodgment of moisture on the leaves, which is so particularly injurious to these plants during the cloudy days of winter. Mr. Caie said that Mr. Parker had noticed two important facts connected with the growth of the Pelargonium; first, the confinement of the roots whilst flowering; secondly, that currents of air have a capacity for moisture at a season of the year when the sun's rays are comparatively powerless; and he thought that, without a knowledge of these facts, neither such flowers nor fruit could be procured from plants not indigenous to our island as might be obtained if these facts were fully understood. Hence the necessity of draining and planting near the surface in certain situations, and likewise the admission of cold air into greenhouses, which, upon entering the house, became heated, and, its capacity for moisture increasing, it naturally extracted that from the leaves of the plants.

LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW.

The first exhibition for the present season took place at the Chiswick Gardens on Saturday May 14th, and for the beauty and number of specimens shown far exceeded any previous spring show. The day was exceedingly fine, and the gardens in high order; one of the most splendid of out-door trees, the *Glycine* (*Wistaria*) *Chinensis* being in full bloom, and covering about 150 feet of wall with its clusters of lilac flowers. At an early hour her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duke of Devonshire, president of the Society, entered the grounds, and inspected various tents of fruit and flowers, with which they appeared highly gratified, and then retired to his Grace's villa adjoining the gardens. The number of visitors during the day was 5500. The quantity of specimens exhibited were so numerous, that we could only take particulars of the most rare, interesting, or of superior growth.

PELARGONIUMS. Twelve (not for competition). *Mr. Cock*, of Chiswick, exhibited the most superior; they were magnificent specimens, of admirable form and large size, also in profuse bloom, exhibiting the climax of culture with this lovely tribe of plants. The sorts were Garth's Victory, *Eliza superba*, *Bridesmaid*, *Rienzi*, *Garth's Queen of the Beauties*, *Florence*, *Clarissa*, *Jewess*, *Vulcan*, *Coronation*, *Annette*, *Orange Boven*.

Mr. Cattleugh. Nurseryman's Class. 1st Twelve. A very judicious selection of colours, well grown both in size and form, being of lowish growth, spread out so as to make the greatest flat surface of profuse bloom, which gave them a fine advantage for inspection. The sorts were—*Coronation*, *Comte de Paris*, *Lady Mayoress's Orange Boven*, *Magna Charta*, *Sylph*, *Erectum*, *Una*, *Garth's Victory*, *Cl'max*, *Eliza superba*, and *Ovid*. Prize, *Gold Banksian Medal*.

Mr. Gaines, 2nd Twelve. They were very fine grown specimens, some of the plants of extraordinary growth, but perhaps as a matter of necessity, not having another specimen advanced enough to exhibit, one of the kinds was not considered on an equality of merit with the others he exhibited; namely, *Diadematum rubescens*. The sorts were *Grand Duke*, *Raffaelle*, *Grace Darling*, *Emperor*, *Climax*, *Matilda*, *Mabel*, *Diadematum rubescens*, *Alicia*, *Juba*, *Eliza superba*, seedling. Prize, *large Silver Medal*.

Mr. Beck, *Isleworth*. Amateur's Class, 1st Twelve. The plants were a few days short of perfection in bloom, but they were well-grown specimens, and the

selection was judicious. The sorts were, Sylph, Sultana, Vulcan, Gipsy, Erectum, Nymph, Matilda, Hebe, Rienzi, James, Vivid, and Deborah. Prize, large Silver Medal.

Mr. Bromley, gardener to Miss Anderson, of Fairlee Park, near Reading, 2nd Twelve. Lady Deubigh, Diadematum rubescens, Climax, Discount, Louis Quatorze, Garth's Perfection, Jewess, Dennis's Perfection, Vandyke, Victory, Lady Murray, and Miss Anderson. The selection of kinds was not on an equality; some of them of first-rate excellence, and a few of mediocrity. The plants were in fine bloom, and well grown, but the distance brought had affected them a little in appearance.

Mr. Catleugh, Nurseryman's Class, 1st Six. The sorts were—Jewess, Climax, Coronation, Garth's Victory, Eliza superba, and a magnificent specimen of Discount. The prize was large Silver Gilt Medal.

Mr. Gaines, 2nd Six. Climax, Lady Bulteel, Grand Duke, Louis Quatorze, Emperor, and Eliza superba.

Mr. Cock, as usual, exhibited a single specimen of extraordinary growth, placing it as heretofore at the entrance to the tent. The kind thus shown was Florence. It attracted much attention, being densely covered with fine bloom. Mr. Gaines's Emperor was very conspicuous; its brilliancy of colour producing a striking appearance, rendering it very attractive. Mr. Catleugh had Sylph in far better condition than we ever previously saw it; it was in profuse bloom, and better expanded than usual.

A seedling plant raised by *Rev. R. Garth*, and named Symmetry, was exhibited and universally admired. The upper petal of the flower is of a deep rich maroon crimson, shading off to the side, and there terminating in a broad edging of pink. The lower petals are nearly white at the centre, and the other portion of a beautiful delicate pink. Prize, Certificate of Merit.

A seedling of *Mr. Gaines's*, named Amulet, was exhibited, and greatly admired. The upper petals have a large dark rich blotch, finishing to the side with a broad band of a fine rose colour. The lower petals beautiful rose. Prize, Certificate of Merit.

There were other seedlings exhibited, but some having been brought a considerable distance, had got damaged, so that they appeared to disadvantage. Mr. Poutey's Duke of Cornwall is a very attractive flower, being peculiarly brilliant in colour. Mr. Gaines's Orange Perfection is of a beautiful chaste colour, and no doubt will be much sought after when seen in his numerous collection at Battersea; its distinctness in colour is very conspicuous. Mr. Rendle had some fine kinds, also Mr. Beck, of Isleworth.

Roses.—*Messrs. Lane and Son* exhibited a large and beautiful collection of Roses, which at this early period was much admired; the collection consisted of the following kinds:—

Hybrid China: Coup d'Hebe, Lady Montmorency, Charles Louis, Belle de St. Cyr, Earl Talbot, Belle Héloïse, Emperor Probus.

Perpetual: Torrida, Angelina.

Bourbon: Emilie Courtier, Bouquet de Flore, De Neuilly, Breon, Clementine Duval, Coquette de Montmorency, Boulogne, Roblin, Ceres, General Merlin, Celimene, Augustine Marget, Grand Capitaine, Armosa, Cardinal Fische, Thimoclé, Madame Marget, Theresita, Madame Nerard, Queen of Bourbons, Triomphe de Montmorency.

Hybrid Perpetuals: Duchess de Nemours, Duc d'Aumale, Miss Eliott, Madame Laffey, Edward Jesse, Aubernon, Fulgorie, Sisley, Gloire de Rosermene, Count de Paris, Gloire de Guerin, Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, William Jesse.

China: Nouvelle Héloïse, Gabrielle, Victoire d'Aunay, Rubens, Eugenie Hard e, Cramoisie eblouissante, Eugene Beauharnais, Able Mailaud, Cramoisie superieure, Belle de Florence, Nemesis, Louis Philippe, Sulphurea superba, Triomphant, Miellez, Assereus, Carmin Desprez, Augustine Hersent, La Camoens, Joseph Deschiens, Madame Fries-Morel, Caroline de Berri, Majorlim du Luxemburg, Laurestine.

Teas: Comte. d'Osmond, Bougere, Charles Reyband, Belle Allemande, Abricote, William Wallace, Hardy, Eliza Sauvage, Devoniensis, Multiflora,

Taglioni, Princess de Meckleburg, Goubalt, La Renommée, Triomphe de Flore, Yellow, Comte de Paris, Besmor, Princesse Helene, Eugenie Jovin, D'Yebles, Marshal Vallée, Hamon, Nestor, Solomon, Leveson Gower, Mac Carthy, Strombio. Prize, large Silver Medal.

CALCEOLARIAS. Nurseryman's Class. *Mr. Callough*, Herbaceous Calceolarias. Prize, large Silver Medal. Shrubby Calceolarias. Prize, large Silver Medal. *Mr. Gaines*, Shrubby Calceolarias, namely, Asparagia, Golden Sovereign, Rienzi, Sanguinea, Bride, and Fairy Queen. Prize, Silver Knightian Medal.

Gentlemen's Gardeners' Class. *Mr. Comach*, gardener to E. Vines, Esq., Herbaceous Calceolarias. Prize, large Silver Medal. Shrubby Calceolarias. Prize, large Silver Medal.

Mr. Standish exhibited a seedling half shrubby Calceolaria, which was much admired; the ground colour is a deep yellow, with numerous brown spots. Prize, Certificate of Merit.

Mr. Green, as usual, exhibited some beautiful seedlings. One, *Ne plus Ultra*, is a pale yellow at the middle, spotted, shading off to a deep yellow at the edge. The flower is of a large size. A prize, the Certificate of Merit, was awarded for it. *Sulphurea grandiflora*, slightly spotted, flower of very large size. *Regina*, middle dark rich crimson, and light at the edge; the flower is very large. *Eliza*, rich crimson middle, with a light coloured edge, large flower. *Pallida*, deep sulphur, spotted, large flower. *Georgiana*, brownish crimson middle, with a white edge, large and beautiful.

Mr. Barnes, of Bromley, who has raised many most beautiful kinds, exhibited one called *Queen of Sheba*, a large flower, light crimson middle, spotted with dark, and a pale edge. It was much admired.

Mr. Kinghorn, of Twickenham, exhibited one named *Maculata*; yellow, profusely spotted.

AZALEAS. This charming tribe of spring flowering plants was very attractive, the display being of the most brilliant character, and far exceeded any former exhibition. The plants had been treated so as to form four different classes; 1st, Dwarf and bushy, from a foot to half a yard high, with pendant shoots hanging down the sides of the pots, being cut in to induce such growth; 2nd, Dwarf and bushy, but spreading widely, being three or four feet across; 3rd, The plants had been treated naturally, only securing the upright centre stem, and a few of the main branches secured so as to make the bush compact; 4th, Dwarfs that had been treated so as to produce a flat surface, and thus bringing all the flowers to the front, as is sometimes done with the *Tropæolums*. *Mr. Green*, three beautiful specimens so trained of *Azalea lateita* and *Indica variegata*; two were about five feet high, and the other about a foot. We saw *Mr. Green's* plants at Cheam, and found his endeavours in training the plants for exhibition were to bring all the flowers to a front view, and induce as great a splendour of blossom, and the result most amply repaid for the attention. One was exhibited called *A. Greenii*, a fine crimson, which was brilliant. Two fine plants of the double red flowered, about seven feet high, were most profuse and beautiful. *A. splendens*, with its deep crimson flowers, seven feet high; *A. Smithii*, with its bright beautiful blossoms about the same size; also, *A. Gledstanesii*, a pretty plant in profuse bloom, all combining to make the collection unrivalled for splendour. Prize, Gold Banksian Medal.

Mr. Barnes, gardener to G. W. Norman, Esq., of Bromley, exhibited some very superb blooming plants, *A. Gledstanesii*, about two feet high, covered with its lovely blossoms, which are white, with an occasional stripe of rosy pink. *A. Semi-double Scarlet*, with its large brilliant flowers, was very attractive. *A. Double Crimson* was very elegant. *A. Smithii*, about four feet high, with its bright red blossoms, was handsome. *A. Sinensis*, a large well grown plant, in profuse bloom, with its yellow blossoms, gave a very distinctive and pretty contrast. Prize, Silver Knightian Medal.

Mr. Hunt, gardener to Miss Traill, exhibited a fine specimen of *A. Danielsiana*, with pale red flowers, near five feet high, in profuse bloom.

Mr. Smith, nurseryman of Norbiton, who has been eminently successful in raising hybrids, exhibited some very handsome new ones; there was a semi-double crimson *Phœnicea alba*, a deep crimson with black spots, and one of a

salmon colour. These were very distinct and beautiful. Prize, Gold Banksian Medal.

Mr. Goode, gardener to *Mrs. Lawrence*, of Ealing Park, exhibited some vigorous and splendid blooming specimens. A white one was so profuse as to appear like a waved mountain of snow. *A. splendens phoenicea*, with beautiful red blossoms, was very superb. A dwarf plant of the double pink, a yard across, was very beautifully distinct.

Mr. Flogan, gardener to *Henry Pownall, Esq.*, of Spring Grove, exhibited a handsome plant of the *A. Indica alba*, near four feet high, and as much in diameter; it was delicately beautiful.

Mr. Falconer, gardener to *R. Palmer, Esq.*, exhibited a well-grown specimen about seven feet high, of the *A. Indica alba*. Prize, large Silver Medal.

Mr. Crawler, gardener to *J. Allcard, Esq.*, exhibited a fine specimen of one of the crimson flowered kinds; and a large, and a dwarf, of the *A. Indica variegata*, both of them beautifully in bloom.

Mr. Donald, nurseryman of Woking, in Surrey, exhibited some hardy kinds, which beautifully contrasted with the others.

ERICAS. The collections of Heaths were very select, the plants very healthy, and in profuse bloom. *Mr. Barnes* had a fine specimen of *E. Linnæoides*, among his excellent collection. Prize, Gold Knightian Medal. *Mr. Green*, one of *E. Hartnellii*, and *Mr. May*, of Longley Park, *E. Aristata major*. *Mr. Goode* had *E. Willmoreana* and *Boweiana*, very large specimens about six feet high, in profuse bloom. *Mr. Jackson*, nurseryman of Kingston, exhibited a fine collection, consisting of *E. elegans*, *depressa*, *persicua nana*, *tortuliflora*, *vestita coccinea*, *epistomia*, *grandinosa*, *princeps*, *mundula*, *tubiflora*, *odora-rosea*, *Hartnellii*, *echiflora*, *sulphurea*, *Linnæoides superba*, *Viscovier*, and *physioides*. Prize, large Silver Medal. *Mr. Kyle* exhibited *E. Barclayana*, about two yards high, and with its pretty pink flowers profusely in bloom. *W. H. Storey, Esq.*, of Isleworth, exhibited *E. campanulata*, profuse in its lovely golden yellow flowers. *E. odorata alba*, a lovely plant with its sweet white blossoms, and a large plant of *E. hybrida*, appeared very conspicuous. *Mr. Hunt* exhibited two fine specimens of *E. suaveolens*, with its profusion of lilac pink flowers, and *Hartnellii*, with its large rosy-purple blossoms, both admirable specimens. The growth and beauty of the collections reflected much credit on the cultivators.

MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTION OF PLANTS. In this class there were many truly magnificent specimens; they can only be estimated but by being viewed. The collection from *Mrs. Lawrence*, under the skilful management of *Mr. Goode*, stood pre-eminent. Each plant of the sixty exhibited was a splendid specimen, among which *Boronia*, *Hovea*, *Euphorbia*, *Ixora*, *Cytisus*, *Acacia*, *Melastoma*, *Gloxinia*, *Elichrysum*, *Cactus*, &c. The specified kinds we hope to give in our next Number; in the crowded state of the tent we could not get to see all the kinds distinctly, but *Mr. Goode* will supply the names. Prize, Gold Knightian Medal.

Mr. Hunt, gardener to *Miss Traill*, Hayes Place, Bromley, in Kent, exhibited a fine collection of miscellaneous plants, among which were noble specimens of *Azalea variabilis*, *Ixora coccinea*, *Euphorbia splendens*, *Pimelea decussata*, *Erica aristata major*, and *Erica suaveolens*. *Boronia serulata*, a yard high and a yard across, *Boronia crenulata*, a similar size, *Pimelea spectabile*, with numerous fine heads of flowers, *Dillwynia speciosa*, trained to a trellis. Prize, Gold Banksian Medal.

Mr. Redding, gardener to *Mrs. Marryat*, of Wimbledon, exhibited *Azalea speciosa-rosea*, *Trojæolum tricolorum*, *Coleonema tenuifolia*, *Hovea Celsii*, *Rosa Devonensis*, *Euphorbia splendens*, *Azalea indica-alba*, *Azalea Smithii-coccinea*, *Casuarina campanulata*, *Amaryllis aulica*, *Maxillaria Harrisonia*, *Epacris grandiflora*, *Cytisus intermedia*, and a fine seedling *Cineraria*. Prize, large Silver Medal.

SMALLER COLLECTIONS OF MISCELLANEOUS PLANTS.—*Mr. Green*, gardener to *Sir E. Antrobus*, *Bart.*, exhibited *Helichrysum pumilum*, a fine specimen, *Leschenaultia biloba*, densely covered with its beautiful blue flowers; *Leschenaultia formosa*; *Chorozema Henchmannia*, a yard high, and about same in breadth, in vigour and profuse in bloom; *Platylobium trilobatum*, in splendid

bloom; *Eutaxia myrtifolia*, five feet high, numerously branched, and flowering profusely. *Chorozema Dicksoni*, in full bloom, a bush about a foot high; *Hovea Celsii*, a fine bush about two yards high, and several handsome *Azaleas*. Prize, Gold Banksian Medal.

Mr. Burnes, gardener to G. W. Norman, Esq., Bromley, exhibited, among other fine plants, a *Correa speciosa*, beautifully in bloom; *Chorozema varium*, magnificently fine. A new splendid species of *Podolobium* was very ornamental, &c. Prize, large Silver Medal.

Mr. Jackson, nurseryman, Kingston, exhibited, among other fine plants, *Tropæolum tricolorum*, *Boronia serrulata*, *Oncidium Phelpsiana*, *Kennedy longiracemosa*, *Kennedy glabrata*, *Hardenbergia macrophylla*, *Azalea Indica-alba*, *Hovea Celsii*, &c. Prize, large Silver Medal.

Mr. Bruce, gardener to Boyd Miller, Esq., exhibited *Helichrysum pumilum*, very fine; *Boronia serrulata*, *Polygala oppositifolia*, six feet high, &c. Prize, large Silver Medal.

The following were beautifully interesting specimens of trained and other plants, and were peculiarly attractive:—

Zichya coccinea was shown by J. Allnutt, Esq., of Clapham, trained to a trellis nearly five feet high, and was in splendid bloom. Prize, Silver Banksian Medal.

Zichya glabrata, shown by Mr. Clarke, gardener at Shirley Park, trained to a flat trellis about four feet high, and the same breadth, was one blaze of beauty. Prize, large Silver Medal.

Mr. Goode, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, exhibited splendid specimens of climbing plants, &c., among which was *Manettia cordifolia*, against a circular trellis, in great vigour, and splendid, with its fine scarlet trumpet-shaped flowers.

Ipomœa Hardingii, though a very vigorous grower, was neatly trained to a low trellis, and with its large and fine blue flowers was very showy.

Zichya coccinea, a peculiarly healthy plant trained to a trellis two yards high, most profuse in bloom, was very attractive.

Stephanotus floribundus was neatly trained, and though it had but few flowers expanded, was beautiful; its large snowy white chaste flowers always please. *Thunbergia Hawtayneana*, trained to a trellis, exhibited some of its intense blue flowers, and indicated what ere long it would be, there being a great quantity not expanded. *Aristolochia trilobata*, trained to a trellis, and was profuse in its singular-shaped flowers, being altogether a curiosity. *Gompholobium polymorphum*, was trained to a trellis four feet high, and about the same in breadth, was in great vigour, and beautifully in bloom. *Zichya pannosa*, about six feet high, very healthy, and blooming freely trained to a trellis. *Kennedy long-racemosa*, and *K. monophylla*, each trained to a trellis about four feet high, were beautifully in bloom. *Poirrea coccinea*, trained round a barrel-shaped trellis, was in profuse bloom, and its fine scarlet flowers rendered it very showy. Prize for collection of climbers, Gold Banksian Medal.

Mr. Clarke exhibited *Kennedy monophylla*, trained to a trellis five feet high and the same in breadth; most profusely in bloom, so as to appear one mass of its lovely racemes of purplish-blue flowers. *Tweedia cœrulea*, trained to a trellis five feet high, was brilliantly in bloom. *Maurandya pulchella*, trained to a pyramidal-formed trellis near two yards high, with its profusion of pretty lilac-coloured blossoms, was very pretty. *Philibertia grandiflora*, similarly trained, and in profuse bloom.

Mr. Redding exhibited a fine trained specimen of *Clematis cœrulea*, blooming most beautifully; also a fine trained specimen of *Tropæolum tricolorum grandiflorum*, in profuse bloom.

Mr. Hunt exhibited *Tropæolum tricolorum grandiflorum*, trained to a trellis, so as to conceal the pot, and was five feet high, in very great beauty.

Mr. Wilson, gardener to J. Labouchere, Esq., of Streatham, exhibited *Zichya coccinea*, trained to a broad trellis, seven feet high, in most profuse bloom, forming a blaze of beauty.

Mr. Green, gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., exhibited *Tropæolum polyphyllum*, trained to a trellis; its numerously segmented leaves and fine yellow flowers, similar in size to *T. tuberosum*, was very much noticed.

F. Coventry, Esq., of Jersey, exhibited *Tropæolum edule*, with somewhat similar leaves to the *T. Polyphyllum*, and dark orange-coloured blossoms, in size and form like the *T. tuberosum*.

Mr. Barnes exhibited the new *Columnea Schiediana*, beautifully in flower, and its striped yellow flowers produced a pleasing appearance.

Mr. Goode exhibited a plant of *Pleroma heteromalla*, about five feet high, in great vigour and beauty, its bluish-purple flowers giving a fine appearance. *Epacris ceræiflora*, with its snowy white flowers, clothed a plant about two feet high, and was much admired. *Chorozema cordata* spreading two yards broad, and was most charmingly in bloom. *Rhododendron arboreum* was magnificently in bloom. *Telopea speciosissima*, with its fine scarlet blossoms, was six feet high and very showy; also *Anthocercis viscosa*, about the same height, and in great vigour and beauty.

Mr. Paxton exhibited *Rhododendron Gibsoni*, an Indian species, having the habit of an *Azalea*, with large fragrant pinkish-white flowers; a beautiful species.

Mr. Conway, of Brompton, exhibited *Fuchsia Moneypanni*, which was very much admired, its long and rich red flowers producing a splendid effect.

Mr. Davis, gardener to Lord Boston, exhibited a seedling *Fuchsia*, in the way of *Standishii*, but had shorter and redder blossoms.

Mr. Green exhibited an hybrid, somewhat like *Standishii*, the specimen was six feet high, in profuse bloom.

Mr. Frost, gardener to Lady Grenville, exhibited a seedling *Verbena*, of dazzling hue, the flowers being of a rich crimson-scarlet; they are of a large size, and the plant is of a dwarf habit. It is a pretty addition to this lovely tribe.

ORCHIDEOUS PLANTS.—There were not near so many specimens exhibited as on former occasions; a few were, however, very beautiful.

Mr. Brewster, gardener to Mrs. Wray, of Oakfield, near Cheltenham, exhibited *Catleya Skinnerii*, which with its very large brilliantly crimson tinted sepals and petals, and handsome labellum, produce a most striking appearance. *Oncidium luridum guttatum*, exhibited by *Mr. Barnes*, was a fine and beautiful specimen.

Mr. Paxton exhibited *Catleya Mossiæ*, in fine bloom. *Dendrobium Devonianum*, *Maxillaria tenuifolia*, *Brassia maculata*, and *Oncidium puchellum*.

Mr. Wilmer exhibited a stand of fine Tulips; the varieties were very distinct as well as of good quality. In *Byblemens*, he had *Ely's Queen Victoria*, *David*, *Princess Charlotte*, *Cenotaph*, and *Holmes's King*. In *Roses*, *Catalina*, *Triumph*, *Royal*, and *Aglai*. In *Bizarres*, *Bolivar*, *Polyphemus*, *Sultan*, *Platoff*, and *Captain White*. A seedling *Rose-Tulip*, just broke into flower, a fine bright vermilion, was exhibited and much admired. It is named *Prince of Wales*.

There were numerous fine specimens of the *Cactus* tribe, magnificently in bloom, some trained very neatly, but we did not observe anything new.

The next exhibition to be held in June, will be the time for the display of *Pelargoniums*, *Pansies*, *Fuchsias*, *Calceolarias*, as well as a more general assortment of other plants, that it would amply compensate for a visit, even to travel from the most remote parts of the kingdom.

AGAPANTHUS UMBELLATUS.—The blue and white flowered kinds, when grown in large ornamental pots, vases, or ornamental tubs, in a fresh rich loamy soil with a free drainage, is, when in bloom, one of the most interesting plants to place on a pedestal in a large vase, or on a terrace wall, &c. The graceful falling of the foliage, and large panicles of flowers, give it a pretty appearance. Plants for these purposes should be grown in the greenhouse from November to May. They should be repotted every spring, allowing plenty of root-room, and have a free supply of water in the growing season; in winter water should be nearly withheld in toto. When properly treated, it becomes an object of great beauty, and amply repays for the attention bestowed. I have seen specimens with heads of flowers more than double the size of those generally seen, by reason of a proper mode of treatment.—FLORA.

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1. *... 2. *Clerodendron splendens**

THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

JULY 1st, 1842.

PART I.
EMBELLISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

CLERODENDRUM SPLENDENS. (*Splendid Flowered.*)

VERBENACEÆ. DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

AN evergreen hot-house climbing plant, discovered in the woods of Sierra Leone, and sent to Mr. Knight, Nurseryman, King's Road, Chelsea. It is certainly one of the best stove climbers yet introduced. It has a handsome large *evergreen* foliage. The plant is not of a *rambling* habit, but, growing rapidly, is readily kept in order, and is a most abundant bloomer. The flowers are produced in large terminal corymbose clusters at the ends of the shoots. With Mr. Knight it appears to be a perpetual bloomer. It thrives best when it is grown in somewhat of shade, and requires a rich loamy soil and a free drainage. It appears, from information sent by the discoverer, Mr. Whitfield, that there are other kinds, probably varieties, growing in Sierra Leone, having flowers of the following colours, viz., crimson, orange, brick-red, and crimson and white, all alike handsome with the kind introduced and possessed by Mr. Knight. No doubt the others will soon be introduced too, and will then form a class of the most beautiful hot-house ornaments. Mr. Knight has increased the stock of his plant, and will soon be able to offer them for sale.

The figure we give only represents a part of a head of its bloom; they generally produce from thirty to fifty on each.

ACHIMENES PEDUNCULATA.—(Long-stalked.)—When we saw the beautiful Achimenes's we have already figured, viz. a longiflora and

rosea, in the collection of the London Horticultural Society's garden last autumn, the present species was in bloom, but we understood it was a species of *Gesnera*; the bare appearance of the plant fully justified such conclusion. On examination it is found to be an *Achimenes*. The plant is far more vigorous than even a longiflora, growing to two or more feet high; the plants now growing are half a yard high. It appears to require the same treatment as the other mentioned species growing side by side with them, in a temperature somewhat described by the terms a warm greenhouse, and will bloom from June to October or November. Like the other kinds, it increases rapidly either by cuttings or division of the scaly bulbs in spring, at the time of repotting. The floral public are greatly indebted to the London Horticultural Society for the introduction of these lovely flowering plants, in addition to the numerous previous importations of fine flowering plants, and places the Society in that position to demand the support, in every possible way, of every lover of flowers, and that support, so justly entitled to, we doubt not will be increasingly afforded.

ARTICLE II.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF TULIPS.

BY MR. JOHN SLATER, FLORIST, OF PEACOCK HOUSE, CHAPEL LANE, CHRETHAM HILL, NEAR MANCHESTER.

(*Preliminary Remarks.*)

IN attempting a descriptive catalogue of Tulips, I am aware I have imposed upon myself no easy task, and I should have shrunk from it had I not been encouraged by some kind friends; therefore taking for my motto the words of the poet,—

“Be just and fear not”—

I shall proceed to make a few preliminary remarks.

The form of a Tulip must take the precedence of all, and as much difference of opinion exists upon this point, it will be necessary to discuss what is a good form or cup as it is termed.

Mr. Groom, being an authority on this point, I shall quote his words, to which all must agree, “that it should consist of six petals, three outer and three inner, which should be placed alternately and close to each other; they should be broad and round on the top, and

smooth on the edge, and sufficiently broad to allow of the edges lying on each other when fully expanded, by which all quartering or opening between the petals will be avoided, this being a great fault. They should also possess considerable firmness, (or rather thick and fleshy,) with a little swell toward the lower part of the petals, which will give the flower a good shoulder, as it is termed, and prevent its losing its form. The bottom of the cup should be without stain or tinge; in a Bizarre, a good yellow, and a Rose or Byblomen white, the filaments and anthers should be bold. Next comes the shape of the cup, on which so much difference of opinion exists." Mr. Groom says, the shape of the cup, when fully expanded, should be a semi-oblate spheroid, the stalk being inserted in the pole, which pole should be a little depressed; this he considers the best form to retain the beauty of the flower during all its stages. In form, I must beg leave to differ from Mr. Groom and Mr. Glenny, as not one Tulip in 200 come up to their standard even of the new varieties raised. If a circle were drawn and divided into eight parts, and taking full five-eighths of the diameter for the cup will give the most perfect form. In support of this opinion, I have scaled several drawings, as well as tulips, which appear to me to be the most unique in their proportions, and I find the greater part exceed six-eighths of the diameter: Mr. Groom's Prince Albert, Bizarre, is six-eighths; his Byblomen Victoria Regina and Polyphemus also are six-eighths. This appears to be the true standard, for it is allowed by all that Polyphemus cannot be excelled as respects form. Having laid down a standard as respects form, I next proceed to describe a feather flower; and as Mr. Groom's remarks on this point are in unison with my own, I shall use his words: "I consider a fine rich sharp feather, as it is termed, commencing on the edge of the lower part of the petals, a short distance from the stamina, and continuing round the top where it should be deepest to the other side, with each petal alike, and leaving the remainder of the flower of the clear ground colour, without any spots or specks, as the most perfect and beautiful character. It is to be regretted that this is not particularly insisted upon in the south; were it so, there would not be so many complaints as to the flowers introduced by them.

A flamed flower should have, in addition to the feather, a rich solid beam up the pit of each petal, branching or rather pencilling

off in beautiful strokes to the feather, and displaying a sufficient proportion of the ground colour between the flaming, so as to display it to the greatest advantage.

Such are the properties of the Tulip when in a state for the stage or exhibition.

I cannot conclude these preliminary remarks, without making a few observations upon an article written by the editor of the Florist's and Amateur's Annual. I have no doubt the readers of the article in question will easily guess the party by the scurrilous language lavished upon the northern florists; no doubt intended for selfish purposes. Why cannot a northern florist raise as good seedlings and also have as correct judgment and taste as a southern one? Does the southern atmosphere produce in them a knowledge superior to the rest of mankind? The varieties called Everard and Strong's King are puffed off as equal to Charbonnier Noir and Polyphemus, whilst to any one possessing any taste would say it was a disgrace to place them on the same tray and in company with them. Strong's King, with all the puffing as to its merits, has a slight tinge at the bottom of three of its petals, which, though very small, may be observed; the yellow ground colour is also weak, the feathering is red, the form not first rate, for it does not shoulder well, a point so much insisted upon by the southern growers. Everard is another flower of the same class, a bloom of which was sent me this year, and the price asked was 10*l.*, 9*s.* 10*s.* too much. We are very fastidious here, and a many that are called fine there are not considered so here. Goldham's Earl of Liverpool at one time sold at a high price, and what is it? A long cupp'd flower, the petals narrow, and the only thing in its favour is its marking. There are others also which will be described in their proper place.

The arrangement of the description will be alphabetical, and the flower classed under the name originally given to it, or that by which it is most commonly known amongst florists. I must also state, that every flower described is from actual observations made from blooms this season and noted down at the time, and that any flower not inserted is because I have not seen it in bloom this season; but to make the catalogue a complete reference, I purpose writing an appendix to it next year.

ABERCROMBY (see San Joe).

AGLAIA.

Is a third row flamed Rose, cup rather long, bottom pure, the beam up the petals outside a pale colour, the colours inside strong and beautiful; it is an excellent marker, steady, and a good stage flower.

ADMIRAL KINGSBERGEN.

A third row flamed Rose, very showy and brilliant in colour, resembling Lord Hill very much, form good, bottom tinged.

AMELIA

Is a second row feathered Rose, the colour a scarlet, the form good, the bottom pure, and will, when a little more plentiful, make a first rate stage flower. The breeder sells high. It is much superior to Queen Boadicea or Lady Crewe. Was introduced into Lancashire about three years ago.

ABDALONIMUS

Is one of the tallest Tulips cultivated; is a feathered and flamed Byblomen, a coarse flower, long cup, creamy when opening, and a stained bottom and black filaments.

ACAPULCO, (see Roi de Siam).

ALEXANDER MAGNUS, (alias Alcon or Grand Marvel)

Is a late Byblomen, a fourth row flower, a long cup, pure bottom, and is often well feathered and flamed as to take a first prize at an exhibition; rather unsteady. Introduced in 1720.

ALBANO

Is a second row feathered Byblomen, good cup, as yellow as a Primrose when opening, and does not bleach out entirely. The feathering dark.

ALEXANDRE DU ROI

Is a second row feathered and flamed Rose, the cup rather long but good, the bottom pure and is an excellent stage flower.

ALBION, (called also Lord Fortescue)

Is a fourth row Bizarre, and was first broken from the breeder at Manchester in 1820, from a breeder supposed to have been procured from Holland. The cup a fine form, the petals thick, glossy, and a rich yellow beautifully feathered and flamed with a dark brown,

almost black. This variety is a first rate stage flower, although for some years it has not bloomed equal to what it did formerly, and the only instance I know of a Tulip not doing so.

AMBASSADOR VAN HOLLANDE

Was first bloomed in this country in 1808; is a fourth row feathered Byblomen, the cup good, the bottom rather cloudy, the white of the ground colour beautiful, is rather thin petalled, is a first rate stage flower. This Tulip is subject to a disease in the stem, which first makes its appearance like a small iron coloured speck, which when seen should be immediately scraped out with a sharp penknife. In damp weather it is liable to snap off, unless secured about every three or four inches up the stem. This variety, to be bloomed fine, must be grown where the air is pure and clear.

ANACREON

Is a first row feathered Byblomen, broken by myself last year from a seedling breeder, purchased in Holland in 1840. The cup good, the bottom pure, and is a steady marker. The stock consists of two or three breeders and one root and offset of the broken one.

ANGELINA.

This is a second row feathered Byblomen, raised in the neighbourhood of Manchester by a weaver named Barlow, from seed taken from Rose Unique; is a steady stage flower, marks well, and similar in colour to that old variety Washington. The cup is rather longer than it. The bottom very pure at opening.

BACCHUS.

This is a second row feathered and flamed Byblomen classed in catalogues as a rose, but is one of that class of flowers which may be shown in either class. When young, it is a rosy colour; but when old, it is a rosy violet colour. This is an early variety, has few equals as a stage flower, possessing every good property both as respects form, bottom, and marking. This variety is called Atlas in the north and has often been sent for to London under that name, which when bloomed has been found to be a different variety altogether. It is supposed to have been called "Atlas" by a celebrated dealer in the north, who was selling it under that name at double the price it might have been purchased for in its original name. Bacchus No. 1

is the same flower, as well as Bacchus No. 2: this distinction is made by the Dutch growers, they considering the No. 1 the finest strain, whilst it rarely or ever comes otherwise than flamed and charged by them almost double to the No. 2.

BAILLEN VAN MERWEDE.

This is a second row feathered Byblomen of a reddish colour, the cup and bottom good, is a steady marker.

BRULANTE ECLATANTE.

This is a second row feathered and flamed Rose, the colours brilliant, the form good, and the bottom pure.

ARTICLE III.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE MIMULUS.

BY DAHL, LIMEHOUSE, NEAR LONDON.

MUCH credit is due to your correspondent Philos for his paper in your present number on the management of the Mimulus; and I hope that every person who has a greenhouse, and has a liking for this pretty and beautiful flower, will give his directions a trial; and I know from experience they will meet with success and satisfaction.

But I presume, and indeed I know, that there are many readers of the CABINET who have not a greenhouse, and I never recollect showing this flower to a single person who did not admire it. But if they have not a greenhouse, what are they to do? The grand desideratum with them is to know if they can get it to perfection in the open ground; that it is to be done is certain. I have at this time several varieties full of splendid blooms in the open ground, (where they have stood all the winter,) quite as fine and much stronger than those in my greenhouse. The plan I pursue is very simple: I plant in light rich soil, give plenty of soft water (these are essential to their well being), to shade from the *mid-day hot sun*: to do which, I place a board in front of the plant with a piece of lath nailed at each end which bears it up from the plant: when the sun is off, it is taken away.

I leave the plants in the ground all the winter; and to preserve them from the frost I cover them with coal ashes to the depth of five

or six inches. In the spring the ashes are taken away, and the plants break forth with all the luxuriance that can be wished. If pegged down at the joints, they will take root and spread over a large surface of ground, and continue blooming till the hard weather stops them.

ARTICLE IV.

FLORICULTURAL GLEANINGS.—No. 7.

DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS ON A FEW POLYANTHUSES.

BY MR. WILLIAM HARRISON, SECRETARY TO THE FELTON FLORISTS' SOCIETY.

THE Polyanthus is one of the earliest of our spring visitors, and one of the loveliest gems in all the wide kingdom of Flora. It is more prized than many other flowers that claim the particular attention of the competing florist, for it visits us soon after the rigid storms of winter have disappeared; and the contrast between the severe blasts of Boreas with all the privation and desolation that accompany them, and the delightful return of the season of flowers with the genial warmth of spring, the music of the gladsome birds, and the humming of the early bees, is so great, so cheering, and so delightful, that when we have those lovely visitors in full bloom in our collections they induce us to raise the hymn of devout thankfulness to the great and omniscient "Father of all" for his goodness in protecting us through the inclemencies of the past season, and for the promise of another year of varied enjoyment, which these beautiful but silent monitors hold out to the contemplative mind in the calm hours of peaceful retirement.

I have, during the past season, paid considerable attention to the Polyanthus, and have this last spring been rewarded with a few as fine blooms as any competing florist would wish for. The opportunity afforded me, also, by the first exhibition of the Felton Society this spring has enabled me to obtain the following notes, which perhaps may be of some use to those who wish to purchase a few varieties of this lovely flower. They were all taken down when the plants were in bloom, and therefore I think their *correctness* may be relied on. I believe that nothing of the kind has been seen so good in the North before; at least we have never had so many good varieties brought into competition here before; nor have I ever read of many

of them making their appearance at any of our neighbouring north country exhibitions; I therefore conclude that the following impartial remarks may be of some utility to many of your north-country readers, and perhaps not devoid of interest to some who read the CABINET in the southern counties.

I shall preface my remarks with the following quotation from the *Gardener's Chronicle* on the properties of the Polyanthus; and, coming from the pen of Dr. Lindley, I think few of your captious correspondents will feel inclined to dispute their correctness.

“The pip of the Polyanthus should be large, and the nearer the outline approaches a circle the better; it should be free from any unevenness, and lie perfectly flat; the edge must be smooth, and the divisions in the corolla, which form it into heart-shaped segments, should reach the eye, but not cut into it. The segments should be well rounded, making the divisions between them small and shallow. The tube must be of a fine yellow, round and clearly defined, well filled with anthers, and terminating in a narrow ridge, raised slightly above the surface of the eye. The eye should be of a bright rich yellow colour, of a uniform width round the tube. The ground colour must be entire, free from specks or blemishes, of a dark or rich crimson, not paler at the edges, and uniform in every division. The edge should form a narrow and well-defined rim of yellow, perfectly regular, bordering each segment, and passing down the centre of each division to the eye. It is essential that the edge and the eye be of a uniform yellow. These qualities in the pips, and the flower forming a compact truss, standing well above the foliage, on a firm upright stem, will constitute perfection in the Polyanthus.”

Having given the properties from so eminent a pen, I shall proceed with my remarks, and commence with

CLEGG'S LORD CREWE,

which is one of the finest Polyanthuses that I have as yet had the pleasure of seeing. While writing, a truss of eight fine full blown pips stands before me, and I think such a flower will very rarely be surpassed by the most experienced cultivator. The pips are very large and regular, the tube beautifully elevated above the eye, which is perhaps rather large in proportion, but of a clear stainless yellow, the ground colour very dark, and contrasting well with the purity of the eye, and the lacing neat and uncommonly regular. It is indeed

a noble flower ; its only fault, that I can see, being the appearance of the pips when they first come out being rather of a pentangular shape, each side of the pentagon being made up of two of the " heart-shaped segments " of the corolla, but this appearance gradually goes off after the pips stand for some time, and they then assume a more circular appearance. This variety ought to be in the collection of every competing amateur.

FLETCHER'S DEFIANCE.

This is another very excellent Polyanthus, and is all but a stranger in the north of England. It will, however, in future, I think, obtain a place among the very best in cultivation here. The pips are beautifully circular, the divisions in the corolla between the segments being not so deep as in many other varieties, and for perfect flatness of the pips I think it superior to any variety that I have as yet met with. The tube is very beautifully elevated above the level of the eye ; the eye itself is perfectly free from all tinge of orange, and the ground colour a dark brown, but a little inclined to bronze next the eye ; the lace is quite regular and meets the eye perfectly in the middle of each division of the corolla. On comparing it with the far-famed Pearson's Alexander, (of which I shall speak presently,) I think it is not such a showy and taking flower for the eye of a judge, but it is certainly a much better one, and possessing far finer properties.

PEARSON'S ALEXANDER.

This has long been the leading favourite in the north of England, but I think it will now have great difficulty in always carrying off the first prize as it has hitherto done. It is certainly a beautiful flower, but far from faultless. I have just now a truss of five fine large pips standing before me, and I must say that it is difficult to conceive that anything can be produced more beautiful by the magic wand of nature. The eye is a beautiful yellow, the ground colour exceedingly dark, and the lacing perfectly regular and correct, which, from the fine contrast in the colours, produce a very showy and attractive appearance. On looking at it closely, however, its warmest admirers must admit that the divisions in the corolla extend half way down through the eye, which makes the outsides of the heart-shaped segments very apt to droop, and thus spoil the flatness of the pips ; and that pretty elevation of the mouth of the tube, which is so great a de-

coration to the pips of Lord Crewe, Fletcher's Defiance, and others, is also wanting in this variety, the mouth of the tube being quite plain and flattened with the eye. These are all the faults I can see in Pearson's Alexander. I cannot agree with Alexander of Newcastle-on-Tyne, when he says that "the yellow colour is in a very preponderating disproportion to the other parts of the corolla," for I really think the colours are as well distributed as in any other variety that I have seen, and therefore I shall still cultivate Pearson with pleasure; and on looking at it I feel quite disposed to parody Byron, and exclaim

"Pearson, with all thy faults, I love thee still."

COLLIER'S PRINCESS ROYAL.

This is another excellent variety, the eye being of a beautiful stainless yellow, the ground colour heavy, and of a very dark colour, the lace pretty heavy and very regular, and the tube neatly elevated above the level of the eye. It seems a very good trusser, the pips very large and flat, and is a very desirable variety.

BUCK'S GEORGE THE FOURTH.

This is another good variety, possessing a fine yellow eye, with the ground colour of a fine rich crimson. The lacing is very regular, and the pips uncommonly circular and well flattened. It is a good trusser, but it has this defect, that it is difficult to get five pips of a uniform size, the first two or three being generally so much larger than the succeeding ones; notwithstanding which objection it is a very desirable flower, and no collection should be without it.

CLEGG'S PRINCE OF ORANGE.

This is another correct and neat Polyanthus, the eye being a very fine yellow, the tube neatly elevated, the ground colour very dark, the lacing regular, and the pips very circular, and apparently all in bloom together, which is a great recommendation to the florist. It is indeed a very desirable variety.

BUCKLEY'S CAPTAIN STARKIE.

This is a very beautiful variety. The eye is a most beautiful yellow, the tube neatly elevated, the ground colour very dark at first, but turns red, like many other varieties, by exposure or age, and the lacing very regular and correct; but the indentations between the segments are very deep, thus giving the corolla a very angular appear-

ance. With this solitary exception it is still a lovely and desirable variety.

SIR SIDNEY SMITH.

This, in my opinion, is a very pretty variety, although it is no great favourite in this neighbourhood, where I think there is rather an unfair prejudice in favour of dark grounds. It possesses a tolerably good eye, and the ground colour of a rich darkish scarlet, the lacing very regular and correct, and the tube neatly elevated. Owing to the lightness of the ground colour the eye does not look so pure as some of those with dark grounds, but it is still a very correct flower, and well worthy of cultivation by the florist who is fond of red grounds. I must add, however, that I grew the very same variety this last season under the name of "Youell's Independent," and which is the correct name I will not pretend to say, as both were procured from distant and respectable markets.

NICHOLSON'S KING.

Nicholson's King is another excellent Polyanthus. The tube is neatly elevated, the eye a fine yellow, the lacing very fine and regular, and the pips remarkably circular. It is a strong and vigorous grower, a good trusser, and altogether a very desirable variety.

NICHOLSON'S GOLD LACE.

This is comparatively worthless as a show flower, and is not fit for a place in a collection consisting of the foregoing varieties. The tube is neatly elevated, but the eye is exceedingly large in proportion to the ground colour, which is very deficient; and this being surrounded with a broad gold lace, gives the corolla altogether such a glaring preponderance of the yellow colour that I am sure it will never be esteemed by the Northumbrian florists. To those who wish for distinct varieties it may give satisfaction, but it will never, in my opinion, aid the florist at an exhibition.

WILSON'S BUCEPHALUS.

This is a seedling raised by that esteemed and veteran florist, Mr. John Wilson, of Newcastle, one of the fathers of "the fancy" on the banks of "coaly Tyne." It is a very good Polyanthus, but has this great defect, that it is rather a shy trusser, it being very difficult to get five good pips expanded at one time. For my part I have grown it for three seasons, and have never succeeded in accomplishing this till

this season, and a truss of five full blown pips now stands before me. The eye and markings are somewhat similar to those of Pearson's Alexander, already described, the lacing much about the same, and the divisions in the corolla rather deep. I think the pips are slightly cupped, but yet it is a beautiful and distinct addition to our collections, and does great credit to the fortunate raiser. This variety was raised from seed gathered from Alexander, and was in consequence named after the favourite warhorse of that mighty monarch.

STEAD'S TELEGRAPH.

This is another very pretty Polyanthus. The eye is a very fine yellow, the ground colour a fine rich darkish scarlet, the lace very regular, and the tube neatly elevated. The truss which I saw consisted of five pips, and was only on a small plant, but they were of a large size and good form. It is a very pretty and desirable variety of the class to which it belongs.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Lord John Russell is a very beautiful variety. The eye is of the purest yellow, the ground colour a dark velvet, the lacing extremely regular and neat, but the pips are only small compared with many of the foregoing varieties. This may have been owing to the mode of cultivation perhaps; but having seen it so for the last two seasons, I am inclined to think that they will never be very large. It is, however, a beautiful variety, and ought to be in every collection.

ECKERSLEY'S BLACK AND GOLD.

This is another very excellent variety. The tube is neatly elevated, the eye is a very fine yellow, although it comes occasionally tinged with orange, or "foxy," as the florists term it, the ground colour a fine dark velvet, almost black, and the lacing very correct and neat. It is a good trusser, and well worthy of cultivation by the competing florist. I do not find it in any of the south country catalogues, but it is plentiful here, and I think should be in every collection.

MAUDE'S BEAUTY OF ENGLAND.

This is another very beautiful Polyanthus, but it seems to me so similar to Pearson's Alexander, that it would require very critical judges to distinguish the difference. I have placed them side by side, and must say that the same description will apply to both; but I think the tube of Maude's Beauty is a little elevated, and the truss,

perhaps, larger and more regular; and, like Clegg's Prince of Orange, the pips all of one height, and nearly all in bloom together. This, I hope, will give it the advantage over Pearson, for I have only bought it this spring, and therefore can only boast of a slight acquaintance with it.

COX'S PRINCE REGENT.

The Prince Regent is another excellent variety, though perhaps not quite so attractive as many of the foregoing. It possesses a pretty good eye, the ground colour a darkish brown, and the lace very regular. The pipes are very circular, the divisions in the corolla being shallow, but the contrast between the colours of the eye and ground is not striking, and the flower has generally rather a dull appearance. It is, however, a very good trusser, with well flattened pips.

TURNER'S EMPEROR BUONAPARTE.

This is another good Polyanthus, the eye being a good yellow, the ground colour dark, and the lace light and neat. Having only been lately brought into this neighbourhood, I cannot say more than that it seems a very good and desirable variety.

THE PRINCESS.

This is another excellent variety when well grown, which, however, is rather difficult to accomplish, it being so very difficult to get the pips to expand. When well grown, however, it is excellent, the pips being large and very circular, the eye a pure yellow, the ground a dark brown, and the tube neatly elevated. For flatness of the pips I think it equal to Fletcher's Defiance. I cannot say whose Princess it is, as it is grown here under the name of The Princess.

ECKERSLEY'S JOLLY DRAGON.

This is another good Polyanthus, of the red ground class. The pips are of a good size, the eye a fine yellow, the ground colour a reddish scarlet, and the lace neat. It is well worthy of cultivation by the competing amateur.

BARKESS'S BONNY BESS.

This is an old variety here, and has perhaps been one of the most successful competitors ever exhibited, and will long be grown by the Northumbrian florists as "The Queen of the ⁶⁶days that are gone." For largeness of truss I never heard of a variety that could equal "Bonny Bess," it being no unusual thing for a fine circular truss of

fifteen or twenty pips to be shown, and these, forming quite a ball of flowers, have really a handsome and striking appearance. The pips are generally of a good size, with the exception of a few central ones, the mouth of the tube plain, the eye often tinged with orange, the ground colour dark, and the lace light and beautifully regular. Indeed if this variety had been free from the trifling "foxiness" in the eye, it would not have been surpassed by any variety in existence, the trusses are so large, and the lace so regular. For my part, although she may now be cast into the shade here by the newer varieties with purer eyes, I shall still grow "Bonny Bess" with pleasure for the sake of her victories in the days of "Auld sang syne."

HALL'S ELIZA.

This is an old variety too, but even yet she surprises the florist sometimes by taking her place among the winning flowers. The mouth of the tube is plain, the eye often very good, the ground colour dark brown, and the lacing very correct. Occasionally the eye is a little "foxy," but more generally pure and good. This variety is still well worthy of cultivation.

PRINCE OF BEADLE.

The Prince of Beadle used to claim his share of prizes in the north, but he is now fairly laid on the shelf. The eye is not good, being often "foxy," the ground a fine brown, the lacing very correct, and the pips slightly cupped. He is not, therefore, able to maintain his ground now.

MITCHELL'S ROVER'S BRIDE.

This is one of the many varieties raised by that enterprising florist Captain Mitchell, of Mitford, near Morpeth. It is a beautiful Polyanthus in every respect but one, and that is the eye, which is often "foxy." The ground is a fine dark brown, and the lace bold and broad, giving the flower a very showy appearance, but the defect abovementioned will no doubt always keep it in the back ground.

MITCHELL'S LORD NELSON.

This is another of Mitchell's seedlings, and took the premier prize at the first exhibition of the Felton Society this spring. Part of this success may have been owing to very superior cultivation, but it may be

considered one of the very best in the north, and will, I think, continue a decided favourite. The flower is somewhat similar to Pearson's Alexander, but a much stronger and more vigorous grower. The eye is very fine, the ground colour very dark, and the lacing extremely regular. It is a credit to the banks of the Wansbeck.

I had intended to notice a few seedlings that have been raised in the north this season, but at present I must stop, as I am afraid I am trespassing on your space. At some future time I may resume the subject. I beg to say, however, that many of the above varieties of the *Polyanthus* change their colours a good deal by age or exposure; but as most of the above notes were taken down when the flowers were young and in fine condition, I believe them to be very correct. I have not hazarded an opinion as to which are the best; the purchaser will find them all very fine that are described as having the eye of a pure yellow, and after obtaining them, every thing depends upon skilful cultivation, and the care taken of them when in bloom, by the competing amateur; and if the intending purchaser should find himself aided in making his selection, by a perusal of the foregoing remarks, the utmost wishes of the writer will be fully gratified, as nothing would give me more pleasure than to assist the cause of Floriculture through the medium of the FLORICULTURAL CABINET.

Felton Bridge End, June 13, 1842.

PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

MIMOSA URUGUENSIS.—The Uruguay Mimosa. (Bot. Reg. 33.) *Mimosæ*. *Polygamia Monœcia*. A native of Buenos Ayres, and has bloomed in the collection at the Chiswick Garden. It is found to be nearly hardy, similar to *Verbenas*, &c.; but in the greenhouse it flourishes and blooms profusely. The branches are spiny. The flowers are in globose heads, about an inch in diameter, of a beautiful rose colour; it is a very pretty flowering shrubby plant, well deserving cultivation.

HABRANTHUS PRATENSIS.—Meadow Habranthus. (Bot. Reg. 35.) *Amaryllidacæ*. *Hexandria Monogynia*. From South Chile, growing in the meadows near Antuco. The flowers have a very brilliant appearance, the bright crimson limb of the petals contrasting strikingly with the rich yellow bottoms. Each flower is about four inches across. It merits a place in every collection of bulbous plants.

RHODODENDRON ANTHOPOGON.—Bearded. (Bot. Mag. 3947.) *Ericæ*. *Dicandria Monogynia*. A native of the Himalaya mountains, growing at the elevation of from 9,000 to 14,000 feet above the level of the sea. The Countess of Dysart procured a plant of it from Messrs. Loddiges five years ago; it now

forms a dense bush, half a yard high, and blooms annually. The flowers are of a yellowish white, salver shaped. Each blossom is about an inch across. The leaves are about an inch and a-half long and half an inch broad; evergreen.

FUCHSIA INTEGRIFOLIA.—Entire-leaved. (Bot. Mag. 3948.) Synonyms. *F. affinis*; *F. pyrifolia*; *F. radicans*. Having recently noticed and figured this new and interesting species of *Fuchsia*, we should not again have noticed it, but from the circumstance of there existing such confusion relative to its correct name, for we have found it in collections under the various names above given. Sir William J. Hooker states, in the Botanical Magazine, that its proper name is *F. integrifolia*, and gives the following interesting particulars relative to it:—“It is very common in the Organ mountains of Brazil, growing at an altitude of from 3900 to 6000 feet above the level of the sea. In the virgin forests it is most common by the sides of streams, climbing up the stems of the large trees, and flowering among the branches. I have seen it, says the discoverer, Mr. Gardner, reach to the height of 40 or 50 feet, giving the trees to which it has attached itself the appearance of being *Fuchsias* themselves. At an elevation of from 5000 to 6000 feet it loses its climbing habit, and becomes a bush, varying from two to four feet high. In this country we observe that, in situations where it is allowed, it assumes the climbing habit; this is the case where it is grown in a hot and moist atmosphere; but when grown in cooler places it forms a bush, as *F. macrostemma*, and others.”

PIMELEA SPECTABILIS.—Showy. (Bot. Mag. 3950.) *Thymelææ*. *Diandria Monogynia*. A shrubby plant, with long narrow leaves. The heads of flowers terminal, more than two inches across. They are of a reddish tinge before expansion; but when expanded, nearly white, very hairy. We have recently seen some fine specimens exhibited at the various shows in and around London. It is an interesting species, though not so showy as *P. rosea* or *decussata*.

LUCULIA GRATISSIMA.—Fragrant *Luculia*. (Bot. Mag. 3946.) We have before noticed and figured this fine plant; and, in order to bring it into that notice and extent of culture it so deservedly merits, we introduce it again to our readers, and insert Sir W. J. Hooker's remarks upon it, as given in the Botanical Magazine for June, where there is a most splendid figure of it given, a head of bloom being 11 inches in diameter, each expanded blossom being more than an inch and a-half across, of a rosy-pink colour:—

“It is impossible, says Dr. Wallich, to conceive anything more beautiful than this tree when covered with its numerous rounded panicles of pink-coloured, very fragrant, large blossoms. It is a native of Nepal and Silhet, in the former country growing in great abundance on Nag-Urjooro and some of the other smaller hills in the valley; also at Bechiako and Koolakan; it delights in exposed, rather naked, situations, flowering, according to the locality in which it is found, nearly the whole year through.

“I can well conceive that the plant deserves this praise from what I saw of it, in a comparatively small specimen, in the greenhouse of Mrs. Marryatt, at Wimbledon; and still more so from the account with which Mrs. Wray has favoured me of the individual from which the specimen here figured was taken:—

“The plant of *Luculia* from which the drawing was made had been cultivated by us in a pot for two years, and with tolerable success; but observing it to look very sickly, I determined to try the experiment of putting it into a large box, of which there are several, fitted at the back of a house, intermediate between the greenhouse and stove, and designed for climbers. This was done in March, and the plant soon began to show, by its vigorous shoots, how well this change of treatment suited its nature. By the month of October it had attained a height of six feet and a-half, each shoot being terminated by a head of flowers, similar to what was sent to you; the larger bunches, of which there were 24, measuring two feet in circumference, besides 30 smaller ones.

“I am inclined to believe that the atmosphere of a stove is too hot and close, and that of the greenhouse too cold and damp, considering the late season at which the *Luculia* flowers; whereas, in the place to which it was removed, we frequently give fire heat by day during autumn, thus allowing air to be admitted

at the same time, and the windows to be opened without detriment from the external cold. The soil in which it grows consists of a mixture of loam and leaf mould. I am not aware that any other peculiar management is required, except daily syringing during its growth to destroy the red spider, to whose attacks it is extremely liable.' "

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON DESTROYING MILLEPEDES.—An original subscriber to your valuable and entertaining work, the *FLORICULTURAL CABINET*, will feel much indebted to your kind liberality if you, or any of your numerous correspondents, will give him information as to the most efficacious mode of destroying that mischievous insect, the millepedes, commonly called woodlice; his cucumber and melon frames are so completely infested with them as to cause the most serious injury to the crops, and lime has no effect on them. J. S.

ON FUCHSIA PULGENS.—I have a *Fuchsia fulgens* apparently healthy and strong, and coming into flower; but no sooner do the flower-buds turn pink and promise to open, than they fall off one by one, and disappoint all my hopes. Can any correspondent tell me the cause, and suggest a remedy? An answer next month will oblige. GLADIOLUS.

[Allowing the plant to wither for want of water, or growing it in a very high temperature, will induce the evil complained of.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON SOIL AND SITUATION FOR ROSES.—A constant reader and subscriber would feel obliged by being informed what is the best kind of soil for a bed of dwarf and standard roses, and what is the best month for planting them. The situation is in winter much exposed to the sea wind from the westward.

Honiton.

A. A. A.

ON A SUBSTITUTE FOR PEAT.—Can any of your correspondents inform us if there is any efficient substitute for peat, as it is not easily to be procured near us? LINCOLNENSIS.

ON CULTURE OF IXIAS, &c.—A constant reader of the *FLORICULTURAL CABINET*, and a great admirer of bulbous-rooted plants generally, is anxious to be made acquainted with the best mode of cultivating the beautiful tribe of *Ixias* and *Sparaxis*, of which very little has been said hitherto—the time of planting, the soil best suited to the growth and beauty of the plant, and the best position to place the pots in when without the convenience of a greenhouse, which will greatly oblige. A. J. G.

[An article on the subject shall be given. Perhaps some of our numerous readers, who successfully grow the plants named, will favour us with their mode of treatment.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON PRESERVING CALCEOLARIAS THROUGH THE WINTER.—A subscriber to the *CABINET* would thank either the conductor or some correspondent to inform her what should be the difference of treatment in winter between the shrubby and herbaceous *Calceolarias*, as she has, summer after summer, purchased the most beautiful and expensive kinds, and invariably lost them in the winter.

ON A CONSERVATORY.—I have a large Gothic house in the country, and am desirous of building a conservatory out of a hall, but am undecided as to a plan that would suit the house. Could you, or some correspondent, through the medium of your valuable publication, give me any information on this subject to the address of any person to whom I could apply for the sight of plans, &c.

My flowers are forced in hot-houses and forcing-pits. I want a conservatory merely to place them in for exhibition when in full flower; and should like to know what mode of heating a house you think best agrees with Geraniums, &c., during the winter.

Norwich.

E. D. L.

REMARKS.

HAMMERSMITH HEARTSEASE SOCIETY. *May 31.*—The first show was held at Mr. Lidgard's, and if we may judge from the numerous competitors and the beauty of the flowers, the society is in a fair way of becoming useful to the growth of that very interesting flower. The following is a list of the prizes:—**FIRST CLASS AMATEURS**, 24 blooms; first prize, 3*l.*, to Mr. Edmonds, Wandsworth, for Grand Duke of Russia, Delicata, Lady Peel, Mulberry Superb, Eclipse, Miss Stainforth, Vivid, Beauty of Hitchen, Yellow Defiance, Jewess, Curion, Tippoo Saib, Duke of Devonshire, Edmonds' Freak, Una, Robespierre, Imogene, Russian Duke, Herbert, Flora Superb, Miracle, Desirable, Prince Albert, and Giantess. Second prize, 1*l.* 10*s.*, to Mr. Bridges, Hampton, for Rival Duke, Bridges' Purple Perfection, Imogene, Lady Peel, Hamlet, Lane's Purple, Jehu, Jewess, Delicata, Yellow Defiance, Pratt's Queen, Eclipse, Miss Stainforth, Brown's Eliza, Curion, Marmion, River Lee Rival, Fairy Queen, Olympia Superb, Pontiff, Angelina, Bridesmaid, Robespierre, and Grand Turk. Third prize, 1*l.*, to Mr. Bridges, Carshalton, for Grand Duke of Russia, Vivid, Eclipse, Pearl, Giantess, Alpha, Bridges' Falconer, Bridges' Charshalton Hero, ditto Mrs. Bridges, ditto Lady Peel, ditto Cream, Henby's Sambo, Diogenes, Eringa, Page's Wellington, Curion, Jewess, Sovereign, Champion, Warren's Jewess, Lady Fuller, Baroness, and Bathonia. Fourth prize, 15*s.*, to Mr. Gillingham, Turnham Green, for Vivid, Miss Stainforth, Eclipse, Peter Dick, Miracle, Jewess, Grand Duke, British Queen, Flora Superb, La Superba, Ultra Flora, Beauty of Hitchen, Lane's Wellington, Juliet, Lane's Coronation, Prince Albert, Colonel Dundas, Amulet, Olympia, Argo, Sylph, Launcelot. Fifth prize, 10*s.*, to Mr. Bragg, Slough, for Cook's Standard, ditto Perfection, Countess of Orkney, Ion, Launcelot, Curion, Mulberry Superb, Maid of Honour, Brown's Cæsus, Lidgard's Jewess, Vivid, Thomson's Prince Albert, Invincible, Bathonia, Hule's Launcelot, Miss Nugent, Cook's Prince Albert, Garrick, Champion, Figaro, Miss Nugent, Duke of Devonshire, Boltero, and Jewess. **NURSEKEMEN'S**, 36 blooms; first prize, 2*l.*, to Miss Mountjoy, of Ealing, for Dr. Lindley, La Superba, Azurea, Thomson's Warrior, ditto Mabel, British Queen, Captivation, Bloomsbury, Miss Stainforth, Beauty of Hitchen, Silverlock's Prince Albert, Thomson's Desirable, Jewess, Jehu, Flora M'Donald, Curion, Duchess of Richmond, Eclipse, Delicata, Nymph, Sir J. Sebright, Duchess of Oldenburg, Lane's Coronation, Thomson's Yellow Defiance, ditto Boltero, ditto Chevalier, ditto Ultra Flora, ditto Olympia, ditto Vivid, Smith's Beauty of England, Mountjoy's Negro, Flora Superb, Launcelot, Rival White, Ealing Hero. Second prize, 1*l.* 10*s.*, to Mr. Brown, of Slough, for Cook's Prince Albert, ditto Perfection, ditto Defiance, ditto Invincible, ditto Royal Standard, ditto Mulberry Superb, Brown's Countess of Orkney, ditto Jewess, ditto Curion, ditto Cæsus, ditto Oberon, ditto Sarah, ditto Admirable, ditto Ion, ditto Midas, ditto Figaro, ditto Nymph, Thomson's Eclipse, ditto Jehu, ditto Miss Stainforth, ditto Cowper, ditto Corunna, ditto Delicata, ditto Warrior, ditto Duke of Devon, ditto Diadem, Miss Nugent, King's Sulphurea elegans, Ruby, Village Maid, Jewess, Peter Dick, Bathonia, Amulet, and Admiral Keppel. Third prize, 1*l.*, to Mr. King, of Iver, for Invincible, Diogenes, King's Alert, Ealing Hero, Jehu, La Superbe, Miss Stainforth, Great Western, Jewess, Eclipse, Lady Campbell, Indian Chief, R. Burns, Curion, King's Sulphurea elegans, Carlo Dolce, Lane's Coronation, ditto Juliet, Transport, Victory, Splendidum, Giantess, Boltero, St. Paul's, Grand Duke, Miracle Brutus, British Queen, Sir J. Reid, Rapid, Champion, Olympia, Garrick, Dr. Lindley, Lane's Queen Adelaide. Fourth prize, 10*s.*, to Mr. Henby, of Croydon, flowers not named. First Seedling prize, 7*s.* 6*d.*, to Mr. Cook, for Alicia, a very beautiful white. Second prize, 7*s.* 6*d.*, to Messrs. Mountjoy, of Ealing, for Zebra. Third and fourth prizes, 5*s.* and 3*s.* 6*d.*, to Mr. Downton,

Hampton, for Attila, and Dr. Syntax. We believe that the professional florists did not take their prizes, but added them to the funds of the Society, in order to insure future success.

FELTON FLORIST'S SOCIETY. *May 30.*—The florists of Felton and its vicinity held their annual show of **TULIPS** in the dining-room of the Widdrington Arms Inn, when prizes were awarded to the following gentlemen:—*Roses*: First and second, Rev. Joseph Orrell, for *Triomphe Royale* and *Amadis*; third and fourth, Mr. W. Harrison, for *Comte de Vergennes* and *Unique*; fifth, Mr. A. Gowens, for *Cerise Primo*; sixth, Mr. W. Harrison, for *Heroine*. *Byblæmens*: first, Rev. Joseph Orrell, for *Triomphe de Lisle*; second, Mr. W. Harrison, for *Black Baguet*; third, Mr. W. Scott, for *Violette ma favorite*; fourth, Mr. Gowens, for *Pearl Blanche*; fifth, J. Grahamsley, Esq., for *Tower of Salisbury*; sixth, Rev. Joseph Orrell, for *Blanche Violet*. *Bizards*: first, Rev. Joseph Orrell, for *Demetrius*; second, J. Grahamsley, Esq., for *Polyphemus*; third, Mr. Gowens, for *Surpasse Catafalque*; fourth, J. Grahamsley, Esq., for *Catafalque Superieure*; fifth and sixth, Mr. Gowens, for *Captain White* and *Castrum doloris*. Most of the flowers exhibited were in fine condition, but some were a little too much expanded. The next show, for the exhibition of *Ranunculuses* and *Pansies*, was appointed to take place at Mrs. Hine's, the Northumberland Arms Inn, on Monday, the 27th of June, at 2 o'clock.

LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW.

The second exhibition for the present season took place at the Chiswick Gardens on Saturday June 11th, and in attendance far exceeded any former one; the persons admitted by tickets were 13,582. One hundred and twenty medals were distributed to successful exhibitors, which will give some idea the extent of specimens and collections must be great in floral subjects, *Roses* excepted; it far exceeded any former June meeting, and the specimens were in the highest state of perfection and beauty, and we feel assured the sight would far more than compensate for a walk, even from the most distant part of Britain.

Among the most prominent which attracted much attention were the *Pelargoniums*, and, as on the previous meeting, were exceedingly fine. Considering the intense heat of the weather, and the removal of the plants to the place of exhibition, it was feared the delicate petals would be damaged, but by the good management of the parties conveying them they appeared as perfect as desirable. The decisions of merit were as follows:—

PELARGONIUMS. Large Collection.—Amateurs or Gardeners: 1st. *Mr. Bell*, of Chelsea Hospital, with fine plants of the following; *Erectum*, *Una*, *Florence*, *Comte de Paris*, *Bridesmaid*, *Coronation*. Prize, Gold Banksian Medal.

2nd. *Mr. Bromley*, gardener to Miss Anderton; *Beauty of Ware*, *Diademeum rubescens*, *Lady Murray*, *Florence*, *Coronation*, *Erectum*. Prize Silver Knightian Medal.

Large Collection.—Nurserymen: 1st. *Mr. Catleugh*. *Orange Boven*, *Una*, *Foster's Prince Albert*, *Selina*, *Coronation*, *Hannah*, *Bassett's Priory Queen*, *Lord Mayor*, *Victory*, *Life Guardsman*, *Florence*, and *Lumsden's Madeleine*. The plant of *Priory Queen* was the most profuse and beautiful specimen of *Pelargonium* we ever saw. The plant was so admirably arranged as to be the form of a large Cauliflower head; the breadth across being three feet and a half, and the depth from the summit to the pot two feet. *Mr. Catleugh's* plants were all similarly shaped, grown short, and spread out so as to be of uniform size, and exhibiting the greatest surface of bloom. *Madeleine*, *Una*, and *Victory* were also one mass of fine bloom; the latter, we judged, had more than fifteen hundred expanded blossoms. Prize, Gold Banksian Medal.

2nd. *Mr. Gaines*. *Gaines's Exquisite*, *Gaines's Lælia Jones*, *Gaines's Raphael*, *Gaines's Grand Duke*, *Beatrice*, *Victory*, *Erectum*, *Cerito*, *Sylph*, *Coronation*, *Jewess*, *Gaines's Alba perfecta*. These plants were exceedingly well grown, and in superb bloom, *Sylph* especially so. Prize, Silver Gilt Medal.

Small Collection.—1st. *Mr. Catleugh*. *Lord Mayor*, *Victory*, *Madonna*,

Ophelia, Jewess, and Joan of Arc. Fine grown specimens. Prize, Silver Gilt Medal.

2nd. *Mr. Gaines*. Perfection, Countess Cooper, Joan of Arc, Erectum, Rising Sun, Victory, and Lord Mayor.

Amateurs. Small Collections.—*Mr. Bourne*, gardener to Sir Edward Paget; 1st. Victory, Fanny Garth, Chelsea Pensioner, Florence, Eliza Superb, and Climax. Prize, Large Silver Gilt Medal.

2nd. *Mr. Hunt*, gardener to Miss Trail. The kinds not named. It is hoped that exhibitors will in future attach the names to the specimens, the omission of which is justly complained of.

SEEDLING PELARGONIUMS.—Of this class there were many very superior ones exhibited, and they attracted much attention; the tent in which they were exhibited was thronged to the close of the day. The following kinds were what we considered of first rate merit.

Mr. Whomes, gardener to E. Foster, Esq., exhibited Foster's Nestor; lower petals of a beautiful rosy-pink, light centre of flower; upper petals having a large deep crimson blotch shading off to the edge, which is rosy, to the breadth of a quarter of an inch. The flower is large, and of first-rate character. Foster's *Hebe*, lower petals of a pretty lilac-pink, whitish centre; upper petals having a large velvet clouded spot, softening off to a light crimson at the edge. Of first-rate form.

The Favourite, Foster's. Lower petals of a bright rosy-flesh colour, nearly white at the centre; upper petals having a large clouded dark crimson spot softening off to the edge to a rosy-flesh. Of very first rate character.

Sir Robert Peel, Foster's. Lower petals of a rich bright purple, softening towards the eye to a lighter lilac-purple; upper petals have a large clouded velvet purple spot, softening off to the margin to a lightish purple. It is of first-rate character, and a valuable acquisition, being peculiarly striking in colour as well as of superior form.

Foster's *Sunshine*. Lower petals of a fiery scarlet, having a beautiful bluish-purple tinge at the centre of the flower; upper petals of a rich brilliant scarlet, having a large clouded deep crimson spot. The form is not equal to some, but is dazzlingly showy.

Foster's *Sultana*. Lower petals of a beautiful rosy salmon colour; upper petals having a large clouded dark spot, softening off to a pale crimson-scarlet, of first-rate form.

Foster's *Tasso*. Blush, upper petals having a large dark spot edged with rosy-scarlet, and softening to the margin so as to be nearly white. Of fine form.

Foster's *Niobe*. Lower petals light lilac, nearly white at the centre of the flower; upper petals having a large dark velvet spot, shading off with a rosy crimson, with a margin of lighter colour. Of superior form.

Foster's *Amynthe*. Lower petals of a bright rosy pink, having a centre of flower nearly white; upper petals having a large dark spot shading off to a beautiful rosy pink. Of fine form.

Foster's *Dido*. Lower petals of a pretty blush; upper petals having a dark crimson clouded spot, softening off to a margin nearly white.

Black Dwarf. Rev. J. C. Garth's. Lower petals fine blush; upper petals having a dark clouded spot, edged with blush. The flower was of middle size, but fine form.

Symmetry, Garth's. Lower petals white, having a bluish tinge; upper petals having a large dark clouded spot, verging into hues of red edged with white. Of good form.

Princess Royal, Gaines's. Lower petals of a beautiful pale lilac-pink, with a centre of flower nearly white; upper petals having a large dark spot edged with bright rose, shading off to a pretty blush. Of first-rate form.

Prince of Wales, Gaines's. Lower petals of a bright scarlet and purple; upper petals of a bright rosy scarlet, having a dark spot. Of fine form and very showy.

Royal Adelaide, Gaines's. Lower petals of a fine flesh colour, with a centre of flower nearly white; upper petals having a dark clouded spot, softening off to a light crimson. Of very fine form.

Lady Sale, Gaines's. Lower petals blush; upper petals having a large clouded spot nearly covering the entire petal, but has a beautifully neat margin of blush. Of first-rate form.

Priory Model of Perfection, Bassett's. Raised by Mr. Bassett, Bodmin Priory, Cornwall, who raised the beautiful Priory Queen. Lower petals of a fine bright rose, the centre of the flower lighter; upper petals have a large clouded dark spot, shading off to a fine carmine. It is of first-rate form.

Triumph, Silverlock's (of Chichester). Lower petals of a bright rosy-pink; upper petals having a large clouded spot, softening off with a fine carmine-scarlet. Of first-rate form.

Mr. Pamplin, nurseryman, of Leighton, Essex, exhibited *Sir Walter Scott*. Lower petals pale blush; upper petals having a large dark spot edged with a rosy-blush colour. Of first-rate form.

Count D'Orsay. A bright rosy-crimson, very showy, and of first-rate form. Much admired.

Beauty of Essex. Lower petals of a pretty rosy-flesh colour; upper petals having a dark clouded spot, shading off with scarlet, having a still lighter margin.

Creole. Lower petals of a fine pink, the centre of flower nearly white; upper petals having a dark clouded spot, shading off to a rosy crimson, and then to a pink margin. Of first-rate form.

Duke of Devonshire. Lower petals of a fine rosy-pink; upper petals having a large dark spot, shading off to a rosy-carmine. Very good form.

Queen of the East. Lower petals of a pale pink, centre of flower nearly white; upper petals having a large dark spot, shading off with rosy-carmine, and having a lighter margin. Of first-rate form.

Countess of Wilton. Nearly white; upper petals having a large clouded spot nearly covering the entire petal, with a pretty regular white margin. Of good form.

Galatea. Lower petals of a rosy pink; upper petals having a large clouded spot edged with lighter. Of fine form.

Clauden. By Messrs. Lucombe and Pince. Lower petals of a beautiful blush, the centre of the flower nearly white; upper petals having a dark crimson clouded spot, with a pretty regular margin of nearly white. Of first-rate form.

Rosalind. Lucombe and Pince's. A beautiful pink, with the centre of the flower nearly white; the upper petals having a striking spot of bright red. It is of fine form, and very much in the way of Priory Queen in its blooming.

Prince Ernest, Wilson's, by Mr. Pamplin. Of a beautiful lilac-pink; the upper petals having a dark spot. Of first-rate form.

Countess of Morley, by Mr. Pontey, Plymouth. A beautiful pink, with the centre nearly white; the upper petals having a dark clouded spot. The flowers were much damaged, but it appeared to be of fine form.

British Queen, by Mr. Beck, Isleworth. The centre of the flower is nearly white; then on the lower petals a broad portion of bright rose, having a lighter margin, probably the edge was lighter because of its being past its prime; the upper petals having a large clouded dark spot edged with pink. Of fine form.

Leonora, Beck's. Lower petals of a fine flesh colour; upper petals having a rich crimson clouded spot, softening off to a carmine margin. Of first-rate form.

(To be continued.)

ON CHRYSANTHEMUMS.—This lovely tribe of autumnal flowering plants is now so much improved by fine varieties, and so easy of culture, and so cheap, that they well merit a place wherever they can be grown, either in the open air, against walls, &c., or in the greenhouse. It is now time to make selections and to propagate, in order to bloom satisfactorily in the autumn. The young rooted shoots taken off, potted into 60-sized pots, in good rich loam, and placed in a close frame, shaded during mid-day sun, will soon strike afresh; as soon as this is observed, they should be placed in the open air, repotted, &c., and finally be brought into the greenhouse, &c., for blooming. No ornamental flowering plant is more easy of culture than this, and no autumnal one so ornamental.

In a recent number of the *CABINET* a descriptive list of *the best* kinds was given, to which I refer readers, and in which not only are the best light coloured ones described, but some very fine dark new kinds, which when grown in contrast produce a beautiful effect. I bloomed the entire lot last season, and strongly recommend them.

Warwickshire, April, 1842.

CLERICUS.

[We add the following list of the best kinds grown, and have only given the colours; the particular form, &c., we fear would occupy too much space now.—
CONDUCTOR.]

Achmet Bey, purple and crimson	Letitia Buonaparte, flesh
Adonis, pink	Lord Byron, cream
Adventure, yellow	Lucidum, white
Aglæ, white and sulphur	Madame Pompadour, rose
Arago, buff and red	Maguet, yellow
Beauty, pale lilac	Marchioness, white
Belladonna, pink	Maréchal Massineau, yellow and red
Bicolor, white and yellow	Maréchal Grouetty, bluish
Boileau, flesh	Maréchal Augereau, lemon
Cassimir Perrier, crimson	Marie, red
Celestial, bluish	Marquis, light rose
Chamois, red	Memnon, pink
Champion, lemon	Minerva, pink and white
Chancellor, white and pink	Mirabile, white and buff
Changeable, yellow	Ne plus ultra, white
Charles Quint, yellow	Noëline, white
Coccinea, deep red	Old Purple
Colonel Coombes	Park's small yellow
Compactum, white	Perfection, pale lilac
Conductor, orange	Perspicuum, pink
Conqueror, white	Phyllis, lemon
Coronet, white	Prince de Benevente, white
Countess, cream	Prince de Monarch, white
Criterion, white	Prince Poniatowski, bluish
Defiance, white	Princess Amelia, pink
Donna Maria, pink	Princess Marie, light pink
Duc d'Aumale, pink and yellow	Pulcherrimum, rose
Duc de Catinéau, crimson	Purpurescens, purple
Eclipse, white	Queen, deep rose
Elegans, rose	Queen Victoria, pink
Empress, lilac	Reine de Prusse
Enchantress, cream	Rennarie, white
Exquisite, white	Rosalind, pink
Fenelon, lemon and rose	Rose Pyramidale, rosy-lilac
Flavescens, lemon	Sanguineum, red
Fiechier, dark	Small brown
Florabundum, dark lilac	Spectabile, white
Formosum, white and yellow	Striatum, white and pink
Gem, pink and white	Sulphureum, sulphur yellow
Georgiana, bluish	Sultana, rose
Golden Lotus-flowered, yellow	Surprise, white
Goliath, white	Superb clustered yellow
Gouvion St. Cyr, orange	Superb white
Grand Napoleon, purple	Tasselled lilac
Grand Napoleon, rose	Tasselled, yellow
Grandis, flesh colour	Theresia, red
Grandissimum, white	Triumphant, pink and buff
Imperial, pale lilac	Two coloured incurved, yellow & brown
Insigne, pink and red	————— red
Invincible, creamy white	
King, pale rose	Vesta, white
La Superb, white	Victory, white
Leonora, buff and red	Virginia, quilled white
	Unique, pink

"Who can paint like Nature?
Or mix those colours with that matchless skill?"

THOMSON'S *Spring*.

OBSERVING in your March Number that you do not disdain noticing the culture of the "humble Polyanthus," of which flower I also am a great admirer, calling it humble because, without attention to soil or other adventitious circumstances, it rears its "pretty head" both in spring and autumn—my attention has lately been drawn one step lower, if I may so call it, and, by your leave, beg to call the still more humble and simple Cowslip into notice, which by accident I have lately found capable of producing, without cultivation, several interesting and pretty varieties. Being, as I before observed, a great admirer of the Polyanthus, and generally endeavouring, by seed and other methods, to procure new varieties, it happened about four years since that I met with what I considered one in a part of my ground not appropriated to flowers. Accordingly, having a gardening tool in my hand, I carried it to another part of the garden, where I planted it among my Polyanthuses; but, behold, when blooming time came, it turned out nothing but a field Cowslip, which, as the ground was shaded by filbert trees, was only turned up once a-year, where it continued to blossom, and, I suppose, shed its seeds undisturbed, until in course of time it has produced the most beautiful varieties (chiefly inclining to crimson) of the Cowslip imaginable, together with some, although comparatively but few, of its own tribe; and while all of the Polyanthus family are, by the great prevailing heat, withered and decayed, some of my beautiful pets remain still in partial bloom, the parent flower sitting, like some grave matron, surrounded by her more youthful and showy offspring, attired in gaudy robes hitherto unknown to herself or family. Having delayed this communication, I am afraid I shall be able to enclose but few of the flowers as specimens, although such a circumstance may not be new to you. I must not omit to mention that a hive of bees had been accidentally placed within a few yards of my favourites.

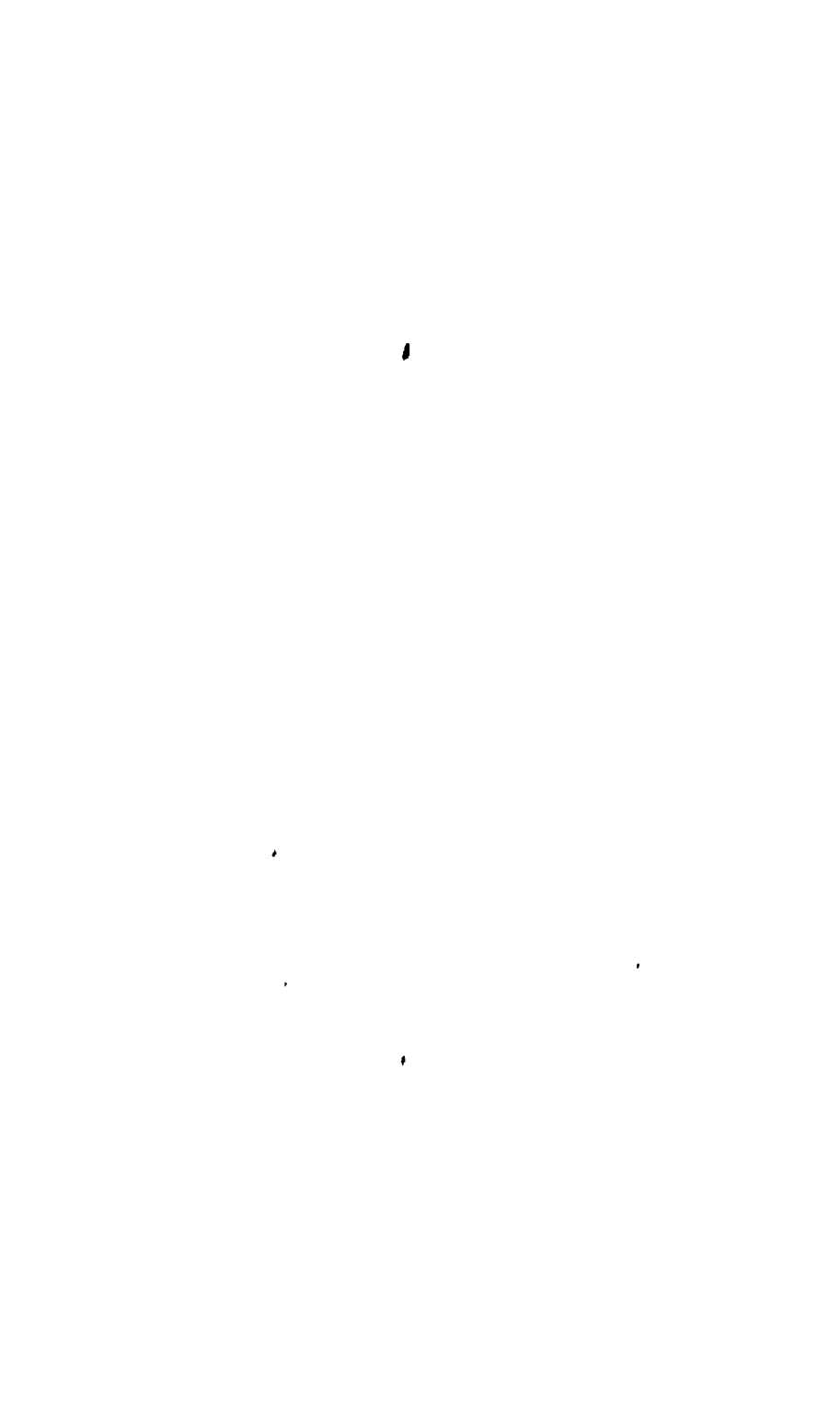
Prestbury, near Cheltenham, May 18.

ANN.

P.S. There were several other varieties, which are gone out of bloom, the stalks or stems of which are from seven to eight inches in length, with about a dozen on each stock or stool.

[The varieties sent us were very distinct and beautiful.—CONDUCTOR.]

TREATMENT OF CHORIZEMAS.—This genus is generally considered difficult to cultivate, but I have grown them with considerable success by pursuing the following method:—The soil I use is a sandy, fibrous peat, well broken with the spade, but not sifted. The best time for potting is March or April; care must be taken not to over-pot the plants, or injure the roots while potting, and the soil must be made perfectly firm and compact about the roots, and the pots well drained; they must then be placed in the greenhouse in an open, airy situation and not crowded among other plants. It is also preferable to keep them in the greenhouse during summer, but in hot weather they must be shaded for a few hours each day during sunshine. They require a reasonable supply of water, that is, they must not be sodden nor left to get too dry. They may be propagated in the following manner: cuttings should be taken off while the wood is young, and carefully prepared; take off the bottom leaves with a sharp knife, and make a clear cut just through the joint; the cutting pot should be drained, and then filled with within two inches of the top with the soil before spoken of. On the top of this put a layer of white sand, into which plant the cuttings, making a little hole for their reception with a small stick. When the pot is full give them a steady watering with a fine rose, after which place a clean glass over them. In this state they may be removed to the propagating house, where the temperature should be about 65°, and plunged in a little saw-dust or sand. They should be shaded from the sun, which can easily be done by placing a sheet of coarse paper over the glasses. As soon as the cuttings are rooted, which may be known by their beginning to grow, they must be potted off, taking care not to injure the roots, and they must be covered again for a week or fortnight, till they make fresh roots, after which they must be gradually inured to the greenhouse, and treated as old plants.





Dr. Haynes sc.

Seedling Fuchsias
1. *Enchantress*. 2. *Venus Victrix*.

THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

AUGUST 1st, 1842.

PART I.
EMBELLISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

FUCHSIA HYBRID VARIETIES. (*Flowered Fuchsia.*)

ONAGRACEÆ. OCTANDRIA, MONOGYNIA.

[*Fuchsia*; so named in honour of LEONARD FUCHS, a noted German botanist, and author of "*Historia Stirpium.*"]

THE entire family of *Fuchsias* are objects of considerable interest and attraction; the growth of the plants is graceful and pleasing, but when ornamented with a profusion of their elegant, pendant, highly coloured blossoms, they become objects of peculiar beauty, and give them a superior claim to a situation wherever they can be introduced. They possess an additional recommendation, inasmuch as they can be grown alike successful in the open air, pit, frame, green-house, conservatory, or sitting-room, and if in-doors can be kept in bloom for ten successive months.

Up to the year 1823, there were but two kinds grown in this country; viz., *F. coccinea* and *F. lycioides*. So much was the former species admired and sought after, that in a few years there was scarcely a greenhouse or conservatory but what was ornamented with its graceful beauties; in fact, its charms and ease of culture were such as to entitle it to a residence even from a palace to a cottage. Since the above named period there has been a considerable addition of kinds, most of which far exceed in beauty the former introduced species; in fact, several of them are very magnificent.

All the kinds grow well, with nearly the same mode of treatment. They delight in a well enriched loamy soil, made rather light with a portion of sandy peat. When grown in pots, they require a liberal drainage, so that a free supply of fresh water is necessary, and essentially promotes their growth.

Propagation.—This is very readily done by cuttings. As early in the season as young shoots of three or four inches long can be had, insert them firmly in sand, and whether inserted in a pot or open ground with a hand-glass over them, they will strike root in the course of a few weeks. As soon as rooted, they should be potted off into sixty sized pots. It is better to have them rather under-potted, as it is termed, than over, they much sooner get established, and an early re-potting being required, greatly facilitates their growth.

Plants are readily raised from seed. If well ripened in July or early in August, it should then be sown, but if later it is better to defer it till early the following spring. The pulpy berries should be gradually dried, if to be retained to a spring sowing, and the seeds rub readily out at the time of sowing. If sown as soon as gathered, the seeds can be readily separated from the pulp by washing them from the pulp, or easily separate if mixed up and rubbed in dry sand, as it absorbs the moist pulp. A fine even surface of soil is necessary on which to lay the seeds, which must be covered about one-eighth of an inch. The pot should be placed where there is a gentle moist heat. The surface must never be allowed to become dry till the plants are up, for if it is, when the seeds have commenced vegetation they are immediatly destroyed. Seedling plants require the same treatment as rooted cuttings. By cross impregnation very interesting additions may be obtained, and is well worthy attention. By such means numerous splendid flowering kinds have recently been raised.

When the plants are grown in pots, they always look best to be grown with a single stem, and be stopped at any desired height. As they produce numerous lateral shoots, a regular supply is easily retained, all unnecessary to be rubbed off. By such attention an uniform handsome plant is easily obtained, and as every such lateral branch produces a profusion of flowers, their pretty pendant blossoms give a most peculiar interest to it, and well repay for every attention. If a plant becomes too large, the branches can safely be cut back to

any extent required, and if the pot fill with roots, it should be turned out early in spring, have the ball reduced, prune in the roots, and be repotted.

All the kinds do well when grown in the open ground. We have succeeded admirably with upwards of seventy. A well enriched sandy loam is most suitable. In such a soil, the frost does not affect the plants as when grown in a strong loam.

Well established woody plants should be planted out, with balls entire, early in May. If an entire bed of them, the strongest growing kinds should be planted at the centre, and the arrangement of the whole be so that they regularly decline to the outside. By such attention they appear to advantage. The very rapid extension of the numerous fibrous roots causes the plants to require a very free supply of water in the growing season, and the more vigorous the greater the profusion of flowers.

Early in November the entire bed should be covered to the depth of six inches with dry leaves, and a small portion of soil be spread over in order to prevent them being scattered by the wind, and it contributes to keep the leaves in a dry state. This kind of protection for the roots is the best we have seen adopted; by it any of the Fuchsias are preserved from injury at the roots, even *F. arborea*, and *F. fulgens*.

The plants should remain undisturbed till the beginning of April, when all dead portions of the shoots should be cut away, or be cut close down. In mild winters we have seen well ripened shoots three or four feet long remain without injury, and thus the bushes attained a proportionate height the following season. The lateral shoots, however, pushing from them, do not grow as long and vigorous as new shoots which proceed from the ground. It is an injurious practice to cut the Fuchsia down before winter, even should the usual protection over the roots be given; as the sap, being in circulation even then, oozes out at the wounds, and weakens the plant, so that, if it even survive the severities of winter, it will only bloom weakly the following season. We have seen numerous instances where, from premature cutting down, the roots have perished. When plants thus cultivated have pushed shoots about half a yard long, a shoot may be bent down to the ground; tongue them as done to a carnation, and peg the branch down to some fine soil; in a month the young twigs

will be found well rooted, and may be potted. Such bloom finely in autumn and often through winter.

Although the *F. fulgens* will survive and bloom when grown altogether in the open air, yet it does not do so well as when grown in a pot for one year; and having *the wood well ripened*, turn it out entire into the bed in May, the plant then blooms much superior to being grown in a pot. Each following November it should be taken up, be preserved in a greenhouse or cool pit, through winter, and planted out the following May. We have seen *young* plants turned out in May; they bloomed one raceme of flowers each, but the wood not ripening in the open air, they died down to the ground during winter, though taken up and kept in a greenhouse; but when a plant is grown in a pot and becomes woody by being well ripened, it survives the winter, and is prepared to be one of the greatest ornaments to the flower garden.

By impregnating the previous kinds of Fuchsias with the farina of *F. fulgens* and *F. corymbiflora*, many very interesting kinds have been obtained, the plants possessing the shrubby habit of the former, whilst the flowers had a greater affinity to those of the latter.

The kind, No. 1, which we figure in our present number, is one we raised last year, but being sown late did not bloom till this spring. The plant is now several feet high, very vigorous, throwing out numerous strong shoots, which are *profusely* in bloom, rendering it a most beautiful object. We have seen at the London Horticultural Societies Shows, recently held, and in the various public nurseries around London, what are considered the most superb sent out, and it *far surpasses* all others we have seen. We shall soon have plants ready to send out, and we hesitate not to state it will be a highly ornamental plant wherever cultivated.

No. 2, *F. Venus victrix*, was raised by Mr. Gulliver, gardener to the Rev. S. Marriott, of Horsmonden, in Kent. We saw a large plant of it in bloom, and though the flowers are not large, yet bloom freely, and the pretty contrast of the corolla and sepals renders it very interesting and deserving a place in every collection.

Persons desirous of growing very tall specimens in the open ground, may accomplish it by the following means:

At the end of autumn, take some straight dry straw, and place it among and around the shoots, having a strong stake to secure them

upright; tie them with the straw closely together. Over this, a wooden conical shaped case being placed and secured firmly to its situation, the shoots will remain uninjured; and in spring, by the end of April or early in May, when danger from frost is over, being uncovered, and the shoots properly thinned, they will extend still further each successive season. Painted canvass covers answer equally well as boarded ones. Plants may be preserved their entire length if taken up and buried in a pit as done with potatoes, only mixing dry straw among the branches.

When the pit is opened in spring, they will be found in a perfect state of preservation, and being replanted, will bloom finely, either trained against walls, trellises, or grown in the open border. The taking up every season checks their growth a little, so that they do not grow as vigorous as when allowed to remain undisturbed.

ARTICLE II.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF TULIPS.

BY MR. JOHN SLATER, FLORIST, OF PEACOCK HOUSE, CHAPEL LANE, CHEETHAM HILL, NEAR MANCHESTER.

(Continued from page 151.)

BAGUET.

THERE are, according to the Dutch florists, upwards of seventy varieties of Baguet, but the one cultivated under the name of Black Baguet, is called by the Dutch florists Baguet Rigaut. It is a second row flower. Cup rather long, but being an excellent marker, is highly prized as a stage flower. At opening the bottom is creamy, and the petals thin, and cannot bear much exposure to the sun or moisture. Its parts of fructification, as the stamens, &c., are small and insignificant, which detracts much from the appearance of a fine Tulip.

BEAUTY.

This variety is a second row flower, and said to be raised from the seed of Pretiosa (alias Thunderbolt), by a florist named Buckley, near Ashton-under-line, Lancashire; who also raised from the same sowing of seed, Lancashire Hero, Fair Flora, Sportsman, and several others; but notwithstanding the assertion that it was raised from

Pretiosa, I am of opinion it was raised from *Bienfait Incomparable*, and I am not alone in this opinion. It is a first-rate feathered *Byblomen* (almost black), and wins many first prizes at the Exhibitions in the North. The cup and bottom are excellent; petals rather thin, yet it stands in bloom a long period. It is not very plentiful in a fine state, and sells high, considering the number of years since it was raised.

BELLONA.

This is a third row feathered *Byblomen*, introduced by myself from a seedling bed in Holland; it has a good form and bottom, but it is doubtful whether it will ever make a good variety.

BIENFAIT (Incomparable).

This Tulip is one of the *Incomparable*, which are so well known, and is a darker colour than many of them. (The *Incomparables* being of a rosy colour.) Is a first row flower, good form, the white exceedingly fine, and the feathering beautiful. It is scarcely equalled by any other *Byblomen*. It was introduced in 1788. There are several breaks of this flower, some of which as stage flowers being very uncertain, whilst some are always in a fine state and may be depended upon.

BLANCA (called also *Rose Blanca*)

Is a very early Tulip, a second row flower, thin petaled, and cup not first rate.

BLACK TABBART

Is a second row flower, good cup and bottom, and finely feathered.

CALEDONIAN HERO.

This variety was broken from the breeder by the late William Strong, Esq., is a third row flower, cup long, and tun-dish shape at the bottom—marks well, but the shape disqualifies it for any exhibition where form is one of the requisites.

CAMUSE DE CRAIX.

This is a highly esteemed variety by all Tulip growers, and is a second row flower. It is a late variety, and should be planted about two and a half inches deep, and on the most sunny part of the bed. It is creamy at the opening, but soon bleaches out to such clear China white. The grandeur of its colours is not excelled by any flamed rose cultivated; it possesses every requisite for a first-rate stage

flower, but the high price at which it sells has had a tendency to keep it out of many collections. This variety was introduced about the year 1790.

CAMUSE (Rose).

This is a first row variety, rather early, and is also feathered and flamed, and well worthy a place in any collection.

CARLO DOLCI.

This is a fourth row tri-coloured Bizarre, the form good, the bottom also good. The feathering almost black. When opening, a good yellow ground, but bleaches nearly white except at the edges. Is only a bed flower, as at most exhibitions this class of flowers is not allowed to win a prize.

CASTRUM DOLORIS

Is a centre row flower, fine globular cup, rich yellow, feathered and flamed with a dark brown. This variety is only Catafalque in a flamed state.

CATAFALQUE (called also Old Dutch Catafalque)

Is the same as *Castrum Doloris*, only feathered; is a first rate Bizarre for an exhibition.

CATAFALQUE SUPERIEURE

Is a flower possessing many of the properties of the two previous Tulips. The cup of this flower is rather long, the yellow much deeper than *Catafalque*, and is seldom bloomed fine except from a small root. The feathering of this flower is apt to run. In this part, when *Catafalque* was selling at a high price, it was frequently sold for it, and is shown in many places in the north of England at the present time under that name.

CATAFALQUE (Surpasse).

This is supposed to be called so from its partaking of the character of the previous flowers. It has a rich yellow ground, deep brown feathering, and a much shorter cup than the others beforementioned. Is a third row flower, and called *Grandeur Superb* when in a flamed state.

CERISE BELLE FORME

Is a first row variety, extremely fine cup, brilliant colours, and feathered and flamed. Introduced in the year 1779.

CERISE INCOMPARABLE.

This is a second row Rose, good form and pure bottom, generally feathered, only at times flamed.

CERISE BLANCHE

Is rather a late variety; a first row flower, fine form and beautifully feathered, and greatly esteemed as a bed flower.

CERISE TRIOMPHANT

Is so like Triomphe Royale, that I have marked it as such in my book this year.

CERISE ROYAL (called also Ponceau Brilliant and Moore's Rose)

Is a second row variety, rather late, a good flamed cherry coloured Tulip. The cup good, but the bottom stained.

CERISE PRIMO SUPERB.

This is very like Triomphe Royale, if not the same.

CATALANI (MADAM).

This is a fine flamed Rose, and scarcely equalled by any other variety. A first row flower, the white beautiful and transparent; the form, &c., first rate.

CHARBONNIER.

This is sometimes called Charbonnier Noir, which is quite a different variety, having a bad bottom, though the colours resemble it much, and only rises sufficiently high for a second row flower, whilst Charbonnier is a third row flower; and if a large bulb will do for the centre one, Charbonnier possesses all the properties of a first rate Tulip, and the inside is much purer than Polyphemus. Is generally shown flamed, but sometimes is beautifully feathered. The only objection that can be made to this flower is its pale lemon yellow ground; had its ground colour been a rich yellow, its dark feathering would have left all other Bizarres at a distance.

CHARLES X. (called also Page's George IV., Waterloo, Platoff, Royal Sovereign, Duke of Lancaster, Victory, Le Conquérant, Defiance, &c.)

This is a centre row variety, and rises sometimes upwards of three feet. Supposed to be raised from seed in this country, but certainly broken from the breeder. The cup fine, the yellow rather heavy,

the feathering broad and grand, of a dark brown. Is a first rate stage as well as bed flower. First bloomed about the year 1820.

CHARLES FOX

Is a second row flamed Byblomen; cup long, bottom stained. The colour dark.

CLAUDIANA

Is a fourth row feathered Rose, the bottom pure white, and the form globular. Is much esteemed as a stage and bed flower, though rather a sporting variety.

CLIO.

This variety, I believe, was raised in Flanders, is a second row flamed Rose, and at first sight resembles Triomphe Royale, but the petals are much rounder at the top. The bottom pure. The bulb also is not so long as Triomphe Royale.

COGGESHALL HERO

Was first bloomed by the late Mr. Andrews, of Coggeshall, Essex. Is a first row flower, good cup, feathers beautifully; is an excellent stage flower, slightly tinged at the bottom.

COMPETITOR.

This is a second row flamed Byblomen, the cup good, and bottom pure; is a good variety.

COMTE DE PROVENCE.

This is a third row feathered Byblomen, of a dark violet colour; the cup long and the bottom pure.

COMTE DE VERGENNES.

This is a fine centre row flower, and is highly esteemed as a stage and bed flower. The form not good, but the bottom pure, and the white rich and transparent. This variety is apt to come grizzly on the feather.

CUPIDO.

This is a second row feathered Byblomen, the form good, and the bottom pure.

CZARINNE.

This is a third row flamed Byblomen, brilliant colours, and pencils beautifully. The bottom pure, and the cup short. It has the same fault as Comte de Vergennes, the three outside petals forming a triangle.

DAVID.

This is a first row feathered Byblomen, and one of the finest black and white Tulips cultivated. The cup good, and is considered by most florists to be superior to Louis XVI., when bloomed from a small root. It is highly esteemed as a stage and bed flower; and when in a fine state, generally takes the first prize at an exhibition. It sometimes comes flamed, and marks also beautifully.

DUC DE BORDEAUX.

This is one of the finest centre row flamed Byblomens cultivated; is very much like Louis XVI. in shape of root and colour; the petals are thick and fleshy, it is early in bloom, and is one of the last out. There is a little difference in the colours of Louis XVI. and the Duc de Bordeaux; the latter appears as if a coat of varnish had been laid on, and looks much richer in appearance. The white is very pure; the form like Louis XVI., and the bottom purer. It has only been bloomed here two seasons, and has been admired more than any other Tulip. Two roots have this year bloomed feathered, and one flamed.

DUC DE FLORENCE.

This is a centre row Byblomen, and possesses a fine form and pure bottom. Worthy a place in the most choice collections.

DUCHESS OF CLARENCE.

This is a tolerably good second row Rose, raised by the late Mr. Lawrence, of Hampton.

DUKE OF HAMILTON.

This is a second row Bizarre when broken (of which I believe there are only two up to the present time), but has not shown well, although the little feathering on the petals is of a dark colour, resembling the colour of Charbonnier. As a breeder, taking all its properties into consideration, it is second to none; the cup short, and the bottom of a rich yellow. Although I introduced it four years ago, when a seedling, it is very scarce. The increase generally spoken for twelve months in advance. Should this variety break well, it will rank as one of the best Bizarres cultivated.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

This variety was raised by Mr. Pearson, of Chilwell, near Nottingham, and is a very pretty second row Bizarre; the form good, the ground a rich yellow, and the feathering a dark brown. The only

drawback is the slight tinge at the bottom. It is a second rate stage flower.

DUKE OF MANCHESTER.

This is a second row flamed Bizarre, broke this year out of my breeders, and promises, when plentiful, to be a first rate stage flower. The cup good, and the bottom pure.

ARTICLE III.

ON DESTROYING THE GREEN-FLY INSECT.

BY P. CORNWALL.

As this is the season when that destructive little pest, the green-fly, makes its appearance, it may be of service to some of your amateur readers to know how to check their ravages. Syringing, or immersing the plants in tobacco-water, answers well for a few plants, but not for a large collection. The problem to be solved is, how to destroy *all the aphides* in a large greenhouse without poisoning yourself.

The thing is simple enough. Take an old flower-pot, six inches in diameter, knock a small hole in its side, near the bottom, with the edge of a trowel; bore a small hole in your greenhouse door, and place the pot on a stool close to the door, so that the hole in the pot shall be just opposite and within a few inches of the hole in the door when shut. Fill the pot one-third full of hot cinders, and put in as much tobacco as the pot will hold; then make your escape with all expedition and shut the door. Being safely *outside*, take a common bellows and blow through the hole in the door till you cannot distinguish one plant from another.

This operation must be performed early in the morning, choosing a cloudy, close day, if such occur, as the house must remain closed in order that the smoke and the insects may have time to settle their disputes without interruption. Repeat the dose in the evening, and give plenty of air the following morning, when the plants should be syringed if the weather is favourable.

If this, or some such plan, is not resorted to on the first appearance of the green-fly, they will speedily deposit multitudes of eggs, and probably furnish you with successive tribes of little vexations for the remainder of the season.

ARTICLE IV.

ON FORMING A HEDGE OF ROSES.

BY W. X. Y.

ABOUT four years since, having broken up some new ground, I pared the sods off six inches deep, and made a bank about three feet high, and two feet broad at top, intending it for a screen. Having been ridding up an old garden, there were several hundreds of roses that I had no use for, such as Provence, Rosa mundi, China, Tuscany, &c. I planted a row of them *mixed* down the middle of the bank, not expecting they would do much good; however, they bloomed well that season. The year after they bloomed better, and were admired by all who saw them. The year after they were pegged down close to the bank, and layered, so that they spread the whole breadth, and bloomed quite dwarf, but were left unpruned, so that this season they are three feet high from the bank. The Tuscany have thrown out suckers at the *side* of the bank, so that the roses come down to the ground. The dryness of the bank seems to cause them to bloom more freely than they do even on the beds. They now form, with the growth of four years, a hedge six feet high and four feet through, and form a complete heap of roses from the top to the ground.

W. X. Y.

[Some of the beautiful profuse-flowering trailing kinds, planted to hang down the sides, and bloom from May to November, would give additional interest to so pretty an object.—CONDUCTOR.]

ARTICLE V.

ON DESTROYING MILLEPEDES (WOODLICE).

BY A NORTH BRITON.

I OBSERVE one of your correspondents, J. S., inquires about a method of destroying woodlice: the best way of eradicating these insects is to decoy them to assemble in such a situation in his frames as that they can be readily destroyed. The means made use of are numerous; a few of them may suffice.

Poisoning them.—Mix a small portion of arsenic lump sugar, and flour together, and lay them in a common feeder, which place in a suitable situation, and cover it over lightly with a little dry moss; examine the feeder occasionally, and remove the dead insects.

To entice by cheese.—Get a piece of old cheese, and grate it fine into a feeder, sprinkle it over with a little powdered lump sugar, cover the feeder over with moss, as before, examine every morning and destroy them.

To entice by fruit.—Get some slices of ripe fruit, as apricot, plum, pear, apple, or any sort afforded by the season, always, however, adding a little lump sugar if the fruit be sour; place in a feeder, cover, and examine as before.

To entice by bean-stalks.—Cut up old bean-stalks in lengths about nine inches each, and lay them in different parts of the frame; blow them every morning, and destroy the woodlice.

To decoy with Briony-root.—Cut up briony-root (*Brionia dioica*) into slices, put in feeders, cover the feeders with moss as before, examine regularly, and destroy the woodlice.

To decoy merely by shelter.—When there is not much shelter in the frame infested, place handfulls of hay or dry moss here and there every evening, remove them away in the morning, and destroy the woodlice.

A live toad kept in the frame will keep it free from them.

July 11, 1842.

ARTICLE VI.

ON THE ABSORPTION OF SAP IN PLANTS.

BY MR. J. D. PARKS, DARTFORD NURSERY, KENT.

ABOUT eight years since, in Mr. Loudon's *Gardeners' Magazine*, I stated my opinion on the absorption of the sap in plants, believing it not to be through the spongioles alone, but through the whole surface of all the roots. I then stated I knew almost every eminent physiologist would be against me, but that did not deter me from stating what I really felt to be a truth, laying myself open to the public, standing alone as it were. But to my surprise afterward, I read a paper of Mr. T. A. Knight's, which I considered supported my views. Recently, when writing to Dr. Lindley, I gave him my opinion of the same, and he said I had mistaken Mr. Knight; therefore I state the part of the *Transactions of the Horticultural Society* which contains the paper on the subject, written by Mr. Knight, for those who have them to read therein for themselves. I now quote a portion of the

same for others who have them not, to judge if I have mistaken him. The part of the Transactions are vol. ii., second series, p. 217, *Upon the supposed Absorbent Powers of the Spongioles, &c.*

He says, "It is admitted the sap rises through the alburnum," and the spongioles do not possess alburnum; this called up my attention to it.

"I therefore believe my opinion, that spongioles are imperfectly organized parts of the plant, which neither absorb from the soil, nor transmit fluid of any kind for the service of other parts of it, to be well founded. But alburnous matter is generated with great rapidity within them, and they become to a very great extent transmuted into perfect roots, long before the growth of the stem or branches of the tree commences in the spring; and by these newly-formed roots, (but not by these exclusively,) I conceive that nutriment is absorbed from the soil, and sent up into the leaves, to be there converted into the true sap of the plant. I am aware that the above-stated opinions are in opposition to those of many eminent physiologists, to which much deference is due; but I think that they have erroneously included within their spongioles portions of alburnous fibre, a substance never found in the organ properly called a spongiole."

ARTICLE VII.

ON THE COCKSCOMB.

BY G. S., A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.

HAVING been a subscriber to the FLORICULTURAL CABINET from the commencement, and seeing several articles inserted on the growth of that beautiful plant the Cockscomb, which, when well grown, are magnificent objects, I beg leave to give a few remarks on my mode of cultivation, which being somewhat different, and affords me the greatest success, it perhaps may be useful to some of your readers.

In the first week in April I sow the seed in a cucumber or melon frame, or any good moist heat; as soon as the plants are up, and sufficiently strong, I pot them off into 60-sized pots, placing them in a heat of 65 to 70 degrees, where I allow them all the air I possibly can in fine weather, as *that adds greatly* to the strength of the plant. When they have sufficiently filled their pots, I repot them into forty-eights, placing them in the heat as before, where I let them remain

until they show their combs. I then select out those I think will be the best formed combs, taking care to have them all *round stems*. I next repot them into twenty-fours, keeping them in the heat as before; by this time of potting the combs are pretty well advanced in growth. I give them as much air as possible during the day, and a little at night to take off the steam, otherwise it is apt to disfigure some of the combs. My next and last potting is into twelves, eights, or sixes, as the plant may require; care is taken to shade them with a piece of netting or thin canvas when the sun is very hot; if not done, there is a danger of getting the foliage of a bad colour, which spoils the beauty of the Cockscomb. The seed-vessels I carefully shave off with a sharp penknife as soon as they appear, which, when so done, adds much to the growth of the comb.

The compost I use consists of three barrowful of good rich maiden loam, direct from the pasture, with one barrowful of old rotten cow-dung, and half a barrowful of good rotten manure; this I chop well together with a spade, which is then fit for use. Care is taken to *well drain* the pots, as Cockscombs require a quick drainage. The last two times of potting I put a quantity of raw horse-dropping (direct from the stable) at the bottoms of the pots, which adds greatly to enrich the colour of the combs. The leaves of the plant should be syringed under and over two or three times a-week with water, to keep away the red spider.

By the above method I have grown combs from *twenty-five* to *thirty* inches across, and from ten to twelve inches wide. The kind I grow is called the Birmingham Giant, which grows about a foot high.

ARTICLE VIII.

ON INCREASING THE PINK FROM SLIPS.

BY CLERICUS, YORKSHIRE.

I HAVE long grown my favourite flower, the Pink, and increased it annually by pipings, but the process has not always succeeded to my expectation. Last year I was instructed to raise them by slips, which, when slipped off, had the ragged portion, where torn, cut quite smooth, and in that state were fit for pricking off, avoiding cutting off the ends of the leaves, as is done in preparing pipings. In July, 1841, I had a portion of a south-aspected border prepared, by mixing with it one-

half of fresh loam, digging it fine, and beating it as firm as possible, after which I watered it, and inserted with my finger the slips, taking care that the lower end of the slip is bent flat upon the surface of the soil, and being pressed in that position into it, it turns round the point of the finger; in that form the soil is *firmly* closed round it, after which a good watering closes the process. I had a wire screen, (wooden laths, &c., would equally serve,) supported by a brick laid flat at each corner, laid over the plantation, and upon it put as many rhubarb leaves as covered it entire, for the purpose of shade. These not only protected from the hot rays of the sun, but at the same time kept a moist atmosphere underneath. When the leaves had become very shrivelled, I replaced with others. Occasionally a sprinkling of water was given when changing the leaves. The covering was given up as soon as I discovered they would sustain the sun without flagging. By this mode of treatment I find it not only to do without the expense of glass cover, but my plants are much more vigorous, being robust, and this summer have bloomed much finer than my other plants. The success, too, in the process, more than exceeded my expectations. Out of 600 slips inserted, only four failed.

I have just put off a similar quantity this year, doing it rather earlier, (June 18,) and now they appear admirably well, (July 13.) I think it is better to be thus early, as the plants get stronger by the early part of September, the time of planting for a fine bloom the following season.

PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

ARUNDINA Densa.—Close flowered. Reed Orchis. (Bot. Reg. 38.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. A native of Sincapore, sent by Mr. Cuming to Messrs. Loddiges, with whom it has bloomed. There is only this and a *Bambusifolia* yet introduced into this country. In the structure of the plant it is near to *Phaius*. It grows erect, and the stems terminate in a dense spike of flowers. Each blossom is about three inches across. The sepals are of a very pale purple, the lip being yellow and red. Petals of a lilac-purple. Labellum reddish-purple with yellow streaks upon a white ground inside. The flowers are handsome and delightfully fragrant. The plant merits a place in every collection.

BORONIA ANEMONÆFOLIA.—Anemone-leaved. (Pax. Mag. Bôt. July.) Rutaceæ. Octandria Monogynia. A native of New Holland, imported by Messrs. Loddiges, with whom we have seen it bloom for two seasons. It is an ever-green shrub, growing two or three feet high, bushy. The leaves more resemble those of the *Jasminium* than an *Anemone*—they are pretty. The flowers are

not produced at the extremities of the shoots but lower down, in short clusters of three or four, of a rosy pink colour. Each flower is about half an inch across.

CINERARIA WEBBERIANA.—Mr. Webber's Cineraria. (Pax. Mag. Bot. July.) Compositeæ. Syngeneia Superflua. A seedling raised by Mr. Smithers, gardener to Robert Williams, Esq., of Bridehead House, near Dorchester. The habit of the plant is somewhat that of *C. Waterhousiana*, but a closer grower. The foliage on the upper side is of a bright green, beneath of a rich purple. The flowers are large, not disposed in flat regular heads, but in various positions at different heights. They are of a deep rich brilliant blue.

EPIDENDRUM RANIFERUM. Frog Epidendrum. (Bot. Reg. 42.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. It has been imported from Mexico and from Guiana. It has bloomed with George Barker, Esq., Springfield, near Birmingham. It is somewhat like *E. nutans*, but the flowers are much handsomer, being decorated with rich purplish-brown spots profusely over the yellowish-green sepals and petals. Each flower is about three inches across.

GESNERA LONGIFOLIA.—Long-leaved. (Bot. Reg. 40.) Gesneraceæ. Didynamia Angiospermia. A native of Guatemala, sent by Mr. Hartweg to the London Horticultural Society. The habit of the plant is not that of *G. bulbosa*, or *faucialis*, but of *G. allagophylla*. The flower stem rises about two feet high, and is closely covered with a grey down. The leaves are lanceolate on the flower stems, about nine inches long. The flowers are produced in long close cylindrical terminal racemes in clusters of three or four. Each blossom is about an inch long, hairy, of a brick-red colour.

HYDROTÆNIA MELEAGRIS.—Spotted Waterband. (Bot. Reg. 39.) Iridaceæ. Monadelphia Triandria. We have given interesting particulars of this plant in Volume 7, page 239. The plant bloomed last summer in the garden of the London Horticultural Society. The plant, and especially the flower, partakes of a close affinity to the *Fritillaria*. It is a greenhouse bulb, requiring the simple treatment as given to similar ones, a period of rest in winter, and be encouraged in its season of growth. It grows freely in equal parts of loam, leaf mould, and sand. Each blossom is about an inch and a half across, on the outside is purple and yellow, the inside is what is termed of a French lilac, having a yellow edging, and beautifully spotted with deep purple. At first sight, Dr. Lindley remarks it is not very attractive, but when carefully examined will be found to exhibit beauties of no common kind.

ODONTOGLOSSUM GRANDE.—The Great. (Bot. Reg. 3955.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. Mr. Bateman states of it, "that it must confessedly be placed at the head of the vast group of South American Vandee, curious and beautiful though they all be. The scape rises a foot high, and in its native vigorous state produces eight flowers. Sepals are three inches long, yellow banded with rich brownish-red spots. The petals are the same length but broader, the lower part of a dull brownish red, then up to the point yellow and green. Lip short, yellow banded and spotted with rust colour, but is yellow at the base. Each blossom is six inches across, and are truly magnificent.

PHILADELPHUS MEXICANUS. Mexican Syringa. (Bot. Reg. 38.) Philadelphaceæ. Icosandria Monogynia. A native of Mexico, sent to the London Horticultural Society by Mr. Hartweg. It is a half hardy (perhaps hardy) shrub. It forms a neat slender bush, growing about two feet high, blooms freely at the end of June. It is an excellent plant for early forcing into bloom. The flowers are white, produced singly, an inch and a half across.

PLUMIERIA ACUMINATA.—Sharp-leaved. (Bot. Mag. 3952.) Apocinæ. Pentandria Monogynia. A native of the East Indies, introduced to Kew Gardens by Sir Joseph Banks, in 1790. It is a small tree, growing from ten to twenty feet high, branched. The leaves are a foot long, of a rich deep green. The flowers are produced in a large terminal cymous head, very numerous, and fragrant; they are yellow towards the base, but the upper half is white. Each blossom is about three inches and a half long. Numerous branches producing

heads of such fine flowers will give it a fine effect, and where practicable in a stove it deserves to be grown.

RONDELETIA ODORATA.—Sweet-scented. (Bot. Mag. 3953.) Rubiaceæ. Pentandria Monogynia. A very ornamental stove-plant. So justly is it esteemed, that it formed a specimen in nearly every collection shown at the Chiswick exhibitions this season. The plant grows from three to five feet high. The flowers are produced in terminal corymbs, of a bright vermilion colour; the centre of each flower has a bright yellow projecting rising cup, the contrast giving a very pretty effect. The flowers, too, are slightly fragrant. It well deserves to be in every hothouse collection.

SOLANUM BALBISII, VAR. BIPINNATA.—Balbis Nightshade. (Bot. Mag. 3954.) Solanææ. Pentandria Monogynia. From Buenos Ayres, by Mr. Tweedie, to the Royal Edinburgh Botanic Garden. As a species it is a very variable plant, both in form of foliage, and specially so in the colour of its blossoms, being white, cream-colour, pale blue, or purple, on distinct plants. All the varieties are showy, and are well worthy a place in the hothouse or warm greenhouse. Each blossom is about an inch and a half across.

STYLIDIUM PILOSUM.—Hairy Stylewort. (Bot. Reg. 41.) Synonym. *S. Dicksoni*. From the Swan River. It is a neat little greenhouse perennial, growing freely in two parts sandy peat to one of loam, well drained. It must be treated in summer as a sub-aquatic, but in winter be kept rather dry, in a part of the greenhouse where there is plenty of light and air. The flowers are larger than any other species yet introduced, the petals being broad, and each flower near an inch across, white, and when a panicle of them are expanded, it is a neat and pretty object.

TROPÆOLUM EDULE.—Edible rooted Indian Cress. (Pax. Mag. Bot. July.) Balsaminacææ. Octandria Monogynia. Synonym. *T. polyphyllum* of some collections. The latter kind has not yet, says Dr. Lindley, been introduced; what have been received by several cultivators from Chili, and recently bloomed for the first time in this county, supposed to be a blue-flowered kind, is only the *T. edule*, but in different states of health has been so varied as to lead persons to conclude that there were two species. Some handsome specimens were exhibited at the Chiswick Shows, (see account in this Number,) which, with their bright orange-coloured blossoms, each about an inch and a half across, were very handsome. It is an interesting companion to the *T. tricolorum*.

The tubers require to be covered with soil, and in its blooming state must not be allowed to flag for want of water, or it will be nearly certain to die. It well deserves a place in the greenhouse, or warm situation in summer in the open air. It trains readily to a trellis.

ZICHYA GLABRATA.—Smooth-leaved. (Bot. Mag. 3956.) Leguminosææ. Diadelphica Decandria. Synonym. *Kennedy glabrata*. From the Swan River, and though we have formerly noticed it, it is so neat and pretty a flowering plant, deserving a place in every greenhouse, we cannot forbear to offer it again to the notice of our readers. When properly grown, it forms one mass of its bright scarlet flowers. It can be procured, too, at a very low price, of most nurserymen.

Plants noticed, but not figured, in the Botanical Register.

CALLIPSYCHE ENCROSIOIDES.—A new genus of Amaryllidææ. The flowers are produced about ten in each scape, reddish-scarlet. The bulbs were brought from the West Coast of Mexico.

PIERS OVALIFOLIA.—A fine evergreen shrub from North India. The flowers are white tinged with pink, and are produced in one-sided racemes at the end of short lateral branches. A plant, twelve feet high, is growing in a pot, branching gracefully, in the collection of S. F. Phelps, Esq., of Westminster. It is most likely quite a hardy plant. In Nepal it forms a tree thirty or forty feet high.

LILIUM TESTACEUM.—A Japan lily having the form of *L. speciosum*, but varying in the parts of fructification. It is very handsome and distinct, at Messrs. Rollinson's, of Tooting.

CALANTHE MASUCA.—A terrestrial orchideous plant, flowered at Messrs. Rollisson's, a native of Ceylon, Nepal, and other parts of India. The flowers are of a deep violet colour, very handsome.

ARISTOLOCHIA GIGAS.—From Guatemala, and has bloomed in the Chiswick Gardens. It is an extraordinary blooming plant, the tube is six inches long, and the limb even more, and the terminating tail is longer still.

SIEVERSIA ELATA.—From Nepal to the London Horticultural Society. It has bloomed at Chiswick. It is a hardy herbaceous plant with deep pinnatifid leaves. The flowers are large, produced in panicles of four or five each, large of a deep yellow.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON STRIKING CUTTINGS OF GARDEN ROSES.—I have, this spring, purchased a number of the Roses recommended by the Conductor of the CABINET in a former Number, which are now in bloom, and fully justify all that was said of them. I am desirous to increase them. Can this be done by cuttings? If so, when and how am I to proceed? An early answer will be a favour conferred on

A ROSE BUD.

[Cut off young shoots close at their origin with a sharp knife; dress off a few of the bottom leaves. If there be the advantage of an exhausted cucumber-bed, take out the old soil, put in some fresh sandy soil, and insert the cuttings in firmly round the stems, and water them freely as soon as put in. Keep the frame close, and shade from mid-day sun. Occasionally sprinkle them overhead, doing it early in the morning or afternoon. If there be no convenience, a slight hot-bed, earthed, and cuttings properly inserted, and covered with a hand glass, will do. In many cases cuttings inserted in the natural ground, having a warm situation, and covered with a hand-glass, shaded as required, will succeed quite satisfactory.—CONDUCTOR.]

TO HAVE THE *HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS* WITH BLUE FLOWERS.—A subscriber is anxious to be informed what method she must adopt in order to cause the *Hydrangea hortensis* to produce blue flowers. If the Conductor, or some reader, would give an early reply, it would confer a great favour.

[Plants grown in a yellow loamy soil, which contains a considerable portion of oxide of iron, will bloom blue; though not always becoming so the first season, they will the second, and every following year whilst so treated. A prepared compost of other kinds of loamy soil, mixed with one-eighth of iron filings, or what the blacksmiths, &c., term smithy-slack, the fallings off their heated iron when beating it into desired forms, mixed with one-sixth of loam, have been used with success. The yellow loam is the best we have adopted; with it flowers of an intense blue are produced.

If any of our readers know how to prepare a compost which will answer equally well, we shall feel obliged by the favour of a communication for insertion in the CABINET; it will be especially useful where yellow loam cannot be readily procured.—CONDUCTOR.]

REMARKS.

ON CAUSING CACTUSES TO BLOOM FREELY.—Some persons break off the ends of the shoots in order to check their growth; but whoever notices the plants exhibited at the London shows will not fail to see that coiling the branches round the trellis causes the production of a profusion of bloom by checking the sap.

T. B.

LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW.

(Continued from page 166.)

Lucy, Beck's. Lower petals white, tinged with blush; upper petals having a dark spot. Of good form.

Mercury, Beck's. Bright red; the upper petals having a large dark clouded spot.

Geraldine, Beck's. Blush-lilac, with the centre of the flower nearly white; the upper petals having a dark spot.

The Bride, Beck's. White, with the upper petals having a dark velvet purple-clouded spot. Good form.

Meteor, Beck's. Lower petals light orange; upper petals having a large dark clouded spot, edged with bright fiery-red; the edges of the petals a little notched, otherwise it is of good form.

Aurora, Beck's. Very similar to Meteor in colour, but a better edged petal.

Rosabella, Appleby's. Pink, with centre nearly white; upper petals having a dark spot. Good form.

The Cid, Pillans's. Lower petals pink, with a lighter centre of the flower; upper petals bright rose. Good form.

Albert Prince of Wales, Jeffries. Fine rosy-pink; upper petals having a dark clouded spot, with a broad pink margin.

Pride of Exeter Vale, Veitch's. Bright rosy-crimson, but the bloom being so much bruised its merits could not be ascertained.

Aberon. Nearly a white, having a dark clouded spot on the upper petals, and a pure white margin. Of good form.

Prince Albert, Cook's. Lower petals pale blush; upper petals have a dark clouded spot, edged with white. Good form.

Begbie's Seedling. Pretty flesh-colour; upper petals having a large clouded spot with a light margin. Good form.

Garraway's, No. 1. Lower petals rosy-pink, with a purplish centre; upper petals having a large spot of crimson, edged with scarlet. Good form.

Garraway's, No. 2. Lower petals rosy-blush; upper petals having a dark spot, and softening off to a deep rosy scarlet. Good form.

The rule of the Society relative to the specimens of seedling Pelargoniums being exhibited was, "Seedling Pelargoniums are to be exhibited on single trusses, with a leaf; the truss to be elevated above the leaf." In many instances the rule was not attended to, and specimens were disqualified, which otherwise would have been selected as meriting a prize. The number of superior seedlings was far beyond those of any previous meeting, and many of them are very valuable acquisitions to this justly esteemed tribe of flowers, and no doubt that an addition to the number will be exhibited at the next meeting on July 9th.

The kinds which obtained prizes were Foster's Sultana, Sir R. Peel, Sunshine, and Nestor; Beck's Leonora and Meteor; Pamplin's Duke of Devonshire; Bassett's Model of Perfection.

Roses. There were collections from Messrs. Wood, Rivers, Lane, Paul, Dennis, Cobbett, and others, but not near so numerous or so fine as on former June meetings; probably the dry weather had checked their maturity, and the day was too early, in which case the next exhibition will excell in Roses.

The following fine kinds were shown by Mr. Paul, of Cheshunt:—

Provence: Celestine, Reine de Provence, Petite Beauté, Grand Agathe, Duchesse, Triomphe d'Abbeville, Gracilis, Wilberforce, Stadtholder, Duc d'Angoulême.—*Moss*: De Metz, Foncé, Laucel, Prolific, Du Luxemburg, Pompon.—*Damask*: Madame Hardy, Leda, Bachelier, Déesse Flore, La Ville de Bruxelles, Blanche Davilliers, Arlinda, Imperatrice de France.—*Perpetuals*: Josephine Antoinette, La Gracieuse, Fantasse, D'Esquermes, Belle Faber, Preval, Antinous, Bernard, Gloire de Perpetuels, Madame Feburier, Billiard.—*Hybrid Perpetuals*: Princesse Helene, Fulgoria, Clementine Duval, De Neuilly, Comte de Paris.—*Alba and Hybrid*: Blanche Belgique, Pompon Blanc, Felicité Parmentier, Madame Campan, Queen of Denmark, Blush Hip, Duc de Luxemburg, Belle Clementine.—*Gallica*: Cynthia, Bizarre Marbre, Belle Cramoise, Fontenelle, Enchantress, Aspaise, Buonaparte, Isoline, Adele Prevost, Comte de Murinais,

Marie Ericus, Dumont Dorville, Assemblage de Beauté, Baron de Stael, Jaen Bart, Fenelon, Casimir Perier, Cocarde Rouge, Fanny Bias, Violette Ciemes, Reine d'Espagne, La Majestueuse, Pierre Corneille, Uniflore Marbre, Marthieu Mole, Sophie Duval, Roi de Naples, Marie de Burgogue, Theagene, Warricrus, Oracle du Siècle, Roi de Rome, La Volupté, Julio d'Étanges, Tresorier, Macule de Montmorenci, Leo the Tenth, Charles Auguste.—*Hybrid China*: Louis Philippe Chatelain, Athelin Bourbon, Globe Hip, Miralba, Charles Duval, Duke of Devonshire, La Fontenelle, Helvetius, Belle de Rosny, Fulgens, Henri Barbet, Victor Hugo, Petit Pierre, Sauteur Panachee, Triomphe de la Queue, La Casas, Beauté Vive, General Allard, Colonel Combes, Bonne Genevieve.—*Climbing Roses*: Drummond's Thornless, Gracilis, Amadis.—*Bourbons*: Madame Desprez, Armosa, Pucelle Genoese, De Yubles, Theresia, Victoire Argente, Acidalie, Gloire des Rosamenes, Emilie Courtier, Prince de Joinville.—*Bengal*: Triomphe de Gand, Belle Emilie, Camellia Blanc, General Soyez, Madame Bureau, Beau Carmin, Archduke Charles, Theresia Stravius, Duchess of Kent.—*Teas*: Clara Sylvans, Belle Marguerite, Taglioni, Nina, Duchesse d'Orleans, Hardy, Lyonnais, Eliza Sauvage, Victoire Modeste.

In Mr. Lane's collection were splendid flowers of—*Rosa Gallica*: General Foy, Cynthia, Demarchet, Sombrieul, La Calaisienne, Aurélie Lamare.—*Rosa Alba*: Fanny Somerson, Pompon Blanc, Princesse de Lamballe, Blush Hip.—*Hybrid China*: Las Casas, Colonel Falvier, Duchesse de Montebello, General Kleber, Hybrid Portue, Madeline, Comtesse de Lucepede, Brennus, Hortense Leroy, La Dauphine, Coupe d'Amour, Belle Parabere, Triomphe de Laffay.—*Damask*: Madame Hardy, Helvetius.—*Austrian Briars*: Harrisonii, Double Yellow.—*Perpetuals*: Angelina, Torrida, Cuvier, Alzina.—*Bourbon*: Emelie Plantier, Coquette de Montmorency, Boquet de Flore, Ansegise, Madame Nerard, Queen of Bourbons, Victoire Argente, Theresita.—*Hybrid Perpetuals*: Sisley, Prince Albert, Fulgorie, Lady Fordwich, Madame Laffay, William Jesse, Queen Victoria, Gloire de Rosemene.—*China*: General Soyez, Cramoisie eblouissante, Belle de Florence, Abbé Mioland, Gardenia, Triomphant, Gabrielle, Nouvelle Heloise.—*Tea scented*: Caroline, Belle Helene, Diana Vernon, Eliza Sauvage, Hardy, Marshal Vallée, Jeanie Deans, Silene, Besnor, Comte d'Osmont.

In Mr. Dennis's stand were good specimens of Belle Theresa, Richard the Third, Village Maid, Madame Hardy, Luxemburg, Lady Stuart, Comte Contosa, L'Abbesse, &c.

The collections of stove and greenhouse plants were exceedingly fine, and many of the specimens were grown to a state of perfection, that a few years back would have been judged impossible if the thing had been predicted; their real merits can only be appreciated by inspection. The following were exhibited:—

A LARGE COLLECTION OF STOVE AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS.—1st. *Mr. Green*, gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., Cheam, Surrey.—*Leschenaultia biloba*, four feet high, in profuse bloom, its lovely blue flowers being strikingly handsome. *Leschenaultia formosa*, two feet high, and as much across, densely covered with its lovely crimson-red flowers. *Tropæolum edule*; this new species, with its rich orange-coloured blossoms as large as those of *T. tuberosum*, were particularly showy. The fine colour of the flowers, their projecting about three inches from the foliage, and the smallness of the leaves, render them very conspicuous, especially so grown as it was to a trellis. *Russelia juncea*; this plant was six feet high, supported by a trellis, over the sides of which its lovely pendant branches of bright red flowers gracefully and numerously adorned it all around. *Pimelea spectabilis*, in profuse bloom, near three feet high; the flowers were fading, and of a pretty flesh colour. *Pimelea decussata*, four feet high, and as much across, was densely covered with its fine bright rose-coloured flowers, *Pimelea sylvestris*, a yard high, densely covered with its rosy flowers. Six kinds of Cactuses, very large plants, in most profuse bloom, all neatly trained. *Choroze-ma cordata*, five feet high, and very bushy, in profuse bloom. *Boronia serrulata*, three feet high, bushy, clothed with lovely rosy-pink blossoms. *Elichrysum humile Spectabile*, and *Speciosum*, all splendid grown plants. *Gardenia radicans*, finely in bloom. *Fuchsira corymbiflora*, six feet high, with numerous pendant heads of its splendid flowers, produced a brilliant show. *Polygala oppositifolia*, six feet high, and nearly as much across, clothed with its bright purple

flowers. *Calanthe veratrifolia*; this handsome orchideous plant, with its lovely spikes of flowers, was very showy. *Chorozema ovata*, two feet and a half high, in robust health, and most profusely in bloom, was trained to a conical-shaped wire trellis. This lovely plant, often found difficult to grow, was much admired. *Azalea Danielsiana*, four feet high, in profuse bloom. *Diosma uniflora*, four feet high, bushy, in profuse bloom, with its lovely flowers, was strikingly handsome. *Chorozema varium*, the dwarf variety, about half a yard high, and as much across, densely clothed with spikes of flowers, forming a striking head of bloom, was much admired. *Rondeletia odorata*, five feet high, and very bushy, in profuse bloom, produced a beautiful appearance, its red flowers, with a yellow centre, hanging in large clusters, rendering it one of the prettiest plants cultivated. *Ixora coccinea*, five feet high, with numerous large heads of its fine flowers, produced a brilliant show; some of its heads of bloom were six inches in diameter. *Coleonema tenuifolia*, *Eriostemon buxifolium*, both in fine bloom.

These, with sixteen well-grown *Ericas*, and some orchideous plants, &c., all in most profuse bloom, formed a fine collection, which was universally admired. Prize, Gold Knightian medal.

2nd. *Mr. Guode*, gardener to Mrs. Laurence, Ealing Park. *Eucalyptus obcordatus*, with its pretty yellow pea-flowered blossoms. *Angelonia grandiflora*, four feet high, with five fine spikes of its lilac-purple flowers, was very handsome. *Abutilon striatum*, four yards high, with numerous pendant yellow and red-streaked blossoms, was very pretty. *Acacia pulchella*, six feet high, and *Acacia alata*, about fifteen feet high, with their lovely yellow flowers in profusion. *Hermannia incisa*, four feet high, and three in diameter, densely covering a conical trellis with thousands of its pretty bright-purple red flowers. *Euphorbia splendens*, four feet high, in profuse bloom, its bright crimson flowers being ornamental. *Pimelea decussata*, four feet high and four across, densely clothed with blossom. *Æschynanthes maculata*, trained to a netted globe-formed wire trellis, two feet and a-half in diameter; and the inside of the globe being filled with moss, the shoots, secured close to it, being kept moist, strike root, and the shoots being trained pendant, and blooming freely, appear not only pretty, but very interesting. No doubt it will continue to increase in beauty, having only been recently so treated. *Polygala oppositifolia*, eight feet high, and five across, in profuse bloom. *Ixora carnea*, a robust plant, four feet high, with numerous heads of its pretty flesh-coloured flowers. *Euphorbia Jacquini-flora*, a fine plant, five feet high, numerous in bloom, with its racemes of rich crimson flowers. *Statice arborea*, five feet high, in fine bloom. *Oncidium lanceolatum*; this lovely orchideous plant, with lovely golden yellow-streaked flowers, most profusely produced, was much admired. *Fuchsia corymbiflora*, five feet high, having twenty-four large pendant heads of its brilliant flowers; this was a splendid object. *Leschenaultia formosa*, two feet high, and two in diameter, most densely in bloom, was beautiful. *Polygala speciosa*, a fine plant, having forty spikes of its lovely rich purple flowers. *Manettia cordata*, with its lovely scarlet trumpet-shaped flowers, trained to a flat trellis, six feet high and five broad, was in profuse bloom. *Erythrina Crista Galli*, having five spikes, densely laden with large flowers, each portion of the spike being three feet in bloom—the best-grown specimen we ever saw. *Oncidium luridum* in profuse bloom. *Elichrysum humile*, with two hundred expanded flowers, was very pretty. *Chorozema cordata*, five feet high, bushy and in profuse bloom; the shoots had been frequently stopped, which caused it to be bushy. *Azalea Danielsiana*, a fine plant, with its numerous red blossoms, very showy. *Pimelea rosea*, seven feet high and four across, densely clothed with its lovely blooms. *Elichrysum spectabile*, with about two hundred blossoms. *Epacris grandiflora*, four feet high, and very bushy, in robust health and profuse bloom. *Gloxinia candida*, a large plant, in fine bloom. *Gloxinia maxima*, a large plant, in splendid bloom. *Ixora coccinea*, six feet high, with twenty fine heads of flowers. *Leschenaultia oblata*, two feet and a-half high and one foot and a-half across, was one surface mass of bloom. *Asclepias Curassavica*, a fine plant, with its pendant heads of orange red flowers. *Gloxinia speciosa*, a large specimen, with its rich purple blossoms in profusion. *Stylidium fasciculatum*, half a yard high and two feet in diameter, most profusely ornamented with spikes of its lovely flesh-coloured blossoms;

some of the spikes were a foot long of flowers. *Boronia denticulata*, a fine plant, four feet high, densely clothed with flowers. *Melastoma* (now *Heteromalla*) *grandiflora*, four feet high, in fine bloom, and, with its fine spikes of blue flowers, was showy. *Oncidium lanceanum*, a splendid specimen. *Gongora atropurpurea*, a fine specimen, with its deep purple flowers in profusion. *Aristolochia ciliosa*, with its singular dark-spotted flowers. *Manettia cordifolia*, trained to a barrel-formed trellis, five feet high, profusely in bloom. *Kennedyia monophylla*, trained to a cylindrical-formed trellis, five feet high, was in profuse bloom. *Ipomœa Horsfalliæ*, trained to a barrel-shaped trellis, bloomed freely. *Ipomœa Hardingii*, trained to a cylindrical trellis, four feet high, in fine bloom, being very showy. *Tropœolum edule*, four feet high, with its pretty orange-coloured flowers. *Thunbergia grandiflora*, trained to a trellis six feet high, with its fine light-blue flowers, was very showy. *Stephanotus floribundus*, trained to a cylindrical trellis nine feet high, quite loaded with a profusion of its fine, lovely, fragrant, pure white flowers. Each blossom trumpet-shaped, about four inches long, and in clusters of six or eight, with its noble evergreen foliage, renders this one of the best hot-house climbers yet introduced. In addition to these, there were several fine specimens of Cactus and *Ericas*, forming altogether a very splendid collection, somewhat less in profusion of bloom to the collection exhibited by Mr. Green, but was not equalled in its variety and rarity by any other. Prize, Gold Banksian Medal.

3rd. *Mr. Hunt*, gardener to Miss Trail. *Pimelia spectabile*. *Erythrina Crista Galli*. *Ardisca crenulata*, nine feet high. *Polygala myrtifolia*. *Euphorbia splendens*. *Leschenaultia formosa*, a most splendid-grown plant, four feet high, and profusely in bloom down to the edge of the pot. *Mirbelia undulata*, with its pretty deep pink flowers. *Crinum amabile*, in full bloom. *Gesnera* (a new species). *Euphorbia Jacquiniiflora*. *Fuchsia fulgens*. *Clerodendron speciosissimum*, a fine plant, beautifully adorned with its fine scarlet heads of flowers. *Ixora coccinea*. *Pimelia rosea*. *Crowea saligna*, with its pretty pale pink blossoms. *Elichrysum proliferum*, in beautiful bloom, recommending itself as worthy a place in every greenhouse. The above well-grown and finely-bloomed plants, with several *Ericas*, *Gloxinias*, and a few of the best Orchideous plants, formed a beautiful collection. Prize, Silver Gilt Medal.

SMALL COLLECTIONS.—1st. *Mr. Barnes*, gardener to W. G. Norman, Esq. *Leschenaultia formosa*, a beautiful dwarf plant, in vast profusion of bloom. *Dillwynia fulgens*, in beautiful bloom. *Gompholobium polymorphum*, in robust health, trained to a flat trellis about five feet high, and having upwards of a thousand flowers. *Asclepias Curassavica*, five feet high, in fine bloom, its striking orange-red flowers being very showy. *Boronia pinnata*, eight feet high, and nearly as much across, in profuse bloom. *Chorozema cordata*, five feet high, and the same across, in fine bloom. *Polygala myrtifolia* and *P. oppositifolia*, fine plants, in profuse bloom, and with their lovely bright-purple blossoms produce a fine contrast in the collection. *Boronia denticulata*, four feet and a-half high, a fine bush, in profuse bloom, adorned with its lovely rose-coloured flowers. *Pimelea decussata*, five feet high, and as much across, in fine bloom, being covered with flowers. *Ixora coccinea*, having seven fine heads of bloom. *Boronia viminea*, with fennel-like foliage, and pretty pale lilac flowers; this new species is very interesting. *Pimelea rosea*, half a yard high, densely covered with bloom over its entire surface, down to the edge of the pot, was very interesting. *Pimelea hispida*, three feet high, covered with an entire mass of lovely rose-coloured bloom. *Elichrysum spectabile*, four feet high, in fine bloom. These, with a few *Ericas* and Cactuses, formed a very superior collection of well-grown plants. Prize, Gold Banksian Medal.

Mr. Goode. *Euphorbia splendens*, *Oncidium lanceanum*.

Mr. Bruce, gardener to Boyd Miller, Esq. *Elichrysum spectabile*, with three hundred blossoms. *Erythrina Crista Galli*, with five spikes of fine blooms three feet long in flower. *Polygala cordifolia*, five feet high, having upwards of one thousand of its lovely bright purple flowers. *Ixora crocata*, with sixteen large heads of its beautiful orange-coloured flowers. *Dillwynia glaberrima*, with its pretty pink flowers, and a fine plant of *Erica tricolor*. Prize, Silver Knightian Medal.

Mr. Clark, gardener to *W. Smith, Esq.* *Correa speciosa*, five feet high, in fine bloom. *Pimelea decussata*, three feet high, a fine bushy plant, in profuse bloom. *Leschenaultia formosum*, four feet high and three feet across, in beautiful bloom. *Boronia pinnata*, five feet high and four across, very finely in bloom. *Polygala myrtifolia*, five feet high, in fine bloom. *Erica ventricosa superba*, three feet high, and one entire mass of bloom from the edge of the pot to the crown. Prize, Large Silver Medal.

Mr. Callough. *Tropæolum edule*, five feet high, with its pretty orange-coloured flowers. *Pimelea rosea*. *Diosma uniflora*. *Platylobium formosum*. *Templetonia retusa*, with its bright carmine-red tubular-formed flowers, had a pretty appearance. *Elichrysum humile* and *spectabile*, fine plants. *Dillwynia glaberrima*. These, with two *Azaleas*, formed a pretty collection. Prize, Gold Banksian Medal.

Mr. Frazer, *Mr. Falconer*, *Mr. Pawley*, and *Mr. Jackson*, of Kingston, received prizes, too, for collections of fine-grown plants.

ORCHIDEOUS COLLECTIONS.—*Messrs. Rollissons.* *Cattleya Mossiæ*. *Cattleya Mossiæ superba*, flowers eight inches across, the lip mottled finely with bright reddish purple and yellow, and the exterior parts darker than in *C. Mossiæ*. *Cattleya Mossiæ atropurpurea*; the lip is finely stained with a dark rich purple. *Cattleya Mossiæ pallida*, sepals and petals nearly white, with the lip marked with lilac. All these had very large blossoms, beautifully marked and tinted, producing a pleasing variegation, which was admired by all.

(To be continued.)

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR AUGUST.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS.—All exotic trees and shrubs belonging to this department, that are in want of larger pots, or refreshment of new soil, should (if not performed last month) immediately be done. *Geranium* cuttings should be put off, and established plants repotted, headed down, &c. *Calceolarias* should be increased. *Verbenas* should now be increased, in order to get well established plants to endure winter. This is the proper time to propagate *Aloes*, *Sedums*, and all others of a succulent nature, by means of suckers or bottom offsets; when detached from the parent, they should be potted singly into small pots, using light dry compost, and watering sparingly till they have taken root. In the first or second week at furthest, inoculation may be performed on any kinds of the *Citrus* genus.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Propagate by means of slips, and parting the roots of any double-flowered and other desirable fibrous-rooted perennial plants done flowering. *Auriculas* should be cleared of all dead leaves, and shifted into fresh pots; prick out of the seed bed, where it was omitted last month, seedling *Auriculas* and *Polyanthuses*, and place in a shady situation; seeds may also be sown of both kinds in boxes or pans. *Carnations* may still be layered, also *Sweet-Williams*, the earlier in the month the better. Those which were layered four or five weeks ago will now be sufficiently rooted to be taken away and planted in beds or pots. Also plant out *Pink* pipings, which were put in in June. Sow seeds of all kinds of bulbous-rooted plants in pans or boxes, such as *Spring Cyclamen*, *Anemones*, *Ranunculuses*, &c. &c. Those kind of bulbs wanted to increase should be taken up if the leaves be decayed, and the offsets taken off. Transplant into nursery beds seedling, perennial, and biennial plants sown in spring. In dry weather gather those flower seeds that are ripe of any desired kinds. Plant out such kinds of autumn flowering bulbs as yet remain unplanted. *Heartsease*, towards the end of the month, should be propagated by slips, put into a shady border, and kept quite moist till they have taken root; these will form fine strong plants for blooming the spring following. Buds of *Roses* may still be put in, the earlier the better. Any buds early and looking fresh may have the bandage loosened to allow room for swelling. All shoots below the bud should be rubbed off. *Chrysanthemums* should be topped, if not done last month, in order to form compact heads of flowers. The tops put in make dwarf, late blooming plants.



D. Fay

1. *Paulownia imperialis*. 2. *Tropaeolum edule*.

THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

SEPTEMBER 1st, 1842.

PART I.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

PAULOWNIA IMPERIALIS. (*The Imperial Fox-Glove Tree.*)

SCROPHULARINEÆ. DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

[Synonym, *Bignonia Tomentosa* of Thunberg.]

THIS new and interesting deciduous tree is a native of Japan, where it grows to 30 or 40 feet high. The flowers are numerous produced in large terminal panicles similar to the Horse Chesnut and the Catalpa. At a distance, the appearance of the Paulownia is very much like the Catalpa. The flowers are very fragrant. It is said to be quite hardy, and if so, will be a most valuable acquisition to the shrubbery, or as an ornamental plant for the lawn, and has been styled the king of hardy trees.

The leaves are, when full size, 18 inches long and about 15 broad. We have seen plants of it in this country, introduced from Paris; no doubt it will soon be plentiful at the public nurseries around London; its noble appearance and numerous large panicles of flowers rendering it deserving a place wherever practicable.

TROPÆOLUM EDULE. (*Edible-rooted Indian Cress.*)

BALSAMINACEÆ. OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Several of the public nurserymen received tubers of this pretty *Tropæolum* last year from Chili, and had been informed it was a blue-flowered species. When it bloomed, it was then considered to be *T. polyphyllum*. It is now stated to be the true *T. edule*. It is not a very vigorous growing plant, but we have seen some four to five feet

high, and three in breadth, covering a wire frame-work entire, and nearly one mass of beautiful orange-coloured blossoms, producing a very handsome appearance.

If the tubers are not duly covered with soil, or the pot be too little, or lack water, the plant soon dies off in dry weather, so that particular attention is required just before the flowers expand, as it is most liable to injury then. In every other particular it requires a treatment same as given to *T. tricolorum*. It can now be had cheap, and is a fine companion for the last named species, and deserves to be in every greenhouse.

ARTICLE II.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF TULIPS.

BY MR. JOHN SLATER, FLORIST, OF PEACOCK HOUSE, CHAPEL LANE, CHEETHAM HILL, NEAR MANCHESTER.

(Continued from page 179.)

EARL OF LIVERPOOL.

This is a third row flamed Byblomen, broken by Mr. Goldham, of Pentonville. The cup of this flower is long, the bottom pure, and resembles the celebrated Queen Charlotte of the North very much in colour, only a far inferior flower.

EARL FITZWILLIAM.

This is a fourth row flamed Byblomen, the cup good, the bottom pure, a steady marker, but will never make a first rate stage variety; the colour being rosy on the feather, and the beam of the flame very faint.

EMILY.

This is a third row flamed Rose (so called), broke from the breeder by the late Mr. Lawrence, of Hampton. The cup of this flower is good, the bottom pure, marks well, but the beam is of a rosy colour, and the edging much deeper, but it cannot be said to rank either in the class of Roses or Byblomens. If classed, I should be inclined to place it amongst the Byblomens.

EMPEROR CHARLES.

This is a second row variety, form bad, steady marker, and pencils beautifully in the feathering, bottom stained a little. This Tulip is sold under the name of *Passé Perfecta*.

EUROPÉENNE.

This is a third row flamed Byblomen, the cup good, the bottom pure, and the colour of the feathering almost black.

EVEQUE D'AMBOISE.

This is a second row flamed Byblomen, the cup good, the bottom pure. The marking of this flower is scarcely equalled; the colours also are good, and the ground colour very pure.

FAIRY QUEEN.

This is a second row flamed Rose, and broken this year from one of my Rose breeders. As there is only one broken flower of this variety, it can only be said of it that it is rather inclined to be long in the cup, although the breeder did not show it so much as the broken one, the bottom pure, marks beautifully and regularly, and although crippled in its petals, took a sixth prize at the Altrincham Floral Exhibition, and promises to be an acquisition in this scarce class of Tulips.

FINLAYSON'S NO. 32.

This is a third row feathered Bizarre introduced from Scotland; the cup of this flower is long, the bottom pure, and the feathering a brownish red.

GABEL'S LORD NELSON.

This is a third row feathered Bizarre, cup rather long, bottom pure, good yellow ground, lightly feathering on the edge, the stamens and anthers bold.

GERTRUDE.

This is a second row feathered Byblomen, broke by myself last year. This promises to be one of the finest Byblomens cultivated, marking steadily. The form first rate, the white very striking for its purity both inside and outside, and the feathering a violet colour. The stock consists of two blooming roots and one breeder.

GENERAL BARNAVELD.

This is one of the finest flamed Byblomens cultivated, and is only in two or three individuals possession, and had to get. I saw it in a private collection near London, and it took my attention. I have tried to get it, but have had Lawrence's Friend sent for it, and have been told that this is commonly done, the original being, as before stated, only in few hands.

GLOBERTINE.

This is a second row feathered Rose, said to be the same as *Andromache*; the cup is long, the bottom pure, and feathers heavy on the edge, but inclined to miss very much on the petals. The colour is a dark cherry colour. When grown in a pure air resembles a *Byblomen* much.

GLORIA ALBORUM.

This is a third row flamed *Byblomen*, the cup rather long, the petals pointed, and the bottom very creamy.

GLORIA NIGRORUM.

This is a fourth row feathered *Byblomen*. The cup of this flower is good, the feathering almost black. It is a primrose colour when opening, and is difficult to bleach white. The breeder is often sold for *Louis XVI.* This variety is apt to come with seven or eight petals.

GLORIA FLORUM.

This is a third row feathered *Byblomen*, the cup good, and the bottom pure. This variety is likely to make a good stage-flower.

GRAND ROI DE FRANCE.

This is a second row flamed Rose, good, but rather long cup, bottom pure, marks well.

GRAND DUC DE TOSCANO.

This is a third row flamed *Byblomen*, the cup good, bottom pure, petals rather pointed, marks well.

GROTIUS.

This is a third row feathered *Byblomen*, good cup, bottom pure, marks well, and is considered a good stage flower.

GUERRIER.

This is a second row Rose, cup rather long, bottom pure, and often comes in a flamed state. A good stage flower.

GALATEA.

This is a second row feathered Rose, broken this year from the breeder by myself; the cup good, the bottom pure, and the feathering almost a scarlet. The breeder of this flower has been grown many years as a *Byblomen*, although it breaks into such a fine co-

loured Rose. The whole stock consists of one root of the breeder and one of the broken flower.

GARE LES YEUX.

This is a second row Byblomen, the cup good, the bottom tinged, and the colour a dark violet.

GRANDEUR TOUCHANT (Bizarre), same as LEOPOLDINA.

GOUD BEURS.

This is a third row feathered Bizarre, well known, it being a very old one. The cup long, bottom pure, and very unsteady marker, the feathering a brownish colour. There is a strain rather steady. It is not considered at this time worthy of a place in any choice collection.

HANNIBAL.

This is a third row flamed Bizarre raised at Sheffield; the cup long, bottom pure, and darkish colours. This variety will, I fear, never make a stage-flower for the north, although it is in general very prettily marked.

HEROINE.

This is a second row feathered Rose, grown under the above name in the north of England, but in the south as Triomphe Royale. It is a question with some florists whether it is Triomphe Royale, as it always come feathered, whilst Triomphe Royale may come feathered when a small maiden root, but when grown into a large one always comes flamed. Some say it is a good break from the Triomphe Royale breeder. It matters not from whence its origin; it is deservedly admired for its beauty, although not first rate in shape, the cup being rather long and the petals rather pointed, yet its beautiful white ground and regular feathering cause it to be highly esteemed as a first rate stage flower.

IMPERATRIX FLORUM.

This is a second row feathered Byblomen, was introduced by Mr. Maddocks, florist, of Walworth. The cup of this flower is rather long, the bottom pure, and the white extremely fine, which added to the dark feathering, renders it highly valuable as a stage flower. It is rather early as well as unsteady in its marking.

IMPERATRICE DE MAROC.

This is a fourth row Byblomen, sometimes feathered, but its

general character is flamed. The cup of this flower is rather long, the stamens tinged a little, it is creamy at opening, and the colour of the feathering almost black; is much esteemed as a bed and stage flower, and was introduced in 1794.

IMPERATRICE DE ROMAINE (alias DUCHESSE DE MODENA).

This is a second row flamed Byblomen, form good, bottom pure, the colour a rosy one, is a steady marker, was introduced about 1808.

IPHIGENIA, same as ROSE HEBE, or INCOMPARABLE HEBE.

INCOMPARABLE VERPORTS.

This is a beautiful class of Byblomens, whose form is exquisite, said to have been raised by the individual whose name they bear. Mr. Butler is of opinion that they were raised from the same pod of seed which produced several varieties of breeders similar to each other, and from this circumstance there are so many Incomparables so much alike in colour and form, that they can scarcely be distinguished from each other. It is said, that there are 50 varieties of this flower, but it would be difficult to produce one fifth of the number. The Incomparable blooms from a small root, and rises sufficiently for a first or second row, according to the size of the bulb. There is also another class distinguished by the name of Voerhelm's Incomparable, one of the most distinguished Dutch florists of his day, and no doubt raised from the seed of the Verport breeder. This variety ranks high as a stage flower, and is catalogued under various names, as Haigh's, Grime's, and Rowbottom's, &c., though all the same variety. It is also to be regretted that on the decease of the celebrated florist, Mr. Clarke, of Croydon, his breeders should be dispersed into a number of hands, and each person, without paying any attention to those who have previously broken the same breeder, should give it another name. Thus, for instance, Polyphemus has no less than three or four different ones, Shakspeare two, *cum multis aliis*. I am surprised that the London florists do not, at their meetings, reform this crying abuse. As much as the northern florists are despised, they rarely palm a flower upon the public under two names. It does not argue much for their probity, for it is easy enough to distinguish a Polyphemus breeder almost in any state, from its remarkable

foliage, its peculiarity on the top of the bud previous to opening, and the same with many others.

INCOMPARABLE PREMIER NOBLE.

This is a second row Byblomen, generally feathered and flamed ; the cup good, and is a good stage flower.

INCOMPARABLE DAPHNE.

This is a first row feathered Byblomen, the cup and bottom good, and the feathering rather rosy.

INCOMPARABLE HEBE

Is a pretty first row flower, feathered with a fine rose, and introduced about 1770.

INCOMPARABLE SURPASSANT (see LEWOLD).

ARTICLE III.

FIVE MINUTES' ADVICE TO A YOUNG FLORIST.

BY MR. WILLIAM WOODMANSEY, HARPHAM, NEAR DRIFFIELD, YORKSHIRE.

MY YOUNG FRIEND,

I SUPPOSE you have long been an ardent admirer of the beauties of Flora ; you have travelled far to behold, and have lost no opportunity of beholding, all the collections of flowers within your reach ; and now you have come to the determination of cultivating a collection, for your own pleasure and amusement. Allow me to congratulate you on your praiseworthy determination.

You have seen the splendid productions of several eminent growers and amateurs, and you are thinking, " Why may not I succeed in *growing*, and perhaps *raising*, good, and splendid flowers as well as others ? " Why not indeed ! It is not only possible, but highly probable, providing you bestow the same pains and use the same means as they have done. Let me therefore remind you never to lose sight of the old, hacknied proverb, " No gains without pains." However, I would advise you not to be too sanguine in your expectations ; you will probably have many disappointments, and unless you make up your mind to be patient under them, you will never succeed. Remember your motto is, or ought to be, " Perseverance ; " and it is your duty, as well as your interest, to *proceed*, till you

succeed; and when this is once effected, you will require no other incentive to urge you forward.

I remember when I first began to cultivate flowers, I thought within myself: "I will have, at the outset, a small, but first rate collection." I therefore went to the different shows in the neighbourhood, for the purpose of choosing a stock; and whatever struck my fancy, if it came within my slender means, I did not fail to purchase it, fondly calculating, that every such purchase would be a valuable acquisition—but here, alas! I was often miserably disappointed; for in numerous instances, owing perhaps to a different soil and situation, not to mention very oft receiving wrong plants by mistake, or something worse, many of my purchases proved comparatively worthless, and rather a disgrace to my collection than otherwise.

When I witnessed such things, I felt so disgusted for the moment, as to be half inclined to give up the culture of flowers altogether; but by patiently waiting a few days longer, I found other parts of my purchase exceed my previous formed expectations; this restored me to good humour again; and after several years of such disappointments and gratifications, I am, if possible, more devoted to the fancy than ever.

In order to make your purchases, it is not enough that you go to an exhibition; for although, if there be a good flower, it is to be found there as a matter of course; yet it will frequently happen, that it is the only good flower that the plant from which it was cut has borne during the whole season. Such is the uncertain character of most florists' flowers.

Now suppose you want to purchase a couple of dozens of first-rate pansies. Go to an exhibition in May or June, and select the best nurseryman's stand in the whole collection,—and after ascertaining to whom it belongs, find out the owner, and then proceed to make your choice—taking down not only the names of the flowers chosen, but but also affixing a minute to each separately, as it regards size, shape, colour, substance of petal, &c., &c. Then at your first opportunity, go to the place where they were grown—ask the owner to point out to you the precise plants from which the flowers you made choice of were cut. Mark well their appearance and habit, and then have recourse to your minutes to ascertain whether the flowers you see growing upon the several plants correspond with the notes you took

of them at the exhibition. If they pretty nearly agree, you may make your purchase of the kinds as first chosen: but if the flowers in general appear much smaller—angular in their shape—or undulated and wavy at their surface—strike out all such from your list (they are inconstant, and will not fail to disappoint you), and fill up their places with others whose habits are more to be depended on. Those with undulated surfaces, you may rest assured had had one of the *florist's tricks* played upon them, namely, that of *pressing*, to make them appear as you saw them at the show.

One sentence more and I will close this paper; and if the editor approve of my friendly advice, I shall, as opportunity offers, present you with a few more papers on the choice of other florists' flowers.

As soon as you have made choice of a plant, take up a handful of the soil near it, and examine minutely its richness and texture; and be careful to notice, whether its situation be fully exposed to the solar rays, or partially, or wholly shaded; and as far as is in your power, when you get it home, give it the same soil and aspect. If you attend to these plain simple directions, you will soon be able to procure a splendid collection of constant, good-habited flowers; and only make up your mind never to bloom your plants more than one season, but strike cuttings from them, and plant those rooted cuttings for the next year's bloom; then, and only then, you will continue to maintain a healthy, handsome, and strong-blooming collection.

ARTICLE IV.

ON CATALOGUES OF TULIPS, AND THE CULTIVATION OF FUCHSIA FULGENS.

BY DAHL, OF LIMEHOUSE, LONDON.

It was my intention to have fully responded to the urgent call of your worthy correspondent Mr. William Harrison in a late number, to the growers of Tulips who were readers of the *CABINET*: with that intention I made minutes of my own bed, and visited several select beds in the neighbourhood, feeling the very great importance of the subject. I think that no person, however contracted his means of gaining or giving information, should refuse to lend a helping hand if he can in any way do it, unless he is sure that that information can, or will,

be supplied by a more master mind than himself. Such a case is now in point, and it affords me considerable pleasure to see your experienced correspondent Mr. Slater take so prominent a part to render the Tulip-growers of England so great a service. He has certainly imposed on himself a task, but his great experience makes him quite master of his subject, and what has already appeared does his head and his heart great credit: in the manner he has begun, I hope he will go on, keeping sight of his motto, "*Be just and fear not,*" for his rule. He has the good wishes of several growers I have mentioned it to, who are not readers of the CABINET, but who know him as a Tulip-grower and as a man of credit and experience; and I have no doubt but the catalogue will be a valuable acquisition to this year's volume of the CABINET, and thus be a book of reference to Tulip-growers all through the kingdom.

I noticed some observations of your correspondent Gladiolus. I merely remark that he is not the only one who has mourned over the prostration of the blooms of his favourite Fuchsia Fulgens. I have had a little host who have applied to me under similar circumstances. I would say, I have a fine plant: it was struck last autumn, it is now three feet high, with seven splendid heads of blooms on it: it is potted in rich light stuff, the pot nine or ten inches over, it stands in a border which does not get the sun after eleven o'clock in the day: it is watered well every day over the foliage and blooms, nothing can do better; and if Gladiolus follows this plan, his plant will grow entirely to his satisfaction.

P. S. Some time since, I begged some information on the subject of putrid yeast as a manure for flowers, but have not been favoured with a reply; it is a subject that ought not to be lost sight of, and I hope to be favoured with some remarks on the subject ere long.

ARTICLE V.

ON THE CULTURE OF PELARGONIUMS FOR THE FLOWER GARDEN, AND ON PRESERVING THEM THROUGH WINTER IN A FRAME.

BY CLERICUS.

THE Pelargonium is one of the greatest ornaments of the flower-garden; and when the length of time it continues in flower is considered, the endless variety now cultivated, and the many new and

beautiful kinds annually raised from seed, it becomes a subject well worth inquiry, how this plant may be raised in the best and cheapest manner possible. During a period of many years, it never occurred to me that Pelargoniums could be preserved during the winter months, in this northern climate, without the assistance of artificial heat; but having now discovered a means of conquering this difficulty, I take the liberty to lay before you a statement of the method I have practised for the last three years with complete success.

It is necessary, in the first place, to be provided with a light garden frame, which may vary in size according to circumstances, or the number of plants required. The one I use for this purpose at present is $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by $2\frac{1}{2}$, 20 inches deep in the back and 18 inches in front; which will contain seventy or eighty plants in small pots. The most common method of raising the plants is by cuttings. At the end of July or early in August, I take the cuttings off at the third joint, and insert them in rich loam, mixed with about one-third of vegetable mould, in the open border; I then place the frame over them, shading them with a mat for a few days, and giving little or no air for a week. I afterwards increase the quantity of water gradually, giving a little more every time, till they are able to stand the sun without flagging in the leaf. I continue watering them gently until they are well rooted, and then pot them into small pots, in poorish soil, and place them in the open air, to stand during summer, on a good gravel walk or an open space covered with coal ashes, to prevent worms from getting into the pots. When the plants begin to grow freely, I pinch off the top shoots, by which means they send out side shoots; otherwise each plant will invariably send up only one, which looks naked and unsightly; whereas, a plant low and full of foliage has a handsome appearance and flowers freely. Some of the more tender and delicate kinds of Pelargoniums may be propagated by cuttings of the roots an inch long. Plant these round the side of a pot an inch apart, leaving the eighth of an inch of soil above them. Set them in the frame, and when they have pushed a little, plant them in separate pots, giving air and water regularly; when they have grown a few inches, remove them into the open air, and treat them in the same manner as plants raised from cuttings. Seeds may be ripened well in the open air, from plants kept in pots; but those transplanted into the borders (growing very

vigorously) seldom produce good seed. Sow the seed in March, in soil similar to that recommended for the cuttings, adding a little sand to it; place the pots in the frame a few inches from the glass, and, when about two inches high, plant them in separate pots; let them remain in the frame till well rooted, and then remove them into the open air to remain during summer. Plants thus raised will flower well the second year.

Plants kept long in pots grow naked and stunted, and require to be headed down to within a few inches of the pot; this is done at the period stated for putting off the cuttings; afterwards set them in the shade, and give no water for a week before and one after the operation; this prevents the plants from bleeding, which often destroys them altogether. About the latter end of October, or on the first appearance of frost, the plants raised from seed, from cuttings, or from roots, and kept in small pots during summer, should be placed in the frame, with a few inches of coal ashes below the pots to prevent the plants from suffering from damp during winter. Shut up the frames closely at night, and give air freely during the day. As the winter advances, give water sparingly, and pick off all decayed leaves as they appear. Cover all round the frame with about a foot of soil pressed close, and nearly level with the glass, sloping a little to carry off the wet. When the frost sets in, cover with mats at night; and when the weather is very severe, use a straw mat, and over all a wooden shutter, a little larger than the frame. Give air every day when mild, and in severe weather uncover the frame when the sun's rays fall upon it, taking care to cover when the sun leaves it in the evening. As the spring advances, give air more freely, by sliding down the sash altogether in the daytime, to prepare the plants for being turned out of the pots, and transplanted into the flower-garden, which may be done about the beginning of May if the weather is seasonable. Let them be planted about eighteen inches apart. They will come into flower by the latter end of May, and continue to flower with great beauty and splendour until the latter end of October.

By this method a constant supply may be kept up at a very moderate expense. When large plants are wanted, such as have been transplanted during summer may be taken up carefully about the beginning of October, and planted in large pots. They should then be

set in the shade for a week or two, and given water plentifully. Plants treated in this way frequently flower all the winter, but generally come into flower by the beginning of March.

ARTICLE VI.

OBSERVATIONS ON RULES FOR JUDGING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

BY AMATOR JUSTITIÆ, KELSO.

I WAS not aware, indeed had never dreamt, until I saw your number for July, that Dr. Lindley's reputation in the floricultural world was so very great, as to impose upon your correspondents an obligation to receive his floral lucubrations as those of an oracle, to whose authority we are bound to render a prompt, silent, and reverential obedience. That such is our duty, however, we are told by the secretary of the Felton Floral Society; and I forbear to dispute the position, only because, above all things, I wish to avoid the charge of being "captious." Leaving to the learned the decision of the question as to the precise amount of critical acumen possessed by Dr. Lindley, I proceed to notice an error into which I observe Mr. William Harrison has fallen, in his article on the *Polyanthus*. His remarks descriptive of the various sorts he enumerates are, as far I am aware, pretty correct; but his ascribing the rules with which he prefaces his article to the Doctor's *eminent* pen, is a mistake which I consider ought not to pass uncorrected. Is it not true that during the summer of last year the Doctor *pirated* the ideas, and, with a few verbal alterations, published in his own organ, as the production of his own pen, the rules which the "Metropolitan Florists' Society" had published some time before? A charge of this nature was brought against him, without any attempt on the part of the Doctor to impugn its truth. Without any disposition to withhold from any man the meed of praise to which he is fairly entitled, I therefore protest against the Doctor's having the credit of a set of rules which are not his own, and the merit of which is due to another and an abler man.

I have made these few remarks from a desire that the *real* author of the rules quoted by Mr. William Harrison should not be deprived of the merit due to their authorship, and I trust to your sense of justice and impartiality as a journalist to give them insertion in the next number of the *CABINET*—a publication to which I wish every success.

August 15th, 1842.

ARTICLE VII.

ON PHLOX DRUMMONDII, AS A GREENHOUSE PLANT.

WE have so often alluded to this beautiful plant, that we fear our readers will think we are giving it more importance than it can truly claim, as an object of ornament for the garden. To this opinion, however, we cannot give our consent. It may be said that we are prejudiced in its favour. If admiration of its exquisite flowers may be called prejudice, we are decidedly so; for we never look upon it, or cut one of its clusters of flowers, but we are involuntarily led into exclamations of its great elegance—the crimson, rose, pink, blush, red, scarlet, flesh colour, and others, with their deeper coloured centres, being alike beautiful. As a summer ornament of the border, and as a winter inmate of the greenhouse, it is equally to be admired. Now that the season is at hand when it is to be seen in its full splendour, and when its seeds should be planted to produce plants for blooming in the greenhouse in the spring months, we are induced to make a few observations upon its cultivation in the latter place. The seeds, to produce good plants, should be sown the latter part of August, or, at the latest, by the middle of September. Collect them from the plants now growing, if such can be had, or procure them from the seedsman. Select a shady situation in the garden, where the sun only shines in the morning or afternoon, and plant the seeds, after having well pulverised and prepared the soil. In the course of a week or two they will be up. Keep the young plants free from weeds, and in the latter part of September, if the seeds were sown in August, or in October, if they were sown in September, take up the young plants into pots, placing one on each in a No. 1. Any common soil of the garden will answer for potting them. The pots should then be removed to a frame, where they may remain until November or December, giving occasional waterings, though they will need but a very small quantity at this season of the year. At the end of this time the plants may be removed to the greenhouse, placing them on an airy shelf, as near the glass as is convenient, watering them very sparingly. About the 1st of February the strongest of the plants may be removed into No. 2 pots, using about half loam and leaf mould, or peat and a small quantity of sand, giving at the same time a good drainage to the pots. The weaker plants need not be repotted until

March. When the flower-stems appear, they should be tied to neat sticks, painted green, to give them a handsome form. If allowed to trail over the sides of the pot they do not look well, from the half-erect habit of the plants. We have trained them to small delicately-made trellises, of a fan shape, and found the plants to present a very showy appearance; this, however, is unnecessary, unless the amateur has leisure time, and wishes to indulge in such fancy work: to look well it must be done neatly, and the plants often looked over, and the stems tied up with fine bass or grass matting. In this manner the plants are rendered the gayest objects of the greenhouse or parlour, blooming abundantly from March to June. The plants might be then turned out into the border, where they will continue to flower all summer.—*Hovey's Mag. of Horticulture.*

ARTICLE VIII.

ON THE DESTRUCTION OF THE RED SPIDER, IN PLANT STOVES, GREENHOUSES, &c.

BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER.

As far as my knowledge extends, Mr. Speechley was the first individual who recommended sulphur for the destruction of the Red Spider (*Acarus tellurius*); and in most cases, by his manner of application, it was a certain cure, viz., by brushing every leaf and stem with the mixture. However, from the length of time it required, connected with the tedious operation of separately brushing both the under and upper surface of every leaf, rendered it almost impossible to do it to any extent.

Another great objection was, the friction of the brush often injured the leaves, so that those who had sufficient perseverance to go entirely through with the operation, generally found, when they had finished, the plants they had been dressing were considerably damaged. This led some persons to start the erroneous idea of washing the flues with sulphur, under the supposition that it would prevent the insect's appearance; judging very wisely, that to prevent a disease is far better than to cure it.

We know from experience that sulphur in an ignited state will destroy either animal or vegetable life, and to apply any quantity of it to those parts of the flues, subject to great heat, will always be

attended with serious if not fatal consequences. Another train of insurmountable difficulties presented themselves under the old system ; the form and texture of the foliage of many trees and plants are so small and delicate that no person could effectually clean with the brush, but the most that could be accomplished was to just preserve the trees from being actually destroyed by the insects. We very frequently find this insect attack our choice fruit trees against the walls in the open air in dry summers, and often so contiguous to the hot-houses that the old method of brushing the leaf was seldom found sufficient to stand through one season, without being over and over repeated, in consequence of their so rapidly increasing and spreading from the walls on the outside.

With such a multiplication of obstacles no wonder that the brushing system fell into disrepute. The chief object in destroying insects on plants is to make use of a method, where the operation can be performed with ease, dispatch, and without injuring the most delicate foliage ; these and many more essential recommendations are included in a method practised by me, which was originally communicated to me by one of the best practical gardeners I am acquainted with. It is as follows :—Take half a pound of sulphur, put it in a pail, to this add as much water as will make it into a paste ; then put three, four, or six gallons more of water, just as the size of the vessel will allow, stir the mixture until the water appears of a pale buff colour. With this liquid, syringe every plant and leaf in the house on which either the insect exists, or to which the least suspicion is attached ; let it be repeated twice or three times a week, until every part of the foliage is saturated, or as long as the application of water from the syringe is requisite.

A house naturally damp will, of course, be less liable to the insect ; here the mixture should be applied in a thicker state, and at longer intervals. Most gardeners are of opinion, that there is something very congenial to the constitution of plants in sulphur ; when applied externally, it appears, particularly under glass, to enter the whole system. It has been detected in plants by chemists, and there is no doubt but it corrects many diseases in vegetables as well as animals.

So well has this method answered, that in houses where the plants had previously been much affected every summer for ten years, I now scarcely ever expect to see another instance of their appearance.

This remedy will not only destroy them, when the plants are literally covered, but if applied in time, entirely prevents their appearing at all; I speak from actual experience on the subject. The houses I have already named, and many others that I have had under my care, have given ample proof of the truth of the assertion; and I now feel so satisfied upon the subject, that with the greatest confidence I can recommend it as a specific to the public.

August 12th, 1842.

PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

AERIDES BROOKII.—(Sir William Brooke's Air-Plant.) (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. A native of the East Indies, imported from thence by C. Horsfall, Esq., of Liverpool, with whom, on a Palm Tree, it is growing in the stove. It is of a vigorous habit, having long tortuous stems with nodding, many-flowered racemes, each bloom being about two inches across. Labellum white at the base, and terminating into a bright rosy-purple. Sepals and petals white, with a slight tinge of purple at the tips. It is a very handsome flowering plant, which well deserves a place in every collection.

ALSTRŒMERIA NEMOROSA.—Woodland Alstrœmeria. (Bot. Mag. 3958.) Amaryllidæ Hexandria Monogynia. Roots of this handsome species were found on the Organ Mountains of Brazil by the collector of Messrs. Veitch's, of Exeter, at an elevation of 3000 feet. One of the plants was set in the open border, and has endured last winter as well as *A. aurea*. It is very closely allied to the *A. aurea*. The flowers are campanulate, nearly regular. The edges of the sepals dark red, the centre of a bright golden colour. Petals of a golden-yellow tipped with green. They are produced numerously on an erect stem. It is a very pretty addition to this lovely tribe, and well merits a place in every flower-bed.

BEGONIA CRASSICAULIS.—Thick-stemmed. (Bot. Reg. 44.) Begoniaceæ. Monœcia Polyandria. Introduced by the London Horticultural Society from Guatemala. The flowers are white, tinged with pink, produced numerously in large panicles, and at the time when the plant has no leaves. Each blossom is about half an inch across.

BIGNONIA PICTA.—Painted Bignonia. (Bot. Reg. 45.) Bignoniaceæ. Didynamia Angiospermia. Probably a native of Buenos Ayres. It has recently bloomed in the collection of Messrs. Rollisson. It is a very handsome creeper, not vigorous, but blooms very profusely. The flowers are campanulate, the tube being two inches long, and about three quarters of an inch in diameter, with a spreading limb about two inches across. They are of a beautiful violet colour, veined with rich purple, produced in pairs. It is a very handsome flowering species, and is said to be as hardy as *Bignonia capreolata*. It requires a strong and rich loamy soil, in which all Bignonias flower more freely than in light soils. It deserves a place in every collection, especially in the greenhouse, where it comes into bloom early in spring and continues long.

COBURGIA HUMILIS.—Humble Coburg-lily. (Bot. Reg. 46.) Amaryllidæ Hexandria Monogynia. From the Peruvian Andes, growing at an elevation of 10,284 feet. The flowers are of a fine scarlet colour, each being about two inches long, and at the mouth about three quarters of an inch across. Like all Coburgias, it requires a strong rich soil.

HABRANTHUS PRATENSIS; var., **QUADRIFLORA**.—Meadow Habranthus. It is from Chili, and has bloomed with the Hon. William Herbert, Dean of Manchester. Each flower is about two inches and a half across, of a rich red, with yellow towards the base. A very pretty variety, well deserving a place in every collection of this pretty tribe.

PHAJUS MACULATUS.—Spotted-leaved. (Bot. Mag. 3960.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. A native of India. The flowers are produced in a large terminal raceme, of a pale, but bright yellow, scentless. Sepals and petals tipped with green. Each blossom is about two inches and a half long and two across. The leaves are large, of a glossy green, beautifully spotted with white.

PRIMULA DENTICULATA.—Tooth-letted Primrose. (Bot. Mag. 3959.) Primulaceæ. Pentandria Monogynia. This very neat and pretty flowering plant has been introduced by Messrs. Veitch's, with whom it has bloomed, and who exhibited it at the meeting of the London Horticultural Society, and for which a prize was awarded. It is a native of the mountains bordering on Silbet, and of Nepal, and is so abundant, that no doubt it makes the pastures glow with its purple tint. It is a perennial, the flower-stem rising about eight inches high, bearing a dense, almost globose umbel of many beautiful purplish-lilac flowers. Each blossom is about half an inch across.

MORMODES LINEATUM.—Streaked. (Bot. Reg. 43.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. A native of Guatemala, discovered by both Mr. Skinner and Mr. Hartweg, who found it among almost inaccessible branches of trees overhanging a stream. They state that its powerful fragrance attracted them to its habitation. The flowers are numerous produced in a long raceme. They are singularly distorted, and look as if the labellum and column had their joints broken and then unskillfully set again. Each flower is about two inches and a half across. When first open, they are of an olive-green, marked with brown, but afterwards they become yellow, streaked and marked with reddish-brown. It is of easy culture.

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Plants noticed, but not figured, in the Botanical Register.

TROLIUS ACAULIS.—Seeds of it were sent to the London Horticultural Society from North India. The flower is produced solitary, just rising out of the ground. The petals are of a deep orange colour, and the sepals of a deep yellow.

PEDICULARIS MEGALANTHA.—Raised from Himalayan seeds, which were sent to the London Horticultural Society. The flowers grow in long terminal spikes, they are large and of a deep yellow colour. It is a pretty flowering herbaceous plant.

JASMINUM SUBULATUM.—A shrubby plant from China, which has been raised in the garden of the Hon. W. F. Strangways, at Abbotsbury. It is most probably a greenhouse plant, and is very like *J. paniculatum*, but the flowers are yellow.

ACHIMENES GRANDIFLORA.—M. Von Houtte, nurseryman, at Ghent, sent a plant of this new species to the London Horticultural Society. It has Elm-like leaves, with very coarse hairs, with flowers of a rich violet-purple, having a white eye, and the tube inside is powdered with purple. The flower, though not as vigorous as it will become, is, in the Society's garden, two inches long. It appears to be as fine a species as *A. longiflora*.

SOLANUM CONCAVUM.—A native of Chili, a handsome greenhouse climber, producing fine panicles of its handsome violet-coloured blossoms in profusion. It is growing in the collection at Spofforth, and is now 1½ feet high. It is a fine conservatory plant.

CORVISARTIA INDICA.—In all respects like the Elecampane, a coarse growing herbaceous plant with large heads of flowers.

DENDROBIUM ADUNCUM.—Sent by Dr. Wallich to Messrs. Loddiges. The

flowers are about the size of *D. moschatum*, of a delicate pink, appearing transparent.

DENDROBIUM CUCUMERINUM.—Dr. Lindley states, "Of all the queer things which this strange order produces this is one of the oddest. Only fancy a handful of little stunted cucumbers lying in a heap, having a few dirty-yellow striped flowers in the midst, and you have this plant before the eye." It is in the collection of Messrs. Loddiges, and was sent to them from New South Wales.

CAMPANULA LÆFLINGII.—A Portuguese annual, of small size, but very beautiful and interesting, forming, when in bloom, a mass of its delicately pretty blue bells. It deserves a place in every flower-bed, or even in the greenhouse, where no doubt it would flourish and bloom freely.

SOBRALIA MACHANTHA.—An Orchideous flower, whose colour is of the richest crimson, and delicate texture, and about eight inches across. It is a terrestrial species, at present unrivalled by any other yet introduced. Mr. Hartweg sent it from Guatemala to the London Horticultural Society, in whose garden it is in bloom.

MORMODES LUXATUM.—From Mexico, to George Barker, Esq., of Springfield, near Birmingham, with whom it has bloomed. It is a very extraordinary, stately plant, with numerous flowers, three inches across, of a pale lemon colour, and has a most powerful and delicious fragrance. It deserves a place in every collection.

New Plants noticed in Nurseries, &c.

GAILLARDIA CORONATA.—A handsome herbaceous plant, the flowers of which are of a pretty reddish-brown, with orange-coloured edges. It is blooming profusely with Mr. Young, of the Epsom Nursery, both in the greenhouse and open border.

At Mr. Low's, Clapton Nursery.

SCYPHANTHUS ELEGANS. (Synonym, *Loaza volubilis*.)—This very pretty flowering plant was introduced into this country from Chili in 1824, but it appears was lost. Mr. Low has re-introduced it, and has several fine plants in profuse bloom in the greenhouse. It is a free-growing plant, not so rampant as the *Loaza laterita*, but blooms much more freely. Each flower is about an inch and a-half across, of a bright yellow colour. The leaves are irregularly divided, nearly smooth, and stingless. It is a very neat and ornamental flowering climber, and deserves to be in every greenhouse. No doubt but it will flourish in the open air in summer equally as well as the *Loazas* in general, and in the open bed of the flower-garden, or against a wall or trellis would be very ornamental.

VERBENA ODORATISSIMA.—Mr. Low has raised this pretty hybrid; it is of vigorous habit, in the way of *V. teuroides*, of a beautiful lilac colour, with long spikes of bloom. It is far more fragrant than any other *Verbena* we have met with.

MIMULUS MOSCHATUS MACULATUS.—This plant, in appearance, is in all respects the same as *V. moschatus*, except the neat yellow flowers are more expanded, and are prettily marked and spotted with dark crimson. Those persons fond of growing the musk-scented *Mimulus* will in this variety have an additional interest.

ROELLIA CILIATA.—This profuse and showy flowering greenhouse plant very much ornamented Mr. Low's collection. Its humble growth, a foot high, with numerous flowers near two inches across, of a beautiful lilac, with a dark velvet centre, render it deserving a place in every greenhouse. It is on this account we again notice the plant.

VERBENA TAGLIONI.—The flowers are of a most beautiful flesh colour, and large. We saw it in bloom in the open border, along with near twenty other

kinds, at Messrs. Chandlers, Vauxhall Nursery; but was far superior to the others.

VERBENA TEUCROIDES ROSEA.—This, in every other respect but the fine rose colour of its flowers, is the same in appearance as *V. teucroides*.

SALVIA DULCIS, with its beautiful bright rose-coloured flowers, and *S. patens*, with its intense blue, were both in fine bloom against a south aspected wall, having stood out through winter without protection.

LOASA HERBERTIA.—An hybrid, produced between *L. laterita* and *L. Pentlandica*. It is not near so rampant as *L. laterita*, and the foliage is much handsomer. The flowers are intermediate in colour. We saw it in fine bloom in the greenhouse of Messrs. Hendersons, Edgeware-road.

EPACRIS HETERONEMA.—This new and pretty species was in bloom at Messrs. Hendersons; the plant is of dwarf habit. The flowers are produced in clusters, of thirty to forty in each, of a pure white. Each blossom is about a quarter of an inch long. It merits a place in every greenhouse.

BILLARDIERA, (new species.)—Another pretty greenhouse climber. The flowers are pendant, of a pale sulphur, each blossom being about an inch and a half long.

HIGH CLERE MULE PINK.—The present variety is much superior to the old and beautiful kind, so long and justly a favourite of the florist. The flower-stem grows a foot and a-half high, producing a large head of flowers. They are very double, and of a rich bright crimson. It deserves a place in every flower-garden.

OROBUS LATHROIDES.—An old but scarce plant, which deserves to be in every flower-garden. It grows eighteen inches high. The flowers are produced in heads of forty in each, of a pretty pale blue colour, very showy.

ANTIRRHINUM MAJUS, VARS.—Messrs. Hendersons have raised several beautiful and distinct varieties, which are now in bloom. No. 1, sulphur, finely streaked and veined with purple, very similar to the *Geranium striatum*. No. 2, tube yellow, the mouth straw colour, upper division striped and veined with purple. No. 3, white, veined and streaked with crimson. No. 4, tube light primrose, mouth deeper coloured, streaked and veined with rose. No. 5, tube white, mouth slightly tinged with yellow and pink, striped and veined with crimson.

DIGITALIS MINOR.—The plant grows a foot high. The flowers are of a pretty blush, spotted with dark crimson.

CAMPANULA PUNCTATA.—The flowers are like the common Canterbury Bell in form, of a pale cream colour, spotted beautifully with dark inside.

VERBENA INGRAMII.—The plant is of vigorous habit. The flowers of a bright rose, with a carmine eye. It is a very handsome variety, well deserving a place in every collection.

VERBENA FULGIDA.—The flowers are of a deep rich shining crimson. The best of its class.

VERBENA BURLEYANA.—A vigorous grower. The flowers are fragrant, produced in a long spike, rose and white. The best of its class.

At Messrs. Loddiges.

GLYCINE INDICA.—A fine-looking plant, of vigorous habit, somewhat in the way of *G. Bachhausiana*. It is growing freely in the stove collection, but has not yet bloomed.

ISICA GUIANENSIS.—Growing in the same collection with the above *Glycine*. The foliage is similar to a *Bignonia*, of a beautiful smooth light green. It has not yet bloomed.

PETALIDIUM BIGNONIANUM.—The foliage is very much like the *Eugenia Jambos* in size, &c., of a beautiful shining green. Not yet bloomed.

NEUMARINA IMBRICATA.—The flower stems rise to about two feet high, and terminate with a flower in size and form similar to that of a single *Tuberose*, of a very deep rich velvet colour. It well deserves a place in a collection of bulbous plants.

CYTOCERAS REFLEXA.—This plant was at first named *Hoya coriacea*, but now altered. It is blooming freely, in the way of *H. carnosae*. The flowers are white in the centre, and yellow to the edges. Hanging in pendulous heads, of twenty in each, gives it a very interesting appearance. The leaves are thick, each about four inches long.

LILIUM SPECIOSUM PUNCTATUM, eight feet high, having forty flowers expanded, is in most beautiful condition, growing in the open border of the conservatory.

L. SPECIOSUM ALBUM is equally vigorous, and as profuse in bloom.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON HEATING A GREENHOUSE BY GAS-LIGHT.—It was mentioned, not long ago, by a correspondent of your Magazine, in one of the southern counties, that his greenhouse was sufficiently heated throughout the year by a single candle. After reading it, it occurred to me that gas might possibly be applied with success for the same purpose; but not being acquainted with its capability of conveying heat, or scientific enough to proportion the expense of using it, compared with the usual methods of obtaining heat by steam, &c., I should be glad of some information on the subject, if yourself or any of your readers think it deserving of attention. The heat from a jet of gas might be increased by inclosing it in something like a stove, allowing sufficient air for it to burn freely. I am aware that gas could not be obtained in many situations; but when a gas-pipe passes near a greenhouse, I am inclined to think it might be made available without being too expensive.

S.

ON CULTURE OF LISIANTHUS RUSSELLIANUS.—Would you, or some kind correspondent, please to give me a little instruction on the culture of *Lisianthus Russellianus* in an early number of your valuable work?

IRIS.

ON THE DOUBLE YELLOW ROSE.—Would Elizabeth, of Ensham, or Herts, who describes the Double Yellow Rose growing at Albury Hall, favour the subscriber with one or more cuttings of this delightful plant? She proposes trying it on different situations and soils in her garden, the natural soil being clay. She will be happy to communicate the result of any experiment. Address M. D., care of Mr. Thomas, Royal Oak Hotel, Alloa, N. B.

ON A ROCKERY.—A constant reader of the *FLORICULTURAL CABINET* will feel much obliged if any of your correspondents will give her hints for the formation of a rockery in a situation where no advantages can be derived from the nature of the ground, being merely a flat lawn; also what plants are best suited for growing in such a place, taking into consideration the northern climate, at the same time the aspect is south-west, and well sheltered by wood. Plenty of peat soil and white spar-stone can be obtained. An answer in an early number will greatly oblige

Keswick, Cumberland, August 13th.

CELLINA.

On destroying Woodlice.—How can I to destroy, most effectually and readily, woodlice, with which I am pestered in my greenhouse and frames to an enormous degree?

ALPHA.

[Cold boiled potatoes put into small garden-pots, and covered with a little loose moss, and placed where most likely to be found by the insects, is the best method we have tried. The insects are fond of the potato, and remain concealed under the moss. The pots require examining early in the morning, and the insects destroyed; when requisite, replace with fresh potatoes. We have used ingredients, poisonous, which, mixed up with other things, effectually kill the insects partaking of it; but as danger attends such a mode of destruction, we do not recommend its adoption.—CONDUCTOR.]

REMARKS.

CROYDON PINK SHOW,

at which 13 stands of fine blooms were exhibited, took place on June 28th, at Mr. C. Hatcher's grounds, Green Dragon Inn, Croydon. The following were placed:—

1st. R. Henbrey, Jun.	Creed's President.
Omega.	Bexley Hero.
Henbrey's Diamond.	Beauty of Kent.
Willmer's Queen.	Hodges' Mellona.
Hodges' 182.	
— Mellona.	3rd. Mr. Young.
Holmes' Coronation.	Omega.
— Cornwall.	Willmer's Queen.
Hodges' Gem.	Henbrey's Diamond.
Dr. Coke.	Hodges' Black and Clean.
Hodges' Mars.	Holmes' Coronation.
White's Warden.	Hodges' Mellona.
Lady Hallowell.	— Gem.
	— Mars.
2nd. Mr. Bridges, Carshalton.	Hero of Croydon.
Omega.	Majestic.
Mrs. Austin.	Countess Plymouth,
Willmer's Queen.	Earl Cheltenham.
Hodges' 182.	
Little Wonder.	4th. J. Agate.
Coronation.	5th. G. Graham.
Gauntlet.	6th. T. Bursill.
Earl of Uxbridge.	

WALLINGTON PINK SHOW, June 29th.

1st. Mr. Bridges, Carshalton.	2nd. R. Henbrey, Croydon.
Omega.	Henbrey's Diamond.
Willmer's Queen.	Omega.
Mrs. Austin.	Willmer's Queen.
Little Wonder.	Hodges' 182.
Hodges' Mellona.	Holmes' Coronation.
Holmes' Coronation.	Lady Hallowell.
Dr. Coke.	Hodges' Gem.
Earl of Uxbridge.	Duchess Cornwall.
Beauty of Kent.	Hodges' Mars.
Bexley Hero.	— Mellona.
Dawson's Gauntlet.	Willmer's Duchess of Kent.
Tom Davy.	Majestic.
	3rd. Mr. Young.

LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—From J. Bateman, Esq., a collection of cut blooms of Orchidaceous plants, containing *Aerides Brookei*, an exceedingly beautiful and comparatively new species, from Bombay; the flowers are sweet-scented, white, and the labellum margined with rosy-purple, which gradually loses itself towards the centre; it first flowered at Norton Priory in June last with Sir R. Brooke, after whom it was named; but the merit of its introduction belongs to C. Horsfall, Esq., of Liverpool, with whom it flowered this spring, producing a panicle upwards of two feet in length, with numerous branches and fifty-two flowers; *Grammatophyllum multiflorum*, with greenish-yellow flowers, spotted with olive; *Odontoglossum læve*, whose perfume resembles that of the *Tuberose*; *Govénia liliacea*, white, with the two upper petals delicately spotted with light purple; *Epidendrum alatum*, which, although not particularly handsome, deserves cultivation on account of its agreeable perfume; *Brassia maculata*, and the pretty *Dendrobium moschatum*: as a Knightian medal was awarded for *Aerides Brookei*. From Mr. Green, gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, two seedling Cacti, bearing considerable resemblance to *C. Ackermanni*, and a remarkably fine plant of *Tropæolum edule*, a pretty new species, with dark yellow flowers and slender foliage; it is likely to prove a valuable addition to this beautiful genus: a Banksian medal was awarded for it. From the Earl of Caernarvon, a collection of cut blooms of *Azaleas*, flowering for the first time; these had flagged greatly from the journey and the heat of the room; most of them were hybrids between *A. Sinensis* and other varieties; and from what could be judged of them in their present condition, some of them bore evidence of considerable beauty. From Mr. Paine, gardener to Miss Wigan, a seedling Cactus, called *fulgidus*, but very much like to *C. Ackermanni*. From Mr. Beck, two healthy seedling *Pelargoniums*, in slate pots; they were the same as were exhibited in February, and had received no other than common attention; they were so far interesting, that they proved pretty clearly that this class of plants will grow in slate pots, equally as well as in those made of a more porous material. From Messrs. Treggon, one of Ward's portable cases, differing from those in general use in being so constructed that, by means of an apparatus for containing hot water, they can be kept above the ordinary temperature in cold weather; also in having a door, which in some cases will prove very useful, and do away with the necessity of taking off the roof whenever anything requires to be done in the inside. From the gardens of the Society a collection of plants, consisting of a well-bloomed specimen of *Clématis Sieboldi*; *Státice mucronata*, a pretty species, not so much cultivated as it deserves to be; the showy and new *Campanula grandis*, with its fine blue spikes of flowers; *Pernétia angustifolia*, a handsome dwarf shrub, with white heath-like flowers. There were also cut flowers of a new hardy species of *Indigofera*, from the north of India, with lilac and rose-coloured blossoms; a large collection of *Azaleas* and *Rhododendrons*. The profuse bloom of these may be ascribed entirely to the seed-vessels having been picked from the plants as soon as the blossoms had faded; thereby preventing the plants from wasting their energy in the formation of seeds. Every year since this was first practised the bloom has been more abundant. There was also exhibited by Mr. Paine a piece of wood rendered incombustible by some process which has not yet trauspired; silica and lime, however, appeared to be two of the ingredients used in this preparation; a small chip was held over the flame of a candle for a considerable time, without receiving any injury, except being charred.

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER.

Annual flower-seeds, as *Clarkia*, *Collinsia*, *Schizanthuses*, *Ten-week Stocks*, &c., now sown in pots, and kept in a cool frame or greenhouse during winter, will be suitable for planting out in open borders next April. Such plants bloom early and fine, and their flowering season is generally closing when spring-sown plants are coming into bloom.

Carnation layers should immediately be potted off.

China Rose Cuttings now strike very freely; buds may still be put in successfully.

Dahlias.—Where the laterals are very numerous, they should be thinned out so as to have vigorous blooms. Towards the end of the month collect seed of the early-blown flowers.

Mignonette may now be sown in pots to bloom in winter.

Pelargoniums, cuttings of, may now be put off; plants of which will bloom in May.

Pinks, pipings of, if struck, may be taken off and planted in the situations intended for blooming in next season.

Plants of Herbaceous Calceolarias should now be divided, taking off offsets and planting them in small pots.

Verbena Melindris (*chamædrifolia*). Runners of this plant should now be taken off, planting them in small pots, half filled with potsherds, and the rest with good loamy soil, then placing them in a shady situation. It should be attended to as early in the month as convenient. When taken into a cool frame or greenhouse for winter protection, much of the success depends on being kept near the glass; or sink a box or two, half filled with potsherds, and the other good loamy soil, round the plant, so that the runners, being pegged down to the soil, will soon take root at the joints. When a sufficient number are rooted, separate the stems from the parent plant, and those in the boxes will be well established, and, being removed before frost, are easily preserved in winter, as done with those in pots.

Plants of Chinese Chrysanthemums should be re-potted if necessary; for if done later, the blossoms will be small. Use the richest soil. Pinch off the heads to cause the production of laterals, so as to have a head of flowers.

When Petunias, Heliotropium, Salvias, Pelargoniums (Geraniums), &c., that have been grown in open borders, and it is desirable to have bushy plants for the same purpose the next year, it is now the proper time to take off slips, and insert a number in a pot; afterwards place them in a hot-bed frame, or other situation having the command of heat. When struck root, they may be placed in a greenhouse or cool frame to preserve them from frost during winter. When divided and planted out in the ensuing May in open borders of rich soil, the plants will be stocky, and bloom profusely.

Tigridia pavonia roots may generally be taken up about the end of the month. Greenhouse plants will generally require to be taken in by the end of the month. If allowed to remain out much longer, the foliage will often turn brown from the effect of cold air, &c.

Plants of Pentstemons should be divided by taking off offsets, or increased by striking slips. They should be struck in heat.

The tops and slips of Pansies should now be cut off, and be inserted under a hand glass, or where they can be shaded a little. They will root very freely, and be good plants for next season.

Lobelias.—Off-sets should be potted off, so as to have them well rooted before winter.

Greenhouse plants will generally require to be taken in by the end of the month; if allowed to remain out much longer, the foliage will often turn brown from the effects of cold air. The earlier succulents are the better.

Seeds of many kinds of flowers will be ripe for gathering this month.

When Lilies, Crown Imperials, Narcissuses, &c., require dividing, take them up now, and replant them immediately.

Ranunculus beds should now be prepared as follows:—The depth of soil to be two feet and a-half, of a rich, clayey, friable loam, retentive of moisture; about six or eight inches from the surface to be a rich light loam, of a sandy nature. Remove the whole of the soil with the remains of the dung given last year, and turn up the subsoil a whole spade in depth, breaking it well. If the beds are allowed to remain in this state for a day or two to sweeten the subsoil, it will be an advantage. Then place upon the subsoil a layer of cow-dung, at least one year old, four inches thick; then scatter over it the fine powder of new-slaked lime, to correct any acidity and destroy the worms. Then fill up with new light soil, taken from the surface of the old tulip-bed or potato-ground, which has been frequently turned to sweeten it.



D. Hayes

1. *Scythia viridula*. 2. *Manettia bicolor*.

THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

OCTOBER 1st, 1842.

PART I.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

VERBENA CÆRULESCENS.

THIS very distinct and beautiful variety was raised by Mr. Joseph Yorke, of Walberton in Sussex, who has most obligingly presented us with the stock. It is as vigorous in growth as *V. Teucroides*, but of a neater habit. Like the others, it blooms very freely, and its long spikes of highly fragrant handsome flowers render it a beautiful object, and deserving a place in every collection. The very distinct colour from any other verbena makes it a very valuable addition to so deservedly esteemed family of plants.

MANETTIA BICOLOR.

THIS very interesting and pretty greenhouse climber was sent by the collector of Messrs. Veitch and Son, nurserymen, Exeter, from Brazil, in the spring of 1841, and for the first time in this country bloomed in April, 1842. The plant was then exhibited at the rooms of the London Horticultural Society in Regent-street, and a prize awarded for it. It is a vigorous growing plant, blooming freely, and a valuable addition to a class of plants which well merits every attention,—we mean the climbers. We were pleased to notice at the London Horticultural Society's Exhibitions, and those held at the Surrey Zoological Gardens, during the present year, that a very considerable improvement in the culture of them had been effected. Their neatness in training, in varied interesting forms, healthiness of the plants

and profusion of blossoms being alike admirable. In our Number for August we inserted particulars of the specimens exhibited, and whoever obtains similar ones will be amply repaid for the attention given.

ARTICLE II.

FLORICULTURAL GLEANINGS, No. 8.

DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS ON A FEW ADDITIONAL PICOTEES.

BY MR. WILLIAM HARRISON, SECRETARY TO THE FELTON FLORISTS' SOCIETY.

THE season of flowers is again fast wearing past us, and out of the charms of our carnation and picotee beds little remains but a few diminutive lateral blooms, to remind us of the beauties that are now gone and the contests are now past. They have pleased us with the brilliancy of their varied beauties, but their season of splendour is now over, and they are again departing from our eyes. Such is nature—such is human life—such is the ephemeral duration of all our earthly enjoyments.

But the observing florist will not have allowed the season to pass over him without making some additions to his floricultural knowledge. Another year's experience will have made him a better practical florist, and the new flowers that he has grown, or that have been grown, in his neighbourhood, will have given him an opportunity of recording the merits of some varieties, and the worthlessness of others. The former he will nurse with almost a parent's care, to prepare for his increased enjoyments the next season, while the latter will be discarded as mere cumberers of the ground. Those who have opportunities of visiting large collections when in bloom will perhaps be spared this, but the country florist, who is glued to his home, his garden, and his fireside, has few opportunities of doing this, and not unfrequently buys from report only, and sometimes finds, to his mortification, that only a part of his new stock is any acquisition to him. "Descriptive remarks" will in some degree obviate this, and if those which follow on a few picotees are worthy of insertion in the Cabinet, I shall be glad to see them inserted in an early Number.

It should always be borne in mind, however, that a flower well grown, and the same variety grown only weak, are very different things; indeed Mr. Hogg, I think it is, observes that there is as

much difference between a flower when badly grown and the same when grown well, as there is between a poor half starved, ragged, and shivering wretch, and a man well fed and dressed in the height of fashion, and walking forth in the full consciousness of mental and bodily health and vigour; and this is so correct a comparison, that it should always be borne in mind by the purchaser of new flowers, who should never condemn anything till he has grown it strong.

I shall again commence with one of Mr. Ely's offspring, who I see is sending out a host of new seedlings this autumn, which may perhaps furnish matter for future writers in succeeding years. Indeed, "flower christenings" must be now of so frequent recurrence at Rothwell Haigh, that I should say if the worthy gentleman were to invite only a *tithe* of his friends and customers on these "interesting occasions" to a floricultural parent, although his fame may be spread far and wide over the land, and his flower-beds full of the choicest gems that the heart of the florist can wish for, yet his *larder* would suffer most severely from the heavy drain that would be made upon it by the admiring circle around his fireside. But a truce to all further prating.

ELY'S GRACE DARLING.

Whether it be that Ely has seized upon the name of our brave and intrepid Northumbrian maiden to push his flower into notice, or that he has named it after her in his admiration of her heroic deeds in the cause of humanity, is a matter of no consequence to the purchaser, as the flower is worthy of the name, and the name worthy of the flower. It is a lovely Picotee indeed—a perfect picture of purity. The ground colour is of the purest white, and the lacing light and of a palish purple, giving the flower a very sweet and delicate appearance. Indeed it is by far the sweetest looking purple-edged picotee that I have as yet seen. It is not quite so large as Ely's Dr. Horner, which was described last autumn, and has not quite so high a crown, but from its great purity and lighter edge it will no doubt become a decided favourite with the majority of connoisseurs. Its edge is much paler than that of Mrs. Henningway, and I think it gets a little larger than that variety. They, however, form a beautiful trio of the purple edges, and should always be grown together. Grace Darling is, like the two last mentioned, a strong and vigorous grower, and

will, no doubt, soon be plentiful. It should be grown in every collection.

ELY'S VICEROY.

This is another excellent Picotee, with rather a heavy edge of darkish scarlet. I think Ely has it classed among his light edges, but in my opinion it should be among the heavy edged ones, as its lacing extends a good breadth from the edges of the petals, and the touches of Nature's brush from the lacing are very light and trifling. It possesses a most beautiful long pod, and its appearance when the petals are pushing out of it is delightful, never troubling the grower with bursting, although it is well filled with petals. It is an excellent variety for the competing florist.

GEDDING'S MARCHIONESS OF TOWNSHEND.

This is another of Gedding's rose-edged Picotees, and is a very distinct variety. It is much superior in size to the Hemmingford Beauty described last year, but it is not such a fine white ground, as it has quite a creamy appearance when the flower first expands, which only partly goes off after the flower has stood a few days. It has a very pretty rose edge, and the centre of the flower well filled with petals, but the ground not being good, I am afraid it will never be successful in serving the competing florist.

WOOD'S QUEEN VICTORIA.

This is a very pale and delicate Picotee indeed, having the slightest possible scarlet edge, and the ground colour very white, but the flower seems rather small, and the stem so hard and brittle that the least shaking is sure to snap it off, to the great mortification of the grower. If it can be grown a good size, however, it will be a very delicate and desirable variety of the class to which it belongs.

ROSELLA DE ROHAN.

This is an old variety of the yellow ground class, and does not seem to me to be much inferior to many of the newer ones with yellow grounds. The yellow, however, is rather pale, and the edging rosy, with a trifling stroke here and there in the middle of the petals. The flower is only of the middle size.

GILL'S ENCHANTRESS.

This is another very excellent Picotee, and is classed among the

heavy-edged purples, although, when glittering in the sunbeams, it has quite a rosy appearance. The petals are strong and substantial, causing the flower to keep well, and it blooms so regularly that it requires no support for its guard leaves, and but little assistance from the dresser. The flower gets to a good size when well grown, and is a very desirable variety.

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

This is another yellow ground Picotee, and is quite new in the North. It is a sort of bizarred or tricoloured picotee—if I may be allowed such a descriptive term—the ground being a palish yellow, and heavily edged with pinkish red, interspersed here and there with pencillings of a darkish brown colour. The flower gets to rather a superior size, and, from its novelty, is a great favourite I understand with some of “the Fancy.” In my opinion, however, it will never be a great favourite with the competing florist, as it is certainly not a very attractive or sweet looking flower.

PEARSON'S CHILWELL BEAUTY.

This is a fine large heavy-edged red Picotee. The petals are large and strong, and a little striped in the middle, and the white very good. The centre of the flower is well filled with petals, and its superior size and bold heavy edge give it a very showy appearance. It is a very good variety for the competing florist.

BOOTHMAN'S PRINCESS VICTORIA.

Boothman's Princess Victoria is a good sized heavy purple edged Picotee, with a very fine white ground. It is a very nice variety when well grown, but the flower is rather flat, being deficient in central petals to form a high crown.

ELY'S EARL GREY.

This is another of Ely's varieties, and is a very sweet purple-edged Picotee, the white being very pure, and the edging not very heavy and of a sweet light purple. My flowers are only middle-sized, but being on a weak plant may account for this. The lace is quite confined to the edge, with the exception of a trifling pencilling here and there down the middle of the petals.

LEIGHTON'S MISS ANN.

This is only a middle-sized flower. The ground, however, is a

very good white, and heavily edged with red pencillings, extending a good way from the edges. The flower, however, is rather deficient in central petals.

WILSON'S PLUPERFECT.

This is a very beautiful Picotee, of the purple light-edged class. The white is of uncommon brilliancy, and the lacing entirely confined to the edges of the petals, but having had only a solitary small bloom upon a weak plant, I of course can say nothing more than that it would be one of the first that I would buy again if I should lose it.

LE PAPILLON (*The Butterfly*).

This is another yellow-ground Picotee, and has, I believe, been imported into this neighbourhood this season from the island of Jersey. The ground colour is rather a pale straw yellow, but very pure, and the edging a lighter red than that of *Rosella de Rohan*. It is a middle-sized flower, but well filled with petals, and is a very desirable variety.

WOOLLARD'S MISS BACON.

This Picotee is rather small, but possesses a very fine white ground and an extremely delicate edging, and upon the whole seems very similar to Wood's *Queen Victoria*.

REDGAUNTLET.

Redgauntlet is a very showy Picotee, getting to a good size, the ground colour a fine white and the edging a heavyish dark red. It is a very desirable variety.

ELY'S CRITERION.

Ely's Criterion is another very pretty Picotee, and lightly edged with red, which is quite confined to the edges of the petals. The white is very fine and pure, and the flower of a good size, but from the little I have seen of it, it appears to be rather deficient in central petals.

WALMSLEY'S DR. WARREN.

This is a very light-edged Picotee, but so very small that it is utterly worthless.

FAIR HELEN.

Fair Helen is only a middle-sized Picotee, with an edging made

up of pencillings of very dark purple, which extend a good way down from the edges of the petals.

SHARP'S RED ROVER.

This Picotee deserves a more favourable notice than it received last year, as, when well grown, it gets to an excellent size, and is a very beautiful variety indeed. The edge is a heavy and brilliant red, and the white very pure, with the lacing almost entirely confined to the edges of the petals. The beginner, therefore, who is in want of heavy-edged reds, can never be wrong in ordering Sharp's Red Rover.

CLEGG'S FAIR PHYLLIS.

The white of this Picotee is very fine, and it is rather heavily edged with a lightish purple. It is, however, rather deficient in central petals, which is an objection that severe censors seldom pass over; and although very pretty, I am afraid it will not do much for the competing florist.

MARK ANTHONY.

This is a very good variety of the heavy-edged red class. It is only of the middle size, but well filled with petals. Its lacing is made up of very dark red pencillings, and contrasts well with the fine pure white ground colour.

BURN'S LADY PRUDHOE.

This is a new yellow Picotee, a seedling of this year, raised by that enterprising and devoted florist Mr. Benjamin Burn, gardener to Charles William Bigge, Esq., of Linden House. It carried off the seedling prize at the Felton Exhibition, on Monday the 22nd of August, and in the opinion of all present was well worthy of that distinction. It is, in my opinion, the best yellow Picotee that has yet appeared in the north. The ground colour is a much richer and deeper yellow than that of *Le Papillon*, *Rosella de Rohan*, or the *Emperor of China*, and the lacing is a darkish blood red, entirely confined to the edges of the petals, except in the middle, where there are trifling pencillings about half way down the flattened parts. It is a decided acquisition to the class to which it belongs, but it is probable that this variety, valuable as it undoubtedly is, may never be sold out and known beyond the locality where it has been raised;

but what the poet Gray has said of buried genius is applicable to many a fine flower raised in the country, where there are few to record their merits and push them into celebrity.

“ Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear,
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.”

GRAY'S ELEGY.

Felton Bridge End, September 1st, 1842.

ARTICLE III.

ADDITIONAL REMARKS ON GRAFTING THE FUCHSIA.

HAVING seen an article in the January Number of your very useful Magazine upon grafting of Fuchsias by approach, and apparently with success, so far as the experiment had then proceeded, I was, this season, induced to make the experiment, which I did upon several of that most beautiful ornament to our gardens.

I am glad to be able to inform you that the trial has succeeded to my most sanguine expectations, and that I have now growing, and in flower, plants of *F. riccartonia* and *F. fulgens* upon the same stem; the effect is striking. Others that I have grafted are not as yet so far advanced, but during the course of next summer I expect to have fine strong plants.

I have at present undergoing the experiment a plant of *F. corymbiflora* upon *fulgens* which also promises to be successful: should it be so, perhaps it may tend to check the most, I would almost add *too*, luxuriant growth of *corymbiflora*, which prevents it for any length of time remaining an inmate of many conservatories, its robust branches growing to such an unmanageable length.

After the remarks that have already been made upon grafting the Fuchsia you may not think this additional experiment worthy of further notice. Should it be worthy of notice, I shall be glad to have added another proof of the success of grafting Fuchsias, and should I raise young plants from seed thus obtained, I, with much pleasure, will forward to you an account of the result.

September 12, 1842.

[We feel much obliged by the present communication, and shall be additionally so by future ones. We are persuaded that a very singular distinction will be effected by grafting.—CONDUCTOR.]

ARTICLE IV.

ON HEATING A GREENHOUSE.

BY MR. G. T. DALE, CHORLTON, NEAR MANCHESTER.

SEEING by your last Number that one of your readers asks for information relative to heating his greenhouse in winter, I feel happy to give him a plan I am about to adopt. This subject I have now been engaged upon for several years. I have tried many plans, but I have found none of them to answer well; however, I flatter myself I have at last hit upon the right method. A full statement of it was laid before several eminent members of the British Association, at their meeting in this town, who highly approved of the plan and felt assured it would answer. It is also exceedingly simple, which is at all events a recommendation. The greenhouse is about seven yards in length and nearly five wide. In the middle place a small oil lamp on a stand, behind which place a tin concave reflector, twelve inches in diameter. Let the lamp be lighted when the evenings are likely to be too severe for the plants, and the heat generated with the influence of the rays of light will be amply sufficient for the purpose required. Should your correspondent wish further information, if he will write me, I shall be happy to render him all the assistance in my power.

Higher Temple-street, Sept. 6, 1842.

ARTICLE V.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF TULIPS.

BY MR. JOHN SLATER, FLORIST, OF PEACOCK HOUSE, CHAPEL LANE, CHEETHAM HILL, NEAR MANCHESTER.

(Continued from page 199.)

LAC.

BUTLER speaks of this variety as being one of the earliest varieties cultivated, and also of its lasting only 10 or 12 days when in bloom. I think he must have been mistaken, as I found the one I bloomed to keep in almost as long as any other variety. The form is good, and finely feathered, with a deep rose. So far Mr. Butler; I agree with him as to form, &c., but it has one great fault, that is, the feather on the edge shows in some places two colours. It certainly

is a fine flamed Rose, thick fleshy petals, and is a first rate stage-flower, but the price and scarceness of it will always deter many from purchasing. There is another variety sold as Lac, not worthy a place in a choice collection. It was catalogued in the year 1772, at 60s., in 1782, at 40s., in 1830, at 10l. 10s.

LA MERE BRUIN (Incomparable).

This variety is a fourth row flower, good cup, dark colours, tinged bottom, but is a fine flamed byblomen. This Tulip is supposed to be the parent of Louis XVI. In 1772, this variety was selling at 12s. per root, and in 1782, 6s.

LA VANDYKE OR LA VANDIKKEN

Is a fourth row variety, cup long, bottom pure, and feathered and flamed with a deep cherry colour. It is a good stage flower, and often wins at a meeting. Although introduced in 1772, is not plentiful. In 1772, the price was 80s., in 1780, 63s., in 1798, 30s.

LEOPOLDINA

Is a fourth row Bizarre, cup long, the yellow not very bright. Sometimes it feathers beautifully, so as to rival many beautiful and valuable flowers. Introduced in 1787, price at that period 6l. 6s.

LANCASHIRE HERO.

This variety was raised from seed by a florist, of the name of Buckley, who, from the same sowing of seed, raised Beauty, Glory, Sportsman, Ashtonian, Fan, Flora, and No. 46, all of which are worthy a place in the choicest collection. These varieties are catalogued in London as Walker's Beauty, &c. This arose from Mr. Walker purchasing the stock at Buckley's decease. It is rather singular that Lancashire Hero was sold for 13l. 10s. (which was considered in Lancashire a high price) to a London florist; but as this occurred a many years ago, it is supposed that its name has been changed, as it has never been seen under that name in any London catalogue. It is a second row feathered Byblomen, the cup rather long, but the white and almost black feathering renders it very striking. It is rather unsteady. The breeder is very remarkable, and easily distinguished from the other varieties from its having a triangular base.

LADY CREWE.

This is a first row feathered Rose, raised by a florist of the name of Sherwood, near Derby, from the seed of Vesta. It was first broke by a Mr. Turner, who was entrusted by Sherwood with a few bulbs, that some of them might have a chance to be broken. He was successful, and broke Lady Crewe and Lord Hill. It sold at its introduction at 5*l.* per root. The cup of this flower is rather long, though good, and the feathering is of a deep rose colour. It is a first rate stage flower. There are no doubt several varieties under the name of Lady Crewe, which are scarcely distinguishable in the breeder, but of which several are never good when broken. The bulb of the original or rather the true strain is of a long or Maître Partout shape. It is also sold under the name of Lady Middleton. This name was given by some of the Nottinghamshire florists, so that they might get 40*s.*, when Lady Crewe was worth only 10*s.* to 15*s.* This is not the only variety renamed by them. They appear to have a wonderful inclination for giving new names to old varieties. Queen Boadicea, also one of the Sherwoods, was, after the price got low, called Duchess of Newcastle. Charles X. was called Royal Sovereign, and sold as high as 7*l.* to 10*l.* per root, and afterwards called Victory; Duc de Savoy, called Spencer's Grand Duke, at 40*s.*; Sir Sydney Smith, Magnum Bonum, &c., 40*s.* There were also three Polyanthus sold out, in some instances, three times as a new variety.

LA BELLE NANETTE

Is a first row feathered Rose, very like Heroine or Triomphe Royal, but said by competent judges to be different. It is also grown in Mr. Groom's collection as Letitia. The cup of this flower is rather long, the white good, bottom pure, and a very steady marker, and is highly esteemed. The bulb of this variety appears shorter than Heroine, and the petals at the top also much rounder.

LA BELLE NARENE

Is a first row flamed Byblomen, of very striking colours, and is a very steady marker. The cup of this flower is long, the bottom and stamens slightly tinged. The colour of the flame almost approaches to black and the white pure. It will make a good stage flower where marking is taken into consideration.

LA BELLE CHINOISE

Is a third row flamed Byblomen, of very good colours, the cup long, bottom pure, and is a steady marker.

LA CLARTE

Is a second row feathered Bizarre, the ground rather dull, and has a brownish feather. The cup is rather long, the bottom pure. It is not plentiful at present, having only lately been broken from the breeder.

LA DELICATESSE

Is a fourth row feathered Byblomen, of good form and pure bottom, the feathering of a dark colour.

LANCASHIRE WITCH

Is a second row feathered Rose, of a scarlet colour, broken by myself, in 1841, from the breeder; the form good, bottom pure, and is a first-rate stage flower. This was bought from a seedling bed, together with the whole of the roots which had never bloomed. The whole stock, after four years' growing, consists only of one root.

LAVINIA

Is a third row flamed Rose, and from being called CLARK'S, I presume it was raised and broken by him. Its form is good, bottom pure, and marks well. I have seen it also feathered, and will prove in either state a good stage variety.

LAWRENCE'S FRIEND

Is a second row Byblomen, sometimes feathered, the form good, bottom pure, and the colour dark. This, from its heavy feathering, will rank high as a stage flower.

LAWRENCE'S LA JOIE

Is a first row flamed Byblomen, similar in colour to LAWRENCE'S Friend, but a slightly-tinged bottom.

LEWOLD

Is a second row feathered Byblomen, of an incomparable colour. The form is good, bottom pure, and is a first-rate stage flower. This variety was introduced by Mr. James Faulkner, of Manchester, about the year 1823, and was sold by him at 63s. per ~~pot~~ under the name of Incomparable Surpassant, by which name it is well known in the north. Although introduced so many years ago, it is not as yet very plentiful.

LEONARDO DA VINCI

Is a fourth row flamed Bizarre, good cup, and pure bottom. It is very much like Charles X. In 1832 price 5*l.* 5*s.*

LEONATUS POSTHUMUS

Is a third row flamed Bizarre, form good, and bottom pure; the ground a good yellow, and the feathering almost black. This will make a first-rate stage flower. In 1832 price 40*s.*

LILLARD VIOLET

Is a second row feathered Byblomen, of good form, pure bottom, and the feather a purple. This variety resembles, at first sight, Bienfait Incomparable so much, that many florists are of opinion that it is it, but although it resembles it so much in shape of bulb, bud, foliage, &c., yet it rises much higher than Bienfait; besides, it is a much larger flower, and when the petals are compared together it will be found a shade darker in the feather, and it also is different as respects form; the three outer petals of Bienfait rather throws itself back in rather a triangular form, whilst Lillard Violet keeps its form. The feathering is much heavier.

LITTLE JOHN

Is a third row feathered Byblomen, broke in 1841 from a seedling breeder; is a little creamy at opening, the cup rather long, bottom pure, the petals rather thin, but its fine marking will, when plentiful, cause it to rank high as a stage flower.

LILAT EN CERISE

Is a third row Rose, good cup, stained bottom, and also creamy.

LORD HILL

Is a second row flamed Rose, broken from a Sherwood Breeder by Mr. Turner, of Derby, from which circumstance it takes his name. It is a gaudy, high-coloured, flamed Rose, and in this respect has but few equals. The form is not good, and the petals are rather pointed. It is also tinged at the bottom a little, nevertheless it is a fine marking flower, and worthy a place in any collection. There is a superior strain called Josephine.

LORD BRAYBROOK

Is a third row Byblomen, good cup, but rather pointed petals, stained bottom; in 1830 price 21*s.*

LORD OF THE ISLE

Is a third row feathered Byblomen, broke, in 1841, from a seedling

breeder. The form and bottom good, and the feathering extra fine. This variety will rank high, when plentiful, as a stage flower. The stock consists of only one blooming root and one offset.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL

Is a second row flamed Byblomen, and ranks high as a stage flower, the white being good, and the colour of the flaming very dark; good form, pure bottom. Raised and broke by Mr. Franklin, of the City Road, London.

LORD MILTON

Is a second row flamed Bizarre, the cup rather long, the bottom pure, and very heavy as respects its colours. Is a first-rate stage flower.

LOUIS XVI.

Is a fourth row Byblomen, form good, the bottom slightly stained, and the feathering almost black. This flower ranks high as a stage and bed flower, and deservedly so. Although introduced about the year 1792, when it was catalogued in a Dutch one at 25*l.*, is yet scarce in England. It is also said that Mr. Goldham refused from Mr. Austin 73*l.* 10*s.* for a root. It is erroneously asserted that it was raised in Holland: this is not the case, it was raised in Flanders, and the whole stock purchased by the celebrated Dutch florist Voerhelm, in whose grandson's possession is the original root. It has also been asserted that there never was a breeder, and that it bloomed in a broken state at first. This is not true; the whole stock of breeders was, in 1840, nine blooming roots, besides offsets. The breeder is rather remarkable, it having a triangular base. This variety is more plentiful in a feathered state than flamed. In the year 1800 it was catalogued in an English catalogue at 15*l.* 15*s.*; in 1805, 10*l.* 10*s.*, which is the present price for one in a first-rate feathered state.

LUNA

Is a first row flamed Byblomen, raised by the late Mr. Lawrence, of Hampton. The form is good, the bottom creamy at opening, but soon bleaches, and is a first-rate stage flower.

LUSTRE DE BEAUTE

Is a second row flamed Bizarre, the cup rather long, the bottom good, and ranks high in the north, on account of its being a dark heavy feathered and flamed flower.

LYSANDER NOIR

Is a second^{row} flamed Byblomen, feathered and flamed, of a very dark colour. It is scarce, and on that account a spurious one has been sold under that name. Introduced about 1796, and in 1813 was sold at 5*l.* 5*s.*

MAGNUM BONUM.

(See Sir Sidney Smith.)

MAGNA MATER FLORUM

Is a third row feathered Bizarre, the form good, the bottom tinged.

MANON

Is a second row feathered Rose, good cup and bottom, and is a first rate stage flower. This variety, I fear, is tender, and apt to be caught by the frost. In 1798 price 4*s.*

MASON'S MATILDA

Is a second row flamed Byblomen, and resembles Triomphe Royal much in character, only its petals are much rounder at the top than Triomphe Royal, and the bulb is of an incomparable shape. The cup of this flower is rather long, the bottom pure, and is a very great acquisition to the class of flamed roses, and will shortly rank high as a steady stage flower.

MATILDA.

This variety was raised in the neighbourhood of Nottingham, by the late Mr. Pearson, in 1809, and is a highly coloured flamed rose, which, like Lord Hill, makes it a very ornamental and pleasing variety. The form of this flower is bad, being almost the shape, at the bottom, of a tun-dish; the petals are good at the top, and also fleshy; the bottom tinged. This variety also goes under the name of Rose Ruby.

MENTOR.

(See Reine de Sheba.)

MADAME CATALANI.

(See Catalani.)

MAITRE PARTOUT

Is a first row feathered Byblomen, and at an early period, when there were not many large collections of tulips in the north of England, it often was so well feathered as to take a first prize. The form is not good, being rather long as well as bad-shaped, though the white and dark colour of the feathering renders it rather striking. In 1783 it sold at 40*s.* per root, 1784 at 20*s.*, and 1797 at 6*s.*

N. B. For the particulars of prices and introduction I am a little indebted to Mr. Butler's catalogue, but more particularly to Mr. Groom's, who at the London Floricultural Meeting, April 5th, 1842, read a paper on tulips, which was inserted in the *Gardener's Gazette* of April 9th; and it is to be regretted that more particulars were not given of the old varieties, and also from other catalogues than those of the Walworth nursery, as they would have been highly interesting to the admirers of the tulip.

ARTICLE VI.

ON HEATING A GREENHOUSE BY GAS-LIGHT.

BY EDWARDUS.

IN reply to the inquiry of your Correspondent S. in your Magazine for September, I would observe that I have a greenhouse 30 feet by 8 feet, with curved iron roof, in which I have a gas pipe with a common batswing burner. During the last winter I used the gas principally for light, having an Arnott's stove with thermometer regulator, which I generally kept burning both night and day during severe weather, as by means of the screw the temperature could be regulated to almost any required height with care; sometimes, however, as in case of sudden frost, I used to leave the gas burning all night, instead of lighting the fire in the stove, and I never found it fail to keep the frost out, though I should perhaps state that I have sliding blinds which I let down over the roof. I never found any injury to the plants either from the stove or gas, and they have been much admired for their healthy appearance.

With respect to the cost, gas is certainly much more expensive than fire. From the nearest calculation I could make, I found that the Arnott's stove, if kept alight constantly with stone or Welsh coal, would cost about two shillings per week, that is nearly twopence for twelve hours; a common size batswing burner will consume from four to five feet of gas per hour, say fifty feet in twelve hours, which at ten shillings per one thousand feet (the price paid here) would be sixpence for the twelve hours, and supposing it not to be lighted in the day-time (though in sharp weather this would sometimes be necessary), the cost would much exceed fire-heat in the usual way, as almost any rubbish is burnt, whilst, on the other hand, gas is cleaner and much less trouble.

PART II.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

In consequence of our wish to continue our account of the London Horticultural Society's Show, we have been obliged to omit our List of New and Rare Plants till next Number.

QUERIES.

ON A LIST OF SUPERB PINKS.—It being the season for planting Pinks to bloom next year, I shall be glad of a list of some of the best kinds in the next number of the CABINET. AMICUS.

The following kinds were those which obtained the prizes at the excellent exhibition of them at the London Floricultural Society, and some of them exceeded in perfection all we ever previously seen.

First best 12; Mr. Norman, Bull-fields, Woolwich.—Earl of Uxbridge, Cooper's King Alfred, Norman's Henry, Bexley Hero, Omega, Harleston's Prince Albert, Garrett's Alpha, Wilmer's Duchess of Kent, Cousins's Little Wonder, Creed's President, Norman's Defiance, Church's Bohemia. Mr. Norman had the best single specimen of red-edged, viz. Creed's President.

By Mr. Bragg.—Duke of Wellington, Lady Flora Hastings, Bexley Hero, Dry's No. 2, Dido, Weedon's Queen, Cousins's Seedling, Norman's Defiance, Lady Holland, Alpha, Seedling No. 1.

By Mr. Bridges.—Omega, Wilmer's Queen, Kent Hero, Lady Hallowell, Beauty of Kent, Beauty of Twyford, Coronation, Little Wonder, Morning Star, Hodges' 186, Woody Conqueror.

By Mr. Wilmer.—Wilmer's Prince of Wales, Harleston's Prince Albert, Wilmer's Seedling, Wilmer's Sarah, Collins's Conservative, Wells's Rival, Wilmer's Queen Victoria, Omega, Barrett's Conqueror.

Best red-laced, single specimen; Mr. Norman.—Creed's President. Best purple-laced, ditto, ditto, ditto.—Keynes's Ne Plus Ultra.

Seedlings of 1841, six blooms, Mr. Brown, Slough, for Garland, first class prize; Mr. Willmer, Sunbury, for Cooper's Prince Albert, second class prize.

Seedlings of 1842, one bloom.—Mr. Norman, for Princess Royal, first class prize; Mr. Brown, for Model, first class prize; Ditto, for Eclipse, first class prize; Mr. Willmer, for Prince of Wales, first class prize; 5 Ditto, for Attila, second class prize; Ditto, for Maid of Middlesex, second class prize; Ditto, for Black Prince, second class prize.

ON A MONTHLY LIST OF FLOWERING PLANTS FOR A GREENHOUSE.—Fond of the flowers that strew our passage through this valley, and cheer and brighten it too, I see with regret the decay of many, and untaught with the facilities of a greenhouse capable of heat by pipes for hot water, which is 25 feet by 13, I am about to trespass upon your good-nature, either to give me a list of sweet flowers so to succeed each other as to prevent the regret, or rather change it into pleasing anticipation of other beautiful varieties, suited for each month; or if too fully occupied yourself, I hope some of your correspondents will favour me with such a list, only premising that a limited purse may be indulged accordingly.

Your constant subscriber,

J. C. B.

ON CUTTING DOWN PELARGONIUMS, &c.—If you think it worth while (through the medium of the CABINET) to give me your opinion of the merits of the inclosed Seedling Petunia, I shall be much obliged. [It appeared nothing uncommon.—CONDUCTOR.]

I have seen many fine Geraniums weakened, and others killed by the loss of sap when cut down after flowering, and have failed in devising a remedy for this evil as well as in seeking to find one in the experience of others. As the season for pruning geraniums draws near, a few remarks on the subject by some person

acquainted with the remedy, may prove of real service to many of your constant readers, including

COMMELINA.

[When cut down, and the wood is not well ripened, also the earth then shook off the roots, they are in great danger of dying. They should be headed down a month at least before repotting, so that fresh shoots may have pushed, then the earth may be removed with safety, and there will be no risk of killing the plants.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON STOPPING CHRYSANTHEMUMS.—In my absence from home my gardener omitted to stop the leading shoots of my Chrysanthemums; should it now be done, or is it too late? a reply in next CABINET will oblige,

HENRIETTE.

[If done now, the laterals would be too late to produce bloom in most cases. As the plants are, with proper treatment a vigorous bloom may be obtained.—CONDUCTOR.]

A hint on the culture of the *Chorozema varium*, and *Eragris grandiflora*, so as to have them vigorous and at the same time bloom freely, will be acceptable to

CLERICUS.

[A free drainage to both is necessary; grow the former in loam, peat, and sand; water freely, and be kept where there is a good light and free air. The latter plant must be grown in turfy sandy peat; and to keep the plants bushy, occasionally pinch off the heads.—CONDUCTOR.]

REMARKS.

ON LISIANTHUS RUSSELLIANUS.—Mr. Cuthill grows this beautiful flowering plant better than any other person we have seen. Many of our correspondents having solicited instructions on growing it successfully, at our request Mr. Cuthill gave us the particulars as below.—[CONDUCTOR.] He sows the seeds in April, in fine soil, and places the tops of the pots very near the glass. As soon as the plants are up enough to transplant, he removes them so as not to break a single fibre, especially the point of the principal, which is tap-rooted. The pots are half filled with Sphagnum moss, then filled up with good loam and peat, or leaf mould, equal parts. The pots are then plunged up to the rims in a Cucumber bed, and as near to the glass as convenient. As they require larger pots, the same plan is adopted till they show for bloom, when they are placed in the plant house.

ON DESTROYING GREEN FLY.—My Roses in pots are much infested with green fly. How can I soon and effectually destroy them, and not injure the young shoots?

[Of the tobaccoists tobacco-water may be procured at a shilling per gallon; in it dip the shoots, and the insects will immediately perish; it does not in the least degree injure the plant. If to sprinkle over the heads of plants indiscriminately, the tobacco water should be diluted by mixing with it an equal quantity of water.—CONDUCTOR.]

CRITERION OF A CARNATION.—With regard to form, I think, as with all florists' flowers, that in looking over the centre it should be as near as possible a complete circle, and when held up and looked at sideways should describe the half of an oval, or nearly so, for the trifling cupping of the guard petals will take off the extremes and form an elliptic. I do not know that I can convey my ideas better than by selecting Gregory's King Alfred as a criterion. I do not say this shall be the standard, neither do I say it is the best flower that I know; but it is a flower that, if well grown, possesses all the "necessary" properties of a good Carnation; and, as it is well known to growers in all parts of the country, is an easier way of making myself understood than by attempting a set of rules that would confuse and perplex your readers, without, perhaps, making them comprehend my meaning.

FLORIST.

METHOD OF DESTROYING THE ACARUS, OR RED SPIDER, SLUGS, AND OTHER INSECTS ON PLANTS, WITHOUT INJURING THE LEAVES.—In all the recipes for destroying Acari which I have seen, sulphur is an ingredient; this, in its crude state, will not unite with the liquids used for that purpose, and therefore it can have little or no effect, except when applied as a wash on the heated flues of a house. In order to make it unite with soapsuds, tobacco water, and other liquids usually made use of for destroying insects, it must be converted into a sulphuret, by boiling it with lime or an alkaline salt, as in the following mixture, which expeditiously and effectually destroys the red spider, by merely immersing the plant, or part infested, in the mixture.

Common soft soap, half an ounce; sulphuret of lime, one ounce by measure, or two tablespoonfuls; soft water (hot), one ale quart. The soap and sulphuret to be first well mixed with an iron or wooden spoon, in the same manner as a mixture of egg and oil is made for a salad; the hot water is then to be added by degrees, stirring the mixture well with a painter's brush, as in making a lather, by which means a uniform fluid will be obtained, like whey, without any sediment, which may be used as soon as it is cool enough to bear the hand in it.

This mixture will destroy every insect usually found in the greenhouse, by mere immersion, except the coccus, or scaly insect, which adheres so closely to the stem, or under side of the leaf, that the mixture cannot reach its vulnerable parts; therefore, in this case, the mixture must be applied with a brush that will dislodge the insect. If the mixture be put into a wooden bowl, or any other shallow vessel, small plants in pots, and the leaves and branches of larger ones, and of fruit trees, may be easily immersed in it by pressing them down with the hand.

The above mixture will not destroy the black aphides of the cherry-tree, nor the green aphides of the plum-tree, by immersing the leaves and branches of it, there being an oiliness on these insects which prevents its adhering to them. It will destroy them by applying it with a brush, but this is too tedious a process. It has been recommended, by writers on horticulture, to wash these and other fruit-trees against walls before the leaves and buds appear, with mixtures which cannot be safely applied after; for which purpose the above mixture, with the addition of spirits of turpentine, is likely to succeed as well as any other, or better; but I have not yet had an opportunity of giving it a trial. Half an ounce, by measure, of spirits of turpentine being first well mixed with the soap, and the sulphuret and water added as before; or the wash may be made stronger, by adding twice the quantity of each ingredient to the same quantity of water.

For destroying slugs and worms there is no recipe so simple, attended with so little trouble, and, when properly applied, so effectual, as common lime water. The plants on which the slugs are found must be watered with it twice at least, at an interval of three or four minutes. If you place three or four slugs on the ground, and pour lime-water on them from a watering-pan, you will soon perceive them throwing off a kind of slough, and after that crawling away; but if you sprinkle them again with the lime-water, they will not be able to throw off another slough, and soon die after the second operation. When a person has, therefore, watered as many plants as takes up the time of three or four minutes, he must turn back to the place where he began, and water them again.

Lime-water, for this purpose, may be easily made, so as to be always ready. Into a trough, containing about 55 gallons of water, throw in two or three shovelfuls of lime, stir it up three or four times on that day, and the next day the liquor is clear and fit for use, and will continue to answer the purpose for some time, without adding any fresh lime, by stirring it up again before it is used, and let it settle. If the lime-water be of sufficient strength, it will destroy the large grey snail with twice watering, and all worms that are out of the ground at the time of watering, and it will not injure the most tender plant when used in a clear state.—*Gardener's Gazette*.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS.—Your correspondent, Mr. Beaton, in a recent number of the "Gardeners' Chronicle," remarks that he likes Mr. Corbett's open-trough system of heating with hot water, but appears rather to doubt whether the vapour can be confined sufficiently for ripening fruit. We are able to answer any objections on this point, as we have this summer (not one in which the sun's rays have

been too liberally distributed) witnessed several instances in which Pines and Grapes have been ripened in the highest perfection in houses heated solely by Mr. Corbett's apparatus. The opinion in favour of this method which we expressed in an early number of your valuable paper has most satisfactorily been confirmed in every place where this apparatus has been erected.—(*Lucombe, Pince, and Co., Exeter Nursery.*)

ON PERPETUAL ROSES.—Too much praise cannot be given to the persons by whose industry so many beautiful and fragrant Roses have been raised which adorn our gardens for so long a season, more especially ornamental, from September to November. The following kinds are what I can most confidently recommend to every Rose grower who desires to possess a select collection :—

- Crimson (Rose du Roi), fine rosy crimson, very fragrant.
- Bernard (Pompon Perpetuel), fine rosy carmine, fine shape, and very double.
- Antinous, fine rich crimson purple.
- Duchess of Sutherland, beautiful rose colour.
- Clementine Duval, handsome rose colour.
- Madame Laffay, very handsome deep rose colour.
- Reine de la Guillotiere, fine rich dark crimson, very double.
- Billiard, beautiful bright rose.
- Couronne de Beranger, fine purple, very double, very fragrant.
- Prince Albert, sometimes red, lilac, or crimson velvet, very fragrant.
- Fulgorie, beautiful rose colour.
- Princess Helena, fine rose colour, beautifully veined.
- Flora, very beautiful red.
- Gloire des Perpetuelles, very brilliant carmine-red.
- Madame Desprez, fine lilac.
- Delice d'Hiver, vivid rose colour.
- Josephine Antoinette, fine rose, beautifully veined.
- Perpetuelle d'Angers, beautiful pale blush, very fragrant.
- Portlandica carnear., beautiful flesh colour.
- Stanwell Perpetual, beautiful flesh colour.
- Bernard, fine rich rosy salmon.
- Comte de Paris, deep rich crimson.
- Lady Fordwich, deep rose colour, very rich.
- William Jesse, bright pink, a beautiful rose.
- La Mienne, rich deep red, very double and compact.
- Du Trianon, beautiful light pink, fine rose.
- La Magnanime, deep rose, beautifully veined.
- Rose de Roi, panachée, rich crimson with white stripes.
- Torrída, very rich deep crimson.
- Volumineuse, beautiful blush colour.
- Coquette de Montmorency, beautiful bright red, very handsome.
- Clementine Duval, pretty delicate rose colour.
- Julie de Loynes, beautiful white.
- Perpetuelle Rivers, bright rose, fine grower.

The above contain not only the best kinds, but a beautiful contrast in colours and fragrance. I think it necessary to add that Perpetual Roses require a superabundance of food every year, therefore a fresh supply must be added. Early in November the surface soil should be stirred, not dug, and four inches deep of well-rotted hotbed dung (cow-dung is best) be laid over entire, upon which lay a sprinkling of earth to hide the appearance of the dung, or cover it with green moss. Attention to the above is particularly necessary when the Roses are grown singly upon lawns, nor should one ever have the roots covered with turf, or they will soon perish. Perpetual Roses require to be pruned twice a-year: first, when the beds are dressed in November, they cut off about two-thirds from every shoot of the preceding summer's growth, and if too crowded, cut some entirely away. In the early part of June following there is usually a number of luxuriant shoots, each crowned with flower buds; from such profusion half of the shoots must be cut back to half their length: this will cause the shortened branches to put forth fresh shoots, which will produce a profusion of bloom in autumn.

August 16th, 1842.

CLERICUS.

LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW.

(Continued from p. 166.)

Ericas.—Of this lovely tribe the specimens exhibited were exceedingly well grown, beautiful in bloom, and of vigorous growth. The plants were not tall and straggling, but whatever height, they were complete bushes, feathered down to the edges of the pots; generally, however, they were managed so as to have them dwarf with a broad surface, the whole of it clothed with bloom. To render them thus bushy, and even to overhang the edges of the pots, the growers stop the leading shoots when the plants are young, and of the lateral ones judiciously thin out all superfluous ones, and growing them in frames which are raised at the corners six inches high so as to allow a current of air to pass through; the sashes are often wholly removed to give plenty of air, and in hot scorching sun a shade is thrown over for a few hours. The surface of the ground in the frames is kept moist, and gives a cool atmosphere, which contributes to the well being of the plant in a great degree, and plants thus cultivated are scarcely ever affected with mildew. In this manner we saw a fine collection of vigorous bushy plants, grown at Mrs. Lawrence's. When the plants are in bloom, they are placed in the greenhouse for show; whilst here, the atmosphere is kept moist by pouring water several times a-day upon the floor or stage on which the plants are placed; a raised floor of gravel, filling up a tan-pit, or stone shelf, &c., are provided at Mrs. Lawrence's. The soil in which it is found they grow the best is heath mould that has a good deal of fibre in it, the surface being procured; this is not sifted at all, but chopped up with the spade so as to be in a rough state. In potting, some largish pieces are laid at the bottom mixed with portions of broken pots, then the usual soil in which a few pieces of porous stone or pot are intermixed. By this means the soil is kept from close binding; being open and porous, the water, &c., passes freely through, and the porous materials of stone, pot, &c., hold moisture, so that in a temporary drought for lack of water the moistened materials are found beneficial.

In order to keep the roots at the sides of the pots cool, Mr. Barnes had the pots placed inside larger ones, and the spaces between filled up with sand, which being kept moist produces a very beneficial effect, and prevents the plants becoming brown.

There was a collection of *E. ventricosa* in numerous hybrid varieties, exhibited by W. H. Story, Esq., of Isleworth, which comprised the best grown lot of plants we ever saw, and in their pretty form, and varied colours, in such a profusion of flowers, produced an admirable display. The following sorts were exhibited: *E. ventricosa alba hirsuta*, *rubra*, *densa rosea*, *hirsuta rosea*, *conspicua hirsuta*, *purpurescens*, *coccinea*, *hirsuta superba*, *alba stricta*, *conspicua*, *fasciculata*, *rosea*, *coruscans*, *fasciculata longiflora*, *dependens rosea*, *coccinea superba*, *tenuiflora superba*, *perspicuoides*, *densa carnea*, *dependens superba*, *purpurea alba*, *coccinea major*, (No. 24) *superbissima*. Each plant was about fifteen inches high above the pot, and half a yard across, very bushy, and in the most vigorous health.

Heaths, 20 species.—1st. Mr. May, gardener to E. Goodheart, Esq., (not named.) Prize. Gold Knightian medal.

2nd. Mr. Barnes, gardener to W. Norman, Esq., (not named.) Silver gilt medal.

3rd. Mr. Goode, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, *E. ventricosa superba*, *coccinea minor*, *tenuiflora*, *rosea superba*, *curviflora*, *vestita alba*, *vestita fulgida*, *campanulata*, *inflata*, *mutabilis*, *intermedia*, *Westphalingia*, *splendens*, *Linnæoides*, *dependens*, *perspicua nana*, *Cavendishii*, (very superb,) *Beaumontia*, *depressa*.

4th. Mr. Jackson, nurseryman, Kingston, (not named.) Silver gilt medal.

A magnificent plant of *Erica depressa* was exhibited by Messrs. Veitch's of Exeter; it was 4½ feet high, and 2 across, having upwards of 600 heads of its lovely greenish yellow flowers; the plant was admirably well grown, clothed beautifully in every part, so as completely to hide the stem. This kind well deserves to be grown in every collection.

Erica splendens.—This fine species was exhibited by W. H. Story, Esq., and Mr. Barnes; each plant was about 2½ feet high, and were one mass of beauty. The fine tubular-formed flowers, of a beautiful orange-scarlet colour, produced a fine effect. It deserves a place in every collection.

Erica odorata alba.—Mr. Green exhibited a plant about half a yard high, which was an entire surface mass of flowers, and the pure white, pendulous, bell-formed, very fragrant blossoms, were delightfully pretty. It deserves to be grown in every collection.

Erica ventricosa carnea.—Mr. Clarke, gardener at Shirley Park, exhibited a fine plant, about three feet high and equally broad, most profusely in bloom.

E. elegans.—Mr. Jackson had a fine plant of this beautiful kind in most vigorous health, and though it is of a very dwarf habit, this plant was half a yard high, and with its fine pretty green flowers had an interesting appearance.

Erica tricolor.—A very superb plant of this handsome species was exhibited by Mr. Salter, gardener to J. Yelles, Esq., of Bath; it was three feet high and the same in breadth, and its branches pendulously laden with its red, pink and green flowers.

Erica Bowieana.—Mr. Jackson, of Kingston Nursery, exhibited a beautiful bushy plant, near five feet high, in fine bloom, which, with its pearl-white blossoms in contrast with the rich deep foliage, produced a pretty appearance.

Erica propendens was shown by Mr. Barnes. It was about a yard high, wholly clothed with its beautiful pendent, bell-shaped, rosy-purple flowers.

Erica suaveolens.—A fine plant of this pretty species was exhibited in fine bloom, with its fragrant, pretty pink flowers.

Erica mundula.—Mr. Barnes had a fine plant of this very neat and strikingly pretty flowering kind. The flowers standing erect, and the surface of each being near half an inch across, of a lovely lilac with a red eye, give a very interesting appearance.

We could not justly insert all the particulars of the fine articles exhibited in one, or even two numbers of our publication, to the exclusion of all other matters, but in our next we hope to conclude the lists.

(*Pelargoniums continued.*)

The following obtained the prizes at the exhibition on the 9th July, viz. :—

1st class. Sultana, (Forster's.)—The lower petals of a fine rosy-salmon, the upper petals of a scarlet crimson, having a large clouded spot. Of first-rate form.

2nd class. Actæon, (Forster's.)—The lower petals of a delicate salmon-colour, the upper petals of a bright salmon colour, having a large clouded dark spot extending near to the edge.

3rd class. Flambeau, (Forster's.)—The lower petals of a rosy-salmon colour, upper petals of a bright scarlet-salmon, having a large, bright, rich, velvety spot.

Eros, (Forster's.)—The lower petals of a delicate salmon, upper petals fine scarlet-crimson, having a darker crimson spot shading off to the edge. Fine form.

Milo.—The under petals of a bright rosy-crimson, upper petals scarlet-crimson, having a clear dark velvet spot. The centre of the flower bluish tinge. Very fine form.

Prince of Wales, (Pamplin's.)—The lower petals rose-coloured, with a light centre, upper petals having a large clouded spot which nearly covers the whole. Very fine form.

Sir Isaac Newton, (Pamplin's.)—The lower petals a beautiful pink, upper petals bright rose, having a large clouded spot. Very fine form.

Constellation, (Garth's.)—The lower petals of a pretty pink, upper petals bright pink, with a large dark spot. The centre of the flower is nearly white. Very fine form.

Mr. Whomes, gardener to E. Forster, Esq., exhibited a seedling named Lord Chancellor, for which he obtained the silver Knightian medal. The lower petals of a bright rosy-salmon colour, upper petals of a bright scarlet crimson, having a large dark clouded spot.

Mr. Pamplin received a similar medal for his seedling Count D'Orsay; the description we gave in our last.

Mr. Cock of Chiswick, who has shown on former occasions the finest specimens ever seen, exhibited two collections, which exceeded all former ones. They were large, healthy, and in profuse bloom, and trained so as to form a head of bloom, in the form of a cauliflower, which flowered from the summit down to the lowest shoot, so as to conceal the edges of the pots. The following kinds were included in the two twelves shown, viz.,—Flash, Orange Boven, Clarissa, Mabel, Lady Carlisle, Lord Mayor, Lady Flora, Prince of Waterloo, Oliver Twist, Acme, Wonder, Annette, Jupiter, Eiza superba, Penelope, Britannia, Matilda. The Picotees and Carnations exhibited appeared to create general interest; never have we before seen so fine a display of these beautiful flowers. The stands were numerous, and the exhibitors had evidently prepared for a contest, for all the stands bore evidence of great care and skill in the management of the flowers. The

Picotees were in very fine condition; the flowers were clean and the edging fine in colour. Among the Carnations, Puxley's Prince Albert, Holmes' Count Paulina, Colcutt's Brutus, Lord Brougham, Young's Earl Grey, and Cartwright's Rainbow, were very fine in the Bizarres; and Brook's Flora's Garland, Wilson's Harriet, Willmer's Endymion, Knott's Alfred the Great, Addenbroke's Lydia, Willmer's Solander, and Hogg's Colonel of the Blues, were noticed as being very superior in the Flakes. The Picotees were certainly finer in their class than the Carnations, and more difficult to select from. Wood's Agrippina, Giddens's Teaser, Brinkler's Masterpiece, a rather better flower than Teaser, Sharp's Gem, a new and fine variety, Sharp's Criterion, Pollen's Lady Peel, Dickson's Trip to Cambridge, &c., &c., were conspicuous among the finest varieties. T. Barnard, Esq., took the lead among amateurs in the Picotees, for a stand of very beautiful flowers, containing the following varieties:—Wilmer's Queen, Russell's Lady Hardwick, Kirtland's Duke of Wellington, Brinkler's Lady Chesterfield, Giddens's Teaser, Giddens's Sir Robert Peel, Barnard's Mrs. Barnard, Garrett's Lady Dacre, Giddens's Miss Desborough, Annesley's Plenipo, Annesley's Sanspareil, Lady Ackland, Dickson's Trip to Cambridge, Hogg's Queen of England, Brinkler's Mrs. Drake, Brinkler's Masterpiece, Lady Macklean, Green's Queen, Kirtland's Princess Augusta, Giddens's Diana, Wilson's Harry, Wood's Pamela, Dearlove's Favourite, Seedling. A Picotee of good properties from Mr. Smith, named Prince Albert, received a certificate of merit, and a similar prize was awarded to a crimson bizarre named Venus, from Mr. Alloway, in which the white was of good quality; it possessed also a well-formed petal, with an even edge, the marking clear, and the colour well distributed. Mr. Burrup's stand of winning Carnations consisted of Colonel of the Blues, Bucknall's Ulysses, Davison's No. 1, Colcutt's Brutus, Knott's Alfred the Great, Kley's Manego, Christian's Excellent, Holmes's Count Paulina, Lady Chetwynd, Brooks's Flora's Garland, Mansley's Beauty of Woodhouse, Clegg's Harkaway, Puxley's Prince Albert, Martin's Mars, Jacques's Georgiana, Young's Earl Grey, Christian's Mary Christian, Wilson's Harriett, Hogg's Princess Marie, Smith's Princess Augusta, Greasley's Lord Brougham, Hufon's Rosa, Wakefield's Magna Charta.

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER.

ANNUALS.—Seeds of most kinds will now be perfected, if not before; they should be gathered before frost operates upon them, or in many instances the seeds will be destroyed by it, more particularly if there be wet with the frost. Seeds may still be sown in pots for planting out next spring. And many hardy sorts may be sown in the open border to bloom early.

AURICULAS.—The plants should now be taken into winter quarters, by placing them in frames, &c. A layer of lime rubbish, or coal ashes, should be sprinkled over the surface: upon this prepared bed let bricks be laid in rows, so that the pots can stand thus elevated, which admitting a free circulation around the pots and plants, is very beneficial to the latter. At all times through the winter, admit all possible air, so that the plants be protected from wet; and never water the plants over the foliage, nor give any to the roots till they are quite dry, particularly in frosty weather; for during its severity, the drier the roots are, the less will the plants suffer.

BIENNIALS.—Plants of this class may now be successfully planted out, so that they may strike root before winter sets in. When biennials are delayed planting out till spring, they do not bloom so vigorously or profusely as if planted in autumn.

CALCOLARIAS.—Plants of the herbaceous class out in open borders should have any offsets taken off and potted, in order to have winter protection, and be suitable plants for turning out next spring.

CUTTINGS, or slips, of shrubby Calceolarias, Pelargoniums, Fuchsias, &c., may still be successfully put off for striking; the earlier in the month, the better they will succeed. When plants are grown in the open beds, and the frost is likely to cut off the tops by the end of the month, they should be taken up, and placed very closely in boxes, large pots, &c., for preserving during winter. Water freely after potting off, but little afterwards at the roots, till the plants have struck root; they may occasionally be sprinkled over the tops. Do not place the

plants in heat, to cause them to strike, for if this be done, most of the plants will fail; a cool ground or greenhouse is suitable.

CARNATION layers, if not taken off and potted, should be done early in the month, and placed in frames for winter protection.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS in pots should be taken into the greenhouse or cool frame, and all possible air admitted at every opportunity; for if the plants be drawn, the blossoms will be weakly, and the colours not near so fine as they otherwise would have been. When Chrysanthemums are trained against open walls, it is of service to protect them by means of a boarded ledge about ten inches broad being placed over the tops of the flowers at night: supporters being driven into the wall, with a turned-up end to prevent the board sliding off. This will be found a perfect screen from frost. The boarded protection may be removed during the day, so that no unsightly appearance will be caused by it.

DAHLIAS.—Attention to numbering and naming the kinds, &c. should be done early. Frequently the surface and crowns of the roots of Dahlias planted high will be quite exposed, from rain washing off the soil, or by other means. If the frost (which often comes keenly and suddenly towards the end of the month) should operate upon the roots, such would be so damaged as probably to rot them during winter, or if not so severely affected probably every eye will be so injured that not one will push a shoot next season. To prevent this damage, let two or three inches deep of soil, or rotten tanners' bark, be spread over the roots close up to the stem of the plant, and extending one foot or more round it; this will obviate the liability of suffering by frost, and the plants may be permitted to remain blooming till cut off by it. At the end of the month it will probably be necessary to take up the old roots. Seeds of Dahlias should be collected, selecting the heads of flowers that have bloomed about the end of August, or early in September.

DUTCH ROOTS, as Tulips, Ranunculuses, Anemones, Hyacinths, &c., may be planted at the end of the month.

GUERNSEY LILIES.—If roots have not been planted, they should be procured, and potted into small pots with good rich soil, as early as possible. Most of the seedsmen possess roots for sale, at from six to ten shillings per dozen. They bloom in a few days from potting, if placed in a room or greenhouse, and continue handsome for a few weeks.

HERBACEOUS BORDER PLANTS may now be divided and replanted. Bulbous-rooted Irises, Lilies, Narcissuses, Crocuses, Snowdrops, &c., that have not been replanted for the last two years, should be taken up, divided, and immediately planted again.

HYACINTHS, and other Dutch bulbs required to bloom in pots as early as Christmas, should be planted early in the month; the pots being plunged to the rim in a warm south border or frame, till the bulbs push roots, and then introduced into a hotbed frame, &c., to push them into bloom.

LOBELIAS, &c.—The various kinds of Lobelias grown in open borders in summer, and requiring protection in winter (such as *L. fulgens*, *splendens*, *speciosa*, *cardinalis*, &c.), should now be taken up and potted. This attention will be more necessary in cold parts of the country. The above plants will endure our winters, and, in that case, spring is the best time for dividing the offsets from the parent plant. Also any tender kinds of border plants should be potted and placed for protection.

PINKS.—One or two-year-old stocky plants of Pinks grown in the open borders, if taken up and potted, may be introduced into heat from the beginning of December, and will bloom early in spring. Plants for open beds, if not already put out, should be done as early as possible.

ROSE TREES.—Plants established in pots, now taken into heat, will bloom at the end of December or early in January. So with Rhododendrons and other shrubby plants usually forced.

WORMS IN POTS.—Plants that have been out of doors during summer will often have worms entered into them. When there is appearance of this, the ball should be turned out entire, and by shaking it, the worms will appear. Or give the soil a good watering, with water in which previously unslaked lime has been put. The caustic quality of the lime will cause the worms to creep to the surface, when they can be picked off.





del.

D. Hay

1. *Lynes' Princess Royal*. 2. *Glory of the West*. 3. *Lynes' Sunrise*.

THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

NOVEMBER 1ST, 1842.

PART I.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

PELARGONIUM, VARIETIES. (*Stork's Bill*.)

GERANIACEÆ. MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

[PELARGONIUM, so named from *pelargos*, a stork; the capsules somewhat resembling the head and beak of a stork.]

No. 1. **LYNE'S PRINCESS ROYAL**.—Raised by P. E. Lyne, Esq.

No. 2. **BASSETT'S GLORY OF THE WEST**.—Raised by Mr. Thomas Bassett, Priory Gardens, Bodmin, in Cornwall. The gold medal of the Royal Society of Cornwall was awarded for this variety, exhibited at Plymouth.

No. 3. **LYNE'S SUNRISE**.—Also raised by P. E. Lyne, Esq. The gold medal of the Royal Society of Cornwall was also awarded for this variety. Additional particulars of the above are given in the CABINET Number for September. See Advertising sheet, page xiv.

The entire stock of the above has been purchased by Mr. W. E. Rendle, Nurseryman, Union-road Nurseries, Plymouth, who now offers plants for sale. Specimens have been seen at most of the principal exhibitions, both at the London shows and in the country, where they were deemed of first-rate character, and deserving a place in every collection.

We have, in recent Numbers, given a description of all the first-rate kinds exhibited for the first time this season; and in no former year has there been so many superior new flowers exhibited. The beauty and perfection to which (in character and culture) they have attained, almost compel every admirer of floral beauties to become what is termed a geranium grower.

To assist persons not already acquainted with the method of culture now practised by the London growers, we give the particulars furnished us by the most celebrated of them.

Pelargoniums are usually denominated Geraniums, although they constitute a very different family. The following mode of culture applies to the shrubby class of Pelargoniums, usually exhibited at the floral meetings for competition.

They always succeed best when grown in a house apart from other plants, and to be placed upon a stage as near to the glass as circumstances will admit: thus placed is a most essential point in their culture. Where a greenhouse is of necessity appropriated to other classes of plants, then it is best to have pit-frames to grow the Pelargoniums in till blooming season; and when the flower-stems have pushed about half their length, to introduce the plants into the greenhouse for blooming. When they are in the greenhouse, and the petals are bursting the calyx, the temperature must be kept high, and be kept so till the blooming is over. If it is desired to have large and bold flowers, this attention is very necessary; and, though at a hot season of the year, the house should be kept closed in a great degree, using a canvass shade when mid-day sun is intense. This mode of treatment with blooming plants is the principal reason of the flowers exhibited by the London growers being generally so superior in size to any I ever saw in the country.

Having thus premised as to situation, &c., I shall commence with observations on culture at the period of propagation.

In the first week of July the cuttings are taken off, and inserted in loam and leaf mould; then placed in a cool frame, plunged to the rim, which is kept pretty close, and shaded from the sun. Sometimes, instead of being inserted in pots, the cuttings are inserted in an open border, fully exposed to the mid-day sun. This is especially the case when a considerable quantity is required.

In about six weeks the cuttings are rooted; they are then carefully removed, so as to retain the new roots, and potted separately into what are termed sixty-sized pots, in a compost of equal parts of well-enriched loam and sandy peat. After potting, they are placed on boards or slates, in a warm situation in the open air, where they can be shaded for a short time till they can bear the sun, after which they are fully exposed. Where there are frames to place them

in, the facility for readily shading is afforded. Some of the extensive growers have boards, a foot or so deep, placed along the sides at about five feet apart, and have hoops over, so as to throw mats over for shading, protection from excessive wet, or to afford security against a sudden frost in autumn.

About the last week in September, the plants are usually removed into the house or cool frame, where they are placed as near the glass as circumstances admit of; at the same time they are re-potted into forty-eights, and the leading shoots stopped at the third or fourth joint; this induces the production of lateral shoots, and causes the plants to become bushy. The compost used is one-half well-enriched turfy loam, and the other leaf-mould and sandy peat, to which is added a small portion of bone-dust; but this is given with caution, and never near the surface of the soil. When fire-heat is required, its application is only so as to keep the temperature of the house at about forty degrees; and, whenever admissible by day, to give all that can be, so frost is kept out.

About the middle of December the plants are re-potted into thirty-twos. After this potting, the temperature of the house is increased for about three weeks, so as to stimulate the roots immediately to push afresh, as well as to obtain an early supply of new shoots.

About the middle of February the plants are again shifted into a size larger, any shoots requiring to be stopped are done, and each shoot is tied separately to a proper stake.

At the end of March the plants are carefully examined, and very freely thinned of the lateral shoots, and a regular distribution retained. In order to have the plant uniform in growth, a small stick is put to each shoot, to which it is secured, and the arrangement made so as to be uniform. Those plants that have filled the pots with roots require shifting into larger, and they are carefully done, keeping the balls entire, as in the former potting, in the compost using a good portion of rotten cow-dung. Twice a-day they require to be syringed over the tops.

About the end of April, or the first week in May, the plants are looked over again, and a considerable thinning of the shoots again takes place, leaving the most vigorous ones for blooming. A careful attention is always given to the watering of the plants, to prevent them flagging. Where there is the opportunity, and superior speci-

mens are desired, liquid manure water is occasionally given; the plants, too, are frequently syringed over the tops, and the house shaded. When the green fly makes its appearance, either the house is smoked or diluted tobacco-water is syringed over the plants, which effectually destroys the insect. Plants thus attended to become fine specimens, blooming profusely and vigorously.

When the blooming season is over, the plants are removed to an exposed situation for a week or ten days, and then are headed down so as to leave each shoot about three inches long. As soon as they have pushed shoots about two inches long, they are re-potted; the old soil is nearly all shook off the roots; they are shortened too, and again planted, each in a pot two sizes less than it had been in. Where there are numerous lateral shoots now produced, they are stripped off, so as to leave but a due proportion. These plants are again re-potted in February, into twelves, in a compost as before directed; they are afterwards thinned and otherwise treated, as done the previous year. These plants make superior specimens to the first season, in size and vigour. When, however, an extraordinary specimen is desired, the plant is not allowed to bloom much the first year, so as to throw all the vigour possible into the wood. It is cut down, as done to the others, to furnish a supply of laterals, and treated in all other respects as above directed.

The following particulars of treatment practised by the most successful grower, Mr. Cook, of Chiswick, was given us by him, which we here annex:—

Mr. Cook strikes his cuttings about the beginning of June, or sooner, if the plants will bear cutting. As soon as rooted they are removed into sixty-sized pots, and set in a shady situation on boards or slates, or in a cold frame. When rooted, they are removed to an open situation, and as soon as the plants will bear the sun without flagging they are stopped. In September they are re-potted into forty-eight sized pots, and at this time he commences training. In December and January those that are sufficiently strong are again shifted into sixteen-sized pots: in these pots they are allowed to bloom. About the middle of July or beginning of August they are headed down and set in a shady sheltered situation; and, when the plants have shoots nearly an inch long, the soil is nearly all shaken from the roots, and they are again re-potted into the same sized pots. As the shoots are

formed they are carefully thinned out. In the greenhouse, the plants intended for exhibition are kept four feet apart; the front sashes are kept open on all convenient occasions. In November the plants are stopped, and a stake put to each shoot. The leaves are thinned out to allow the air to circulate freely. In December and January the strongest plants are again selected, and potted into eight-sized pots; and at this time additional heat is applied to enable the plants to root rapidly. In February they are syringed in the afternoon, but sufficiently early to allow them to dry before night. In March they are again re-potted in No. two-sized pots; water is now very liberally supplied. When the flowers begin to open, a shading of cheese-cloth is used on the outside of the house. Air is admitted before the sun has much power on the glass, and this is found to prevent the attacks of the green fly. The success of all the other operations depends on the mode of applying fire-heat. The fires are lighted at three or four o'clock in the afternoon, and allowed to go out about nine or ten. They are again lighted about three or four in the morning. The thermometer, during the night, is kept at 40 or 42 degrees Fahrenheit. The soil is prepared thus:—a quantity of turfy loam is chopped and laid up in a heap, a quantity of fresh stable litter is then shaken up and laid in the form of a mushroom bed. If the weather is dry at the time, the manure is well watered; liquid manure and the steam or ammonia is prevented from passing off by a covering of slates. In this state it is allowed to remain fifteen or sixteen days, and is then mixed with about an equal quantity of fresh loam; and, when the mixing is completed, the heap is at last covered with loam. At the end of a month or five weeks it is turned over three or four times, in order that the dung and loam may incorporate well together. At the end of twelve months it is fit for use. To two barrowfulls of this compost is added one of leaf-mould and a peck and a-half of silver sand.

Those persons who have not seen the superb specimens exhibited by the London growers can scarcely form an idea of their superiority over what are seen in the country. By the above attention plants are obtained of the most healthy and vigorous growth, two to four feet high, and three to four in diameter, unique in form, and so clothed with fine foliage, down to the rim of the pot, that not a stem is seen.

When bees are allowed to enter the house, they injure the petals and disfigure the flowers: to prevent this, gauze blinds are used,

ARTICLE II.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF TULIPS.

BY MR. JOHN SLATER, FLORIST, OF PEACOCK HOUSE, CHAPEL LANE, CHEETHAM HILL, NEAR MANCHESTER.

(Continued from page 232.)

NOBLE BLANCHE

Is a second row feathered Rose; good cup, bottom a muddy white; very like Vesta, feathered, but rather shorter in the cup

NON PLUS ULTRA

Is a third row flamed Byblomen; good form, bottom pure, the feathering and flaming of an incomparable colour; a good stage variety.

NECTAR

Is a third row flamed Byblomen; good form, bottom pure, and the colours dark; a good stage flower.

OSIRIS

Is a second row flamed Bizarre, broke by Mr. Greig, near London. The form of this flower is good, as well as the colours, but the bottom is stained. This variety took the premier prize this year at the Cambridge Tulip Meeting, as well as the first in the class of flamed bizarres.

PLATOFF

Is a fourth row feathered Bizarre; form good, as well as bottom. It is generally said by the florists in this neighbourhood that it is only Charles X. There are several strains of this flower. Mr. Bartlett's strain sells the highest. A good stage flower.

PLUTO SUPERB

Is a first row flamed Byblomen, of good form, bottom pure, and the colours dark. This variety was introduced by an amateur florist residing at Morpeth, and although it has been nearly twenty years in this country, the whole stock consists of four blooming roots and a few offsets. It is a shy breeder, and if plentiful would not be surpassed by any Tulip cultivated.

POLYPHEMUS

Is a third row flamed Bizarre, raised from seed by the late Mr. Clark, and broke by the late Mr. Lawrence, of Hampton, who sold four

bulbs for 50*l.* after it had been broken three years, although it was well known that Mr. Clarke and his friends had roots in their possession. This variety has been for years cried up in the South as one of the finest Bizarres cultivated. It is a question with many florists whether it deserves the character bestowed upon it. In the first place its stamens or filaments are stained, which, if we may credit the southern florists, would condemn any pair when staged for competition, and the yellow outside a pale straw colour. Here I would ask, how is it that a Tulip slightly tinged like Polyphemus and Osiris should be rejected by them if raised in the north, whilst those of their own raising are tolerated and even allowed to win? Having thus introduced the stained bottoms, I must say that when in London two years ago, I was rather surprised to see so many of this description in their collections. But there must be a motive for all this, or else why the numerous attacks upon their brethren in the north every month. It is not at all to their credit that there is not a more kindly feeling towards them. We are all labourers in the same field, and I hope to see a little more of that Christian maxim in their conduct, "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself," than at present. I have thus digressed to write the sentiments of my brethren here; not with any ill feeling, but only to remind them that we have never attempted to retaliate when we have had so many opportunities of doing so justly. Polyphemus has a good cup, yellow bottom, tinged stamens, a good yellow inside, and pale straw colour outside, is a good stage flower. This variety has several names, of which Reis Effendi is said to be one.

POMPE FUNEBRE

Is a third row flamed Bizarre, cup rather long, bottom pure, and the outside colour a bright lemon colour, and its broad and almost black feathering causes it to rank higher than any other of the same class. It is rather a late variety, and being a shy breeder is also scarce. It appears from the extracts from Tulip catalogues by Mr. Groom in his lecture, that there was a new variety introduced in 1780, which was sold at 5*l.* 5*s.*, whilst the old one was selling at 8*l.* 8*s.* I this year broke a breeder from a celebrated grower, which was far different from one I had from Haarlem, which was considered the crack root there, and I think it must be a new one. Its cup was considerably

longer, the bottom was as pure, and the ground colour a deeper yellow. It is rather singular that this variety was selling in the year 1772 for 20*l.*, and 1780 at only eight guineas, and 1783, the new one, at 6*l.*, and the old one at 15*l.* Pompe Funebre is a first rate stage flower, and I should class it as one of the best varieties cultivated.

PONCEAU BRILLANT (same as Cerise Royal).

PRETIOSA

Is a fourth row feathered Rose, introduced about the year 1769, is rather early, and the finest variety is called by the London florists "Thunderbolt."

PRINCE ALBERT

Is a second row dark feathered Bizarre, broke by Mr. Groom in the year 1839, from one of his seedling breeders. It is of good form, pure bottom, the inside a good yellow, the outside, if exposed to the atmosphere, would be a creamy white, something like Carlo Dolci, but if kept covered, will be a pale straw colour. The feathering deep and heavy, and calculated by its marking to suit the country well, had the ground colour been good.

PRINCE ELIE

Is a fourth row flamed Byblomen, good cup, pure bottom, the colours dark white, good, and will rank highly as a stage or bed flower.

PRINCESS WILHELMINA

Is a second row flamed Rose, cup long, bottom pure, colours a rosy violet.

PRINCESS VICTORIA

Is a third row flamed Rose, broke by the late Mr. Strong, of Brook Green, Hammersmith. Its form is not good, inclined to a tun-dish shape, and is of a primrose colour inside and out when opening, and takes a long time to bleach.

PONCEAU TRES BLANC

Is a first row flamed Rose, of a scarlet colour and late variety, its cup is a rich China white and beautifully flamed. It is highly esteemed amongst the southern florists; was introduced in 1787, the price 40*s.*, 1798, 84*s.*, and in 1830, 63*s.*

PROFESSOR

Is a second row flamed Byblomen, of good form, pure bottom, and colour not dark. It is a good stage variety.

PUCELLE D'ORLEANS

Is a second row flamed Rose, good cup, pure bottom, and flamed with a cherry colour. A fine stage flower.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE

Is a second row flamed Byblomen, of which Mr. Butler writes as follows:—"This is decidedly the best flamed Byblomen we possess, generally winning the first prize in that class of flowers at our Floral Exhibitions. The cup rather long but fine; the feathered edging a deep shining black, and the rib or flame a fine violet. It is rather an early variety, but owing to its thick fleshy petals, will continue in bloom a considerable time." Having thus quoted Mr. Butler, I beg leave to differ from him. The petals are rather pointed, and the feathering has not those fine touches which add so much to the beauty of the Tulip. It has got a name, and in many instances it is placed where it is not qualified through it. It is generally called the Bolton Queen Charlotte by way of distinction to one sold under that name at Stockport. Whether this variety is distinct from the one called by that name in the south I have not had an opportunity of judging. It is said to be broken from a Dutch Breeder, but with what truth I cannot say. Although cultivated in this part of the country about the year 1800, is not at all plentiful. The bulb resembles that of a Transparent Noir, long, and by some said to be the same variety; but having bloomed two Transparent Noirs this season, I am of opinion they are two distinct varieties.

QUEEN BOADICEA

Is a second row feathered Rose, of a scarlet colour, good form, pure bottom, the stamens a little stained at the top. This variety was broken from a Sherwood Breeder. It is also called Duchess Newcastle, as before stated in the description of Lady Crewe. It is rather unsteady, but when bloomed fine generally takes a first prize at an exhibition.

QUEEN CAROLINE

Is a second row flamed Byblomen, good cup, and pure bottom,

excellent marker, but thin petalled. I believe it was raised in the neighbourhood of Derby.

QUEEN OF BEAUTIES

Is a second row flamed Byblomen, of an Incomparable shape. An excellent stage flower.

RED ROVER

Is a first row flamed Bizarre, good cup, tinged bottom. An excellent stage flower.

REINE D'HONGRIE

Is a second row feathered rosy coloured Byblomen, of good form and bottom.

REINE DU MONDE

Is a first row feathered Byblomen of an Incomparable shape and colour, raised no doubt from an Incomparable, is a steady marker, and first rate stage flower.

REINE DE MAURITANIA

Is a second row flamed Rose, very like Triomphe Royale, if not the same.

REINE DE TULIPS

Is a fourth row flamed Byblomen, introduced from Holland, 1782. It is very like a Sable Rex, if not the same, the cup good, the bottom tinged, and the colour almost a black. An excellent stage flower.

REINE DE SHEBA

Is a second row flamed Byblomen, good cup, pure bottom, a rich white and richly feathered with a light violet. It is highly and deservedly esteemed. Is an early variety, and tender, and a first rate stage flower; called also Mentor.

REID'S No. 39

Is a first row feathered Rose, raised by a poor weaver in the vicinity of Glasgow. It is a fine stage variety. The cup good, the bottom tinged a little, and the feathering a rich scarlet colour. It was said at one period to be only Vesta feathered, and the raiser treated as an impostor for claiming it as a seedling, but after his death, ample justice was done to his memory, and it is now admitted by all to be genuine.

ROI DE PRUSSE

Is a first row feathered Byblomen, very like Bienfait, if not the same.

RISING SUN.

The same as Catafalque Superieure.

RODNEY.

The same as Washington.

ROI DE SIAM

Is a fourth row flamed dark coloured Byblomen, of good form, and is a fine stage variety, but late and rather unsteady. The white of this variety is creamy at opening, and the bottom yellow, and takes some days exposure to the rays of the sun to partially remove it. It is also sold under the name of Acapulco.

ROSAMOND

Is a second row cherry coloured feathered Rose raised from Unique. The bottom is slightly tinged with yellow, it marks well, is of good form, and will prove a good stage flower.

ROYAL SOVEREIGN.

Same as Charles X., fine.

ROSCIUS

Is a third row feathered Byblomen, the form good, the colour of feathering almost black, the white creamy at opening, and is a good stage variety.

RUBENS

Is a third row flamed Byblomen, good form, pure bottom, dark coloured, and is a fine stage variety as well as bed flower.

RUFUS

Is a second row feathered Bizarre, something like Polyphemus as respects colour of feathering and ground colour.

ROSE PRIMO BIEN DU NOIR

Is a second row flamed Rose, of good form, pure bottom, and of a cherry colour. This variety will prove a very desirable stage flower. It is said by Butler to be the same as Rose Camuse, and by a writer in the Horticultural Journal as Rose Brillant, Strong's old Rose Camuse, and Bathsheba. I have, whilst writing this description,

been comparing the roots of *Rose Quarto*, *Rose Camuse*, and it, and I cannot say that it is *Rose Camuse*; and were I to give an opinion, I should say it resembles *Rose Quarto* in the shape of bulb, but having bloomed both varieties this season near each other, I cannot say that the blooms were alike, but if spared next season, I purpose taking more notice when in bloom, as I was only led to suspect it being different from the shape of the bulb since they were got up. Supposed to be introduced in 1780.

ROSE MONTI

Is a first row flamed *Rose*, good form, creamy bottom as well as creamy white at opening, but will prove a good marking variety.

ROSE DESIRE

Is a second row flamed *Rose*, very similar, if not the same as *Triomphe Royale*. Butler says, this variety is the same as *Camuse de Croix*, but what I have bloomed, I should certainly say were nothing but the variety above named.

ROSE QUARTO

Is a third row *Rose*, sometimes feathered only, but generally feathered and flamed; is a good stage variety but rather late.

ROSE SUPERIEURE

Is a third row flamed *Rose*, good, but rather long cup, bottom pure, and colours excellent.

ROSE UNIQUE

Is a second row flamed *Rose*, well known as taking in general the first prize at all Tulip Exhibitions in the north. The cup good but rather long, the bottom slightly tinged, but the pencilling of the feathering very superior, and the beam up the centre solid, throwing innumerable branches into the feather.

As I find I cannot bring the catalogue to a conclusion before the December or January Number, which will be too late for the amateur to make his selection, I have put down a few of those intended for notice which are worthy of a place in any collection.

San Joe, Bizarre.

Shakspeare, Bizarre.

Sir E. Knatchbull, Byblomen.

Strong's French Rose, Rose,

Superb en Noir, Byblomen.
 Surpasse Catafalque, Bizarre.
 ——— Optimus, ditto.
 Triomphe Royale, Rose.
 Violet Brun, Byblomen.
 ——— Alexander, ditto.
 ——— Cook, ditto.
 ——— A belle forme, ditto.
 ——— Imperial ditto.
 ——— Waller's ditto.
 Voltaire, Bizarre.
 Walworth, Rose.

I have no doubt that many florists will be much surprised that the celebrated Bizarre, Strong's King, is not inserted in this list. The reason why it is not so, is this : I had it fine, (in fact extra fine,) and I do not consider it worth a place in any choice collection, although I paid upwards of 4*l.* for a small root. Reasons why, will be given under its proper head.

ARTICLE III.

ON STRIKING CUTTINGS OF PLANTS IN CHARCOAL.

BY A SUBSCRIBER, MELTON MOWBRAY.

HAVING met with, in the early part of the summer, an account of the great success of an eminent German florist (whose name I cannot now recollect) in striking cuttings in charcoal, I have been upon the look-out for some account of the experience of others on this plan. Finding, however, no further mention of it, I have ventured to send you the result of my experiments with charcoal. The originator of this method of striking used heat, and had I believe the advantage of a forcing house and every convenient apparatus for the purpose. He has not given any account of the state in which the charcoal is used, but simply states the medium. The probable, nay almost certain advantages of this medium struck me as so evident that I at once commenced operations, and my success has exceeded my most sanguine expectations. Cuttings of all descriptions I have tried, whether of succulent or woody plants, have rooted with a facility I

have never before experienced, nor have I failed in one instance. *Ericas*, *Maurandias*, *Calceolarias*, *Verbenas*, *Dahlias*, *Cinerarias*, *Pinks*, *Carnations*, *Lobelias*, &c. &c. I have by this means, in a very short space of time, increased my stock of plants more than tenfold, and all without the application of heat or the use of anything more expensive than a few hand-glasses. If a few remarks, and a description of my method of using the charcoal, would be thought desirable, you will have the kindness to give me a hint to that effect in your next Number.

[We shall be much obliged by the particulars at an early convenience.—CONDUCTOR.]

ARTICLE IV.

REMARKS ON SOME OF THE BEST SHOW CARNATIONS,

BY DIANTHUS.

I WAS much pleased with Mr. W. Harrison's descriptive list of Carnations, and hope for its continuance: in the interim, however, I forward the list of the best kinds I know in each class, and having been an extensive grower for twelve years, and exhibit at most of the principal shows, I venture to assert a better selection cannot be made.

CARNATIONS.—*Scarlet Bizarres*.

Splendid (Martin's)—Fine form, with brilliant colour.

Brutus (Colcutt's)	} New, well marked, good form, and white ;
Patriarch (Hufton's)	

Duke of Devonshire (Fletcher's)—Fine form and good colour.

Lord Stanley „ Very good.

William IV. (Moore's).

Roi de Capucins	} These flowers occasionally are serrated in the edge of the petal, particularly when deficient of dark colour.
Conquering Hero	

Gameboy (Rainsford's)—Rather thin.

Defiance (Sharp's)	} Possesses every good property, when well grown.
Don John (Twitchett's)	

Don John (Twitchett's)	} Similar to the last, with more dark colour.

Crimson Bizarres.

Count Paulina (Holmes's) William IV. (Wood's)	}	These flowers are very much alike in the distribution of the colour ; but the former is the larger flower, and a far better grower than the latter.
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Paul Pry—Brilliant in colour.

King Alfred (Gregory's)—A constant good flower.

Albert (Puxley's) Rainbow (Cartwright's)	}	These are fine large flowers, but too much alike to show in a stand of 12. The latter is apt to become faint in colour by the time it is fully blown.
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Earl Grey (Young's), or Virginius (Firth's)—Large and good.

Lord Milton (Eley's) Duke of Bedford ,, Duchess of Kent (Brown's)	}	These are well formed flowers, not large, but clean, and well struck with colour.
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Duke of Roxburgh (Barnard's)	}	A large flower, but not quite so clear in the white when I saw it as I could wish.
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Lord Brougham (Greasley's)—Fine form, good colour.

Scarlet Flakes.

Lydia (Addenbrook's)

Lady Hill (Pugh's)

Rob Roy (Orson's)

Bishop of Gloucester (Brown's)

William IV. (Wilson's)

Madame Mara (Pearson's)

Madame Vestris (Hepworth's)

Beauty of Cradley (Wallis's)

Marquis of Granby (Simpson's)

Beauty of Cradley (Wallis's) Marquis of Granby (Simpson's)	}	These flowers are finely marked, but require bleaching, as they come out rather flushed.
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Earl of Leicester (Wigg's)	}	A full, large flower, not so strongly marked as the former.
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Mary Anne (Finmore's)—Good in every point, but is sportive.

Champion (Martin's)—A fine flower in every point.

Purple Flakes.

Premier (Millwood's)	} These are of about three to four years' standing, with clear white, well ribboned, and good purple.
British Queen (Elliott's)	
Mango (Ely's)	
Magnificent „	

'Squire Clark (Costar's)—Fine form, rather shy of colour.

Princess Charlotte (Turner's)	{ A first rate flower when young ; petals soft when old.
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Beauty of Wodehouse	} These are all first-rate flowers of good form and colour.
Queen Victoria (Ely's)	
Lady Chetwode (Rix's)	
Zolander (Willmer's)	

Colonel of the Blues (Hogg's)	{ A little deficient in colour, but good form.
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Bellerophon (Leighton's)	{ A fine large flower, not always clear in the ground colour.
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Rose Flakes.

Sir G. Crewe (Leighton's)	} These are old varieties, possessing all the qualifications belonging to a good flower.
Duchess of Devonshire (Fletcher's)	
Mrs. Hughes (Maltby's)	
Flora's Garland (Jaques's)	

Sylvia (Puxley's)	{ This flower almost approaches to scarlet in colour.
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Village Maid (Greasley's)—A good show flower.

Sarah (Hastings's)—Fine petal, rather thin.

Lovely Ann (Ely's)	{ Superb form: colour rather more pink than rose.
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Lady Ely (Ely's)	} These are very fine flowers, both in size, colour, and form.
Lady Hatherley (Clark's)	
Lady Gardiner (Ely's)	
Victoria (Hyron's)	

PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

ANISANTHUS.—Plant's variety. This very handsome variety is the produce of seed from *Anisanthus splendens*, and *Gladiolus Colvillii*, and was raised by Mr. Joseph Plant, Florist, of Cheadle, in Staffordshire. It requires a treatment in all respects similar to *Ixias Antholyzas*, and the Cape *Gladioli*, viz., be kept in a greenhouse or cool frame, and potted in a mixture of sandy loam, leaf mould, and a little peat. The best time for potting is October; be then placed in a cool frame from frost, and when the pots are well filled with roots, be taken into the greenhouse for blooming. Its fine spikes of rich scarlet flowers produce a beautiful effect. Mr. Plant has for several years paid especial attention to hybridizing the tribes of plants above named, and certainly has succeeded in producing some not only very handsome, but most singular kinds. In the present instance one of the parents is an hybrid, viz., *Gladiolus Colvillii*. He has raised some seedlings hybridized between the very distinct genera *Amaryllis* and *Gladiolus*. They have not yet bloomed, but the roots, Mr. Plant states, are neither bulbs nor scales, but something of both. Mr. Plant deserves the especial thanks of every lover of the beautiful tribes named, for his great attention to the improvement in raising so many additions by hybridizing.

BEGONIA HYDROCOTYLIFOLIA.—Pennywort leaved. (Bot. Mag. 3968.) Begoniaceæ. Monœcia Polyandria. A hot-house species, sent to the Kew collection from the Botanic Garden at Berlin. The stem is creeping, succulent, perennial, short and robust. The flower stems rise to about a foot high, and its blossoms are of a deep rose colour.

ILICUM RELIGIOSUM.—Sacred Aniseed Tree. (Bot. Mag. 3965.) Magnoliaceæ. Polyandria Polygynia. Dr. Siebold lately introduced it from Japan into Holland, from whence a plant was sent to Kew Gardens, where it has bloomed in great perfection in the greenhouse, the plant being about a yard high. It is stated that in its native country it attains the size of a large cherry tree. The flowers are produced either solitary or in pairs at the axils of the leaves, of a yellow-green, destitute of fragrance. In size and form very similar to the well known *I. floridanum*. By the Japanese the present species is held sacred; they strew wreaths of it and branches over the tombs of their friends, and their priests burn the bark as a perfume upon the altars of their deities. The public watchmen make a singular use of the bark when powdered. Tubes, graduated at the outside, are filled with it, and being lighted at one end burn so gradually and uniformly, that when it is reduced to a certain point the watchmen strike the hour upon a bell, in order to announce it to the public.

SMALL FLOWERED SHEW CEREUS.—Mr. Scott, gardener to C. Barclay, Esq., of Bury Hill, cultivates this plant under the name *Cereus coccineus*; the true one of botanists, it is stated, it is not, but an hybrid the origin not now known. The flowers are of a fine rich crimson-red. Each bloom is about three inches across when full blown, and in form like the pale flowered *C. speciosus*. Its small, neat formed, brilliant flowers render it deserving a place in every collection of Cactææ.

EPIDENDRUM LANCIFOLIUM.—Lance-leaved. (Bot. Reg. 50.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. It has lately been imported from the high land of Mexico and Guatemala. It has much the habit of *E. cochleatum*. The petals and sepals are of a pretty pale yellow. The lip of a similar ground colour streaked with deep purple. Each flower is about an inch and a half across.

GERANIUM ERIANTHUM.—Woolly-flowered. (Bot. Reg. 52.) Geraniaceæ. Monadelphia Decandria. Seeds of this plant were sent from North-West America, by Mr. Dyer, to the London Horticultural Society, in whose garden it profusely flowered during last June and July. It is a hardy, robust, perennial plant. Each flower is a little more than an inch across, of a rosy-purple colour. Like many others of the family it is a very suitable plant for a rock-work, where such

plants as this and *G. striatum*, *palustre*, *sylvaticum*, &c., lose their bushy form, and in proportion bloom profuse.

MAXILLARIA ACUTIPETALA.—Sharp-petaled. (Bot. Mag. 3966.) Orchidacææ. Gynandria Monandria. Sent from Central America to the Royal Gardens at Kew, where it has bloomed. The flowers are of a pale orange, spotted and blotched with blood colour. Each flower is a little more than two inches across. The sepals and petals are about a quarter of an inch broad.

ONCIDIUM UROPHYLLUM.—Tail-leaved. (Bot. Reg. 54.) Orchidacææ. Gynandria Monandria. From Brazil, and has bloomed in the collection of Messrs. Loddiges. The leaves are formed like a penknife curved backwards. The flowers are numerous produced on a graceful drooping panicle four feet long; they are of a clear yellow colour. Each blossom is about three-quarters of an inch across.

PHARBITIS OSTRINA.—Royal purple Gaybine. (Bot. Reg. 51.) Convolvulacææ. Pentandria Monogynia. The plant was sent from Cuba to Messrs. Loddiges's. It is a beautiful climber, having all the habit of a Batatas. The roots are tuberous, large. The stem grows several yards during summer, blooms profusely, but dies down in winter. The flowers are in form and size similar to *Gloxinia speciosa*, when not grown in a vigorous condition, each being about two inches long and one and a half across the mouth; of a fine rich colour. It is a beautiful flowering climber, well deserving to be in every collection of a warm greenhouse or stove.

BROWNEA COCCINEA.—Scarlet-flowered. (Bot. Mag. 3964.) Leguminosææ. Monadelphica Decandria. A native of Jamaica, introduced some years ago, but it appears has not bloomed till recently, a plant having flowered in the Edinburgh Botanic Garden. The plant is shrubby, ten feet high. The flowers are produced in bundles, of a brilliant vermilion rose colour, pendulous; the terminal ones expanding first, and the others in succession downwards. The corolla is funnel-shaped, about an inch and a quarter long.

MALVA CAMPANULATA.—Bell-flowered Mallow. (Pax Mag. Bot.) Malvacææ. Monadelphica Polyandria. In a former number we noticed this pretty species, having seen it blooming profusely in the nursery of Messrs. Henderson's, Edge-ware-road. The flowers are exceedingly neat, of a depressed bell (or cup) shape, of a pale lilac colour. Each blossom is about an inch across. The plant is sub-shrubby, and blooms very freely all the summer. It is equally adapted for the open border or the greenhouse.

LALAGE HOVEÆFOLIA.—Hovea-like leaved. (Pax Mag. Bot.) Leguminosææ. Monadelphica Decandria. Several months back we noticed this pretty flowering plant, seeing it in bloom in the collection of Mr. Low, Clapton Nursery. It is a greenhouse plant, an evergreen shrub. The branches being weakly are rather straggling. This, no doubt, may easily be remedied by pinching the heads off. The flowers are axillary, in long spikes. The vexillum of a bright yellow, and the wings and keel of a reddish purple. Each blossom is about three quarters of an inch across. The flowers of the present species are much livelier than those of *L. ornata*. It deserves a place in every collection of greenhouse plants.

AERIDES CRISPUM.—(Sir Richard Brooke's Air Plant.) (Bot. Reg. 55.) Orchidacææ. Gynandria Monandria. This beautiful plant has recently bloomed in the collection of Sir Richard Brooke, Bart., of Norton Priory. The size of each flower is about two inches across. It is of a beautiful white, except the lip, which is brilliantly tipped with rose. It is only in the collection at Norton Priory in this country, but deserves to be in every one. The flowers are produced on racemes about ten inches long.

DENDROBIUM MACRANTHUM.—Large flowered. (Bot. Mag. 3970.) Orchidacææ. Gynandria Monandria. From Manilla to Messrs. Loddiges. It has recently bloomed in the collection of D. Llewelyn, Esq., of Penleggar. The flower stems are long, leafy. The flowers are produced at the base of the leaves, solitary. Each bloom is five inches across, of a beautiful lilac colour. The lip inside of a deep rich chocolate.

GLOXINIA TUBIFLORA. Tube-flowered. (Bot. Mag. 3971.) Gesneriaceæ. Didynamia Angiospermia. It was sent from Buenos Ayres by Mr. Tweedie, (who probably had it from South Brazil,) to the Glasnevin Botanic Garden. It seems to have nearly as strong a claim to be considered a *Gesneria* as a *Gloxinia*, appearing to unite the two genera. The flowers are produced in panicles, numerous. Each blossom is of a pure white, about four inches long, tubular, curving upwards; the limb is much in the form of the *Petunia nectiginiflora*, the common white one, and the flower terminating with so broad, a pure white, and is very showy. It is a very interesting and pretty plant, well meriting a place in every stove.

SIPHOCAMPYLUS BETULÆFOLIUS. Birch-leaved. (Bot. Mag. 3973.) Lobeliaceæ. Pentandria Monogynia. Sent from the Organ Mountains by Mr. Gardner, and has recently flowered at Kew for the first time in this country. It is somewhat similar in its habit to *S. bicolor*. Each flower is about three inches long, of a beautiful vermilion red, with a deep yellow limb. It is a very good addition to our collections.

AZALEA INDICA.—Double red. We noticed this beautiful kind in a former number, having seen it in bloom. It is of Chinese origin. Each flower about two inches long and two across, very double, and of a rich red colour. A fine plant is in the collection of William Wells, Esq., of Redleaf. It may be had of the nurserymen celebrated for the tribe, as Mr. Waterer, Mr. Smith, and others.

INDIGOFERA DOSUA, THE DOSUA INDIGO. (Bot. Reg. 57.) Leguminosæ. Diadelphia Decandria. From the East Indies. It has bloomed in the garden of the London Horticultural Society. It appears to be a shrub sufficiently hardy to stand an ordinary winter in the open border, where it blooms in July and August. If kept in the greenhouse it blooms early in the spring. It forms a straggling bush, producing a profusion of bright rose-coloured flowers, very ornamental. It deserves a place in every shrubbery.

HELLEBORUS OLYMPICUS, OLYMPIAN HELLEBORE. (Bot. Reg. 58.) Ranunculaceæ. Polyandria Pentagynia. A native of the Bithynian Olympus, from whence it was sent to the London Horticultural Society. It is a hardy herbaceous plant. Each flower is about two inches across, whiter than the Christmas Rose.

STATICE MONOPETALA, VAR. DENUDATA.—Sent from Leyden to the Horticultural Society. It is nearly hardy, blooming freely in the autumn in the open border. Each flower is about half an inch across, produced numerously in panicles of a pretty rosy-pink colour.

PLANTS NOTICED IN THE BOTANICAL REGISTER, BUT NOT FIGURED.

DENDROBIUM SANGUINOLENTUM.—Sent to Sion House collection from Ceylon. It is a beautiful species, with pendulous stems, of a delicate purple when young, as are the leaves too. The flowers are large, of a pretty fawn colour, with the tips of the segments and lip stained with a deep rich violet. There is a scarlet spot in the centre of the lip. There is a variety of this species, without the violet spots, having larger flowers, which has also bloomed at Sion.

ONCIDIUM BARBATUM.—Sent from Pernambuco to the Glasgow Botanic Garden, where it has bloomed. The flowers are produced in graceful panicles. The lip is bearded, of a bright yellow colour. The side lobes too are yellow. The middle lobe is fringed and spotted with crimson.

VANILLA PALMARUM.—An orchideous plant which inhabits the palm tree. It has just flowered, for the first time in Europe, in Messrs. Loddiges's collection. The flowers are pale green, about two inches long.

DENDROBIUM COMPRESSUM.—A native of Ceylon, and has bloomed in the Sion Collection. The flowers are of a middle size, yellow, produced on stems about four inches high.

DRYMONIA PUNCTATA.—Sent from Guatemala to the London Horticultural Society. The plant is of the habit of a *Sinningia*, and has a creeping stem. The

flowers are of a pale cream colour dotted and spotted with violet. The lobes are deeply fringed and give the flowers a very interesting appearance. It has bloomed in the stove in the Chiswick garden.

OCTOMERIA GRANDIFLORA.—An orchideous plant from Brazil to Messrs. Loddiges. The flowers are about four times as large as those of *O. Baweri*, of a pale yellow colour.

NEW PLANTS NOTICED IN NURSERIES, &c.

At Mr. Low's, Clapton Nursery.

IXORA BARBATA.—To this beautiful family of plants this is a very valuable addition; the flowers are white, which, when well grown in contrast with the scarlet, orange, and flesh-coloured kinds, will strikingly add to the beauty of the group.

BEGONIA COCCINEA.—This will be a valuable acquisition to the singular blooming tribe; the flowers are scarlet.

ALLAMANDA GRANDIFLORA.—The *A. cathartica*; with its large, deep, yellow flowers produced in such profusion, is now generally known, and certainly deserves a place in every plant stove. This new species is from India; the foliage is beautiful, and it merits culture for that alone, but when, however, as its specific title imports, it is adorned with *splendid* flowers, it gives it peculiar charms. It has not yet bloomed with Mr. Low.

SCUTELLARIA SPLENDENS.—There is something peculiarly pretty in the form and arrangement of the spikes of flowers in all the kinds; this new species we understand is very beautiful, the flowers are scarlet and yellow.

BRACHYSEMA PLATYPTERA.—The *B. latifolia*, a handsome climbing species, is now well known and esteemed; this new species is much like it in general appearance, but the flowers are larger, and of a bright crimson-scarlet colour, much more beautiful.

ROSSIÆA PAUCIFLORA.—All the species of this pretty pea-formed flowering plant are justly esteemed, and deserve to be grown in every greenhouse. This new species is very handsome, the wings are of a rich yellow, and there is a striking contrast, a bright red keel rendering it very handsome.

CALADIUM PICTUM.—All the kinds of this Arum-like family have fine foliage; this species, however, is strikingly beautiful. The fine green is adorned with numerous bright silvery marks, rendering it very distinctively pretty.

TETRANTHERA JAPONICA.—This is a very handsome evergreen shrubby plant of the natural order of Lauraceæ (Laurel.) The leaf is like a middle-sized Magnolia leaf, edged with brown; Dr. Siebold sent it from Japan. It deserves a place in every shrub border, or against a conservative wall.

We have lately had, and seen others, the *ACACIA KERMESINA* in profuse bloom; its beautiful foliage and long conspicuous stamens of a fine deep crimson, rendered it very strikingly pretty, and worth a place in every greenhouse or conservatory. It is of easy culture, rapid growth, and a free bloomer.

ANGELONIA GRANDIFLORA.—We have before noticed fine specimens of this plant exhibited at the Chiswick shows early in the season, and from that time to the present they appear to increase in beauty; their numerous long spikes of pretty lilac-blue flowers being pretty, and emitting a rich perfumed fragrance. It deserves to be in every greenhouse.

Mr. Groom's Nursery, Clapham Rise.

Mr. Groom's very extensive and well-cultivated collection of *Lilium lancifolium*, and its varieties, *punctatum*, *rubrum*, and *speciosum*, we recently had the pleasure of seeing, and scarcely anything more beautiful in the floral tribe can be imagined than the collection exhibited when in full bloom, especially some specimens of *rubrum* and *speciosum*; the flowers of a rich mulberry colour, becoming gradually lighter to the edges of the petals, and the entire studded with

glands and spots of a rich deeper colour. One single stem of rubrum had about thirty flowers upon it; and so vigorous were some of the other kinds that they had more than sixty upon each. The plants were all grown in pots, and were of the most healthy description. Mr. Groom's collection of them is the most extensive we ever saw, having many hundreds of them. We doubt not but they will be more generally cultivated, as they bloom at a season so suited to adorn the greenhouse or conservatory during the summer months, so that by attention they may be bloomed from June to the end of September. This is easily done by keeping some plants out of doors in a shady situation, and taking them in successively. Mr. Groom has for several years paid particular attention to raising hybrid Lilies between *L. bulbiferum* and *atrosanguineum*, and *aurantia* and *atrosanguineum*. He has succeeded in raising several most beautifully distinct, thus giving us flowers the size of *Aurantia* upon stems from eighteen inches to two feet high, and the rich deep colours of the greenhouse *Atrosanguineum* to adorn our flower gardens. The hybrids are perfectly hardy, and bloom in vast profusion; Mr. Groom's beds of them produced a most dazzling appearance. They deserve a place in every flower garden.—CONDUCTOR.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

SUCCULENT PLANTS.—How can I best keep a lot of succulent plants through winter in a dwelling room window, having had a pretty collection destroyed last winter?

[At that season of the year from want of heat and light they are in a torpid state, and consequently unable to drink but a very small portion of water, so that if given in excess the plants rot. Keep them dry, as near the glass as circumstances will admit, occasionally wipe, or blow off accumulated dust, and they will certainly survive. At the end of March they should be repotted, using a free drainage, not only at the bottom but mix pieces of stone, broken crocks, &c., amongst the soil, which latter should never be sifted. only chopped.—CONDUCTOR.]

KEEPING SALVIAS, CALCEOLARIAS, &c., during winter in a cold frame or pit. The outsides should be banked up with soil, and the plants be kept dry; this will preserve them from moulding off, and from injury from ordinary frost, if mats, &c., are used for covering.—CONDUCTOR.

REMARKS.

The following is a descriptive list of all the kinds of English Irises grown up to the present in this country, and they well merit a place in every flower garden.

We insert the list for our readers to select; they may be had at about 6*d.* to 9*d.* each.

Adonis, blue, yellow, and violet.
 Amelia, lilac, blue and yellow.
 Aimable Marie, fine, var.
 Anteros, dark purple.
 Antiope, lilac variegated.
 Arethusa, extra.
 Bellissima, red purple.
 Blandina, grand white.
 Blucher, blue.
 Cassius, large spotted.

Cerito, rose-spotted.
 Clotilda, purple.
 Conqueror, lilac and blue.
 Coronation, dark purple spotted.
 Defiance, lilac and purple.
 Don Juan, violet and purple.
 Duc de Berri, blue and violet.
 Duke of Wellington, grand purple.
 Enchantress, white and lilac.
 Emperor, purple and rose.

Formosa, dark blue.
 Georgiana, lilac and white.
 Hercules, rich indigo.
 Henriette, blue, white, and yellow.
 Henry le Grand,
 Ianthé, blue and violet.
 Indigo, blue and purple var.
 Iris, fine variegated.
 Julia, lilac variegated.
 La Belle, blue, violet, white, and yellow.
 La Dame Blanche, pure white.
 La Favorite, blue and yellow.
 La Brillante, blue, yellow, white, and violet.
 Lady Byron, purple var.
 La Victoire, fine lilac.
 La Violette.
 La Lustre, variegated.
 Lucretia, fine, var.
 La Renommée, lilac and violet.
 Lady Theresa, fine lilac.
 Laura, grand purple.
 La Victorieuse, lilac var
 Lucinia, variegated.
 Ma Beauté, variegated.
 Mathilda, variegated.
 Madonna, dark blue, spotted.
 Major, purple red.
 Magnet, white and yellow.
 Margaretha, dark blue and purple.
 Masterpiece, lilac, white, and blue.
 Melpomene, blue and purple.
 Minerva, variegated.
 Mirabilis, blue spotted.
 Mirage, pure white and yellow.
 Mon Bijou, blue variegated.
 Norma, lilac, var.
 Passetout, blue.
 Perfection, purple and lilac.
 Pulcherrima, lilac, blue, white, and yellow.
 Prince Albert, splendid lilac.
 Prince of Wales, beautiful purple, spotted.
 Princess Royal, rose-spotted.
 Queen Victoria, extra fine.
 Reine d'Angleterre, lilac and blue.
 Rosina, variegated.
 Royal Queen, fine.
 Rubini, very fine variety.
 Sophia Superba, violet, blue, white, and yellow.
 Sophia, blue and purple.
 Splendidum, lilac and rose.
 Staudigl, fine lilac.
 Vestale, white.
 Volontiers, lilac and purple.
 Virginia, white.
 Washington, rose and white.
 William the Fourth, purple spotted.

A list of the Spanish Irises.

Aimable Louisa, blue variegated.
 Cato, white and green.
 Christine, purple, green, and yellow.
 Comte d'Orleans, blue var.
 Cornelia, blue variegated.
 Cupido, citron.
 Dorothea, purple and green.
 Diana, yellow and white.
 Elizabeth, white.
 Favourite, brown and yellow.
 Gygus, yellow.
 Hebe, green, yellow, and purple.
 Haute Berle, feuilemort.
 Helene, yellow.
 Henriette, blue and yellow.
 Hortensia, brown and yellow.
 Isabella, blue variegated.
 Jaune Constante, deep yellow.
 Jeanette, porcelaine.
 Jonquiline, purple var.
 Juno, blue and purple var.
 Jupiter, dark yellow.
 La Belle Parisienne, cream.
 La Bergère, blue variegated.
 La Cadeau, blue and green.
 La Comtesse, purple, yellow, and green.
 La Candeur, feuilemort.
 Le Comte, yellow and feuilemort.
 La Delicatessé, yellow var.
 La Hautesse, brown and yellow.
 La Herbe, green, yellow, and purple.
 L'Ornement du Parc, fine blue.
 La Princesse, fine yellow.
 La Duchesse, feuilemort.
 Leander, violet.
 Le Duc, yellow.
 Leopold, yellow.
 Ma Chère, yellow and grisdelin.
 Maria, porcelain.
 Merveille du monde, white and yellow.
 Maria Louisa, feuilemort.
 Marmontel, yellow and white.
 Magasin des Couleurs, var.
 Néapolitaine, pearl.
 Nimrod, orange.
 Pavillon, dark blue.
 Récompense, blue and orange.
 Réconnaissance, feuilemort.
 Reine d'Ispahan, brown.
 Susanna, purple.

A descriptive list of the finest double Anemones.

Alexandrina, rose, red, and green.
 Anna Louisa, red variegated.
 Antoninus, scarlet.
 Annette, deep scarlet.
 Apollo, rose variegated.

- Archduc, violet var.
 Armida, rosy red.
 Azure Incomparable, fine blue.
 Beauté de Parade, white var.
 Belle Alliance, purple.
 Blanche verdâtre, white and green.
 Bossuet, deep red.
 Brama, scarlet.
 Beau ponceau, variegated.
 Bruit Arachné, var.
 Captivation, red variegated.
 Celestina, blue.
 Comtesse de Rose, rose.
 Cœur de France, red.
 Couleur de Sang, dark red.
 Cramoisi pourpre, shaded.
 ——— Royal, red.
 Diomède, red.
 Dioclesian, red variegated.
 Duchesse, purple and rose.
 Eugenia, red.
 Euterpe, red.
 Eveque de Tours, scarlet.
 Feu ardent, scarlet.
 Feu Superb.
 Frederica, blush.
 Gertrude, variegated.
 Grande Duchesse, variegated.
 Guillaume premier.
 ——— quatre, purple.
 Henrietta Sontag, red.
 Horatius, red.
 Johanna Christina, variegated.
 Josephine, Crimson.
 King of Beauty, rose var.
 La Belle Alliance, purple.
 La Beauté Suprême, scarlet.
 Lady Arden, red.
 Lady Grey, blue.
 Laura, red variegated.
 L'Eclair, red.
 La Moderne, deep red.
 Leopoldine, blush rose.
 Les Sept Provinces.
 La Magnifique, red.
 La Victoire, variegated.
 Lilacea, lilac.
 Lord High Admiral, scarlet.
 Madame Antoine, white and rose.
 Madame Marmont, white var.
 Manteau, deep red.
 Maria de Medicis, variegated.
 Maurocordato, blue.
 Maria Stuart, var.
 Maria Louisa, deep red.
 Marianne, rose variegated.
 Miss Wright, variegated.
 Mon Egal, scarlet purple.
 Nouvelle Mode, rose.
 Ovidius, scarlet.
 Painted Lady, lilac blue.
 Pallas, red.
 Perle de l'Orient, blush.
 Perle d'Hollande, var.
 Ponceau aimable, purple red.
 Perfection, claret.
 Pourpre agréable, purple.
 Prince Royal, deep rose.
 Princesse Louise, white and purple.
 Prosper Alpina, white variegated.
 Queen of Scots, early blue.
 Red Rover, red.
 Reine des Amazons, fine red.
 Rouge Délicate, red.
 Rouge Tendre, red.
 Rouge pourpre, purple red.
 Rosa Mundi, variegated.
 Rosamund, variegated.
 Rose Athalie, rose.
 Rose Grisdelin, variegated.
 Rose Parfaite, white and red.
 Rosalie, rosy-red.
 Rose, delicate, variegated.
 ——— Ponceau, rose var.
 - Superbe, rose.
 ——— de Bretagne, rose.
 Roseus, rose variegated.
 Rose Unique, variegated.
 Rubro virens, red and green.
 Sappho, rosy red.
 Superb Royal, claret.
 Sylvia, deep red.
 Surprise, blue.
 Thalestris, large blue.
 Ursina, purple red.
 Victoria, deep scarlet.
 Venus, white and green.
 Vergennes, rose variegated.
 Waterloo, scarlet.
 Zebra, variegated.
 Zoraide, purple red.

ANSWER.

ON HEATING A GREENHOUSE WITH GAS.—In reply to a query on heating a greenhouse by gas, I beg to remark that about six years since the gentleman with whom I was then living as gardener had gas laid to his house, and having a hothouse undergoing an alteration at the same time we had gas laid to it, but never could make it answer. It had formerly been heated by hot water, and the boiler was brought inside the house and the gas-burner put underneath, but being at the extremity of the gas pipes we could not get gas regular all night, but upon the plan that we had, it cost about 3*l.* per week, at 12*s.* per 1000 feet.

Aston House, September 19, 1842.

T. H.

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR NOVEMBER.

All greenhouse plants should have a free supply of air admitted, except when it is frosty. The plants should not be watered in the evening, but in the early part of the day, so that the damps may be dried up before the house is closed, as they are, during the night, prejudicial to the plants. The soil in the pots should frequently be loosened at the surface, to prevent its forming a mossy or very compact state.

The plants of the Cactus that have been kept in the open air during the summer may be brought to bloom successively by taking such as are desired to bloom immediately into the heat of a forcing pine-house. Other plants, to bloom afterwards, should be kept in a greenhouse protected from the frost.

Plants of the *Calceolaria* that have been grown in the open borders during the summer months should now be taken up and potted, afterwards kept in a cool frame, or cool part of the greenhouse, being careful not to give too much water; just sufficient to keep the soil moist will only be necessary. Offsets will be found rooted; take them off and pot them.

Chinese Primroses that have been grown in the open borders will require to be taken up.

Dutch bulbs, &c., may be successfully planted this month. See articles on best modes of the culture of each, in former numbers of the *CABINET*. Many persons who take a delight in growing some showy Hyacinths or other bulbous plants for adorning a room window, &c., in winter or early in spring, have been frequently disappointed by the abortiveness of some and weakness of others. This principally arises from the inability of the plant to develop itself with a rapidity equal to the quantity of moisture it imbibes on account of its upper surface being acted upon too immediately by the atmosphere, &c.; hence arises the necessity of covering the bulb. That such is a fact is evidenced by the admirable and certain success of nearly every bulb, especially Hyacinths, that is covered with about six inches of old spent bark. This or some similar light material should always be used. Even bulbs intended to bloom in glasses we prefer starting in the old bark, and then transferring them to the glasses when the shoots are about two inches long. Where such covering is not adopted, it is of advantage to have the pots or glasses kept in a dark place till the shoots are two or three inches long.

Plants of some of the *Chrysanthemums* that are grown in pots and taken into the greenhouse will be found to have pushed a number of suckers. If the offsets are wanted for the increase of the kind, it is advisable to pinch off the tops, so as to prevent their exhausting the plant to the weakening of the flower. If the flower-buds are thinned out freely it conduces to the increased size of those left. If the offsets are not wanted, it is best to pull up the suckers entire. Attention will be required to watering, as the roots absorb much if given: give manure water occasionally. If the plant is allowed to wither, it checks the flowers, whether in bud or expanded. So much do we admire this handsome genus of flowers, that we are fully persuaded their beautiful blossoms, exhibited in form and colour, will most amply repay for any labour that may be bestowed on the plants.

Dahlia seed is best retained in the heads as grown, spread singly where they will not be liable to mould, and kept in a dry but not too hot a situation; being thus kept in the chaff, the small seeds will not shrivel, but be kept plump. The roots will now require taking up, if not done last month.

Fuchsias and greenhouse plants, intended to be inured to the open air, will require to have protection at the roots, and probably, for the first winter, over the tops too, by furze branches, canvass, wicker baskets, &c.

Tubers of *Commelinas*, and bulbs of *Tigridias*, should be taken up and preserved dry through winter.

Shrubs, deciduous or evergreen, may now be successfully planted. If in exposed situations they should be secured to stakes.

Herbaceous border plants may still be divided and re-planted.

Roses, Persian Lilacs, &c., for forcing, should now be gently forwarded, if required for bloom by Christmas. Straw or reed hurdles ought now to be prepared for covering frames, &c., in the depth of winter.

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THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

DECEMBER 1st, 1842.

PART I.
EMBELLISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

GLADIOLUS ANTWERPIENSIS.

IRIDACEÆ. TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

[GLADIOLUS, from *gladius*, a sword; alluding to the sword-shaped leaves.]

THIS very beautiful genus has been enriched by the present fine hybrid raised by a gentleman in Jersey, and although that place is noted for this class of flowers, this very far exceeds in beauty every other grown there. Its vigorous habit, and noble spikes of its showy flowers, give it a brilliant appearance.

There are a few kinds of Gladioli which require to be grown in the greenhouse; such must be repotted in October, shaking them out of the old soil, and replanting them, being well drained, in a rich sandy loam. After being potted, they are placed in a cool part of the greenhouse, or cold frame, till spring, when on pushing they are removed to where they can receive the regular warmth and light of the greenhouse, and to be placed where they are not likely to be drawn up weakly. They require a free supply of water when growing. After they have done blooming, water is for a week or two gradually withheld, and then wholly so till the time of repotting in October; at the same time keeping the pots in a cool situation, as well as dry.

The kinds which flourish in the open air do so most successfully when treated in the following manner:—

CULTURE OF FLOWERING BULBS.—The situation for blooming them in satisfactorily should be open to the south, protected on every other aspect, so that the delicate petals are not injured by strong winds. It is the best plan to grow them in masses, they then make a very showy appearance. When grown in borders with other

flowers, ten or a dozen should be put in a clump together. About the middle of March the soil should be thrown out of the space for the bed, about nine inches deep, a layer of well-rotted dung be spread over the bottom, and pointed in with the under soil; let this be covered with about four inches of soil, a sandy loam, and then made even; upon this surface the bulbs must be placed singly, in rows about eight inches apart every way; a little sand be laid around each bulb, and then the bed filled in, covering the bulbs about four inches deep. In dry weather, watering the bed freely in the evening should be attended to, for if once allowed to shrivel, the flowers soon fade. Tie up each plant as it progresses, and nothing can exceed the beauty and interest when in full bloom. The tallest kinds should be planted along the centre of the bed, and be so arranged that the blending of the colours may give the most striking contrast, but so that no taller kinds shall conceal the spikes of the dwarfers. Water given over the flowers damages them, and to prevent this a roofed canvas screen is stretched over the bed. These plants bloom from the beginning of June to the end of August. Another bed planted at the end of April comes into bloom about the middle of August, and continues to the end of summer.

The bulbs of the first planted bed should be taken up early in October, and the others as soon as the foliage is damaged by frost, taking care the roots do not get injured. After taken up, they must be kept in the greenhouse or seed room, dry and from frost till the planting season, then all the lateral bulbs should be taken off, and planted singly as before.

The following are the best twelve kinds grown in this manner:—

- Gladiolus blandus, 1½ foot, flesh colour.
- Byzantinus, 1½ foot, deep red.
- cardinalis, 2 feet, bright red.
- Colvilli, 2 feet, scarlet and yellow.
- Spofforthiana, 2 feet, various colours.
- communis, 1½ foot, bright red.
- alba, 1½ foot, white.
- carneus, 1½ foot, flesh colour.
- psittacinus, 4 feet, orange, red, and scarlet.
- ramosissimus, 4 feet, fine rosy pink.
- pudibundus, 2¾ feet, fine rosy blush.
- imbricatus, 2 feet, red.

Nearly all the above kinds are hybrids, as well as the one now figured, the reward of attention paid to so interesting an amusement. The seeds should be sown in spring in pots, in light rich sandy loam, about a quarter of an inch deep, and be placed in a frame where the heat is temperate; they soon come up, and should then be removed into a greenhouse, on the shelf of which, near the glass, they may be retained undisturbed. As soon as the foliage changes at the end of summer, water must be withheld gradually, so as not to give too sudden a change to the small bulbs. During winter the pots must be placed at the back of the greenhouse, free from danger by frost, and covered by a saucer to keep them from wet. Early in February a little water should be given, and the pots put in gentle heat. As soon as the shoots protrude through the skin, the pots must be carefully emptied and the bulbs planted singly in small pots, and kept in a cool frame through the summer, and afterwards be treated as done to strong flowering bulbs. The process of impregnation, saving the seed, &c., is amusing, and the result most amply repays for attention.

ARTICLE II.

ON KEEPING CUTTINGS AND SEEDLING CALCEOLARIAS MOIST WITHOUT WET.

BY GLADIOLUS.

I SAW a plan the other day, which seemed to me an admirable one, for affording a due supply of moisture without over wetting cuttings, &c.

It consisted in stopping the hole at the bottom of a thumb-pot with clay, or a tight cork, and introducing it thus stopped into a large pot filled with proper compost for striking cuttings, &c. The cuttings were placed all round at proper distances, and close to the inner edge of the larger pot, and the thumb-pot buried in the middle of the compost. This thumb-pot was filled with water, and through its porous sides (the hole at the bottom being, as I said, completely stopped) the water gradually penetrated into the compost, and thus kept it moist, but not wet. No care is needful but to replenish the thumb-pot with water when it is all drained and evaporated.

It is well known to those who grow Calceolarias that they require to be kept continually moist, though not wet, especially as regards

the foliage. I should think, therefore, though I have not yet tried it, that the above plan is very likely to succeed in raising these tender plants.

Another recommendation of it to amateurs, who are sometimes obliged to leave home for a few days, is, that their cuttings, &c. are secured against the carelessness of servants, and can supply themselves with drink instead of drooping and dying for the want of it.

[A new kind of pot, advertised in the *CABINET* a short time ago, is admirably adapted to serve the same purpose, viz. of successfully striking cuttings, or keeping plants moist at the roots in any degree required. It is also a certain method of keeping slugs, &c. from the plant growing in it. We strongly recommend it to all persons requiring such assistance, as it fully answers the purposes designed to effect.—CONDUCTOR.]

ARTICLE III.

ON DESTROYING THE GREEN APHIS THAT IS SO DESTRUCTIVE TO VERBENAS AND CALCEOLARIAS.

BY GLADIOLUS.

A FEW pots of the common Camomile (*Anthemis nobilis*) interspersed among the Verbenas, Calceolarias, &c., will be found an effectual antidote to this pest, and much less troublesome than the diluted tobacco liquor usually recommended. Its smell makes the green fly drop off and die very speedily.

ARTICLE IV.

ON THE UNSKILFUL PRACTICE OF WASHING HOT-HOUSE AND PLANT STOVE FLUES WITH SULPHUR.

BY LAGERSTRÆMIA.

HAVING just read an article in the September *CABINET*, by a "Practical Gardener," on the erroneous method above mentioned, I beg to corroborate his statement, where he says that sulphur thus applied will be "attended with serious, if not fatal, consequences."

I know a young man that had the responsibility of some hot-houses, &c.; and one night in the middle of the summer, in going his usual round, found that one of the flues in question had got unusually hot, though

not so as to cause any injury, had not the flues the previous afternoon been fresh washed with a thick solution of lime and sulphur, and of course causing a vapour in the house almost unbearable. The usual method was resorted to, viz. that of stopping the fires, &c., not thinking to see any ill result from it. But, lo, what a scene presented itself to view next morning with the Vines that grew over the hot part of the flue, the grapes on which were nearly every bunch spoiled, being at that time about half grown; the berries being changed from a green to a black colour, which must be attributed to the ignition of the sulphur, though, strange to say, not a leaf was injured. Had the Vines been in flower at that time, they would doubtless have fallen a sacrifice to the strength of the sulphur. We thus judge that sulphur applied in the above way cannot do its office without the flues are made hot; and while doing so to try to eradicate one intruder, it is in great danger of bringing on a worse evil. The above experiment inserted here is intended to be a caution to others.

The advice given by the same correspondent, where he recommends syringing plants with water impregnated with sulphur, is well worthy of trial. We have used it with excellent results this summer, both in houses, peach walls, &c., and partially on those plants that are so subject to mildew.

Lincolnshire, 1842.

ARTICLE V.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS, &c. OF ANCIENT WRITERS ON FLOWERS.

BY A VETERAN GARDENER.

THOUGH an elderly person, I have no prejudices against modern improvements, but, on the contrary, rejoice to hear of every new discovery in any art or science, yet may I not be permitted to retain some respect for antiquity, while Virgil's *Georgics* are still allowed to give useful hints upon farming and on the management of bees? for nature is the same in every age, and the wisest of men has said, "that there is nothing new under the sun." We should not therefore conclude that this generation alone has cultivated flowers successfully, nor implicitly believe, with the writer of an article in your May number for 1841, that there were not many handsome double Pinks before the

of our sweetest flowers were cultivated by our ancestors, and that much information concerning them may be gathered from old authors. From my childhood the Carnation has been my favourite flower, and since the first number of your interesting magazine I have watched for every article respecting it; but I found there nearly the same treatment recommended—mixed composts and frames for protecting the plants during winter: but all cultivators of Carnations have not frames for every plant of Geranium, Auricula, or Carnation they wish to shelter, nor have they time or patience to wait till the wire-worm has been banished from their newly mixed composts. The most enthusiastic lovers of gardening are not always the most wealthy; to such alone my hints may be useful. I have often witnessed, in spring, the death of many a valuable plant of Carnation which had appeared in vigorous health in autumn, till I suspected, from observing the flourishing appearance of plants of the same kind, growing in the common borders of my kitchen garden, that mixed composts were to be dreaded.

I found, from experience, that the common soil of my garden, where cabbages had been planted the year before, mixed with sand, was the only safe soil of which I could make beds for my Carnations; I had too many to keep in frames. I learned from Parkinson, that what I was chiefly to guard against were “the bitter, sharp winds in March;” and I learned also from him that I ought to protect my plants with basket-work, or anything else ingenuity suggested without covering them. A very old experienced gardener taught me not to remove the stakes to which they had been tied during the summer, and not to throw away nor transplant my old plants, otherwise I might gather no seed the following year, as layers of a year old seldom perfected their seed. From Parkinson I had learned that “the best, fairest, and most double flowers” came from those flowers which

were "best, fairest, and most double," and yet it is often said that it has only lately been discovered that seed can be obtained from some of the finest Carnations. In light, dry soil, indeed, in a situation where the sun has great power, the pods seldom swell; but in a soil like that of my garden, rather retentive of moisture, and not too much exposed to the mid-day sun, many of the pods of my Carnations swell every year, and by taking off the entire stalks and placing them inverted in a thin paper bag, in a sunny window, without examining them too closely, I have the pleasure in the following spring of shaking out of the withered pods innumerable seeds, the stalks of the plants having afforded the pods nourishment till the seeds had ripened; and I can show every summer such a collection of beautiful Carnations as might satisfy any person not ambitious of gaining the first prize at a flower show, though I suspect that I might sometimes have gained it. I always surround my plants with dry turf mould in winter, which effectually preserves them from frost; if possible snow should not be left on their leaves for the sun to melt.

I was much amused one severe winter day at seeing my very old, infirm gardener, followed by two boys with little sticks in their hands, beating off the snow from a variety of valuable Evergreens with which my house was surrounded. His occupation appeared to me very childish, but the following spring, when my neighbours had lost innumerable Evergreens, scarce a withered bough, it was observed, was to be seen on mine; and as I felt then a great respect for age and experience, I hope that you will not despise these hints from

A VETERAN GARDENER.

[We feel greatly obliged by them, and respectfully solicit further communications; winter evenings often afford opportunities for writing, and on floral subjects is very interesting.—CONDUCTOR.]

ARTICLE VI.

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF SOME OF THE BEST ROSES SEEN IN 1842.

BY CLERICUS.

THE list of Roses here given is the most remarkable that I saw in the nurseries of Wood, Paul, Rivers, and Lane in 1841, and may

assist some readers of the FLORICULTURAL CABINET in making a selection this season. With that view I forward it for insertion. I intend to make additional remarks the coming blooming season, and will forward them when completed. Adeline, a good double light rose; Descemet, bright rose, cup-shaped and semi-double; Duc d'Angoulême, large and double, deep rose; and Duchesne, beautiful blush pink, globular, and double. Moss:—Crimson, Du Luxembourg and Eclatante are the best high-coloured kinds, and Blush, Pompon and White Bath are the best pink and white sorts. Damask:—Those which pleased us most in this section were, Bachelier, pink, with a salmon shade, compact, large, and double; Belle d'Auteuil, large, cupped, lilac rose; Déesse de Flore, or Coralie, white, with a rosy centre; La Ville de Bruxelles, rose; and Madame Hardy, pure white. Perpetual:—Antinous, deep rosy purple, fine cupped, double flower; Belle Faber, bright deep rose; Emilie Duval, delicate pale rose; Lodoiska Marin, bright rose, and a remarkably free bloomer; and Triomphe de Montmorenci, a fine dark rose, very double, and compact. Hybrid Perpetual:—Fulgoric, a brilliant dark rose, large, globular, and double; Princesse Helene, bright rosy purple, and Reine Victoria, bright rose, with a carmine centre. Alba:—This section contains many of the finest white and blush Roses, and most of the kinds have a dwarf compact habit; the more desirable are, Josephine Beauharnois, or Belle de Segur, fine double blush, and an abundant flowerer; Belle Therese, pretty pale rose; Felicité Parmentier, blush, beautiful when just expanding; Pompon blanc, small, compact, pale rose; and Princesse de Lamballe, a remarkably pure white, large, and very double. Gallica:—Assemblage de Beauté, singular from the carmine ground-colour being beautifully mottled with white; Berlize, violet, plentifully spotted with white; Eugene Napoleon, beautiful violet-purple, compact, large, and very double; and Orpheline de Juillet, violet-purple, remarkably velvety; are very distinct: most of this class are fine show Roses. Hybrid China and Bourbon:—This class is remarkable for the brilliancy of colour that many of the kinds possess: Beauty of Billiard, very bright crimson, sometimes almost scarlet; Blanche-fleur, superb blush, becoming almost white, very large, and double; Brennus, or Brutus, one of the best and most showy carmine Roses in our gardens; Duke of Devonshire, large, handsome lilac rose, occasionally striped

and spotted with white; Hippocrates, deep crimson lilac, beautifully mottled; La Grandeur, bright rose, very compact, regular and double; and Vingtneuf Juillet, a large dark crimson. Boursault:—The kinds in this and the two following sections are rapid growers, abundant bloomers, and well adapted for training over trellis-work, or “en pyramide;” grown in the latter style they form handsome objects on a lawn, but only flower once in the season. The best are: Amadis, deep purple-crimson; Drummond’s Thornless, bright rose; and Gracilis, double, rosy lilac. Ayrshire:—These are very hardy, and grow well in rough places where few other Roses succeed; Ruga, semi-double, pale flesh; Splendens, white, with a reddish edge—this variety grown as a standard, and with its pendent shoots spurred, forms a beautiful globe, or mass of flowers; and Ayrshire Queen, deep purplish crimson. Sempervirens:—The kinds in this class produce large corymbs of flowers, and when their pendent branches are spurred, they form fine masses of flower; among the more desirable are, Brunonii, bright purple; Leopoldine d’Orleans, white and rose, not quite so strong-growing as the others of its class; and Myri-anthes renoncule, pretty little double blush, changing to white. Multiflora:—Most of these Roses are rather tender, and will only succeed against a wall with a good aspect; Laure Davoust, pink, changing to blush, and Russelliana, are hybrids, and will answer well as pillar Roses. Moschata: These are abundant autumn bloomers, and possess a peculiar fragrance; Madame d’Arblay, white, and Princesse de Nassau, light sulphur changing to white, are the most striking. Noisette:—These are generally free flowers, well suited for growing against trellis-work; but a few are tender, and require the protection of a fence or wall. The following are some of the best of the class:—Aimée Vibert, pure white, a most abundant bloomer, and if budded on a dwarf stock, and potted, forms an excellent pot Rose; Camellia rosea, pretty double, rose or violet—it grows strong, and forms an admirable pillar Rose; Desprez à fleur jaune, deep buff or sulphur, beautifully tinted with rose or purple—this variety is tender, and will scarcely do in the open border; Euphrosyne, pale rose and yellow, large, double, and very sweet; Lamarque, large, double, pale lemon; and Vittelina, creamy white, sometimes coming rosy yellow and white. Bourbon:—These are remarkably free bloomers, and some are good climbers; the colours of most of them are bright, and, from the succession of flowers

they produce, no garden should be without some. *Augustine Margat*, bright pale rose; *Armosa*, bright pink, always in flower, and suited for training against a wall or trellis; *Emilie Courtier*, shaded rosy crimson, globular, large, and double, one of the best of the Bourbons; *Gloire de Rosamènes*, velvety carmine, large, cupped, and semi-double; *Phoenix*, bright rosy purple, large and double; and the *Queen of the Bourbons*, large, cupped, buff rose, quite distinct in colour from any other Bourbon. China:—These, as is well known, are well suited for growing in pots and small borders; by cutting them down immediately they have dropped their flowers, a constant succession may be ensured. Among the best we saw were *Archduke Charles*, large, double, shaded rose, changing to crimson; *Assuérus*, deep crimson purple; *Belle Isidore*, compact, double, crimson, an extraordinary bloomer; *Cels multiflora*, pale flesh colour; *Duchess of Kent*, delicate pale blush, shaded and double; *Fabvier*, bright velvety crimson, semi-double; *Infidélités de Lisette*, delicate pale straw; *Marjolin*, very double, deep crimson, sometimes showing a yellowish bottom; *Traversii*, pure white, globular, and a free flowerer. Tea-scented:—These are mostly tender, and succeed best on a dry warm border, or grown in pots in a greenhouse or vinery. When budded on half-standard stocks, and planted in pots, they form fine objects if placed in a greenhouse among Camellias, or other hardwooded plants out of flower; they are all remarkably fragrant, and have large globular flowers. The following are worthy of notice:—*Bardon*, pale rose; *Bougère*, deep rose and buff, large and fine; *Clara Sylvain*, globular, pure white; *Duchesse de Mecklenbourg*, white and yellow, handsome; *Hamon*, pale buff and rose, changing to deep crimson; *Hardy*, bright, double, crimson—later in the season it is said to become quite pale; *Mansais*, large and double, rose, beautifully shaded with buff and yellow; and *Taglioni*, creamy white, with a yellowish centre.

ARTICLE VII.

ON THE PROPERTIES OF THE PINK.

BY J., OF SHEFFIELD.

As the planting season of this beautiful flower is now at hand, and its progress in the floricultural world seems to be daily increasing, I must again trouble you with a few remarks on its general properties

and qualifications ; partly for the defence of our own taste and judgment respecting them, against the frequent and cutting attacks of our brethren in the south ; and partly for the benefit of those who are anxious to ornament their gardens with some of its choicest and most beautiful varieties. For there is no little dissension just now amongst florists of different counties, as to the form and degree of doubleness the pink ought to possess. The "Gardener" has taken the matter up in good time, and has already laid us down a standard and model which, it assures us, all flowers must attain before they can arrive at perfection.

It decides that the form of the pink (as well as the Carnation and Picotee) should be a perfect hemisphere, with a high crown and full centre, similar to the Dahlia and Ranunculus, and that there is "no more sense in being content with a semi-double Pink, Carnation, or Picotee, than with a semi-double Ranunculus or Dahlia." Now, though I should be first to eulogise articles on the properties of other florists' flowers, I must widely differ from it on the subject of the Pink. For we consider, in this neighbourhood, that its principal beauty and attraction consist in the *eye*, which, with the lacing, forms such a beautiful contrast with the white, which assumes a sort of half-moon in the interval. But perhaps our London friends have forgot what the eye is, or have never seen it at all ; it will therefore be needful to tell them. The eye is a distinct and beautiful circle that compasses the centre, and composed of the dark portion at the base of each petal ; which being arranged in perfect order and rotation, petal upon petal, makes a complete and perfect circle, resembling the eye of an Auricula or Polyanthus. But I conceive, if the flower be crowned high up to the centre, like the Dahlia, not only the eye but the white also will be concealed, (for the petals will not cup like the Dahlias,) leaving nothing scarcely but the dark edges to view ; and thus the contrast will be destroyed, its natural features displaced, and this "full, double, high-crowned flower" will look neither like one thing nor the other. The Carnation and Picotee are, however, destitute of this eye, and therefore the objection does not apply to them.

Again, the Pink (quite different from a Dahlia or Ranunculus) is confined by a calyx or pod, of a certain size, and which, if fraught with more than a certain number of petals is sure to burst, and will need artificial aid to bloom them. And those that can see any charm

in a bursting Pink, after all the ill-spent trouble in tying them, have certainly a very different taste from me; I never saw one fit to be seen; the form is destroyed, the guard petals give way, and all is confusion and ugliness. I am not an advocate either for very thin flowers, with just two tier of petals. I would prefer one with three or four tiers, provided it showed the eye distinct, and its surface was inclined to flatness, &c.; but I would rather have a Pink with even two rows of petals and every other property, however "imperfect, poor, flat-looking" a thing the 'Gardener' may call it, than a huge, rough, and confused mass of colours, bundled together with a piece of bladder-skin, without either order, colour, or shape. I consider bursting a defect which ought to disqualify any flower. The best criterion I can give of the sorts I should prefer, is Admiral Codrington, which, in addition to every other necessary qualification, possesses also a considerable share of doubleness. Of course it requires dressing to be fit for show, as well as every other sort, for there are always a quantity of useless petals straggling about the centre, which require extracting, save one small one to fill up the centre, and the others made to fall back in order to their places. If I live till next year, however, I will (with Mr. Harrison's permission) send up a seedling for representation in the CABINET as a specimen of what I mean, and which I think, all possessed of taste and judgment, will give in as far superior to the best of what Londoners now call their *Cracks* and *Nonpareils*.

[We shall be glad to receive the flower, and a correct representation shall be furnished in the CABINET. It affords us much pleasure to observe this very lovely flower is beginning to attract more attention, and we believe it will, as it deserves, become general; its neatness and fragrance render it worthy a place in every flower-garden.—CONDUCTOR.]

ARTICLE VIII.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

BY MR. JOHN SLATER, FLORIST, PEACOCK HOUSE, CHAPEL LANE, CHEETHAM HILL,
NEAR MANCHESTER.

Preliminary Observations.

SOME apology is necessary in intruding myself upon the notice of the readers of the FLORICULTURAL CABINET a second time in a descrip-

tive catalogue, and, perhaps, some may say why not leave it to others. In reply to such observations, I can only say that I very reluctantly enter upon my present task; and had I not been repeatedly and urgently requested, I should not have sacrificed my feelings and time in so onerous a task. My time is already too much occupied without imposing additional burthens, yet I cannot refuse making the sacrifice to benefit many friends, to whom, as a florist, I am indebted, from their patronage and support, for the position which I now hold in their estimation; and it is the only way I can evince my gratitude to them.

In attempting a descriptive catalogue, it is essential that the properties of a Carnation should be defined. The stem of a fine Carnation should be strong, tall, and straight, and about 30 inches high. The flower also should be at least three inches in diameter, consisting of a great number of large, well-formed petals, but neither so many as to give it a full and crowded appearance, nor so few as to make it appear too thin and empty.

The petals should be long, broad, and substantial, particularly those of the outer circle, commonly called the guard-leaves; these should rise perpendicularly about an inch above the calyx, and then turn gracefully in an horizontal direction supporting the interior petals, and forming altogether a convex, and nearly an hemispherical, corolla. The interior petals should rather decrease in size as they approach the centre of the flower, which should be well filled with them. The petals should be regularly disposed alike on every side, imbricating each other in such a manner as that both their respective and united beauties may captivate the eye at the same instant. They should be nearly flat; however, a small degree of concavity or inflection at the laminæ or broad end is allowable, but their edges should be perfectly entire, that is to say, free from notch, fringe, or indenture.

The calyx should be at least one inch in length, and not, as some, nearly the shape of a marble, which require the greatest care in trying to prevent the calyx from bursting, and which, notwithstanding the care, seldom prevents it from doing so. It should also terminate in broad points, sufficiently strong to hold the narrow basis of the petals in a close and circular body.

Of whatever colours the flower may be possessed, they should be perfectly distinct, and disposed in long regular stripes, broadest at

In a scarlet bizarre, that is one in which the scarlet predominates, every petal ought to have the three colours which constitute one, and this not in a multitudinous number of small stripes, but bold ones. The same in crimson or pink bizarres. In flakes, the stripes should also be bold, and what is technically called ribboned, not a multitude of small irregular stripes which only go down a short way in the petal, but right through; three stripes in a petal look much better than four or five narrow ones; some petals have only one of the flake colour and one of white, but this is considered in judging defective, because it cannot be said to stripe well, as would be the case of one having too many. I am of opinion the class called Rose Flakes ought to be subdivided into two classes, one to be called the Pink Flakes, that is, one where the colour is weak; and the other, Rose Flakes, that is, where the colour is of a deep rose, for it cannot but be admitted that if they are judged according to colour, the faint-coloured, although it may ribbon as well, yet the faint colour will cause its more favoured one to be preferred, because its colour is so much superior. Having thus given the properties, I shall proceed at once to the

SCARLET BIZARRES.

Barrenger's Fire King.—Pod rather short and apt to burst, colours bright, flowers not very large.

Brooks' Harkaway.—Good pod and well formed petals, marks well, flower not large.

Bullock's Prince Le Boo.—Good pod, petals rather long, and deficient in bizarre.

Ely's Colonel Wainman.—Good pod and well-formed petals, rather thin of them, marks well.

Ely's Jolly Dragoon.—Good pod and well-formed petals, flower largish, good colours, marks well.

Hepworth's Albion.—Good pod and well-formed petals, but apt to have too many small stripes in them, colours good.

Hepworth's Leader.—Good pod and well-formed petals, flower large, colours good, marks well.

Hoyle's Duke of Leeds.—Good pod and well-formed petals, flower large, good marker, white bad, thin of petals.

Hufton's Patriarch.—Good pod and well formed petals, flowers not large, colours good, excellent marker, rather thin of petals.

Hufton's Lord Melbourne.—Good pod and well-formed petals, large flower, rather short of bizarre.

Kershaw's Duke of Richmond.—Good pod and well-formed petals, flower rather small and short of bizarre.

Lee's Colonel.—Good pod and well-formed petals, largish flower, good colours, unsteady marker, and rather thin of petals.

Mansley's Charles XII.—Good pod and well-formed petals, flower rather large, marks well, excellent colours.

Marvin's No. 29.—Good pod and well-formed petals, flower not large, white good, high coloured, excellent marker, rather thin of petals.

Martin's Contender.—Good pod and well-formed petals, flower large and beautiful form, white good, deficient in bizarre.

Marchant's Don John.—Good pod and well-formed petals, flower not large, good and rich colours, marks well, thin of petals.

Millwood's Lady of the Manor.—Good pod and well-formed petals, flowers not very large, colours not good.

Rainford's Gameboy.—Good pod and well-formed petals, flower large, excellent colours, and marker.

Roi de Capuchins.—Good pod, petals rather small, colours rich.

Walmsley's William Fourth.—Good pod, petals well formed, white bad, flower large.

Wheeler's Victory.—Good pod, petals not very broad, flowers large, colours good, marks well.

Wild's Perfection.—Good pod, petals well formed, flower not large, and short of bizarre.

Wood's Bang Europe.—Good pod and petals well formed, flower large, brilliant colours, good marker.

PINK BIZARRES.

Addenbrook's Lord Melbourne.—Good pod, petals rather narrow, flower not very large, and contains in general too many stripes.

Barrenger's Masterpiece.—Good pod, petals good-shaped but do not lie flat, and also contains too many stripes.

Boothman's Harkaway.—Good pod, petals rather coarse upon the edges, flower large and showy, and excellent marker.

Cartwright's Rainbow.—Good pod and well-formed petals, large flower, marks well.

Ely's Duke of Bedford.—Good pod, petals not very large, colours good, flower large, and marks well.

Ely's Lord Milton.—Good pod, petals well formed, colours good, flower large, marks well.

Ely's Major Goldsworthy.—Good pod, petals rather long and narrow, good colours, large flower, but contains in general too many small stripes.

Ely's Sir Rowland Hill.—Good pod, petals well formed, small flower, good colours, marks well, thin of petals.

Ely's Will Caxton.—Good pod and petals well formed, colours good, flower not extra large, marks well.

Greasley's Cottage Hero.—Good pod, petals rather long and narrow, flower large, colours good, not a very good marker, too many small stripes.

Gregory's King Alfred.—Good pod, petals well formed, flower large, colours good, marks well.

Harvey's Huntsman.—Good pod and petals well formed, flower large, colours good but rather short of bizarre.

Humphries' Prince Albert.—Good pod and well-formed petals, flowers large, marks well, a first-rate flower.

Ives' Prince Leopold.—Good pod, petals well formed, generally short of bizarre.

Mansley's Robert Burns.—Good pod and well-formed petals, large flower, excellent colours and marker. This variety took the first prize at the London Floricultural Exhibition this year.

Mansley's Shakspeare.—Good pod, petals rather coarse upon the edges, flower large, but short of bizarre.

Millwood's Village Maid.—Good pod, petals well formed, flower large, colours good, excellent marker, a late variety.

Soorn's Bloomsbury.—Good pod, well-formed petals, flower large, colours good, marks well.

Taylor's William Fourth.—Good pod, petals well formed, good marker.

Toone's Conductor.—Good pod, petals rather long and narrow, flowers large, marks middling.

Wakefield's Paul Pry.—Good pod and well-formed petals, flower large, good colours, marks well.

Woodhead's Spitfire.—Good pod and well-formed petals, colours good, flower large, marks well.

Woolley's Tally Ho.—Good pod, petals rather serrated, large showy flower, and marks well.

PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

ECHITES SPLENDENS. Splendid-flowered. (Bot. Mag. 3976.) Apocynæ. Pentandria Monogynia. Mr. Lobb, the collector of Messrs. Veitch's, of Mount Radford Nursery, Exeter, last year sent them, from the Organ Mountains in Brazil, this most beautiful and ornamental climbing plant, and it is considered to be the finest flowering plant that has been imported from that part of the world. It is a vigorous, shrubby, climbing plant, with leaves six to eight inches long. The flowers are produced in profusion, in axillary racemes of four to six blossoms on each. The form of the flower is between a funnel-shaped and a salver-shaped. The tube is about two inches long, white, spreading upwards to a flat surface four inches across. The colour is a beautiful rose with the mouth of the tube of a deep rosy red. It deserves a place in every collection of hothouse plants, and whether grown so as to train against an extended trellis, around a pillar, or against a fancy formed wire trellis in a pot, it will be one of the most showy plants in every such collection. From its vigorous growth, it appears very probable it would flourish well in a warm greenhouse or conservatory. The plant which has bloomed with Messrs. Veitch's has been the admiration of all who have seen it.

RONDOLETIA LONGIFLORA. Blue-flowered. (Bot. Mag. 3977.) Rubiaceæ. Pentandria Monogynia. This very handsome flowering plant has also been recently imported by Messrs. Veitch's from Brazil, with whom it bloomed during the last summer in the hothouse. It is an evergreen, branching, shrubby plant, with leaves about three inches long, blooming very freely. The flowers are produced in terminal, corymbose panicles, each having from thirty to forty blossoms. The tube of each flower is about two inches long, slender, and the limb near an inch across. The colour is a beautiful lavender-blue. It deserves a place in every collection. At the exhibitions at Chiswick and the Surrey Zoological Gardens during the past season, the *Rondeletia odorata* formed a prominent feature in the best collections of plants, its clusters of beautiful orange, red and yellow flowers being universally admired: the present new species will be a fine contrast with it wherever grown.

IPOMEA TWEEDIEI. Mr. Tweedie's Ipomea. (Bot. Mag. 3978.) Convolvulacæ. Pentandria Monogynia. Mr. Tweedie sent this little neat flowering species from Parana to the Glasgow Botanic Garden. It is a shrubby climbing plant. Each flower is about an inch long, the limb being about three-quarters of an inch across. The exterior of the entire flowers is of a lilac colour, and the interior a rich red purple.

MACLEANIA ANGULATA. Angled-flowered. (Bot. Mag. 3979.) Ericæ. Decandria Monogynia. John M'Lean, Esq., a Peruvian merchant, sent seeds of this plant to his Grace the Duke of Bedford at Woburn, where it has bloomed in the stove. It is an evergreen shrub, of considerable beauty, deserving a place

in every collection. The leaves on the young shoots are considerably tinged with red, the others of a deep green. The flowers are produced at the angles of the leaves, three together. Each blossom is about an inch long, tubular. The tube is a bright red, and the limb yellow. They are produced very numerously.

ARISTOLOCHIA GIGAS. Giant Birthwort. (Bot. Reg. 60.) Aristolochiaceæ. Sent from Guatemala to the London Horticultural Society. In its native country it is well known under a name equivalent to Jew's Ear. It bloomed in the garden at Chiswick last summer, and is peculiarly adapted for training over a trellis, &c. Each flower is about a foot across; the ground colour is white, being much veined and marked over the entire surface with a lavender-purple, the centre forming a large dark chocolate coloured spot. Cuttings strike root freely, and the plant grows rapidly.

GODETIA GRANDIFLORA. Large flowered. (Bot. Reg. 61.) Onograceæ. Octandria Monogynia. A native of the north-west coast of America. Seeds of it were sent to the London Horticultural Society, and it has bloomed in the Chiswick Garden. The flowers are the largest of any of the species introduced into this country. It grows about two feet high, bushy, and blooms profusely; the flowers are white, delicately tinged with rose; each blossom is about three inches and a half across. It is a beautiful flowering annual, well deserving a place in the flower garden.

LÆLIA FLAVA. Yellow-flowered. (Bot. Reg. 62.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. A native of Brazil, where it was discovered growing in rocky places. The flowers are produced in a short racemous head, yellow, each bloom being about an inch and a half across. The labellum has a few narrow streaks of red on each side.

TILLANDSIA RUBIDA. Madder-coloured. (Bot. Reg. 63.) Bromeliaceæ. Hexandria Monogynia. A native of Brazil, and has bloomed with Messrs. Loddiges. The plant is diminutive, and the flower-stem rises about five inches high, terminating with a hemispherical head of rosy-red flowers, the bracts are of the same colour. Each blossom, tubular, is about three quarters of an inch long.

OXALIS RUBROCINCTA. Red-edged. Wood Sorrel. (Bot. Reg. 64.) Oxalidaceæ. Decandria Pentagynia. From Guatemala to the London Horticultural Society's garden, where it has bloomed in the greenhouse. The flowers are of a bright yellow, each blossom being a little above half an inch across.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM TRICOLOR. Three-coloured flowered. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Ficoideæ. Icosandria Di-pentagynia. A very handsome flowered little annual plant, growing nearly prostrate. The flowers are produced solitary, each on a stem about four inches long, and being numerous, are very showy. It will be a companion for the Portulaccas, either grown in pots in the greenhouse or open border. It requires a treatment in all respects as greenhouse annuals in general. Seeds of it may probably be obtained of the London seedsmen. Each flower is a little more than an inch across, of a deep rosy-pink colour, having a dark centre of stamens. It merits a place in every greenhouse as a dwarf ornamental plant for summer, adorning as well as to adorn the edge of a flower border, in a sunny and sheltered situation, where it will form a carpet of lovely flowers.

ACACIA BIFLORA. Two-flowered. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Leguminosæ. Polygamia Monœcia. Mr. Low, of the Clapton nursery, received this pretty flowering species from New Holland, in whose collection we have seen it in profusion. It is a low growing, slender, shrubby plant, and in order to make it bushy, the leading shoots should have the points pinched off, to induce the production of lateral ones. The blossoms are yellow, and appear in pairs or singly, and form spikes at the extremities of the shoots. Each bloom is a little above a quarter of an inch in diameter.

Mr. Waterer, of Knapp Hill Nursery, this summer exhibited in his garden in the King's-road, Chelsea, numerous magnificent specimens of *Rhododendrons*

and *Kalmias*; we visited the exhibition, and the following were the most beautiful kinds, and merit a place in every collection:—

RHODODENDRON PICTUM.—White, with a yellow tinge in some parts, the upper segments spotted with dark.

R. MACRANTHUM.—Pink, with a lighter centre, upper segments spotted with yellow.

R. NIVATICUM.—White, with a yellow tinge on the upper segments, very beautiful.

R. ROYAL PURPLE.—Rich purple, with greenish spots on the upper part of the flower.

R. ROSEA ELEGANS.—Beautiful rose colour, with the centre much lighter, giving it a pretty contrast.

R. PONTICUM VERSICOLOR.—White, with a blue tinge in some parts. The upper part with green spots.

R. HYACINTHIFLORA.—Light pink, the flower nearly double.

R. PONTICUM ALBUM.—Beautiful white.

B. WATERBANA.—Beautiful lilac, the upper part tinged with yellow.

○ *R. ATROPURPUREA SUPERBUM*.—Fine deep showy purple.

R. GUTTATUM.—White, with the upper part spotted with red.

R. VENUSTUM.—The outer portion of a fine rose. The centre white and yellowish spots. The flower is in the way of *R. maximum* in size and form.

○ *R. PURPUREUM SPLENDENS*.—Very rich purple.

R. GLENNYANUM.—Beautiful clear white, having a waxy appearance.

○ *R. ROSEUM PURPUREUM*.—Beautiful showy rosy purple.

[All the above kinds deserve to be in every shrubbery. Mr. Waterer has been raising hybrids for near half a century, and has been successful in raising numerous beautiful flowering ones; those we have noticed are the selection of the superiors, and too much cannot be said in praise of their beauty.—CONDUCTOR.]

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON *NERIUM SPLENDENS*.—Would you be so kind as to give me some instruction on the culture and treatment required by the *Nerium splendens*? COLLINA.

[An article on its treatment will be given in our next.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON *TANTARARA POLYANTHUS*.—Can you, or any of your numerous readers, inform me where I can procure the old *Polyanthus*, *Nicholson's*, or *Fillingham's*, *Tantarara* (true), with the price? Your insertion of this in the December *CABINET* will oblige one who has been, not a constant borrower, but a constant purchaser, of your valuable little work since 1837. DEVONIENSIS.

[We have sent to an amateur grower, a friend of ours in Yorkshire, who has it true to kind, and will forward it to direction. It was sold at 1s. 6d. per plant.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF *VERBENAS*.—I have frequently seen the various kinds of *Verbenas* noticed by name, and some of them strongly recommended; but as few have any description of colours, &c. given with the name, I am at a loss to select so as to have as great a distinction and contrast in colour as I can. I am aware all of them are beautiful, and continue to bloom for six months or even more, and have merit to recommend them to be grown in every flower gar-

den; but as I have not room for growing all the kinds, I should be glad to have a descriptive list of kinds given in an early number of the FLORICULTURAL CABINET.

LOUISA.

[The following List contains all the best we know.—CONDUCTOR.]

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Albicans, blush, | Magnum bonum, large lilac. |
| ✓ Antwerpiensis, rosy white. | Ne Plus Ultra, light pink. |
| Barnesii, flesh colour. | Nairnii, blush. |
| ✓ Burleyana, changeable white. | ✓ Neillii, fine lilac. |
| Brownliana, fine lilac. | Odorata superba, lilac. |
| ✓ Buistii, lilac, <i>fringed</i> . | ✓ Pulcherrima, lavender. |
| Bride, pure white, fine. | Punica, large rose. |
| Chandlerii, bright scarlet. | Purpurea, fine purple. |
| ✓ Charwoodii, puce. | — elegans, purple. |
| Cœrulescens, beautiful blue. | Pre-eminent, dark rose, extra fine. |
| Delicata, rosy pink. | Perfection, rosy lake. |
| Elfordiensis, light purple. | Queen, white. |
| Elegans, pink, light eye. | Rosea elegans, light rose. |
| Edmondii, fine pink. | — rubra, pink, rose eye. |
| Eximia, rosy pink. | — magniflora, bright rose. |
| Fair Maid, salmon blush, rose eye. | Rubra, red. |
| Fanny Elsler, fine white. | — elegans, deep red. |
| Goesiana, lilac. | Sanguinea, large rose. |
| Grenvillii, puce, fine. | Salmonii, fine salmon. |
| Groomiana, orange scarlet. | Splendens, crimson. |
| Hendersoni, purple. | Stewartii, mulberry. |
| Hestopiana, scarlet, fine. | Superba, rosy pink. |
| Ignescens, fiery scarlet. | Splendida, rich crimson. |
| Ignea, scarlet. | Triumphant, scarlet. |
| Ingramii, crimson shaded. | Thompsonii, white. |
| ✓ Incisa, pink. | Taglioni, flesh, large. |
| ✓ Iveriana, dark rose. | Teucroides cœrula, flesh. |
| King, dark rose, light eye. | — purpurea, purple. |
| Laconi, puce. | — rosea, rose. |
| Lillicina, flesh colour. | ✓ Tweediana grandiflora, rosy crimson. |
| Melindres, scarlet. | — rosea, rose. |
| Magnifica, scarlet. | — superba, rich crimson. |
| Majestica, fine pink. | Unique, purple. |
| Macnabiana, dark scarlet. | Van Gendii, fine lilac, dark edge. |
| Melindres major, scarlet. | Van Gertii, fine rosy lilac. |
| ✓ Maxima, bright rose. | Variiegata, scarlet. |

ON AN APPARATUS SUITABLE FOR RAISING SEEDS IN, &c.—An amateur would be glad to know if an apparatus for raising seed or cuttings would answer on a small scale, say by water heated with a lamp, with charcoal, or otherwise (See page 71 in March CABINET). If you or your readers could oblige me with a description of the most likely plan, I should feel obliged.

AN AMATEUR.

ON GLADIOLUS NATALENSIS.—I have just taken up the bulbs of the above, and dried them; but I wish to know whether it is right to pull off a mass of roots, apparently that cleaves to the bottom of some of the bulbs, or should I leave such untouched, and reset them so entire in the spring. There are also many rootlets, which I wish to know whether they should be pulled off when dry or allowed to remain; also a great many offsets, not much bigger than large pin heads; should these be reset, and how long will they be before they form flowering bulbs?

GLADIOLUS.

[All roots or small bulbs should remain till the time to plant the old bulbs; then the progeny may be taken off and planted too. If taken off some length of time before planting, being small, they often shrivel to death; by proper

treatment after planting, they will form blooming bulbs at the third season.—
CONDUCTOR.]

ON STOCKS FOR ROSES.—What is the best kind of stock to bud roses upon? Being time to procure such, an early reply will much oblige

A BEGINNER.

[Young plants of the *Rosa Bengalensis* (Boursault of some) is the best; it is a very free grower, and does not, like the briar, become bark-bound or canker. It strikes very freely from cuttings, and to commence with, plants may be purchased, in pots or otherwise, at a very low rate. Growing very vigorously and rapidly, the production of flowers is numerous and large.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON TREATMENT OF AZALEA INDICA.—I shall be much obliged if you or any of your correspondents will tell me the best way of growing Indian Azaleas during the winter. After mine had done flowering I let them remain in the greenhouse for a few weeks; I then repotted them in fresh soil of peat earth, leaf mould, and a little sand, and then placed them in a warm situation in the garden. The last week in August I replaced them in the greenhouse, which was made very hot, till the end of September, in order to prepare them for flowering next spring; the house is now of a proper temperature for my Geraniums, having no fire in it at present, but the Azaleas now look yellow and unhealthy.

A YOUNG FLORIST AND CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.

[They ought to be placed as near the glass as convenient, and if they have done growing, less water should be given, or the plants will become unhealthy, especially if they have not a very free drainage. A small mound of earth should be formed round the trunk of the plant, to throw the water given in winter most to the sides of the pots, for if the ball become sodden (as termed by gardeners), the plant will be sickly and very probably destroyed. Over-potting too is injurious, and plants that are so should be repotted into less. We will give an article on the culture of Indian Azaleas in our next number.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON HOYA CARNOSA.—Will you be so good as to inform me, through the medium of your very useful publication "THE FLORICULTURAL CABINET," what treatment I ought to pursue for the *Hoya carnosa*; that is, what kind of soil,—the time for potting, and the best plan for raising and training it. As early an answer as possible will oblige

L. B.

[Cuttings taken off, and cut horizontally close under a joint, taking the leaf at such joint away, inserted firmly in white sand, and placed in moist heat, readily strike root. When well rooted, pot them in a rich loam and peat soil of equal parts, having a free drainage of pots/herds. Care must be taken not to overpot at any time, as the soil then becomes saturated and improper; the plant delights in the fibrous roots cleaving to the side of the pot, its natural tendency to which is evidenced by the shoots, when coming in contact with a moist wall, emitting numerous rootlets. Repot every spring, and if the pot be very full of roots, in the interval remove it entire into a larger size. It requires to be grown in a hot-house to succeed the best; where such a habitation is not available, the warmest part of a greenhouse, &c., should be selected. Placing it in a hot bed-frame early in the season promotes the production of incipient flowers, after which the plant may be removed to a greenhouse, &c., to bloom.

The best mode of training the plant is to a wire trellis of some neat and fanciful form, as the pretty shapes of the vases now to be seen supply patterns. Such vase-formed wire frames are easily made so as to serve the purposes of displaying the bloom the best to view, whether the flowers are produced erect or drooping; for the former class, the greater the surface the more room to show, for the latter, the under side is what is required, as by the *Hoya carnosa*, so that verging outwards the pendant clusters hang apart and are exhibited to full view. Many of the vase forms are peculiarly adapted for this. The best way

of having such frames affixed to the pots is, to have the strong principals to extend two-thirds of the way down the outside of the pot; at the lower extremity they are secured by running through holes in a circular rim of wrought iron, the end of each having a head to prevent its slipping upwards. The iron rim is so made that one end overlaps the other, and each having holes at an inch apart through which a little bolt is put, keeps the girth so secured, but allows the same to be loosened from the pot, or extended to suit a larger one when repotted. A second girth goes round the pot close under its upper edge, through which the principals pass; they are then turned inwards near the surface of the pot, so that they meet at the centre, forming a strong standard, which being lengthened to purpose, either long or short, is then formed above into any vase or other shape, numerous smaller wires being extended parallel to the principals and intersected across so as to form square or diamond meshes.

Healthy grown, climbing, or trailing plants, trained horizontally around, or even having the shoots pendant, such wire-frames induce them to produce a far greater quantity of flowers than if permitted to grow in a rambling or lengthy extended manner. Besides which, as we noticed in some recent numbers of the *CABINET*, the flowers are not only brought fully, but near to view. Plants should be so prepared, if not done before, previous to pushing in spring.—CONDUCTOR.]

REMARKS.

UPON KEEPING DAHLIA ROOTS SAFELY DURING WINTER.—I lift them up and dry them; then pack them in a box among corn seeds, placing them so that they do not touch one another. The box is then placed over where the cows stand, above their heads, and a little straw is put over the box. When I take them out in March, the shoots have generally pushed two inches long, and are almost immediately ready for striking on the roots being removed to the frames. I have pursued this method for the last five years, and never lost a root.

A NORTH BRITON.

ON THE CACTUS.—In autumn they should be placed in a warm situation in the open air fully open to the sun, and be taken into the greenhouse before the weather becomes too cold; in winter be kept dry. Early in spring pot them in a compost of equal parts of sandy peat, rich loam, and well-rotted dung, in which they flourish beyond any other compost. When growing in summer they must have a free supply of water. Attention to these particulars will ensure the most admirable success.

CLERICUS.

THE QUALITIES OF A GOOD ROSE.—Mr. Shears, of the Floricultural Society of London, on the 21st inst., gives a five guinea silver cup for Thirty-six Roses, to be exhibited in single blooms. This is the first prize offered for Roses by the Society, and of course they will be judged by the same rules as "florists' flowers," i. e. by perfection of form. A few words are therefore necessary as to what qualities constitute a perfect Rose; and these may probably be a guide to the growers, as to what they should endeavour to exhibit. For perfection of shape, the outer row of petals should be a little incurved, so as to form a shallow cup. If the summits of the pistils (as is often the case in fine Roses) are inclined to be monstrosous, so as to form themselves into an incipient flower-bud in the centre of the flower, such a rose should disqualify a stand. Uniformity of size should by all means be attended to; and diversity of colours also should be a leading feature, so as to give as many tints as possible in the Thirty-six Roses selected for competition. If these few rules are not adhered to, much trouble will be given to the judges; for one grower may exhibit thirty-six very double and beautiful Roses, but some of them with reflexed outer petals; another may perhaps think that size alone will carry the day, and accordingly show all large roses, without reference to perfection in shape, and feel dissatisfied at the result. Let all, therefore, endeavour to exhibit those only that are most perfect, and with as

much variety in colours as possible; the judges will then find their task comparatively easy.

The following were the kinds of Roses exhibited which obtained the prize—

- La Ville de Bruxelles, fine pink, large and double. Damask.
 Boula de Nanteuil, crimson-red, cupped, and double. French.
 Grelony, purplish-scarlet, changeable, globular, double. Hybrid China.
 La Constance, flesh, cupped, large, double. Perpetual
 Splendens, crimson, globular, double. Bourbon.
 Fanny Beau, blush rose, centre double. French.
 Clementine Seringe, rose, globular, large, double. Perpetual.
 Compte, superior.
 Madame Desprez, lilac rose, globular, large, double. Bourbon.
 Duchess of Richmond.
 Philemon, lilac rose, compact, double. Bourbon.
 Pourpre Superb.
 Amiable Testu, shining blush, large, double. French.
 Reigne, crimson-red, large, double. Perpetual.
 Mrs. Rous.
 Duchess of Sutherland, shining blush, globular, large, double. Perpetual.
 Vesuvius.
 Alicia.
 Achilles, rosy blush, compact, double. French.
 Blanch fleur, white blush, centre, compact, double. French.
 Lady Fitzharris, crimson-red, double, large. China.
 Roi de Rome.
 Cleopatra.
 Madame Campan, bright rose with white spots, large, double. French.
 Mr. Laffay, deep rose, large, double. Perpetual.
 Lady Howden.
 Minerva.
 Vandael, purple crimson, large, double. Hybrid China.
 Brennus, carmine-red, large, double. Hybrid China.
 Blairii, blush, with rose centre, large, double. Hybrid China.
 Eclatante, scarlet, compact, double. French.
 Beauté vive.
 Mirabilis, fawn and rose, large, double. China.
 Charles Louis, beautiful pink, globular, large, double. China.
 Duke of Devonshire, rose, with white stripes, large, double. China.
 Duchess of Buccleugh, lilac and pink, large, double. French.

ON GENTIANA ACAULIS.—It is best propagated by seed, which should be sown, as soon as ripe, in pots filled with loam and peat mould. The pots to be placed in the shade till the approach of winter, when they should have the protection of a cold frame. In the course of the next summer the plants will be large enough to be pricked off into other pots, filled as before, and put in the shade. They should be kept in frames during another winter, and in the second spring they will be fit for final transplantation. It is necessary to observe, that if edgings are to be made of this plant, they should be planted at least four or five inches within the border or clump; and if planted in "patches quaint," should seldom be moved, as few plants suffer more by being disturbed. A moist rich loam is the best soil for this plant.

LUCY.

ON THINNING THE NEW SHOOTS OF PELARGONIUMS, &c.—It now being time to regulate the new shoots of those Pelargoniums I cut down the end of July, as directed by the excellent article inserted in a former CABINET, I am desirous to know how many to retain.

[One only when the last year's shoot was not more than four inches. If much more, two, one at the lower part and one near the extremity.—CONDUCTOR.]

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER.

PLANT STOVE.—Roses, Honeysuckles, Jasmines, Persian Lilacs, Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Carnations, Pinks, Primroses, Mignonette, Stocks, Aconites, Persian Irises, Crocuses, &c., required to bloom from January, should be brought in early in the present month. The plants should be placed at first in the coolest part of the house; never allow them to want water. Pots or boxes containing bulbous-rooted flowering plants, as Hyacinths, Narcissus, Persian Irises, Crocuses, &c., should occasionally be introduced, so as to have a succession of bloom.

As many of the Orchidaceæ begin to require potting, we cannot too strongly recommend the use of Spagnum for some kinds; those we have found to thrive in it beyond our expectations are Brassias, Stanhopeas, Cirrheas, Gongoras, Acroperas, and others of similar habit; those with pendent flowers are placed in wire baskets and suspended, as they then show their flowers to more advantage. Continue to keep hard-wooded plants as dormant as possible.

GREENHOUSE.—As much fire as will barely keep out frost will be necessary, and for the purpose of drying up damp arising from foggy nights, or from watering. All possible air should be admitted in the day-time, but mind to keep the plants from damage of frost. Chrysanthemums will require a very free supply of air, and a good supply of water. By the end of the month many will be going out of bloom; such should be cut down; and if any kind be scarce, the stalks may be cut in short lengths, and be struck in heat. Always cut the lower end of the cutting close under the joint. If greenhouse plants require watering or syringing over the tops, let it be done on the morning of a clear day, when air can be admitted; and towards evening a gentle fire-heat should be given.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Be careful to protect beds of what are technically called "Florists' flowers," should severe weather occur. Calceolarias that were cut down and re-potted last month will require attention. Not to water too much, or they will damp off. Keep them in a cool and airy part of the greenhouse or pit. Whilst in a cool and moist atmosphere, the shoots will often push at the underside numerous rootlets. Where such are produced, the shoots should be taken off and potted; they make fine plants for next season, and are easier propagated now than at any other season. Protect the stems of tender climbing Roses, and other kinds, by tying a covering of furze over them, that whilst it fully protects admits sufficiency of air for the well being of the plant.

Auriculas and Polyantheses will require plenty of air in fine weather, and but little water. The like attention will be required to Carnations, Pinks, &c., kept in pots. Dahlia roots should be looked over, to see if any are moulding or likely to damage. Let the roots be dry before they are laid in heaps. Newly planted shrubs should be secured, so that they are not loosened by the wind. The pots of Carnations and Picotees should be placed in a situation where they may have a free air, and be raised above the ground. If they are under a glass-case it will be much better than when exposed to the wet and severity of the winter, or many will in all probability be destroyed. Where it is desirable to leave patches of border-flowers undistributed, reduce them to a suitable size by cutting them round with a sharp spade. When it is wished to have a vigorous specimen, it is requisite to leave a portion thus undisturbed. Ten-week Stocks and Mignonette, in pots for blooming early next spring, to adorn a room or greenhouse, must not be over watered, and be kept free from frost. A cool frame, well secured by soil or ashes at the sides, and plenty of mats or reeds to cover at night, will answer well. Tender evergreens, newly planted, would be benefited by a little mulch of any kind being laid over the roots. During hard frosts, if additional soil be required for flower-beds upon grass lawns, advantage should be taken to have it conveyed at that time, so that the turf be not injured by wheeling. Pits or beds for forcing Roses, &c., should be prepared early in the month. Tan or leaves are most suitable, unless there be the advantage of hot water or steam. New planted shrubs of the tender kinds should have their roots protected by laying some mulch, &c. Suckers of Roses, &c., should now be taken off, and replanted for making bushes, or put in nursery rows; soils for compost should now be obtained. Beds of Hyacinths, Tulips, &c., should have occasional protection. Any roots not planted may successfully be done in dry mild weather till February.

I N D E X.

A.

AUTHORS.

	Page
A. A. A., query by	162
A Beginner, ditto	285
A Constant Reader, ditto	90, 91
————— and Subscriber, ditto	22
————— X. Y. Z., on the Heliotrope	23
————— Subscriber, on destroying Moss	68
A. C. R., remarks on the Camellia, by	105
A Durham Amateur, on the Properties of the Carnation	30
A Flower Gardener, on Thunbergias.	116
A Foreman of a London Nursery, on the Gladiolus	103
————— on Trailing Plants	126
A Great Admirer of Plants, answer by	91
A. J. G., query by	162
A Journeyman Gardener, on Carnations	63
A Junior Florist, on Florists' flowers in classes	16
Akester, Mr. Wm., on Mildew and Red Spider	23
Alexander, on the Culture of Seedling Polyanthus	59
————— the White Rocket	81
Alpha, query by	214
Amator Justitiæ, on judging Florists' Flowers	205
Amicus, query by	233
An Amateur, ditto	284
An Ardent Amateur Gardener, on Irises	115
An Irish Subscriber, query by	22
Ann, on the Polyanthus	168
An Old Subscriber, query by	91
A North Briton, on Dahlia Roots	286
————— on Destroying Millipedes	180
A Practical Gardener, on the Red Spider	207
A Rose Bud, query by	187
A Scots Amateur Gardener, remarks by	47
A South Briton, on Raising Double Stocks	62
————— on Salvia Patens	109
————— on the Culture of Ipomopsis picta	8
A Subscriber, on Striking Cuttings	253
————— query by	115, 187
A Surrey Nurseryman, on Planting Evergreens	29
A Veteran Gardener, on Ancient Writers on Flowers	269
A Young Florist and Constant Subscriber, query by	285
————— &c., query by	115
————— Gardener, ditto	43, 68

ORIGINAL.

Achimenes coccinea, on the Culture of	33
Amateur Tulip Growers, a few Words to	98
Vol. X. No. 118.	2 C

	Page
Ancient Writers on Flowers, on	269
Anemone, on the Culture of the	35
Aphis, on the Destruction of the	268
Astropæa, remarks on Flowering the	58

NEW PLANTS.

Acacia biflora, noticed	282
—— diptera, var. erioptera, ditto.	113
—— platypetala, ditto	89
—— urophylla, ditto	134
Achimenes grandiflora, ditto	210
—— longiflora, reference to plate	1
—— pedunculata, ditto	145
—— rosea, ditto	1
Aerides Brookii, noticed	209
—— crispera, ditto.	258
—— quinque vulnera, ditto	17
Allamanda Cathartica, ditto	20
—— grandiflora, ditto	260
Alstromeria psittacina, var. Erebouldtii, ditto	133
—— nemorosa, ditto.	209
Amaryllis Banksiana, ditto	65
Anemone rivularis, ditto	66
Angelonia grandiflora, ditto	260
Anisanthus (nov. var.), ditto	257
Antirrhinum majus (vars.), ditto	212
Aquilegia Skinnerii, ditto	40
Aralia crassifolia, ditto	20
Arbutus farinosa, ditto	20
Arctostaphylos pungens, ditto	66
Aristolochia gigas, ditto	187
Arundina densa, ditto	184
Azalea Indica, ditto	259

MISCELLANEOUS.

Acacia prostrata, answer on	91
—— query on	22
Acarus, on Destroying the	235
Achimenes longiflora, remarks on	117
Agapanthus umbellatus, ditto	144
Anemones, a List of	262
Apparatus for Raising Seeds, query on	284
April, Floricultural Calendar for	95
August, Floricultural Calendar for	188
Auricula Flower, Properties of an	119
Azalea Indica, answer on	285
—— query on	285

B.

ORIGINAL.

Bulbs, on the Culture of Flowering	266
--	-----

NEW PLANTS.

Page

Babingtonia Camphorosma, noticed	66
Barkeria Lindleyana, ditto	42
Bauhinia (nov. spec.), ditto	20
Beaufortia decussata, ditto	40
Begonia Barkerii, ditto	20
——— coccinea, ditto	260
——— crassicaulis, ditto	90
——— hydrocotylifolia, ditto	237
——— vitifolia, ditto	90
Bignonia capreolata, ditto	17
——— picta, ditto	209
Billardiera (nov. spec.), ditto	212
Boronia anemonæfolia, ditto	184
Brachysema hybrida, ditto	114
——— platyptera, ditto	260
Brownea coccinea, ditto	258
Brugmansia floribunda, ditto	66

AUTHORS.

Cellina, query by	213, 283
Cheiranthus, remarks by	93
Clericus, a Descriptive List of the Best Roses in 1842, by	271
——— on Chrysanthemums	166
——— on Cinerarias	115
——— on Perpetual Roses	236
——— on Pinks	182
——— on preserving Specimens of Plants	129
——— on the Cactus	286
——— Culture of Pelargoniums	202
——— query by	135, 234
——— remarks by, on the Tree Peony	44
——— Tropæolum tricolorum	95
Commelina, query by	233

ORIGINAL.

Calceolarias, on Cuttings of	267
Camellias, remarks on	105
Carnation Culture, remarks on, on an article on	75
——— on Layering, Wintering, &c.	2
——— on the Culture of the	63
——— on the Properties of the	30
Carnations, descriptive remarks on	49
——— on Preserving during Winter	102
——— on the Best	251
——— and Picotees, a Descriptive List of	276
Cockscomb, on the	182
Cuttings, on striking in Charcoal	253
Cyclamen Persicum, on the Culture of	63, 87

NEW PLANTS.

Caladium pictum, noticed	260
Calanthe masuca, ditto	187

	Page
Calceolarias, vars., reference to plate	73
Callipsyche encrosoides, noticed	186
Camellia Japonica (nov. var.), reference to plate	97
Campanula Lœffingii, noticed	211
—— punctata, ditto	212
Catasetum globiferum, ditto	133
Cattleya Aclandiae, ditto	66
—— granulata, ditto	41
—— Harrisonia (var. alba), ditto	19
Centropogon cordifolius, ditto	19
Cereus cœrulescens, ditto	66
—— (nov. var.), ditto	257
Cineraria splendida, ditto	114
—— var., King of Prussia, ditto	114
—— Webberiana, ditto	185
Cirrhopetalum Medusæ, ditto	66
Cleome lutea, ditto	18
Clerodendron calamitosum, ditto	67
—— splendens, ditto	65
Clethra quercifolia, noticed	113
Coburgia humilis, ditto	209
Combretum macrophyllum, ditto	134
Corvissartia Indica, ditto	210
Cotoneaster denticulata, ditto	20
Cynoglossum anchasoides, ditto	89
Cypripedium barbatum, ditto	89
Cyrtoceras reflexa, ditto	213

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cactus, remarks on the	187, 286
Calceolarias, answer on	114
—— query on	114, 162
Camellia, "Marchioness of Exeter," query on	91
—— remarks on	69
Carnation, criterion of a	231
—— on the Properties of the	69
Carnations, query on	90
Chorizemas, remarks on	168
Chorizema varium, query on	234
Chrysanthemums, ditto	234
—— remarks on	166
Cinerarias, ditto	115
Conservatory, query on	162

D.

AUTHORS.

Daffodil, on the Culture of the Anemone	35
Dahl, on Catalogues of Tulips	201
—— on Floricultural Exhibitions	37, 108
—— on the Cultivation of the Mimulus	151
—— query by	43
Dale, Mr. G. T., on heating a Greenhouse	225

INDEX.

293

	Page
Devoniensis, query by	283
Dianthus, on the best Carnations	254
———— remarks on Picotees by	70

ORIGINAL.

Dahlia Economy, on	111
------------------------------	-----

NEW PLANTS.

Dahlia superflua, var. Attila, reference to plate	49
Daubentonia Tripetianæ, ditto	25
Dendrobium aduncum, noticed	210
———— Cambridgeanum, ditto.	114
———— compressum, ditto	259
———— cucumerinum, ditto	211
———— macranthum, ditto	258
———— sanguinolentum, ditto	259
Digitalis lutea, var. fucata, ditto	66
———— minor, ditto	212
Drymonia punctata, ditto	259
Duranta Plumierii, ditto	20

EXTRACT.

Duncan's History of Guernsey, extract from.	95
---	----

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dahlia Roots, remarks on keeping	286
December, Floricultural Calendar for	288

E.

AUTHORS.

E. D. L., query by	162
Edwardus, on heating by gas light	232
Elizabeth, remark by	94
Evergreen, ditto	47
E. W., query by	134

ORIGINAL.

Exhibitions, on Floricultural	37
---	----

NEW PLANTS.

Echeveria rosea, noticed	113
Echites splendens, ditto	281
Epacris Crægi, ditto	114
———— heteronema, ditto	212
Epidendrum cinnabarinum, ditto	133
———— lancifolium, ditto	257
———— polyanthum, ditto	42

	Page
Epidendrum raniferum, noticed	185
Eranthemum strictum, ditto	20
Eria profusa, ditto	42
Euphorbia Bryoni, ditto	134

MISCELLANEOUS.

Epacris, query on	22
Erythrina Christi galla, on	23

F.

AUTHORS.

Flora, on the Cultivation of Iris bicolor	131
——— Culture of Cyclamen Persicum	87
——— remarks by	47, 144
Florist, ditto	234
Florista, on exhibiting Florists' Flowers	31

ORIGINAL.

Five Minutes' Advice to a Young Florist	199
Floricultural Exhibitions, on	37, 108
——— Gleanings	2, 49, 153, 218
Florists' Flowers in Classes, on	16
——— on exhibiting	31
——— on judging	205
Flower Seeds, on selecting	10
Flues of Hothouses, on washing	268
Fuchsia, on Grafting the	224
——— fulgens, on the Cultivation of	201
Fuchsias, on Cultivating in pots	61

NEW PLANTS.

Fuchsia Enchantress, reference to plate	169
——— integrifolia, noticed	161
——— radicans, ditto 18, reference to plate	97
——— rosea alba, noticed	121
——— Venus victrix, reference to plate	169

MISCELLANEOUS.

February, Floricultural Calendar for	48
Florists' Society of Felton, show of	164
Flowers, query on exhibiting	91
Fuchsia, remarks on Grafting the	22
——— fulgens, query on	162

G.

AUTHORS.

Gladiolus on Calceolarias	267
——— on the Aphis	268

INDEX.

295

Gladiolus, query by	Page
G. S., a Constant Subscriber, on Cockscombs	90, 162
	182

ORIGINAL.

Gas light, on heating by ?	232
Gladiolus, on the treatment of the	103
Green Fly, on Destroying	179
Greenhouse, on heating a	225

NEW PLANTS.

Gaillardia coronata, noticed	211
Geranium erianthum, ditto	257
Gesnera discolor, ditto	114
----- lanata, ditto	20
----- longifolia, ditto	19
----- mollis, ditto	18
----- zebrina, ditto	41
Geum radiatum, ditto	90
Gladiolus Antwerpiensis, reference to plate	265
Glossocomia ovata, noticed	41
Gloxinia speciosa, var. macrophylla variegata, ditto	113
----- tubiflora, ditto	259
Glycine Indica, ditto	212
Goodetia albescens, ditto	67
----- grandiflora, ditto	282
Grevillia (nov. spec.), ditto	20

EXTRACTS.

Gardeners' Chronicle, extracts from	69, 70, 92, 119
----- Gazette, ditto	235

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gardeners' Association, meeting of the West Lon	138
Gas light, answer on	263
----- query on	213
Gentiana acaulis, remarks on	287
Gladiolus cardinalis, ditto	119
----- Natalensis, answer on	285
----- query on	90, 285
Glass, violet-coloured, remarks on	92
Goodia latifolia, query on	91
Green fly, answer on	234
----- query one	234

H.

AUTHORS.

Harrison, Mr. Wm., a Few Words to Amateur Tulip Growers, by	98
----- descriptive remarks on Carnations, by	49
----- Picotees, by	218
----- Polyanthuses, by	152

	Page
Harrison, Mr. Wm., on an article on Carnation Culture	75
<u> </u> on Layering, Blooming, and Wintering	
Carnations	2
- on the Pleasures of Solitude and Gardening	11
Henriette, query by	234
Howard, Esq., Wm., on <i>Tropæolum tuberosum</i>	9

ORIGINAL.

Heartsease, on the Origin and Culture of	27, 101
--	---------

NEW PLANTS.

<i>Habranthus pratensis</i> , noticed	134
<u> </u> var. <i>grandiflora</i> , ditto	210
<i>Hardenbergia macrophylla</i> , reference to plate	26
<i>Helleborus Olympicus</i> , noticed	259
<i>Hibbertia coriifolia</i> , ditto	20
<i>Hibiscus Cameroni</i> , ditto	113
<i>Houllettia Brocklehurstiana</i> , ditto	113
<u> </u> <i>vittata</i> , ditto	18
<i>Hydrotenia meleagris</i> , ditto	185

MISCELLANEOUS.

Heartsease, query on the Double	91
<u> </u> Society of Hammersmith, Show of	163
Heliotrope, on the	23
Horticultural Society of London, meeting of	93, 136
<u> </u> Show of	139, 164, 188, 215, 237
<u> </u> Royal Caledonian, Meeting of	94
Hot water Apparatus, remarks on	235
<i>Hoya carnosa</i> , answer on	285
<u> </u> query on	285
<i>Hydrangea hortensis</i> , ditto	187

I.

AUTHORS.

Inquirer, query by	135
Iris, ditto	213

ORIGINAL.

<i>Ipomopsis picta</i> , on the Culture of	8
Iris, on the Culture of the	79
<u> </u> <i>bicolor</i> , ditto	131

NEW PLANTS.

<i>Illicium religiosum</i> , on the Culture of	257
<i>Indigofera Dosua</i> , ditto	259
<i>Inga pulcherrima</i> , ditto	20
<i>Ipomæa ficifolia</i> , ditto	89

	Page
<i>Ipomæa Tweediei</i> , on the Culture of	281
<i>Isica Guianensis</i> , ditto	212
<i>Ixora barbata</i> , ditto	260

MISCELLANEOUS.

<i>Ipomæa Horsfallia</i> , answer on	91
————— query on	22
Irises, a list of English	261
————— Spanish	262
———— on growing Spanish and English	115
<i>Ixias</i> , query on	162

J.

AUTHORS.

J., on the Pink	124, 274
J. C., on Dahlia economy	111
J. C. B., query by	233
J. F. I., on Preserving Carnations during Winter	102
J. S., query by	162
Juvenis, an Old Subscriber, ditto	21

NEW PLANTS.

<i>Jasminum caudatum</i> , noticed	133
———— subulatum, ditto	210
<i>Justicia attenuata</i> , ditto	20

MISCELLANEOUS.

January, Floricultural Calendar for	24
---	----

L.

AUTHORS.

<i>Lagerstræmia</i> , on Hothouse Flues	268
L. B., query by	285
<i>Lincolnensis</i> , ditto	162
Louisa, ditto	67, 283
———— remark by	70
———— B——rs, query by	115
Lucy, on <i>Gentiana acaulis</i>	287

NEW PLANTS.

<i>Lælia flava</i> , noticed	282
<i>Lantana Selloviana</i> , var. <i>Lanceolata</i> , ditto	133
<i>Lalage hoveaefolia</i> , ditto	258
<i>Lilium speciosum album</i> , ditto	213
———— punctatum, ditto	213
———— testaceum, ditto	186
Loaza <i>Herbertia</i> , ditto	212

	Page
<i>Loza Pentlandica</i> , noticed	67
<i>Luculia gratissima</i> , ditto	161
<i>Lysimachia lobelioides</i> , ditto	41

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lily, on the Guernsey	95
<i>Lisianthus Russelianus</i> , query on	213
————— remarks on	234
<i>Luculia gratissima</i> , query on	67

M.

AUTHORS.

M. D., query by	213
M. S., ditto	90

ORIGINAL.

Millipedes, on destroying	180
<i>Mimulus</i> , on the	122
————— Culture of the	151
<i>Musa coccinea</i> , ditto	38

NEW PLANTS.

<i>Macleania angulata</i> , noticed	281
<i>Malva campanulata</i> , ditto	258
<i>Manettia bicolor</i> , reference to plate	217
<i>Marianthus cœruleo-punctatus</i> , noticed	18
————— (nov. spec.), ditto	19
<i>Martynia fragrans</i> , reference to plate	121
<i>Maxillaria acutipetala</i> , noticed	258
————— <i>cruenta</i> , ditto	89
————— <i>Skinnerii</i> , ditto	67
<i>Mesembryanthemum tricolor</i> , ditto	282
<i>Mimosa Uruguensis</i> , ditto	160
<i>Mimulus moschatus maculatus</i> , ditto	211
————— <i>roseus</i> , var. <i>Maclainianus</i> , ditto	67
<i>Mina lobata</i> , ditto	43
<i>Mirbelia Baxterii</i> , ditto	20
<i>Mormodes buccinator</i> , ditto	19
————— <i>lineatum</i> , ditto	210
————— <i>luxatum</i> , ditto	211

MISCELLANEOUS.

<i>Manettia grandiflora</i> , query on	22
March, Floricultural Calendar for	71
May, ditto	120
Mildew, on destroying	23
Millipedes, query on	162
Moss on Grass-plats, to destroy	68

N.

NEW PLANTS.

<i>Nelumbium speciosum</i> , noticed	41
<i>Neumarina imbricata</i> , ditto	213
<i>Niphæa oblonga</i> , ditto	19

MISCELLANEOUS.

<i>Nerium splendens</i> , query on	293
November, Floricultural Calendar for	264

O.

NEW PLANTS.

<i>Ocotomeria grandiflora</i> , noticed	260
<i>Odontoglossum grande</i> , ditto	158
<i>Oncidium barbatum</i> , ditto	259
----- <i>ensatum</i> , ditto	90
----- <i>Insleayii</i> , ditto	42
----- <i>longifolium</i> , ditto	41
----- <i>ornithorhynchum</i> , ditto	19
----- <i>Pergamenum</i> , ditto	42
----- <i>sphacelatum</i> , ditto	133
----- <i>Suttonii</i> , ditto	42
----- <i>urophyllum</i> , ditto	258
<i>Opuntia decumbens</i> , ditto	19
----- <i>monacantha</i> , ditto	19
<i>Orobis Lathroides</i> , ditto	212
<i>Otochilus fusca</i> , ditto	42
<i>Oxalis Martiana</i> , ditto	113
<i>rubrocincta</i> , ditto	282

MISCELLANEOUS.

October, Floricultural Calendar for	239
<i>Oxalis Deppei</i> , remarks on	70

P.

AUTHORS.

P., on the Green-fly insect	179
Parks, Mr. J. D., on Sap	181
Philo, query by	114
----- <i>Dahlia</i> , on the Culture of the Iris	79
----- on the Heartsease	27, 101
Philos, on the <i>Mimulus</i>	121
P. K., remarks by	23

ORIGINAL.

<i>Pelargoniums</i> , on the Culture of	202, 241
<i>Phlox Drummondii</i> , on	206

	Page
Picotees, descriptive remarks on	218
Pink, on the	124
----- properties of the	274
Pinks from Slips, on increasing	183
Plants, on preserving specimens of	129
----- on trailing	126
Polyanthuses, descriptive remarks on	152
----- on the Culture of Seedling	59

NEW PLANTS.

<i>Passiflora Middletoniana</i> , noticed	114
<i>Paulownia imperialis</i> , reference to plate	193
<i>Pedicularis megalanthera</i> , noticed	210
Pelargoniums, vars. reference to plate	241
<i>Petaledium Bignonianum</i> , noticed	212
<i>Phaius maculatus</i> , ditto	210
<i>Pharbitis ostrina</i> , ditto	258
<i>Philadelphus Mexicanus</i> , ditto	185
<i>Piers ovalifolia</i> , ditto	186
<i>Pimelia spectabilis</i> , ditto	161
<i>Plumieria acuminata</i> , ditto	185
<i>Podotheca gnaphalioides</i> , ditto	42
<i>Ponera striata</i> , ditto	90
<i>Primula denticulata</i> , ditto	210

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pæony, remarks on the Tree	44
Peat, query on	163
Pelargoniums, answer on	287
----- query on	233, 287
Picotees, remarks on	70
Pinks, answer on	233
----- query on	233
Pink Show of Croydon, remarks on	214
Plants, answer on drying	115
----- on arranging	93
----- query on drying	115
----- for growing in a vase, answer on	134
----- query on	134
----- water, answer on	135
----- query on	135
----- from cuttings in charcoal, on	70
----- to cover a bank, answer on	22
Polyanthus, on the	168
----- Tantara, query on	283
Piimrose, remarks on the Chinese	47

R.

AUTHORS.

R. F., on selecting Flower Seeds	10
Rosa, on budding Roses	69
----- on curious Roses	23

	Page
Rosa, on inarching standard Roses	110
R. W. C., query by	22
R. Y., ditto	43

ORIGINAL.

Red Spider, on the destruction of the	207
Rocket, on the Culture of the White	81
Rose, on the Cultivation of the	83
Roses, a Descriptive List of the best in 1842	271
——— on forming a hedge of	180
——— on inarching standard	110

NEW PLANTS.

Rhododendron anthopogon, noticed	160
——— - Smithii aureum, ditto	133
Rigidella immaculata, ditto	19
Roellia ciliata, ditto	211
Rondeletia odorata, ditto	186
Rossiaea pauciflora	260

MISCELLANEOUS.

Red Spider, to destroy the	23, 235
Rhododendrons, a Descriptive List of	282
Rockery, query on a	213
Rose, properties of a good	286
——— query on the Double Yellow	213
——— remarks on ditto	47
Roses, a List of	286
——— answer on China	115
——— climbing	21, 135, 187, 285
——— on budding	69
——— on curious and beautiful	23
——— query on	162, 187, 285
——— China	115
——— climbing	21, 135
——— remarks on perpetual	236

S.

AUTHORS.

S., query by	213
Scotus, on Grafting the Fuchsia	22
Simpson, Mr. John, on the Achimenes coccinea	33
Slater, Mr. John, a Descriptive Catalogue of Tulips by 146, 173, 194, 225, 246 Carnations and Picotees, 276	276
Spectator, on Musa coccinea and Thunbergia alata	38
Sweeny, Mr., remarks by	58

ORIGINAL.

Salvia patens, on the treatment of	109
Sap in Plants, on the absorption of	181
Shrubs, on planting evergreen	29
Solitude and Gardening, on the pleasures of	11
Stocks, on raising the Double	62

NEW PLANTS.

Saccolobium ochraceum, noticed	42
Saussurea pulchella, ditto	89
Scutellaria splendens, ditto	260
Scypanthus elegans, ditto	211
Sieversia elata, ditto	187
Siphocampylus betulæfolius, ditto	259
Sobralia macrantha, ditto	211
Solanum Balbisii, var. bipinnata, ditto	186
————— concavum, ditto	211
Spiranthes cerina, ditto	90
Spirea fissa, ditto	42
Statice monopetala, var. denudata, ditto	259
Stuartia pentagynia, ditto	42
Stylidium Brunonianum, ditto	89
————— pilosum, ditto	186
————— recurvum, ditto	19

MISCELLANEOUS.

Salpiglossis linearis, query on	43
Salvia patens, remarks on	70
Salvias, ditto	261
Seeds, on Sowing	69
September, Floricultural Calendar for	215
Shrubs, on planting evergreen	47
Stocks, Brompton, remarks on	93
Succulent plants, query on	261

T.

AUTHORS.

T. B., remarks by	187
T. H., answer by	263
T. L., on cultivating Fuchsias	61
T. R., on cultivating the Rose	83

ORIGINAL.

Thunbergia alata, on the Culture of	38
Tropæolum tricolorum, on the	80
- tuberosum, ditto	9
Tulips, a Descriptive Catalogue of	146, 173, 194, 225, 246
————— on Catalogues of	201

NEW PLANTS.

Page

Tetranthera Japonica, noticed	20
Thuja filiformis, ditto	113
Tillandsia rubida, ditto	282
Trichosma suavis, ditto	113
Trollius acaulis, ditto	210
Tropæolum edule, ditto, 186; reference to plate	193

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thunbergias, remarks on	116
Tropæolum, notice of a new	137
----- Canariense, query on	90
----- tricolorum, propagation of the	92, 95
----- query on	43
Tuberose, answer on the	115
----- query on	115

V.

NEW PLANTS.

Vanilla Palmara, noticed	259
Verbena Burleyana, ditto	212
----- cœrulescens, reference to plate	217
----- fulgida, noticed	212
----- Ingramii, ditto	212
----- odoratissima, ditto	211
----- Taglioni, ditto	211
----- teucroides rosea, ditto	212

MISCELLANEOUS.

Verbascums, remarks on	92
Verbenas, answer on	284
----- query on a List of	283
Violet, on the Neapolitan	119

W.

AUTHORS.

W. B. B., query by	91
W. M. N., on Tropæolum tricolorum.	80
Woodmansey, Mr. Wm., advice by	199
W. X. Y., on a Hedge of Roses	180

MISCELLANEOUS.

Woodlice, query on	214
------------------------------	-----

X.

AUTHOR.

X. Y. Z., on the Culture of Cyclamen Persicum	63
---	----

Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Yeast, as a Manure, query on	43
--	----

Z.

NEW PLANTS.

Zichya glabrata, noticed	186
Zieria lævigata, ditto	133

PLATES.

Achimenes longiflora	1
———— pedunculata	145
———— rosea	1
Calceolarias (vars.)	73
Camellia Japonica (var.)	97
Clerodendron splendens	145
Dahlia superflua, var., Beauty of Wakefield	73
———— Princess Royal (Hudson's)	73
———— Attila (Wale's)	49
Daubentonia tripetiana	25
Fuchsia Enchantress	169
———— radicans	97
———— rosea alba	121
———— Venus victrix	169
Gladiolus Antwerpiensis	265
Hardenbergia macrophylla	25
Manettia bicolor	217
Martynia fragrans	121
Paulownia imperialis	193
Pelargonium, Glory of the West	241
———— Princess Royal	241
———— Sunrise	241
Tropæolum edule	193
Verbena cœrulescens	217

THE
FLORICULTURAL
GARDENER
AND
FLOWER MAGAZINE.

(English Edition)

CONDUCTED BY
W. PAUL.

LONDON.



THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET

AND
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JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1843.

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P R E F A C E.

IN our annual address to the readers of the FLORICULTURAL CABINET, we are aware it is expected of us to point out in the volume completed the accomplishment of past promises, and state our purposes as to the future; also to express our gratitude for the unceasing encouragement which has been afforded us, and mention the sources we rely upon for perpetuating and extending the countenance with which we have been through another year so extensively and liberally favoured.

By referring to the prefatory remarks of last volume, our readers will find the recorded promises we made, and in glancing over the pages of the present one, they will obtain a truer opinion of their fulfilment than we can allow ourselves here to express. We hesitate not however to say, that the present volume is equal in every point to any previous one, and that, as a Floral publication, our work not only stands on an eminence far beyond any other in point of circulation, but in the subjects introduced into its pages as to their real utility. To attain this elevated position, we are deeply sensible that it has been by the generous aid of a Floral Public; and in order to retain this advancement, we look especially to them, and most respectfully solicit a continuance of their aid.

For the past, we beg again to record our grateful sense of obligation to them, and our utmost exertions shall be directed to render each successive Number worthy of their continued confidence and support by adopting every available means for maintaining, what has heretofore been our aim, viz., increasing *interest* and *usefulness*. The repeated kindness of our correspondents and readers encourages our hopes for future assistance, and thus supported we know will lay us under additional obligations to be grateful; we pledge to give the proof by our exertions.

Downham,
December 22nd, 1843.

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THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

JANUARY 1st, 1843.

PART I.
EMBELLISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

TROPÆOLUM AZUREUM. (*Blue-flowered Indian Cress.*)

TROPÆOLEÆ. OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

THE existence of a blue-flowered Nasturtium was first communicated to this country by Mr. Miers, in the account given of his travels in Chili. A few years ago the existence of a blue Nasturtium was considered impossible, from the fact of its being asserted, and the generally-received opinion, that any genus of plants having in it a pure yellow flower, no blue-flowered one could, by any possibility, be produced; and on the opposite, where a blue flower existed in a genus there could not be a pure yellow. It is very uncommon that a genus, that has bright-red, or orange-coloured flowers, has one with blue. *Leschenaultia* was for some years only known in this country with the fine scarlet flowers of *L. formosa*. At length, however, Mr. Drummond discovered, in the Swan River settlement, the beautiful blue-flowering *L. biloba*, which is now so deservedly esteemed, and deserves a place in every greenhouse. In *Nasturtium* we have long had flowers of the purest yellow, and now those of as fine a blue as the Siberian Larkspur. We may now indulge the expectation of having a blue-flowered *Dahlia* or *Ranunculus*, or a yellow *Pelargonium*, &c.

The present interesting blue-flowered *Tropæolum* was discovered by Mr. William Lobb, a collector employed by Messrs. Veitch's nurserymen, of Exeter, at a place called Cuesta Dormeda, about sixteen leagues from Valparaiso, in February, 1842, who sent tubers

to Messrs. Veitch, which arrived in June; and a blooming plant was exhibited at the meeting of the London Horticultural Society, on October 4, for which the Society's large silver medal was awarded to Messrs. Veitch and Son. We recently received beautiful flowering specimens from our respected friend, Mr. Low, of the Clapton nursery.

The plant appears to flourish under the same treatment as *T. tricolorum*; flower as abundantly. In order to get the tubers to a fine size, they must, for a year or two, be placed on the soil, so that one-half is exposed, which causes them to swell rapidly; but when of a sufficient size to push vigorously, they should be wholly covered about an inch deep, which causes the shoots to push much stronger than would be produced if the tubers were half exposed. Care must always be taken to have a small pot, and, as we noticed in a former number, it must be cased by another, filling up the space between with damp sand or moss. A compost of rich sandy loam, turfy peat, (only chopped,) and leafy mould, with some pieces of broken pot or stone scattered among it, suits it admirably. A free bottom drainage is most essential. The tubers usually begin to push by September; they should be potted therefore at the end of August, then be placed in an open, sheltered, warm situation in the open air, where they will grow far more robust than if placed in a greenhouse. When the cold of autumn arrives, they must be removed to a dry, light and airy situation in the greenhouse, where they will come into bloom early in spring and be ornamental till July. In order to have others to come into bloom when these are over, tubers should be kept dormant till spring and then be potted, and the plants will bloom to the end of the season. The plants bloom best when the tubers rest in summer. It is readily increased, like *T. tricolorum*, &c., by cuttings taken off before the plant begins to flower. It deserves a place in every greenhouse.

ARTICLE II.

ON FORMING WAX MODELS OF FLOWERS.

BY A LONDON PRACTITIONER.

OBSERVING a correspondent in the CABINET ask for information on the method of taking wax models of flowers, I forward the particulars

of that which I have most successfully adopted with numerous kinds of the finest flowers.

It is requisite to have a piece of wire about three inches long pointed at one end, and with a round knob of sealing wax, about a quarter of an inch diameter, at the other, so that it resembles a very large pin; and three or four small smooth rods of wood of different sizes; these with a penknife or scissors are the only tools; have also some very thin tin or brass to cut up into patterns, some wire of different sizes covered with silk for stems, and some sheets of wax of requisite colours; thus furnished, set to work. Take a natural flower, as, for example, a primrose, which consists of a green cup or calyx, inside which are five petals, or straw-coloured flower leaves, and in the centre five stamens. Pluck the flower to pieces, and after flattening each part either by putting it between the leaves of a book, or under a warm flat iron, cut out of the thin tin patterns exactly similar to the calyx (allowing here a little to fold over when bent afterwards to the proper shape) and one of the petals. Then laying those upon the wax lengthwise of the sheets, cut out the calyx and the five petals. Take a piece of proper-sized wire for the stalk, and cut five narrow thread-like strips of dark yellow wax for the centre, which fix on the top of the wire by the hard pressure of the thumb and finger; these being on regular and firm, fasten on one of the petals in the same manner by pressure; then a second petal, a third, fourth, and fifth, putting them regularly round and bending each where it joins the stem outwards, so that when completed the flower shall be flat. If the wax should be brittle, hold it in the palm of the hand for a minute; the warmth of this will render it so pliant as to yield readily to any pressure given to it. The petals being fixed, warm the calyx by the hand, and form it into a proper shape on the end of one of the little round and smooth rods of wood before mentioned; slip it on by the lower end of the stalk, and when in its proper position, pinch it tightly round the end, which will fix the whole together, and the flower will be complete, except a few touches of a darker yellow, near the centre, on the petals; this may be done either with oil colours or water-colours mixed with ox-gall.

All this is easy; and there are many flowers that require no more care than this, such, for example, as the violet, the snowdrop, the crocus, the polyanthus, the narcissus, the hyacinth, the tulip, the

laburnum flower, the pink, &c. In some of these, however, there are several florets; each must be made separately, and the thin wires of each tied together by green silk.

The petals of the ranunculus and tulip are hollow, so they are in the rose, and usually in the crocus; their shape is given to them easily by the finger thus—hold the wax petal in the hand till it is pliable, then roll the central part of it with the sealing-wax end of the wire pin, which will, of course, expand it somewhat, then press it with the point of the fingers into the hollow of the hand, which will make it of the requisite concave form. Sometimes the petals should appear rough and corrugated, as in the holyoak, the gum-cistus, and the red poppy; roll it well so as to be very thin and warm, then crumple it up somewhat by the hand, and open it out into its proper form again, when, if done well, it will be ready for use. If a part of the flower resembles a cup, as the centre of the narcissus, it must be formed with the pin as before, the piece of wax being of the size of the cup when cut open. In making a convolvulus, it would be in vain to attempt forming it out of a round or flat piece of wax; the original flower must be cut down on one side, then laid out to flatten, the wax cut of the proper size, and folded carefully over a mould which has been soaking in milk-warm water, the mould previously made by pouring plaster of Paris carefully into a real flower of the same species. Some persons make the convolvulus flower in five sections, and putting these on the mould so that the edges unite, join them together very carefully, and hide the joint on the inside of the flower by placing over them five strips of wax differently coloured, to imitate the rays seen upon the disc.

Dahlias, chrysanthemums, and other flowers that are quilled, that is, have their petals bent in at the edges, must have each separate petal rolled by one of the sealing-wax knobs as for other things, and while warm, the edges bent or rolled up with the fingers into proper shape.

A large dahlia requires about seven sheets of wax, and requires petals of five or six sizes for different parts of the flower, and in the centre of it a lump of green wax, made of the refuse pieces, of about half an inch diameter. Roses, and other delicately-tinted flowers, are mostly made of white wax tinted by powder colours, put on with a short-haired, rather hard brush, such as is used for oriental tinting.

Flowers that are party-coloured or streaked must have the streaks painted upon them. Single flowers will require stamens in their centres; these, if very small or so hidden as not to be conspicuous, may be made of narrow strips of wax of proper colour, which will be much improved in appearance if, when fixed, the ends of them be dipped in gum-water, and fine crumbs of bread mixed with turmeric be sifted upon them. If the stamens are large, they must be formed separately upon fine wires, by moulding between the thumb and finger some of the refuse wax of proper colour, dipping each afterwards, if necessary, in a powder of the natural colour, as in dark yellow for the lily, black for the tulip, &c. The leaves that are attached to the various groups are almost all of cambric, and the manufacture of the artificial flower-makers.

ARTICLE III.

ON THE COBÆA SCANDENS.

BY A TWELVE MONTHS' SUBSCRIBER, OF TOTNESS, IN DEVONSHIRE.

IF you think the following remarks worthy of insertion, I shall be proud in contributing a mite of knowledge through the medium of your valuable work

About the beginning of August I look over the plant and take off as many cuttings as I think necessary, allowing for a few to fail. I insert them, seven or eight in a pot, in loam and sand. I plunge the pot to the rim in bark, (this is four or five years old,) in a cool frame, and give very little water till the cuttings begin to grow. As soon as they have pushed shoots an inch long I remove the pots to the greenhouse for two or three weeks, by the end of this time they are pretty well rooted. I then pot them off separately in sixty-sized pots, and return them again to the greenhouse, where through the winter they are treated as greenhouse plants. About the beginning of May, I, this year, turned them out of doors (a full south aspect I chose) against a trellis forty feet high, fastened against a house. The border is dug out to about thirty inches deep, and filled up with a mixture of loam, very rotten dung, vegetable mould, and a small portion of sea sand. It is not renewed every year, but as the plant is a free grower, I should think, from the quantity of roots it must throw out, it ought to be renewed once in three years. The plant is

pretty freely watered while growing, and this year it has covered nearly three hundred feet of trellis with thousands of its beautiful flowers, nor has the frost or rough weather of this year as yet (Nov. 13) hindered it from blooming, there being at least one hundred and fifty flowers now open. Some persons state that slips must be taken instead of cuttings, but I make no difference. If a branch is broken, I cut it in lengths of about three eyes, or cut out the too crowded branches for that purpose. I must here remark that I prefer plants raised by cuttings to those from seed, as the latter would not have grown enough to plant out by early sowing, while those from cuttings are about five feet high when planted out, and the seed here does not ripen well. Plants too raised from cuttings flower more profusely than seedlings do.

If these remarks be deemed useful, I shall have pleasure in communicating others on floral subjects.

[We shall be much obliged by the promised favours.—CONDUCTOR.]

ARTICLE IV.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE DOUBLE YELLOW ROSE.

BY MR. WILLIAM PHELPS, OF CORSHAM, WILTS.

OBSERVING in your FLORICULTURAL CABINET that you desire to have some account of the Double Yellow Rose from any place where it blows well, I therefore inform you that there is a tree in my garden noted for producing perfect flowers. It is now in high perfection in full bloom; this is the eleventh season it has blown under my care. It appeared to have been much neglected when I took it in hand. It is in a south aspect, the soil is naturally poor, in general not more than a foot deep before we come to the rocky stone. I increase them easily by layers from the old plant, and have sold hundreds since I have been here. Potted plants 1s. each, transplanted in beds 6d. each. I give the ground a good dressing of manure every year, when I take up the layers, and have the old tree pruned every season, much the same as I do bearing peach trees. I have had a basin formed round the root to hold water, lined with stable manure to keep the soil moist; three times a week it has copious waterings, twenty gallons each time during this hot dry weather, which no doubt caused

the old tree to produce such extraordinary fine specimens of bloom this season; dry hot weather and plenty of water is what the tree delights in.

June 6, 1842.

ARTICLE V.

OBSERVATIONS ON WILD FLOWERS.

BY A FRIEND.

FLOWERS, of all the works of the Almighty Creator, are the sweetest; they are all most beautiful. Cold and insensible indeed must be the heart that loves them not. But it is the wild flowers of the hedge and the field that I would make a few observations on. Those plants indigenous to Great Britain are a most interesting race, a few species of which have come under cultivation, and seldom have they failed to produce new beauties for the admirers of Flora. There is the little *Bellis perennis*, parent of many pretty varieties, and still capable of further improvement. And the *Viola tricolor*, with its endless attractive genus; the Pansy alone has made many a florist rejoice to see his little seedling expand and discover to him a variety distinct from any others. And the parents of these are not more elegant than many other species yet unknown; for though the botanist may have them recorded, and may possess specimens of them, yet until the florist renders them domesticated, their real nature and quality are virtually unknown. Search, then, the forest and the field, for I am persuaded with the poet, that

“Many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its fragrance on the desert air”—

for even entirely new species may be found; but those already known would suffice, and many of them, under attentive management, might bid fair to rival even the Pansy in the floral world: and it is a matter of great congratulation that many societies are endeavouring to promote the discovery of new species, by awarding premiums for collections, single specimens, &c. If they were likewise to encourage the cultivation of known species merely for the production of new varieties, or with a view of getting some given species in the highest state of perfection, they would be serving equally the purpose for which such societies are established. And even should an amateur

florist transplant some of the most beautiful indigenous tribes into his own garden, and treat them with care and attention, I venture to predict success to his undertaking. For my own part, I intend, in the spring, devoting a piece of ground to their culture, and try the different effects of various soils on each of them; and should the result be in any way serviceable, I shall have great pleasure in communicating it. Are the race of wild flowers to be cast away, however beautiful, because they are natives of our own country? It seems so; for do we not see any puny exotic extolled to the skies, while the more splendid hedgeflower is left neglected in its native place? Let the exotic flower in the artificial climate of the stove or greenhouse, and I admire them; but more, much more do I admire those flowers to which are linked a train of sweet recollections of childhood's days, when we roved over the green fields among cowslips, buttercups, and daisies. But some will say this is prejudice; if the exotic is to remain in its own place with only a share of attention, why not confine the wild flower to its wilderness? but I would not have you make a field or a hedgerow of your gardens, I would only have experiments tried aiming at advantage to floriculture and the general good.

Cornwall, December 2, 1842.

ARTICLE VI.

FLORICULTURAL GLEANINGS, No. 9.

DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS ON ADDITIONAL CARNATIONS.

(Continued from page 57, vol. x.)

BY MR. WILLIAM HARRISON, SECRETARY TO THE FELTON FLORISTS' SOCIETY.

THE following descriptive remarks on a few additional varieties of the Carnation were taken down carefully when the plants were in bloom this last season; but more important engagements, and, more than all, want of health, have prevented me from forwarding them till now. The hiatus which has occurred in my series has, however, been well filled up by the very excellent descriptive and tabulated remarks furnished by Dianthus in the November Number; and as many of the varieties which he describes are only partially known in the northern counties, the thanks of the north-country florists are

particularly due to him for his kindness in furnishing the article, as it will be a useful guide to the purchaser, being the result of twelve years' experience.

The following remarks may even yet, perhaps, be not unacceptable, and if so, I shall be glad to see them inserted in the December Number of the CABINET.

ELY'S MRS. GOLDSWORTHY.

This is another of Ely's numerous family—perhaps one of his very best pink and purple bizarres. The markings are very fine, the white being remarkably pure, and the stripes of fine pink, and the darker colour alternating very regularly, but the pink having the predominance a little. It is of a very desirable size, the crown well filled with central petals, quite a distinct variety, and altogether an excellent show flower.

DALTON'S LANCASHIRE LASS.

The Lancashire Lass is a very beautiful rose flake, possessing a very fine pure white ground, and finely striped with a brilliant rose colour. Its external petals are not quite so large as those of many of the bizarres already noticed, but it is still a desirable variety, getting to an excellent size, and having a crown well filled with central petals.

HOYLE'S DUKE OF LEEDS.

The Duke of Leeds is another very rich and showy scarlet bizarre, somewhat similar to our old favourite Ely's Jolly Dragoon,—only I think it rather lighter, and the petals not quite so large. It however possesses a well filled crown, and I have no doubt will be a winning flower for many years to come.

WILSON'S WILLIAM IV.

This is a very pretty scarlet flake. The white is tolerably good, and the stripes of scarlet very vivid. It is however only a middle-sized flower, and ought to be grown strong, and pruned well before it attains the desirable size for the competing florist.

BOOTHMAN'S HARKAWAY.

This is an exceedingly fine bizarre, and is among the pink or crimsons. The pink is finely distributed in narrow stripes, and perhaps some critics may consider it displaying a deficiency of the darker colour in the striping: still it is very beautiful. The guard

leaves are large, finely rounded and firm in substance, and the centre is well filled with petals. It is a superior and desirable variety.

HUTCHINSON'S LADY RIDLEY.

This is a purple flake that has long been cultivated in Northumberland, but in my opinion it is nearly useless. The white is tolerably good, and the stripes are of lightish purple, but the flower is only of the middle size, and the centre hollow, for want of additional "stuff." On the whole it is decidedly inferior to "Butt's Lord Rodney," which has been noticed in a former paper.

ELY'S COLONEL WAINMAN.

Colonel Wainman is another very rich and showy scarlet bizarre. It is somewhat similar to the "Jolly Dragoon" in marking, but quite sufficiently distinct to be easily distinguished by an ordinary judge. The white is very fine and pure, and the scarlet and maroon colours are finely distributed; only I think it has a little more of the darker colour than the Dragoon has. The petals are large, strong and finely rounded, the centre well filled, and the flower of an excellent size, especially if a "first pod" can be secured for the exhibition day in first-rate order. I have grown it beside the "Jolly Dragoon" this season, much to my own satisfaction, and I beg to recommend them both to the purchaser as excellent varieties.

ELY'S LADY HEWLEY.

Lady Hewley is a very beautiful purple flake. The ground is a very pure white, and the stripes of lightish purple. The flower is of an excellent size, especially if a "first pod" can be secured, the petals of good form and the centre well filled. It is, in my opinion, the best purple flake in cultivation in the north of England.

QUEEN OF TRUMPS.

This is a very pretty scarlet flake, the white being good and the stripes very regular and vivid, but the flower is only small.

ELY'S LADY PEEL.

Lady Peel is a very pretty rose flake, the ground colour very pure and the markings very regular. It possesses a beautiful pod, and is a flower of the middle size.

WOOLLEY'S TALLYHO.

This is a very beautiful pink and purple bizarre, with the colours

finely distributed, on a brilliant white ground. The centre is well filled with petals, but the flower is only of the middle size.

COSTER'S SQUIRE CLARKE.

This is a purple flake of distinct and very delicate appearance, there being rather a deficiency of the purple striping. The white, however, is very pure, the petals large, and the purple, what there is of it, brilliant. The flower has a fine bold crown, and it is altogether a sweet and delicate variety, and quite distinct from the other purple flakes.

REEVE'S SOPHIA.

This is a very good pink flake, the white being very pure, the markings bold and broad, the centre well filled with petals, and the flower of a superior size.

WALMSLEY'S WILLIAM IV.

Walmsley's William is another showy scarlet bizarre of rather a dark appearance, the two colours predominating a little over the white; still it is a very beautiful and attractive flower, and well worthy of cultivation by the competing amateur.

HALL'S MAJOR CARTWRIGHT.

Major Cartwright is a very pretty purple flake, something after the manner of Lady Hewley, the white being very fine, and the stripes broad and striking. The petals are of good form, but the flower is only of the middle size.

RAINFORD'S GAMEBOY.

This is another splendid scarlet bizarre; and all that has been previously said of Ely's "Jolly Dragoon," and "Colonel Wainman," may with equal truth be said of this variety. It is beautiful. The amateur, therefore, who is fond of scarlet bizarres—and who is not?—may order this variety with the greatest confidence. I perceive that "Dianthus" represents it as "rather thin," but I believe that if he grows it strong, he will find it as full as most of the other bizarres.

TURNER'S PRINCESS CHARLOTTE.

This is another neat purple flake, the white being fine, and the stripes being prettily distributed over the petals, but the flower is rather too small for societies where there is spirited competition.

WOODHEAD'S SPITFIRE.

Woodhead's Spitfire is a very fine pink and purple bizarre, and gets to a very superior size. It is a very excellent variety indeed, and quite distinct from all other varieties that I am acquainted with. The ground colour is a remarkably fine white, the stripes of pink very beautiful, with a good deal of the dark purplish maroon colour, giving the flower altogether rather a darkish appearance. It is a very fine variety for the competing florist, but unfortunately it is very late, and seldom gets into bloom till a fortnight after almost all other varieties are gone. I grew it this season for the first time, and it did not show me its face till it was like

"The last rose of summer left blooming alone,
All its lovely companions were faded and gone."

This is a great pity, as it is a fine Carnation; but, I should say, for this reason it will be very seldom exhibited.

P.S.—As I may not have another opportunity, for some time at least, I beg to make a remark in reply to "Amator Justitiæ, of Kelso," respecting my quotation from the "Gardener's Chronicle" of May 8, 1841, on the properties of the Polyanthus. I quoted the remarks because I believed them to be correct, and this served my purpose, and is all I cared about the matter. I have no wish that "Amator Justitiæ" should bow down "in reverential obedience," either to Dr. Lindley, or any other man living; neither do I know anything of the plagiarisms alluded to, or the charges brought against him in consequence. I never enter into squabbles and disputes of this kind, and am always anxious to avoid controversies; in the floricultural world, in particular, they should never occur, they are so diametrically opposed to that harmony and beauty which the floral world displays, and which all devoted florists admire.

I have no wish to magnify the reputation of Dr. Lindley, or to quote "his lucubrations as those of an oracle," but I will venture to hazard the opinion that some of the writings of Dr. Lindley will float on the stream of time, and be read with interest when the ephemeral productions from the pen of "Amator Justitiæ" and myself shall have sunk into final oblivion.

Felton Bridge End, Nov. 15, 1842.

ARTICLE VII.

A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF TULIPS.

BY MR. JOHN SLATER, FLORIST, PEACOCK HOUSE, CHAPEL LANE, CHEETHAM HILL,
NEAR MANCHESTER.

(Continued from page 253, vol. ix.)

SABLE REX.

This is a fourth row flamed Byblomen, colour almost black, the cup good, the bottom stained. This is a fine bed and stage flower, said to be broken from the breeder by Roger Farrand, Esq., near Manchester; but of this I am of opinion there will be some doubt, as I grow an old variety obtained from Holland under the name of Reine de Tulips, which is the same to all appearance as Sable Rex.

SAN JOE, *alias* ABERCROMBIE, CAPT. WHITE.

This is a third row flamed Bizarre, form good, thick fleshy petals, bottom pure, colours rich yellow and brown, early, and is when caught one of the finest flamed Bizarres cultivated, rather unsteady. It is sometimes feathered fine, and in that state is sold under the name of Captain White.

SHAKSPEARE, *alias* GARRICK.

This is a third row flamed Bizarre, rather long cup, bottom pure, ground colour rich, and the feathering and flaming almost black. Is an early variety. This is a first rate stage flower, and when more plentiful in the north will be highly esteemed. It was raised by the celebrated Mr. Lawrence, of Hampton.

SIR E. KNATCHBULL.

This is a second row feathered Byblomen, good cup, pure bottom, and is a first rate stage flower. Raised in the south, and, I believe, broken from the celebrated Clarke's breeders.

STRONG'S GERMANICUS.

Bloomed with me a Charles X.

STRONG'S KING

Is a second row Bizarre, and generally comes flamed. If not raised, broken from the breeder by the late Mr. Strong, of Brook Green, Hammersmith. This tulip in the south has caused a greater sensation than any other variety, and I must confess I cannot see why, as its faults are many. In the first place its form is not first rate, it

does not shoulder well, and the petals incline to the flower stem almost the shape of a tun-dish. The petals at the top are good and well formed. There is also a very slight tinge at the base of three petals, which, though small, must very much detract from its merits. The ground colour is a pale yellow, and the colour of the feathering a reddish one. Any one possessed of the least judgment must confess that all these faults tend to condemn it, as it is well known that the darker the colour of a Bizarre, and the more highly it is prized, and the least valued is one of a reddish colour. I know these remarks will be unpalatable to the southern florist, but many will testify to the correctness of this description, and I have no prejudices to warp me in this instance, as I am glad to see a good variety, no matter where raised or by whom, if its merits agree with the character given to it; but it is disgusting to read that "Strong's King and Polyphemus are the two best Bizarres cultivated." I do think Polyphemus stands second to Charbonnier, and would have been first but for its stained filaments, as it is far better to depend upon than Charbonnier, being a more steady marker.

SUPERB EN NOIR.

This is a second row feathered Byblomen (for so it has bloomed in my collection the last two years), bottom pure and a good marker, and first rate stage flower.

SURPASSE OPTIMUS

Is a second row feathered Bizarre, very rich in ground colour, and an excellent marker and stage flower. I have for many years been of opinion it was only a fine strain of Cato, but having paid particular attention to it through its various stages, I am now convinced it is a different variety both in shape and colour: but another suggests itself, is it the same as Hutton's Optimus? As we do not know here from whence it was introduced, this can only be solved next season by a comparison of the two.

THALESTRIS.

Same as Vainqueur.

THALESTRIS (DUTCH).

This is a second row flamed Rose, form good, bottom slightly tinged, colours good.

TRIOMPHE ROYAL.

This is a second row flamed Rose, cup rather long, bottom pure,

petals rather pointed, is well known as a stage flower. There is a strain in the north which comes always feathered, called Heroine, and it is a matter of dispute amongst florists whether it is broken from the Triomphe Royal breeder or not; some say it is a shorter bulb than the one named. It probably may have been originally broken from a breeder called a Triomphe Royal, which might also have been raised from the same sowing of seed, and so like the other that it could not be distinguished in the breeder state, although a different variety. This is the case with Lady Crewe. I possess no less than three varieties called so, and yet, upon minute inspection, a difference can scarcely be seen; but on breaking, there is a material one, two of them not worth cultivating, and the other a beautiful feathered Rose.

UNIQUE.

This is a second row flamed Rose, highly esteemed for its being an excellent marker (indeed none can excel it); its cup is rather inclined to be long, the bottom stained, but the colours rich.

VAINCEUR.

This is a first row flamed Rose, very like Vesta at first sight; its form is good, the bottom stained. The colours are not so strong as Vesta, particularly the beam, which is a light pink.

VESTA.

The description of Vainceur will do for this, only the beam is a much better colour.

VICTORIA REGINA.

This is a second row flamed Byblomen, raised in the neighbourhood of Bolton. The cup is long, the bottom stained, the petals narrow, the colours dark and rich, and is a steady marker.

VIOLA QUI SURPASSE.

This is a third row flamed Bizarre, a very old variety, cup good, the bottom tinged a little, but the colours good.

VICTORY.

Same as Charles X.

VIOLET BRUN.

This is a third row flamed Byblomen, form good and bottom pure, the colours rich and flower large. This is a first rate variety.

VIOLET ALEXANDER.

This is a fourth row feathered Byblomen (although sometimes it

comes an excellent flamed flower), cup good, bottom pure, and well worthy a place in any collection. Violet Quarto is said to be the same as it, but of this I cannot speak with certainty. I have imported this year the two varieties in the breeder state, and the bulbs are different, but whether there will be any in the bloom, time will show.

VIOLET COOK.

This is a second row flamed Byblomen, very scarce. The cup of this flower is good, bottom pure and the colours brilliant, and the marking good.

VIOLET A BELLE FORME.

This is a third row Byblomen, good cup, bottom pure, thin petalled, and is rather a sporting variety.

VIOLET GRAND TURC.

This is a fourth row feathered Byblomen, long cup, creamy white, petals rather pointed, and not much esteemed, although sometimes it marks beautifully.

VIOLET IMPERIAL.

This is a second row flamed Byblomen, cup good, bottom pure, and is a rich flamed Byblomen, and will prove a good stage flower.

VIOLET INCOMPARABLE.

This is a second row flamed Byblomen, good cup, creamy bottom, and resembles Roi de Siam much in every respect, if it does not upon blooming next season prove one, as the bloom from which these remarks were made was but a small maiden one.

VIOLET TRIOMPHANT.

This is a fourth row feathered Byblomen, colours rich, good cup, and bottom tinged a little.

VIOLET GRAND ALEXANDER.

This is a third row flamed Byblomen, good cup, bottom pure, and is a fine stage flower.

VIOLET WALLERS.

This is a second row flamed Byblomen, cup rather long, bottom and ground colour creamy at opening, but bleaches in a few days. Its colours and marking good, and is esteemed as a steady stage flower.

VOLTAIRE.

This is a third row feathered Bizarre, raised in the south, the cup good, bottom pure, and the feathering a dark brown. A good stage variety.

WALWORTH.

This is a fourth row feathered Rose, long cup, creamy bottom, and ground colour, and requires some days to bleach white. This variety was introduced in the year 1790 by Mr. Maddocks, a celebrated grower at Walworth. It is a late variety.

WATERLOO.

This is a first row feathered Bizarre, grown at Sheffield, cup rather long, bottom pure, a steady marker, and worthy a place in a collection.

ZULEIKA.

This is a second row flamed Byblomen, good cup, creamy bottom, and like Roi de Siam in colours, but a distinct variety.

PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

BOSSLEA VIRGATA.—Twiggy Bossiæa. (Bot. Mag. 3986.) Leguminosæ. *Diadelphica Decandria*. Mr. Drummond sent seeds of this neat and pretty flowering plant from the Swan River colony to the Glasgow Botanic Garden, where it bloomed the last summer in the greenhouse. It appears to be nearly allied to *B. Scolopendrium*, but it bears leaves and blooms profusely. The wings are a bright yellow and the keel a bright red, each blossom being about half an inch across. It is an upright, twiggy, neat growing plant, and well deserves a place in the greenhouse.

COBURGIA VERSICOLOR.—The Changeable. (Bot. Reg. 66.) *Amaryllidacæ*. *Hexandria Monogynia*. J. Maclean, Esq., discovered this beautiful plant in crossing the Peruvian Andes from Lima. The flower stem rises about two feet and a half high, having a spathe of eight to ten flowers, drooping, the tube of each blossom being about three inches long; limb six-parted, reflexed; the corolla outside of an orange-red, except the under side of each segment of the limb, which has a large spot of green; the inside of the segments is white, with a green plait, terminated with a buff margin. It is a pretty addition to this interesting tribe of flowers. The Coburgias grow best in a strong soil mixed with perfectly rotten pulverized dung or leaves, the neck of the bulb being kept above the soil if grown in a pot.

FUCHSIA SPLENDENS.—Splendid Fuchsia. (Bot. Reg. 67.) *Onagracæ*. *Octandria Monogynia*. Mr. Hartweg discovered it on a mountain called Totontepeque, ten thousand feet above the level of the sea, only about five thousand five hundred feet lower than the frozen summit of Mont Blanc, and most probably very hardy in this country. Its habit is much in the way of *F. fulgens*. The footstalk of each flower is two inches long, and the flower a trifle more than an inch. Calyx of a rich bright red, and the corolla green,

approaching to a campanulate form. The sepals are tipped with green. The stamens project about three quarters of an inch beyond the mouth of the tube. It is a very pretty addition to the lovely tribe. If grown in a very rich soil, it produces too much foliage; if in a moderate soil it blooms freely.

GRAMMATOPHYLLUM MULTIFLORUM VAR. TIGRINUM.—The Tiger-spotted Letter-leaf. (Bot. Reg. 69.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria. A stove orchidea. The flowers are numerous, produced on an extended raceme. Each flower is about an inch and a half across; yellow, beautifully marked with dark, very similar to the Butterfly *Oncidium*. It is a very handsome variety, well deserving a place in every collection. It blooms for a longer period than any other plant of its race.

LATHYRUS NERVOSUS.—Nerve-leaved Everlasting Pea. (Bot. Mag. 3987.) Leguminosæ.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.—Mr. Tweedie discovered this pretty greenhouse species of Pea at Puerto Bravo, in South Brazil, and sent seeds to his Grace the Duke of Bedford. It has bloomed at Woburn in the greenhouse, and in summer it is found to do well in the open border. The flower stems rise to about two feet high, stout. The flowers are numerous, each being about the size of that of a common garden Pea, of a pale purplish blue. It is a very desirable plant for the greenhouse.

PHARBITIS OSTRINA.—Royal Purple Gaybine. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Convolvulaceæ. Pentandria Monogynia. Most of our readers are probably aware that the old group of *Convolvulus* has been divided into several sections, which are now generally adopted. The present section of *Pharbitis* has been divided from a previously separated one, viz., *Ipomæa*; and now *Ipomæa Learii* is placed in this race, and determined to be a *Pharbitis* in consequence of having a three-celled ovary, with two seeds in each cell. Messrs. Loddiges received this new species from Cuba, and with them, in the stove, it has bloomed profusely from May to the end of summer. It is a tuberous rooted climbing plant, growing to a considerable length, well suited for training round a pillar, or to a wire trellis, &c. It has a beautiful shining green three-parted leaf. The flowers are produced in clusters of three or four together. Each blossom is about two inches across the mouth, and the funnel-shaped tubular part about the same length, of a rich deep purple-velvet colour. It deserves a place in every collection of stove plants. We have seen it on several occasions in bloom, and can testify of its superior merits.

SAURANJA SPECTABILIS.—Showy. (Bot. Mag. 3982.) Ternstrœmiaceæ. Polyandria Monogynia. Seeds of this pretty flowering plant were sent from Bolivia in 1838, to Mr. Knight, nurseryman, King's Road, Chelsea. A plant twenty inches high has recently bloomed there. It has seven branches, and produced thirty-seven many-flowered large panicles of fragrant white flowers. Each blossom is about three-quarters of an inch across. It is one of the most elegant and graceful stove plants grown, keeping in bloom, too, a considerable period.

ZICHYA VILLOSA.—Villous. (Bot. Reg. 68.) Papilionaceæ. Diadelphia Decandria. A native of the Swan River colony, and bloomed with Mr. Standish, nurseryman, Bagshot. It is a free-growing greenhouse climber, and blooms the greater part of summer, requiring plenty of air and light. It is well adapted for training to a trellis. The flowers are produced numerous in heads of eight or ten flowers in each. Each blossom is about half an inch across. The standard orange-scarlet, with a yellow spot at the base; wings rosy-pink; keel small, dark. Like the others of the tribe, it grows freely in equal portions of loam and turfy sandy peat, chopped, not sifted, with a free drainage.

PLANTS NOTICED IN THE BOTANICAL REGISTER, BUT NOT FIGURED.

GLADIOLUS ÆQUINOCTIALIS.—From Sierra Leone. It is the only known tropical *Gladiolus*. It is in the collection at Spofforth. The spike of flowers contains

about a dozen. The tubular portion of a bloom about five inches long and the limb about an inch and a half. White, with the inside striped with red.

GLADIOLUS OPPOSITIFLORUS.—From Madagascar. The flower stem is vigorous, many flowered, very showy. The tube is short, of a pale red colour; the limb is red with purple stripes. The Hon. the Dean of Manchester (W. Herbert) states that *Gladiolus Gandevensis* is a hybrid between *G. oppositiflorus* and *Natalensis*; so is *G. ramosus* between *G. oppositiflorus* and *Cardinalis*, or *Cardinalis-blandus*.

LYCASTE PLANA.—Nearly allied to the *Maxillaria* or *Lycaste macrophylla*, of which it has much the habit. The sepals are of a deep rich red inside, and the petals finely tipped with a rich crimson.

NEW PLANTS SEEN IN NURSERIES, &c.

FRANCISCEA VILLOSA.—In bloom at Messrs. Loddiges's. It is a very neat and interesting species. The leaves are quite hoary, and the flowers of a deep purple colour, slightly fragrant.

GESNERA MURKIL.—The flowers are as large as those of *G. Cooperii*, and similar in colour, hanging half pendant. We saw it in fine bloom at Messrs. Henderson's, Pine Apple Place. It is a very ornamental plant, and deserves to be in every hothouse collection.

COLUMNEA SPLENDENS.—A pretty flowering greenhouse species. The foliage is thick and shining. The flowers, which hang down in a very graceful manner, are of a reddish-crimson colour. It well merits a place in the greenhouse. Messrs. Rollisson possess plants of it.

BEGONIA.—A new species, from South America, is in bloom in the Epsom Nursery. The leaves are large, of a brilliant blood red beneath. The flowers are produced in large panicles of a deep pink colour. It is a very pretty species, well deserving a place in every stove collection.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON CULTURE OF *HYACINTHUS PLUMOSUS* AND *IXIAS* IN POTS.—I should be obliged if some correspondent would favour me in an early number of the *CABINET* with a successful mode of treating the *Hyacinthus plumosus* and the various *Ixias*, when grown in pots for the greenhouse.

Totnes.

A TWELVEMONTH'S SUBSCRIBER.

ON A SUCCESSFUL METHOD OF GROWING INDIAN AZALEAS.—Louisa would be glad of some hints on the management of Indian Azaleas, so as to enable her to grow them as fine as the specimens seen at the Exhibitions of the London Horticultural Society.

Hants, December 12, 1842.

[Turfy, sandy, peat soil, not sifted but chopped, which has been laid in a ridge for six months, and about a quarter of rich loam also kept rough, is a compost they delight in, using a free drainage. Care must be taken not to over-pot them, and to let the ball be highest at the centre, and be raised so that the water does not lodge about the collar of the plant, or the plant will be very liable to canker off. They should be repotted just before they begin to push in spring; when growing frequently be syringed over head, and kept in a temperature from 50 to 60 degrees. Have a liberal allowance of air and light, taking care they are not placed in a cold current, as it often destroys plants so situated, especially in the early spring months. When done blooming, about the end

of July, place them in the open air, where they will be sheltered, not under the drip of trees, but where they will have the full afternoon sun. Here they will require to be frequently syringed. At the end of September, having formed their blooming buds, they should be taken into the greenhouse, and be placed at the back part near to the glass. Some attention is required in forming a plant so as to have a nice leading stem, and it be clothed from the edge of the pot to the summit with a regular arrangement of blooming shoots. Occasional pinching off the points of the leaders or laterals will be necessary to effect the purpose, but with such attention any desired form is readily obtained. When required to bloom in winter or early in spring, it takes about five or six weeks from beginning to push till they are in bloom, and by regular introduction a constant succession from Christmas to July may be had.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON A SELECTION OF CHOICE GREENHOUSE PLANTS.—Having just built a small greenhouse, I am desirous to make a collection of a few handsome plants, and have looked over your Magazine with that intent, but am unable to choose from so great a variety named, and am likewise ignorant whether they are easily to be procured, and at what price? Will you therefore be kind enough to give a list in one of your early numbers, with the price, and also of some handsome hardy perennials. The common sewer of some twenty houses runs through my premises, in common with the sewerage of a tan yard; will the liquid part do for liquid manure, or would the tan be prejudicial? By an early answer to the above queries you will much oblige

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

December 6, 1842.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Achimenes longiflora, b. | Cactus speciosus, blush. |
| — rosea, re. | — Hitcheni, s. |
| — coccinea, s. | — speciosissimus, r. |
| Acacia armata, y. | Cineraria, imperial blue. |
| — vestita, y. | — Carmina. |
| — longissima, y. | — Prince Albert. |
| — pulchella, y. | — Blue King. |
| — diffusa, y. | — Cœrulea. |
| Angelona grandiflora, p. | — Royal Blue. |
| Azalea Indica alba, single, w. | — Lilacina. |
| Do. do. double, w. | — Bright rose. |
| Do. do. splendens, o. | — Pink. |
| Do. do. laterita, r. | — Purpurea. |
| Do. do. variegata, w. & r. | — Cissa. |
| Do. do. coccinea, s. | Coronilla glauca, y. |
| Do. do. Smithi. | Correa speciosa, r. |
| Do. do. spectabilis. | — pulchella, r. |
| Do. do. Gledstani; and others, | — rosea. |
| as double crimson, double purple, | — Harrisii, r. |
| double pink, &c. | Camellia Japonica, in varieties. |
| Bouvardia triphylla, s. | Crassula coccinea, s. |
| — Jacquiniiflora, s. | — versicolor, s. & w. |
| — splendens, r. | Chorozema ovata, s. |
| — versicolor, r. | — varia, y. & o. |
| Boronia pinnata, re. | — cordata, y. & o. |
| — serrulata, re. | — Henchmannia, s. |
| — crenulata, re. | Crotalaria purpurea, p. |
| Bossiaea limifolia, o. | — speciosa, p. |
| Brachysema latifolia, r. | Crowea saligna, pink. |
| Brugmansia suaveolens, kept dwarf, w. | Cytisus elegans, y. |
| — aurantiaca, o. | Cheiranthus tristis, p. |
| Burtonia conferta, b. | Comospermum gracile, p. |
| Canavalia bonariensis, r. | Cyclamen persicum, white, red, and |
| Cactus Mallisconi, r. | other varieties. |
| — Jenkensohia, r. | Daphne odora, w. |

- Daviesia latifolia*, y.
Diosma uniflora, w. & r.
 ————— *speciosa*, w. & r.
Epacris coccinea, s.
 ————— *grandiflora*, r.
 ————— *nivalis*, w.
 ————— *pulchella*, w.
 ————— *cerasiflora*, w.
 ————— *campanulata*, w. & r.
 ————— *impressa*, c.
Eutaxia myrtifolia, o.
 ————— *pungens*, o.
Erithryna Cristi Galli, s.
 ————— *laurifolia*, s.
Erica ventricosa, and its numerous
 beautiful hybrids.
 ————— *tricolor*.
 ————— *Hartnelli*.
 ————— *splendens*.
 ————— *tenuiflora*.
 ————— *campanulata*.
 ————— *mundula*.
 ————— *jasminiflora*.
 ————— *conspicua*.
 ————— *tumida*.
 ————— *depressa*.
 ————— *Cavendishi*.
 ————— *perspicua*.
 ————— *nana*.
 ————— *odora*.
 ————— *rosea*.
 ————— *sulphurea*.
 ————— *aristata major*.
Fuchsias, numerous species & varieties.
Gardoquia multiflora, s.
 ————— *Hookerii*, s.
 ————— *betonicoides*, p.
Gazania pavonia, y.
Genista Canariensis, y.
Gompholobium polymorphum, y.
 ————— *versicolor*, y.
Hardenbergia macrophylla, b.
Heliotropium Peruvianum, w.
 ————— *grandiflorum*, b.
Helichrysum humile, re.
 ————— *spectabile*, re.
 ————— *proliferum*, re.
Hermannia incisa, y.
Hovea Cellsi, b.
 ————— *latifolia*, p.
 ————— *pungens*, b.
Hibiscus heterophyllus, w. & r.
 ————— *splendens*, w. & r.
Ipomœa tyrianthira, p. & r.
Indigofera australis, re.
Kennedy Comptoniana, re.
 ————— *glabrata*, s.
 ————— *inophylla*, s.
 ————— *prostrata*, s.
 ————— *splendens*, s.
Lalage ornata, y. & p.
Lantana Sellowi, re.
Lasiopetalum solanaceum, w.
Lisianthus Russelii, p.
Leschenaultia formosa, s.
 ————— *Baxteri*, r.
 ————— *biloba*, b.
Lotus Jacobæus, dark.
 ————— *albidus*, w.
Maurandia Barclayana, b.
 ————— *semperflorens*, lilac.
Mandevilla suaveolens, y.
Manettia cordata, s.
 ————— *coccinea*, s.
Pimelea decussata, r.
 ————— *rosea*.
 ————— *spectabile*, bluish.
 ————— *hispida*, bluish.
Polygala cordifolia, p.
 ————— *speciosa*, p.
 ————— *oppositifolia*, p.
 ————— *grandiflora*, p.
Roellia ciliata, p.
Russelia juncea, s.
Ruellia elegans, b.
 ————— *formosa*, s.
Sollya heterophylla, b.
 ————— *angustifolia*, b.
Sprengelia incarnata, flesh.
Statice arborea, w. & b.
Stephanotus floribundus, w.
Swainsonia galegifolia, re.
 ————— *alba*, w.
Tacsonia pinnatistipula, flesh.
Tecoma jasminoides, w. & r.
 ————— *Capensis*, o.
Thunbergia alata, buff.
 ————— *aurantiaca*, o.
 ————— *leucantha*, w. & dark.
Tropæolum tricolorum grandiflorum,
 o. and p.
 ————— *Jarratti*, o. & p.
 ————— *edulium*, y.
 ————— *Moritzianum*, r.
Tweedia cœrulea, b.

[All the above well merit a place in every greenhouse. And if a selection be made out of them, so beautiful are they, that any will not fail to gratify if grown well. We have not included the Pelargoniums, but the following were the most showy and distinct of the kinds sent out up to the last spring, which list we took from the collections of Messrs. Gaines and Catleugh when in bloom. Prince of Waterloo, Beauty, Queen of Fairies, Flamingo, Madeline, Arabella, Gipsy, Comus, Coronation, Flash, Grand Monarch, Wonder, Mabel, Emperor (Hodges), Lord Mayor, Victory, Foster's Prince Albert, Beck's Hebe, Rising Sun, Nymph,

Wildfire, Model of Perfection. *Priory Queen* was in all cases a mass of bloom, and though not equal in some respects to some of the above, as a neat, beautiful showy kind is not excelled, and deserves to be grown in every greenhouse. There is a cheaper class which are beautiful, and of superior merit, a list of which may be found in the accounts of winning kinds at the London Horticultural Society's and the Surrey Zoological Gardens' Exhibitions, in our numbers for June, July, and August, 1842. A list of the best herbaceous border plants, as requested by our correspondent, will be given in our next.

o. orange, s. scarlet, b. blue, p. purple, r. red, re. rose, w. white, y. yellow. The above signify the prevailing colour.—CONDUCTOR.]

REMARKS.

DOUBLE YELLOW ROSE.—A great deal having been said about the Double Yellow Rose, the following extract from a work called "Dictionarium Rusticum," 8vo, third edition, 1726, may not prove uninteresting to your readers.—"The Double Yellow Rose bears not so well when thus natural, nor in the sun, as other Roses do, but must be placed in the shade; and for its better bearing and having of the fairest flower, first, in the stock of a Frankfort Rose put in the bud of a single Yellow Rose near the ground; that will quickly shoot a good length; then slip into it a bud of Double Yellow Rose of the best kind at about a foot high in that sprout. Keep suckers from the root, as in all other inoculated Roses, and rub off all the buds but of the desired kind. When big enough to bear, prune it very near the preceding winter, cutting off all the small shoots, only leaving the bigger, the tops of which are also to be cut off as far as they are small. When it buds for leaves in the spring, rub off the smallest of them; and when for flower, if too many, let the smallest be wiped off, leaving as many of the fairest as the strength of the tree will bring to perfection, which should be a standard, not set by a wall, and rather shaded than in too much heat of the sun, and watered sometimes in dry weather, by which means fair and beautiful flowers may be timely brought forth."—ANTIQUARIUS.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*.

PROTECTING TENDER KINDS OF ROSES.—Some of the tenderest Standard Bourbon, Noisette, and Tea-scented Roses will require winter protection. The best plan I have found to succeed is to prune in the head as desired, and then spread among the shoots branches of furze, securing them with tar-band. This covering is such that it protects wholly from injury, and at the same time admits sufficient air to prevent the too early pushing of the buds, which, if not done, they would be liable to be damaged by early spring frost. I take off the covering about the first week of March. For dwarf plants I stick furze branches into the ground, and secure them at the place by a few sticks put round. Over the roots I lay about six inches deep of dry leaves, covering them over with a sprinkling of soil, sloping to the sides, as the Conductor recommended for Fuchsias, &c.; this entirely preserves from injury. Rosa.

December 13, 1842.

LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

December 6.—The Exhibition, both of fruits and flowers, was exceedingly good, but, in consequence of the dulness of the day, the brilliant colours of the latter were not seen to advantage. Mr. Paxton, gardener to his Grace the president, exhibited a magnificent plant of the beautiful *Lælia anceps*, with six long slender spikes drooping gracefully around, each bearing at its extremity a cluster of rich violet-purple flowers; a species of *Renanthera*, with small dark chocolate-coloured blossoms, lately introduced by Mr. Cuming from the East Indies; and the singular little *Trias racemosa*, resembling a drooping feather, and exhaling an odour not unlike that of new hay; a Knightian medal was awarded for the *Lælia*. From Mr. Goode, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, a remarkably fine plant of *Epidendrum nutans*, above six feet high, loaded with racemes of greenish-white flowers; a variety of the same, having a slight tinge of yellow; *Oncidium excavatum*, and *O. leucochilum*, the former with bright yellow blossoms mottled

with reddish-brown spots—the latter having a green perianth spotted with dark brown, strongly contrasted with the pure white colour of the labellum; a handsome specimen of *Zygopetalum Mackaii*; *Acacia platyptera*, a new and rare variety, bearing some resemblance to *A. decurrens*; and a plant of the double Chinese Primrose; Mrs. Lawrence also exhibited, towards the close of the meeting, a highly interesting Convolvulaceous plant, with white flowers growing three or four together from the axil of every leaf, which had been raised from seed received from Lord Auckland; a Banksian medal was awarded for *Oncidium leucochilum*. A large collection of cut Orchidaceous flowers was sent by Mr. Appleby, gardener to T. Brocklehurst, Esq.: amongst them were the rare and sweet-scented *Maxillaria Steelii*, with white wax-like flowers, curiously spotted with brown, and found in Trinidad, growing upon the stems of Palm-trees; *Peristeria pendula*, the Dove-flower of the gardens, producing its singular cup-like blossoms in clusters; *Lælia albida*, pure white, and diffusing an agreeable fragrance; a fine dark variety of *Zygopetalum Mackaii*; several varieties of *Gongora maculata*; a handsome variety of *Epidendrum macrochilum*, and various others; a certificate was awarded for them. From Mr. Pawley, of Bromley, were four well-grown plants of *Epiphyllum truncatum*, each loaded with a mass of scarlet flowers; for these a Banksian medal was awarded. Mr. Carson, gardener to W. F. G. Farmer, Esq., exhibited a fine plant of *Gesnera zebрина*, for which a certificate was awarded. From J. Allnutt, Esq., was a pretty collection of cut *Camellia* flowers. From Mr. Taut, gardener to E. Johnstone, Esq., a box of cut *Chrysanthemums*, which were large, and comprised some of the best varieties in cultivation. A *Cuscuta* and a species of *Banisteria* were also sent by some person unknown. From the Garden of the Society were a handsome plant of *Zygopetalum intermedium*; *Stanhopea saccata*; the pretty little *Oncidium ornithorhynchum*, its slender panicles of red and yellow flowers hanging down in all directions; plants of the double white and red Chinese Primroses; *Epiphyllum truncatum*, and *Helleborus orientalis*, or the true Olympian Hellebore, a very rare plant, with beautiful green and white flowers; it is hardy, and has only lately been introduced from Mount Olympus. A collection of *Chrysanthemums* from the garden were also exhibited, amongst which were several excellent varieties, viz.—*Duc de Canegliano*, dark red; *Phyllis*, white, with a slight tinge of yellow; *Conductor*, yellow, with a touch of red in the centre; *Beauty*, blush; *Eclipse*, pure white; *Goliath*, white with a tinge of red; *Pygmalion* and *Bijou*, both handsome kinds lately introduced from France, having the form of a *Ranunculus*.

Advices have been received from Mr. Hartweg, dated Quito, July 17, where that indefatigable collector had been staying for some months. A large number of fine things had rewarded his researches, and are on their way to England. On the western side of Pichincha he had found the long-wished-for *Fuchsia triphylla*, with two other new species; a *Cestrum* with a dark blue corolla, measuring three inches in length; a fragrant pretty *Monnina*, and the *Cratægus stipularis* of Kunth. In San Antonio, a village under the line, he had procured bulbs of what he supposes to be *Phycella chloracea*. Eight days before the departure of his letter, Mr. Hartweg had returned from an excursion to Nanegal, on the western declivity of the Andes of Quito; the journey had been a severe one, for during five days he had to proceed on foot through mud and rivers; he was, however, rewarded by many good discoveries. Among other things he found an Oak, the first met with in those latitudes; the acorns were not, however, ripe, nor was it at all probable that the species would be hardy in Europe. A considerable quantity of seeds, bulbs, and Orchidaceous plants are on their way.

ANSWER.

ON *HORA CARNOSA*.—If your correspondent, L. B., wishes to have a good-sized plant, without much trouble to himself, I can tell him a plan I have for years adopted. I have taken off a shoot a yard and a half to two yards long, planted it in a small pot in sand and moss, in which it has rooted immediately, and bloomed the same season. The moss must have a plentiful supply of water.

Manchester, December 6, 1842.

G. T. D.

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR JANUARY.

GREENHOUSE.—This department should have good attendance during this month.—Oranges, Lemons, and Myrtles, &c., will require water frequently, they usually absorb much. The herbaceous kinds of plants will require occasional waterings, but less frequent and in less quantities than the woody kinds. Succulents, as Aloes, Sedums, &c., should be watered very sparingly, and only when the soil is very dry. Air should be admitted at all times when the weather is favourable, or the plants cannot be kept in a healthy state. If any of the Orange, Lemon, or Myrtle trees, &c., have naked or irregular heads, towards the end of the month, if fine mild weather occur, begin to reclaim them to some uniformity, by shortening the branches and head shoots; by this attention they will break out new shoots upon the old wood and form a regular head; be repotted in rich compost in April, reducing the old ball of earth carefully and replacing with new soil. After shifting, it would be of great use to the plants, if the convenience of a glass case could be had, in which to make a dung bed, that the pots might be plunged in; this would cause the plants to shoot vigorously, both at the roots and tops. Repot Amaryllis, &c. Tender and small kinds of plants should frequently be examined, as to have surface of soil loosened, decayed leaves taken away; or if a portion of a branch be decaying, cut it off immediately, or the injury may extend to the entire plant and destroy it.

ANNUALS.—Towards the end of the month, sow some of the tender kinds which require the aid of a hot bed in raising, or in pots in heat.

ANOMATHECA CRUENTA, the bulbs of, should now be repotted into small pots, to prepare them for turning out into beds, so as to bloom early.

AURICULAS should at the end of the month be top-dressed, taking off old soil an inch deep, and replacing it with new.

BULBS, as **HYACINTHS**, &c., grown in water-glasses, require to be placed in an airy and light situation when coming into bloom. (See Art. vol. vi. on the subject.) The water will require to be changed every three or four days. The flower stem may be supported by splitting a stick at the bottom into four portions, so as it will fit tight round the edge of the glass at the top.

CALCEOLARIAS, seeds of, should be sown at the end of the month, and be placed in a hot bed frame, also cuttings or slips be struck, as they take root freely now.

CUTTINGS OF SALVIAS, FUCHSIAS, HELIOTROPES, GERANIUMS, &c., desired for planting out in borders or beds during spring and summer, should be struck in moist heat, at the end of the month, in order to get the plants tolerably strong by May, the season of planting out.

DAHLIAS.—Dahlia roots, where great increase is desired, should now be potted or partly plunged into a little old tan in the stove, or a frame to forward them for planting out in May. As shoots push, take them off when four or five inches long, and strike them in moist heat.

HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS, BIENNIALS, &c. may be divided about the end of the month, and planted out where required.

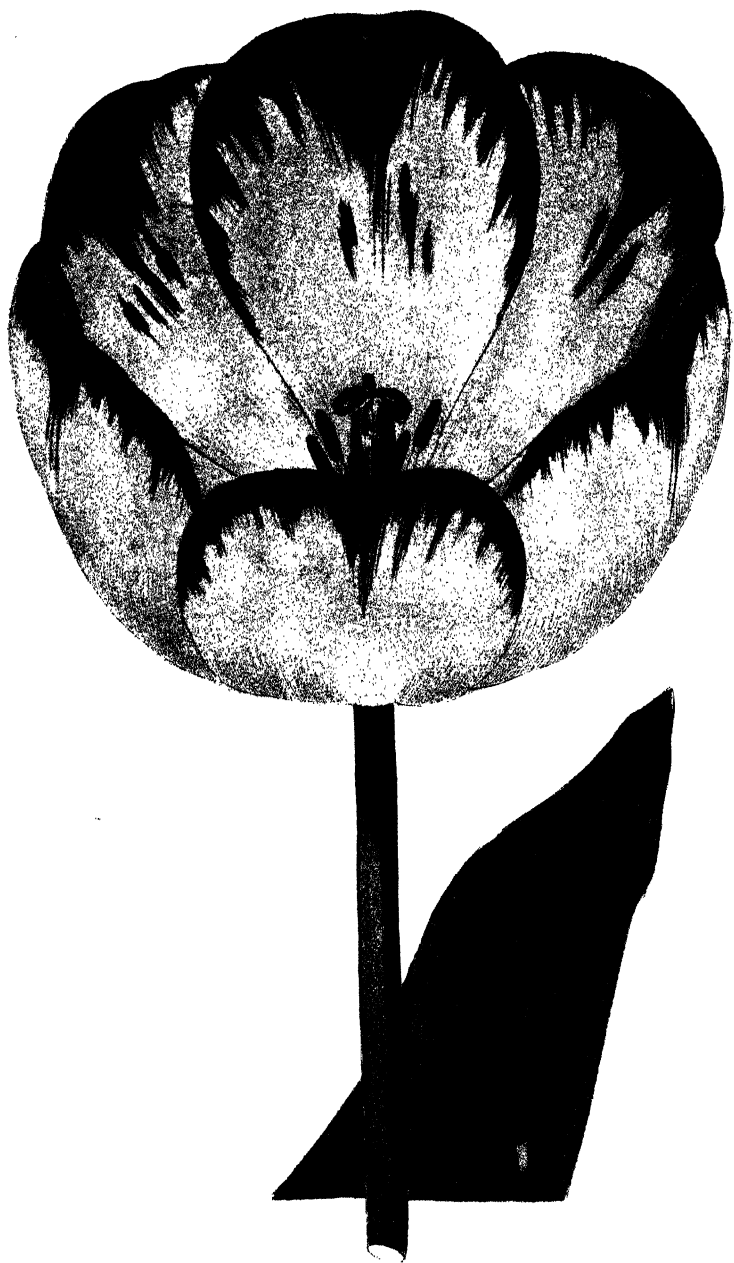
HYDRANGEAS.—Cuttings of the end of the last year's wood, that possess plump buds at their ends, should now be struck in moist heat; plant one cutting in a small pot (60's). When struck root, and the pot is full of roots, repot them into larger: such plants make singularly fine objects during summer.

MIGNONETTE, to bloom early in boxes or pots, or to turn out in the open borders, should now be sown.

ROSE TREES, LILACS, PINKS, HYACINTHS, POLYANTHUSES, NARCISSUSES, &c. should regularly be brought in for forcing.

TENDER ANNUALS.—Some of the kinds, as Cockscombs, Amaranthuses, &c., for adorning the greenhouse in summer, should be sown by the end of the month.

TEN WEEK STOCKS, RUSSIAN AND PRUSSIAN STOCKS, &c., to bloom early, should be sown at the end of the month in pots, placed in a hot bed frame, or be sown upon a slight hot bed.



Tyso's Polydora, Tulip.

THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

FEBRUARY 1ST, 1843.

PART I.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

TYSO'S POLYDORA TULIP.

THE Tulip which embellishes our present Number was taken from a coloured drawing sent us by Messrs. Tyso and Son, Wallingford. It is a handsome third-row bizard, having a noble well-shaped cup, supported by a strong stem; the ground colour is a pure yellow, has a clean bottom and stamens, and the petals are margined with deep feathering of a rich dark colour. We learn from Messrs. Tyso and Son that they purchased it in a lot of breeders at the sale of the collection of the late Mr. William Walker, of Hammersmith, which took place the 23rd of May, 1839. They have tested its quality by having flowered it three seasons, and have now five blooming bulbs. It has been exhibited at a show of the Royal Berkshire Horticultural Society, where it was much admired by amateurs, and obtained the first prize. It is a flower well deserving the cultivation of the fancy, and will no doubt rank highly in the list of modern beauties of this valuable tribe of flowers.

So much has already been inserted in recent Numbers of the FLORICULTURAL CABINET on the culture of the Tulip, and the very excellent descriptive catalogues given by our respected friends, Mr. William Harrison and Mr. John Slater, that no additional particulars are required at present.

ARTICLE II.

NOTICE OF EXPERIMENTS ON THE CULTIVATION OF HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS, IN CHANGING ITS FLOWERS FROM THEIR ORDINARY ROSE COLOUR TO A BEAUTIFUL BLUE.

BY MR. J. KURSSNER, LONDON.

As the subject of transforming the flowers of *Hydrangea Hortensis* from rose to blue is daily becoming of considerable interest, and, as it well deserves, may be considered one of the most beautiful experiments in horticulture, I beg to lay before you a statement of instances by which it has been attained, and also of others in which the success has been but partial or altogether unsuccessful, in hope that those cultivators interested in this and similar experiments may have, as conveniences may present, an opportunity of testing the efficacy of the means now stated, and which, should they but offer additional evidence, or lead to a development of the true cause in producing such a beautiful effect, will, I trust, be found of some value in aiding the investigations of others, either with natural soils or chemical applications.

The first instance which came under my personal observation occurred in the establishment of Mr. Hartman, at Munster, in Alsace, France, where my friend the gardener was induced, in hope of success, to try the effect of planting them in highly-pulverized charcoal, which had lain unused for nearly twelve years, presenting the appearance of black soil, and which, to his gratification, proved invariably successful in producing flowers of a fine blue. In addition to three parts of the charcoal was added one of common garden soil. The plants were potted in the autumn; and, being restricted to the same composition whenever re-potted, each following season has been attended with similar success.

A second instance is published by an eminent lady horticulturist in France, who possessed splendid specimens, which for fifteen years were grown in different situations in one garden, without any difference in treatment, and during which time constantly produced flowers of a rose colour; but for the last five years have changed (without any alteration in situation or treatment) to a decided blue; and in the year 1841 have again varied, in some of the plants producing blue and rose-coloured flowers on the same stem, and at one time; thus offering a satisfactory answer to the supposition, that the separate

colours might have proceeded from distinct plants closely inserted in the same pot or ground. This variation from rose to blue, and *vice versâ*, I think offers one, and only one, probable solution, viz., that some property or colouring matter in the soil had, for an indefinite period, remained insoluble, or in that state in which the roots of the plants could not assimilate or absorb it. But to return to the instance of the flowers losing their blue colour, and returning to their ordinary rose colour;—may it not be inferred that the chemical agent favourable to the production of the former may have been exhausted in one instance, and in other instances, by removal to other localities, be lost, or, more correctly, neutralized by its active properties being brought into contact with others of a counteractive agency? May not even the application of water, as a medium through which other agencies operate, account for the occasional sudden disappearance or presence of colour?

The power of one essential element may be perfectly neutralized, until it is operated upon by its affinity with a second.

It is known that the Hydrangea is successfully cultivated in Belgium with flowers of a rich deep blue; but in some instances are singularly inconstant, varying in colour with alternate seasons, even the native soil, when removed to a distance, seldom producing the same effect.

Experiments have also been tried in various forms by applying the ferruginous waters of Passy, but without effecting the least difference.

Should I be favoured with any additional evidence, as the result of further experiments, I shall have much pleasure in communicating the same to your interesting and valuable publication; at the same time, I should feel gratified and instructed if other subscribers to your pages, in common with myself, would also give any information they may possess upon the same subject. There are few instances, if any, in the cultivation of plants so novel and beautiful as the effect and contrast produced by the blue-flowered Hydrangea; nor shall I easily forget, if ever, the pleasing astonishment and gratification I experienced in first beholding it, producing as it did, by its magnificent corymbs of fine blue floral envelopes, one of the most pleasing varieties of shade upon which the eye can repose; and its value permanently enhanced by its long continuation in bloom, nobly fitted as a medium to convey the mind “from nature up to nature’s God,” by

whose creative power the temple of nature is adorned with manifold traits of wisdom, grandeur, and design. What stars are to the firmament of heaven by night, flowers are to the bosom of the earth by day, gemming its verdant surface by the coruscations of their beauty, blending their sweet and refreshing odours with the elements of nature, mantling the kindred forms of vegetable structure as with a garment of loveliness and perfection, and attesting, by the unapproachable perfection of their symmetry and design, the bright and unchangeable attributes of omnipotence and love !

ARTICLE III.

REMARKS ON THE CONSUMPTION OF SMOKE, &c.

BY MR. JOSHUA MAJOR, LANDSCAPE AND ARCHITECTURAL GARDENER, KNOSTHORPE,
NEAR LEEDS.

THE agriculturists as well as the horticulturists in the manufacturing districts will be glad to learn that general efforts are being made, and with every prospect of success, for the consumption of smoke, which has hitherto been so injurious to vegetation. Among the many valuable schemes now before the public, I may be permitted to mention one which has come under my own observation, invented, carried out with complete success, and now regularly employed by Mr. Billingsley, near Bradford, in Yorkshire. Some time ago, when passing through Bradford in company with Mr. Baker, one of the Factory Inspectors, my attention was directed to the engine-chimney of the mill belonging to the gentleman above mentioned. There was so little smoke proceeding from it, that I questioned whether the mill were at work or not. I was, however, assured it was at work, and moreover that I should never find more smoke emitted from the engine-chimney than I then beheld, pass when I would ; the truth of which statement I have since had frequent opportunities of proving in passing. And the other day I had the pleasure of being introduced to Mr. Billingsley by Mr. Baker, and he very kindly explained to us the principle of his system of smoke-burning, the simplicity and efficiency of which at once gratified and astonished me. The apparatus is under perfect control, so that the chimney can at one moment be made to pour out a dense column of smoke, and the next to be quite free, the smoke being consumed. The plan, I believe, is

open to the public ; the expense of adapting it to each boiler is only from 2*l.* to 3*l.* ; and Mr. Billingsley's charges for directing the same I believe are very moderate. We may hope, therefore, shortly to see the chimney of an engine producing no more smoke than is ordinarily produced from the chimneys of common dwelling-houses, and look forward to a total change in the appearance of the manufacturing districts, as well as to an incalculable improvement in the health, cleanliness, and comfort of the inhabitants. The amateur gardener, the cottager, the landscape gardener, the horticulturist, and agriculturist will then pursue their various avocations with confidence and pleasure when their great and common enemy is annihilated. It would be well if this system could be applied to fires appropriated to horticultural purposes, for, besides ridding the garden of a perpetual nuisance, it would effect a considerable saving of fuel, as well as of trouble in cleaning out the flues ; and the flues, being less encumbered with soot, would give out heat more equally and readily. It might be done, no doubt ; but it would require considerable alterations, owing to the difference there exists in the formation of a furnace for an engine-chimney and that commonly used for garden purposes, and to the different modes in the application of fuel. However, as I have to superintend the erection of some hothouses for a gentleman, I shall endeavour to introduce Mr. Billingsley's system, with such alterations as I think necessary ; and should my efforts be successful, I will announce them without loss of time.

[We shall be glad to receive the favour of our respected friend.—
—CONDUCTOR.]

ARTICLE IV.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF CARNATIONS.

BY MR. JOHN SLATER, PEACOCK-HOUSE, CHAPEL-LANE, CHEETHAM-HILL, NEAR
MANCHESTER.

SCARLET FLAKES.

ADDENBROOK'S LYDIA.—Pod middling, flower large, good petals, rich colours, marks well.

BANTON'S NAPOLEON.—Good pod, narrow petals, scarlet weak and rosy, spots much, flower large, white, not good, bad marker.

- Barrenger's Hope.**—Pod good as well as petals, white good, flower large, short of scarlet colour.
- Butterfield's Grace Darling.**—Good pod and petals, flower not very large, good scarlet, white tinged, excellent marker.
- Chadwick's Brilliant.**—Good pod and petals, colours good, first rate. Took the premier prize at the London Floricultural Exhibition this year.
- Cresswell's Premier.**—Good pod and petals, flower middling, colours good, and marks well, thin petalled.
- Ely's Bright Venus.**—Good pod and petals, flower large, white middling, scarlet good, stripes well.
- Ely's Captain Ross.**—Good pod, petals not very large, marks well, colours good, rather inclined to be rough on the edges, flower not very large.
- Fletcher's Red Rover.**—Good pod, petals narrow, scarlet good, white tinged, flower not large.
- Hepworth's Madam Vestris.**—Pod middling and petals good, flower largish, colours good, marks well.
- Hoyle's Cherry-checked Patty.**—Pod middling, petals good, flower middling, colours rich, and marks well.
- Lovegrove's Sarah.**—Good pod and petals, form good, flower large, scarlet weak, white bad.
- Lovegrove's Ann Page.**—Good pods and petals, flowers large, colours not good, scarlet weak.
- Maude's Rowton.**—Good pod, petals rather coarse on the edges, flower not large, colours good, and marks well.
- Maude's Susannah.**—Good pod and petals, white and scarlet good, flower largish, excellent marker.
- Millwood's Donna Maria.**—Good pod, petals middling, white not good, flower large, marks well, scarlet not very bright.
- Orson's Rob Roy.**—Good pod and petals, flower small, white not very good, marks middling.
- Pearson's Madam Mara.**—Good pod and petals, flower large, marks well, white rather pinky.
- Potter's Belmont.**—Good pod and petals, flower not very large, white bad, does not mark well.
- Potter's Champion.**—Good pod and petals, colours good, flower large, marks well.

- Pugh's Lady Hill.**—Good pod and petals, large flower, scarlet bright, white rather pinky.
- Roby's Lord Derby.**—Good pod and petals, flower not very large, colours good, marks well.
- Simpson's Marquis of Granby.**—Good pod and petals, flower large, form good, marks well, first rate.
- Toone's Ringleader.**—Good pod and petals, flower largish, colours bright, marks well, white like Madam Mara.
- Wallis's Beauty of Cradley.**—Good pod and petals, flowers not large, bright scarlet, white pinky, excellent marker.
- Wigg's Earl of Leicester.**—Good pod and petals, flower large, colour not bright, white bad.
- Wilson's William the Fourth.**—Good pod and petals, flowers not large, colours good, excellent marker.

ROSE FLAKES.

- Ashworth's Miss Walker.**—Good pod and petals, flower middling for size, good form, marks middling.
- Barrenger's Apollo.**—Good pod and petals, colours good, flower large, marks well, first rate.
- Chadwick's Lucetta.**—Good pod and petals, flower large, colours good, marks well.
- Clegg's Beauty.**—Good pod and petals, flower not very large, white pinky, marks well.
- Dobbin's Mountaineer.**—Good pod and petals, flowers largish, good colours, marks well.
- Ely's Lady Ely.**—Good pod and petals, flower large, white good, marks well.
- Ely's Lovely Ann.**—Good pod and petals, flower large, colours good, marks well, first rate.
- Ely's Lady Peel.**—Good pod and petals, flower large, white not extra, colour good, marks well.
- Ely's Queen of Roses.**—Good pod and petals, flower largish, marks moderately.
- Fletcher's Duchess of Devonshire.**—Good pod and petals, marks well, white good.
- Hall's Conquering Hero.**—Good pod and petals, flower large, white good, marks well.

- Harrison's Lady Milner.—Good pod and petals, flower large, colours good, marks well.
- Hasting's Sarah.—Good pod, petals rather coarse on the edges, deficient in colour.
- Hoyle's Bee's Wing.—Good pod and petals, flower large, colours not bright, marks moderately.
- Hoyle's Lovely Nancy.—Good pod and petals, flower large, very tall riser, colours not extra bright, marks moderately.
- Hudson's Lady Flora Hastings.—Good pod and petals, flowers large, colours good, stripes well, first rate.
- Hufton's Lady Clinton.—Good pod, petals rather coarse at edges, flower large, white good, marks well.
- Irons's Queen Victoria.—Good pod and petals, flower small, good colours, and excellent marker.
- Jacques's Queen of Roses.—Good pod and petals, flower large, deficient in rose colour and marking.
- Langdale's Cottage Girl.—Good pod and petals, flower large, colours good, marks well.
- Lee's Maria.—Good pod and petals, flowers large, white good, deficient in striping.
- Lowe's Lady Egerton.—Good pod and petals, flower large, good form, and marks well.
- Lowe's Marchioness of Westminster.—Good pod and petals, flower large, colours good, marks well, first rate.
- Malpas's Lady Grey.—Good pod and petals, flower not large, white pinky, does not mark well.
- Marvin's No. 32.—Good pod and petals, flowers largish, colours good, not a very steady marker.
- Plant's Lady Hood.—Good pod, petals rather coarse upon the edges, flower not large, marks well.
- Rawdin's Luna.—Good pod and petals, flower largish, colours not very bright, white good, moderate marker.
- Tyso's Queen Victoria.—Good pod and petals, flowers large, colours good, marks well.
- Willmer's Timandra.—Good pod and petals, flower not large, white pinky, stripes middling.
- Yates's Supreme.—Good pod and petals, flower large, colours good, marks well.

ARTICLE V.

A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF TULIPS.

BY MR. JOHN SLATER, FLORIST, PEACOCK HOUSE, CHAPEL LANE, CHEETHAM HILL,
NEAR MANCHESTER.

(Continued from page 17, vol. xi.)

I HAVE NOW brought my remarks to a close for the present, and should I be spared another season I purpose to make considerable additions to it. In fact I could have swelled this list to a much greater extent had I taken the descriptions of others, but none are inserted but what have been taken down at the moment, and from a bloom in perfection. I had hoped from the care I had taken I should have escaped any attack, but a discarded F. H. S., well known, has thought proper to stigmatize it in toto, from which circumstance I conclude I may justly claim a little space for a few remarks in reply.

I fear the individual has had too much of the sovereign eyesalve applied to his organs of sight that has brought a film over them which will require rather irritating ointment, or, in vulgar language, which he best understands, blister ointment, to remove it; and by this operation his eyesight will be so weakened that he will be obliged to go to a first-rate optician for a pair of spectacles with pebbles, the clearest and most transparent, that when Tulips are next season in bloom he may be able to soliloquize over his darling *Everard*, and see also that tinge in *Polyphemus* which detracts from the merits of every flower except those raised in the south, and the sight of which throws them into hysterics. I think one who has moved, as he boasts of having done, in the first rank of society, would at least have attended to more propriety of behaviour, and at least have kept from falsehood. He never saw me, and I suppose his knowledge of my judgment on Tulips is taken from what I have written thereon, which will not warrant his statement, that I did not know *Roses* from *Byblomens*. If I have termed any *Rose* a *Byblomen*, it is *Bacchus*; and if he will refer to the descriptive catalogue, he will read that "it is one of that class of flowers which may be shown in either." When young and opening, it is a *Rose*; and as it ages, assumes a rosy-violet colour, and will then only show as a *Byblomen*.

There are Tulips which are difficult to class: take, for instance, *Carlo Dolci*: what is its colour when in full perfection of bloom? the

yellow, which previously appeared as the ground colour, is vanished to the edge of the petals, and the ground colour is left a dirty white and the inside yellow; and the same may be said of the tri-coloured flowers. Allow me also to observe as a writer upon the Tulip, that I have no occasion to pay for the services of a *would-be* judge to rectify my bed. No one but the said discarded F. H. S. has yet disapproved of the descriptive catalogue in any particular, but all appear highly pleased, so much so, that I have been often and urgently requested to publish them in a pocket form, that an amateur may no longer be victimised, as many have been, but can at once select those that are worth a place in any collection. The day of deception in this matter is over, and the northern florists are awake to the few pairs more of that splendid *Don John*, and a few roots of those splendid takes in; we want a pennyworth for our penny, not things deficient in every good point.

After these preliminary observations, I proceed to notice the critique upon the article in question. He states in the onset that he is informed that there is a writer in the north enlightening the fancy with a descriptive catalogue of Tulips, and that only one thing prevents it from being useful, "that the descriptions are not true ones," and immediately afterwards states, that he should not have noticed it had not Polyphemus and Strong's King been attacked, which led him to look at some others. Here shows the veracity of the writer, who sets out with a falsehood which would at once convince any candid reader of the utter worthlessness of his remarks. Why, in common sense, as the descriptions are *all* so false, why not single out others besides as specimens? The reason is obvious; *he could not*. They are *too faithful* for any who have been for years selling things utterly worthless, with a very different representation. The writer, after this parade of words, proceeds to write the vilest nonsense that ever was written by any one professing to be a Tulip grower. "The Tulip is, without exception" (he says), "the most uncertain of all florists' flowers, the same bulb will never bloom twice alike" (I suppose he means that it never will bloom fine for two years together). What ridiculous stuff! Are there no steady Tulips? Where then are your Comte de Vergennes, Bienfait, Buckley's Beauty, Shakspeare, Polyphemus, Ambassador, Rowbottom's Incomparable, Lewold, Bacchus, Charles X., Surpasse Catafalque, Heroine, David, Pompe

Funèbre, Catalina, Lac, Ponceau tres blanc, Camuse de Craix, Violet Alexander, Lady Crewe, Mentor, Anacreon, Aglaia, Catafalque, *cum multis aliis?* I can state from mine own knowledge that bulbs have produced blooms which have taken a first or second prize for four or more following years. As to what he states relative to observations on Strong's King and Polyphemus, I have only to repeat, an inspection of the flowers will justify them.

So much for his remarks No. 1. Now for attack No. 2. In it he states, "it would be cruel to put down an uninformed man who makes a silly attempt to cobble up something from what he has read." I disdain falsehood, and treat with utter contempt the person who is guilty of it; I claim credit for stating truth. I have said that every Tulip is described from actual inspection when in bloom, not from reading, and I challenge him to prove a single description false in the whole descriptive catalogue. I suppose he is afraid of "Othello's occupation going," and wishes to bolster up the old system. It will not do! "Honesty will be found to be the best policy." In No. 3 attack, he is still playing upon the same string, and bringing forth the most ridiculous nonsense. He writes "that shape is a mere matter of taste, and scarcely two are of one opinion." Really had I not waded nearly through the chaff in search of wheat I should have thrown my pen down in disgust. Look at Mr. Groom's diagram of a Tulip, and read his description; it is a master-piece; and had he given a little better shoulder at the base, which would have made it broader, and a little trifle more in the length of cup, my opinion is, a better model could not be conceived; it would be like those celebrated pieces of antique sculpture, exact in all its proportions. What a silly remark comes next from one who pretends to eclipse all writers upon florists' flowers (particularly the Tulip), to state that "the very finest of them are inclined to give out three of the petals, and form a sort of triangular shaped cup instead of a round one." How can these be fine so deficient in the very groundwork of a fine Tulip? He advocates shape in one place, and then writes that some of the finest are a little triangular, which is the very worst fault a Tulip can have. Shape and bottom, all must admit, are indispensable; but it so happens that these new varieties must be tolerated with all their faults, and the good old ones thrown aside. Look at my description of one of the finest marking flamed byblomens grown,

Czarinne; I there state it has the same fault as Comte de Vergennes, of throwing the three outer petals into a triangular shape, intimating thereby that it is deficient in shape. So much for the taste of the barbarians of the north, as we northern florists are styled, who are a century behind the southern ones, when in fact we are a century in advance. We agree with what Mr. Groom states in his lecture to the Floricultural Society of London in every respect; he has correctly defined our views upon the subject of marking, and we only grow the stained varieties because we have not pure bottoms to supply their places as yet, but every year knocks a few off the stage, and I doubt not we shall ere long be as famous for Tulips as for other florists' flowers. Having now as briefly as possible defended my descriptive catalogue, as well as noticed the uncourteous remarks of the writer I refer to, I leave it to the impartial reader, who knows the flowers, to decide upon its merits; and should any waver as to its correctness, let them take the descriptive catalogue to their collections next season, and then examine and judge for themselves. I can conscientiously say I have done my duty in laying open the frauds practised upon the amateur; and I have also the satisfaction of knowing that my labours have been appreciated by those who glory in the name of a Tulip grower.

One word in conclusion: I publicly and fearlessly state that I am at all times ready to defend what I have written, knowing that it has TRUTH FOR ITS BASIS.

ARTICLE VI.

ON THE CULTURE OF THE WHITE ROCKET AND THUNBERGIA ALATA.

BY G. T. D., OF MANCHESTER.

IN your April Number for 1842 are a few remarks by Alexander, of Tyneside, on the White Rocket, an old favourite, but now much neglected: will you allow me to tell him, through the medium of your excellent work, that I have grown many this year four feet high. The soil is a strong loam, amongst which I mixed a good quantity of marl, and watered with soapsuds.

I have also grown the *Thunbergia Alata* and *Alata Alva* this year finer than I ever saw them previously, by the following method: I

planted one of each sort, good strong plants, in a half peck pot with a good quantity of drainage. After three parts filling with soil, I placed on the top a layer of nearly fresh cow-dung, on which I planted, filling up with a little soil. I watered twice a week with a solution of guana (say about a small handful to a gallon of water): the growth of the plants was beyond any thing I could conceive; many of the leaves were four inches and a quarter long, and three inches wide, the blooms were splendid and almost numberless.

ARTICLE VII.

ON BLANCHING FLOWERS IN THE FLOWER-GARDEN.

BY MR. PETER MACKENZIE, WEST PLEAN, NEAR STIRLING.

THE kitchen gardener has operations to perform that seldom fall to the lot of the flower gardener to do. Some of the vegetables of the garden have to undergo the process of blanching before they can be used. Celery and seakale, and other plants used as salads, require whitening before they are eaten. I am not aware if the blanching of flowers be much practised, in order to increase the beauty and variety of the flower-garden, and yet it can be done to a certain extent. Some persons may be ready to exclaim, "Why destroy the paintings of nature, which show forth the workings of an infinite mind?" but perhaps there is as little harm in depriving a few flowers of their rosy hue, that the eye may be gratified, as there is in blanching celery, that the taste may be pleased. In the spring every flower is welcome, however lowly or inconspicuous it may be; and in small gardens where flowers may not be numerous, perhaps the following notice, if acted upon, may increase the pleasure of those who may not have room to grow as many flowers as they would wish.

The *Erica herbacea* is a common plant in most flower-gardens, and also an early flowerer; its flowers are red in general, yet they may be made white without injuring the leaves of the plant or the flower. Part of the plant may be covered with light earth, before the flowers have any red colour, and the covered part may remain until the flowers of the uncovered part are fully out. When the earth is taken off, it will be found that the corollas have increased in size, equal to those that were exposed, but, instead of being red like

them, they will be found to be a pure white. A watering from a watering-pot with a rose on it, will remove any of the earth that may remain about the flowers. Different parts of the plant may be covered, according to the fancy of the operator; half of the flowers may be red and the other half white, or there may be a circle of white flowers surrounding the red on the same plant. They will continue white for some time, and it may be amusing to some persons to observe the gradual progress of the colour growing upon the flowers. A sudden change may be made in the appearance of the flower-garden by means of this simple plan.

September 12, 1842.

ARTICLE VIII.

ON THE NAMES OF FLOWERS.

(*From the Quarterly Review.*)

COMMUNICATED BY MR. WILLIAM HARRISON, FELTON.

“BEFORE we have done with the florists and botanists, we must say one word about their nomenclatures. As long as the extreme vulgarity of the one and the extreme pedantry of the other continue, they must rest assured that the majority of this fastidious and busy world will be scared from taking any great interest in their pursuits. Though

‘A rose by any other name would smell as sweet,’

there is certainly enough to prejudice the most devoted lover of flowers against one that comes recommended by some such designation as ‘Jim Crow,’ or ‘Metropolitan Purple,’ or ‘King Boy,’ or ‘Yellow Perfection.’ When, indeed, Calceolarias and Pansies increase to two thousand named varieties, there must, of course, be some difficulty in finding out an appropriate title for every new upstart; but, in this case, the evil lies deeper than the mere name. It consists in puffing and palming off such seedlings at all, half of which are either such counterparts of older flowers, that nothing but the most microscopic examination would detect a difference, or else so utterly worthless as to be fit only to be thrown away. This is an increasing evil; and if any thing gives a check to the present growing taste for choice flowers, it will arise from the dishonesty and trickery of the trade itself. Meanwhile, let there be at least some propriety in the names

given. We cannot quite agree with Mr. Loudon, who seems to approve of such names as 'Claremont-nuptials Primrose,' and 'Afflicted Queen Carnation!' though they do point to the years 1816 and 1831, as the dates of their respective appearances; neither will we aver that Linnæus was not something too fanciful in naming his 'Andromeda,' and in calling a genus *Bauhinia* from *two* illustrious brothers of the name of Bauhin because it had a double leaf; but surely there is marked character enough about every plant to give it some simple *English* name, without drawing either upon living characters or dead languages. It is hard work, as even Miss Mitford has found it, to make the *Maurandias*, and *Alstroemerias*, and *Eschscholtzias*, the commonest flowers of our modern gardens, look passable, *even in prose*. They are sad dead letters in the glowing description of a bright scene in June. But what are these to the *pollopostemonopetalæ*, and *eleutheromacrostemones* of Wachendorf, with such daily additions as the native name of *ixtactepotzacuzochieliahueyo*, or the more classical ponderosity of *Erisimum Peroffskyanum*—

‘————— Like the verbum Græcum
Spermagoraiolekitholakanopolides,
Words that should only be said upon holidays
When one has nothing else to do.’

“As to *poetry* attempting to immortalize a modern bouquet, it is utterly hopeless; and if our cultivators expect to have their new varieties handed down to posterity, they must return to such musical sounds as *Buglosse*, and *Eglantine*, and *Primrose*, before bards will adopt their pets into immortal song. We perceive some attempt made lately in “*Paxton’s Magazine*,” and the better gardening journals, to render the names somewhat more intelligible, by Englishing the specific titles, as *Passiflora Middletoniana*, *Middleton’s Passion flower*, and the like; but this is not enough: the combination of a little observation and taste would soon coin such names as our plainer sires gave in ‘*Larkspur*,’ and ‘*Honeysuckle*,’ and ‘*Bindweed*,’ or even in ‘*Ladies’ Smocks*,’ and ‘*Ragged Robin*,’ and ‘*Love lies bleeding*.’ As names run at present, the ordinary amateur is obliged to give up the whole matter in despair, and rest satisfied with the awful false quantities which his gardener is pleased to inflict upon him, who, for his own part, wastes hours and hours over names that convey to him no information, but only serve to puff him up with a

false notion of his acquirement when he finds himself the sole possessor of this useless stock of 'Aristophanic compounds and insufferable misnomers.'

"CRABBE has admirably ridiculed this botanical pedantry :—

' High-sounding words our worthy gard'ner gets,
 And at his club to wondering swains repeats ;
 He there of Rhus and Rhododendron speaks,
 And Allium calls his onions and his leeks ;
 Nor weeds are now ; from whence arose the weed
 Scarce plants, fair herbs, and curious flowers proceed
 Where Cuckoo-pints and Dandelions sprung
 (Gross names had they our plainer sires among),
 There Arums, there Leontodons we view,
 And Artemisia grows where Wormwood grew.'

"To make confusion worse confounded, our botanists are not satisfied with their far-fetched names ; they must ever be changing them too. Thus it is a mark of ignorance in the world of flowers to call our old friend Geranium otherwise than Pelargonium ; the Glycine (*G. Sinensis*), the well-known specimen of which, at the Chiswick gardens, produced more than 9000 of its beautiful lilac, laburnum-like racemes from a single stem, is now to be called *Wistaria* ; the new Californian annual *Oenothera* is already *Godetia* ; while the pretty little red *Hemimeris*, once a *Celsia*, is now, its third designation, an *Alonsoa* ; and our list is by no means exhausted. Going on at this rate, a man might spend *the morn of his life* in arriving at the present state of botanical science, and *the rest of his life in running after its novelties and changes*. We are only too glad when public sanction triumphs over individual whim ; and, as in the cases of *Georgina* for *Dahlia*, and *Chrysis* for *Eschscholtzia*, resist the attempted change."

Felton, October 19, 1842.

ARTICLE IX.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE NEAPOLITAN VIOLET.

BY LOUISA.

As these plants are such general favourites, especially with the ladies, and their flowering so well with me in winter excites surprise in some persons, the following simple mode of management may not be unacceptable. In the spring, about April or May, the old plants are divided, and the runners, &c., put into small pots, with some leaf-

mould in the compost (of which they are very fond). As soon as well rooted, they are placed on the north side of an espalier or hedge, and are occasionally watered in very dry weather; no further care is requisite till autumn. About the beginning of October they should be moved to a sunny place; an empty melon-pit or cold frame would suit best; and about Christmas transferred to the front of the greenhouse, or the window of a sitting-room, with air every fine day. By having a number in pots, a succession may be kept up from Christmas to Easter, and probably the London nurserymen and market-gardeners might find it worth their while to supply them in this way. If any flower-buds show themselves early in summer, it is best to pick them off; and shifting into larger pots in November is also useful to promote the flowering. The plan is not new, and goes, as will be observed, merely upon the principle of inverting the seasons. It is difficult to make the same plants flower twice within the year, which accounts for the failures of some persons in forcing them.

PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

ACHIMENES MULTIFLORA.—Many-flowered. Gesneriaceæ. *Didynamia Angiospermia*. (Bot. Mag. 3993.) Mr. Gardner discovered this very beautiful plant growing on dry banks in woods in the province of Goyaz, Brazil. Seeds were sent to the Royal Botanic Garden of Glasgow, where, as well as at Kew Gardens, it has bloomed in the hothouse. There is every probability that it requires only the same kind of treatment as *A. longiflora*, *rosea*, &c. The whole habit of the plant is extremely like that of a *Gloxinia*. It is an annual plant, the flower-stem rising about a foot high, and blooms very profusely. Each flower has a tube two inches long, funnel-shaped, about half an inch across. The mouth, or limb, five-parted, a little more than an inch across, fringed at the edge. The tube is of a deep lilac, and the limb rosy lilac.

BEGONIA COCCINEA.—Scarlet-flowered. (Bot. Mag. 3990.) *Begoniaceæ*. *Monœcia Polyandria*. Sent from the Organ Mountains, Brazil, by the collector of Messrs. Veitch's, of Exeter, and at their nursery it has bloomed. It is much the handsomest species that has been sent to this country, and is a very splendid blooming plant, and continuing so for a long period, it will be one of the most ornamental plants, and well worth a place in every collection.

CORREA BICOLOR.—Two-coloured. (Pax. Mag. Bot., Jan.) *Rutaceæ*. *Octandria Monogynia*. One of the beautiful hybrids, which is in the collection of Mr. Knight, of King's-road, Chelsea; it is a very distinct flowering variety, most probably raised between *C. alba* and *C. pulchella*. The lower part of the tube is of a lively delicate crimson, which passes into the end, being nearly white. Each blossom is about an inch and a half long. It belongs to the lovely ornamental family, which, blooming in the winter months, are highly-interesting ornaments, and deserve to be in every greenhouse or conservatory. They are readily increased by inarching or grafting on stocks of *C. alba*; and are managed without difficulty afterwards, growing rapidly, and blooming profusely.

CALLISTEMON PINIFOLIUM.—Pine-leaved. (Bot. Mag. 3989.) Myrtacæ. Icosandria Monogynia. Synonym, *Metrosideros pinifolia*. A native of New Holland, growing in the collection at Kew. The pretty pine-like foliage gives it a graceful appearance. The flowers are of a greenish yellow.

DIOSPYROS SAPOTA.—Sapato Date Palm. (Bot. Mag. 3988.) A tall, handsome, shrubby, tropical fruited plant, grown in the Sion-house collection, where it has fruited, ripening in April. The fruit is a large globose berry, of an olive yellowish-green colour when ripe, filled with a dark, soft, and paste-like pulp, having an agreeable flavour.

HOVEA RACEMULOSA.—Spikeleted Hovea. (Bot. Reg. 4.) Papilionacæ. Diadelphia Decandria. A native of the Swan-River colony, introduced into this country by Captain James Mangles, R.N., and has bloomed in the collection of Robert Mangles, Esq., of Sunning-hill. The leaves are about two inches long and a quarter broad. The flowers are of a pretty lilac blue, produced in profusion, rendering this pretty, neat, shrubby plant a very interesting object, well deserving a place in every greenhouse or conservatory.

TALINUM TERRIFOLIUM.—Slender-leaved. (Bot. Reg. 1.) Portulacacæ. Polyandria Monogynia. A native of North America. It is a little, neat, herbaceous plant, in its native situations found trailing over rocks. The flowers are of a rosy-purple colour, each being about three quarters of an inch across. They are produced liberally in branching cymose heads. It makes an interesting object when grown in the greenhouse. It has bloomed in the London Horticultural Society's garden.

ODONTOGLOSSUM CITROSMUM.—Lemon-scented. (Bot. Reg. 3.) Orchidacæ. Gynandria Monandria. Imported from Mexico by George Barker, Esq., of Springfield, near Birmingham, and has bloomed in the collection of Thomas Brocklehurst, Esq., of the Fence, near Macclesfield. Each flower is two inches across, of a pure white and rose colour, very fragrant, and are produced in short racemes. It is a delightful species, well deserving cultivation.

VAN HOUTTE'S PHLOX.—Mr. L. Van Houtte, nurseryman, of Ghent, sent flowering specimens of this pretty variety to this country in October last, but did not state anything of its origin. It appears as if *P. suaveolens* or *P. omniflora* had been crossed with one of the deep rich-coloured ones, as *P. elegantissima*, &c., the centre of each petal is of such a rich colour, and the edge of a pure white. It is a very remarkable variety, and a valuable addition to this lovely tribe of plants.

DENDROBIUM SANGUINOLENTUM.—Blood-stained. (Bot. Reg. 6.) Orchidacæ. Gynandria Monandria. From Ceylon, and has bloomed in the Sion-house garden's collection. The flowers are produced on pendulous stems, in short racemes. Each blossom is about an inch across, of a clear fawn colour, a scarlet spot in the middle of the lip, and the tips of the petals and sepals stained with a deep violet colour.

ORCHIDACEOUS PLANTS NOTICED IN THE BOTANICAL REGISTER, BUT NOT FIGURED.

CATASETUM WAILESII.—From Honduras. Very much like *C. tridentatum*, flowers green.

BRASSIA BRACHIATA.—(Synonym, *Brassia Wrayæ*.) In Messrs. Rollisson's collection. The flower is of a pale colour, with numerous dark brown spots. The flowers of this species are larger than any other yet introduced. It is a very distinct and handsome species.

RENANTHERA MATUTINA.—Sent from Manilla by Mr. Cuming. It is in the Chatsworth and Tooting collections. It has the habit of the old *R. coccinea*; but though the flowers of the present species are of scarlet and cinnamon colours, they are not equal in beauty to the older species named.

EPIDENDRUM AURITUM.—From Guatemala, by Mr. Skinner. The flowers are of a whitish-green, and not of much beauty.

CLEISOSTOMA DEALBATUM.—Mr. Cuming sent it from Manilla to Messrs. Loddiges'. The flowers are small, white before they open; but when open, the lip is white, and the rest of a bright yellow.

DENDROBIUM AQUEUM.—From Bombay to Messrs. Loddiges'. It is of the habit of *D. Picardi*. The flowers are of a pale-green colour.

PLEUROTHALIS HÆTENS.—From Brazil to Messrs. Loddiges'. Not of much beauty, and has a disagreeable scent.

OBERONIA MINIATA.—From Sincapore to Messrs. Loddiges'. The flowers are very small, of a vermilion-red colour, on a spike about nine inches long.

ANGRÆCUM VESICATUM.—From Ashantee to Messrs. Loddiges'. Flowers small, white.

ACIANTHERA PUNCTATA.—From Brazil. Flowers of a greenish-grey colour.

CENTRANTHERA PUNCTATA.—From Brazil. Flowers brownish purple.

LIPARIS ALATA.—From Mexico. The flowers are produced on a raceme six inches long; each blossom is about half an inch long, purple, with a crimson lip.

MAXILLARIA GALATEA.—From Brazil. The flowers are of a dull-purple colour, scentless.

ONCIDIUM FORKELI.—From Mexico. It has bloomed in the collection of the King of the Belgians at Laken, and its specific title is in compliment to Mr. Forkel, the gardener. It is considered one of the handsomest species. The flowers are of a greenish yellow, spotted with crimson; the petals of a beautiful violet colour.

ONCIDIUM CUNEATUM.—From Brazil. The flowers are small, white, spotted with crimson, and purple wings, produced on a flower-stalk four inches long.

NEW AND SHOWY PLANTS SEEN IN NURSERIES, &c.

SCUTELLARIA SPLENDENS.—At Messrs. Henderson's, Pine-Apple Nursery, where it has bloomed in the plant-stove for a long period. The flowers are borne on long spikes, small blossoms, but of brilliant scarlet colour. It is a very interesting plant, blooms nearly all the year, and deserves a place in every collection.

GLOXINIA DISCOLOR.—At Messrs. Rollisson's, of Tooting. The flowers are of a pale blue, with a white throat, very pretty. The underside of the leaves is beautifully stained with brownish purple, or a blood coloured stain.

ONCIDIUM VOLUBILE.—At Messrs. Rollisson's and Messrs. Loddiges'. The stems are twining, flowers small, of a yellowish-brown colour.

ONCIDIUM LEMONIANUM.—At Messrs. Rollisson's. The flowers are produced on a long spike, yellow, spotted with brown. Lip entire, yellow.

NIPIHÆA OBLONGA.—At Messrs. Rollisson's. Blooming profusely; its pretty white Gloxinia-like flowers producing a pleasing effect.

MAURANDIA.—At Messrs. Young's, Epsom Nursery. Whether this be a new species, or of hybrid production, we are not aware. The flowers are white. The habit of the plant very similar to *M. Barclayana*, and, when grown in contrast, produces a very pretty effect, and deserves a place in every greenhouse.

SALVIA BICOLOR.—This hardy herbaceous species was introduced into this country in 1793; but it appears to have been lost; recently it has been reintroduced. It is a vigorous robust-growing plant, having very long spikes of flowers, produced in whorls of six, hairy, of a pale blue, tinged with rosy purple. Each blossom is about an inch long. When in full bloom it has the showy appearance of *Lupinus polyphyllus*. It is valuable for the open border, as a companion to *S. cardinalis*, &c.

The following new plants we saw in bloom and fine perfection of growth at Mrs. Lawrence's, of Ealing Park:—

GOMPHOLOBIUM HENDERSONIA.—A pretty greenhouse plant. The flowers are

of an orange red, with a small bright-yellow eye. The small plant had been purchased for five guineas.

COLEONEMA PULCHRA.—The *Diosma*-like flowers of this pretty plant are of a handsome pink colour. It well deserves a place in every greenhouse.

(To be continued.)

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON RANUNCULUSES, TULIPS, &c.—You would oblige me very much by giving me some directions for raising Tulips from seed, and also to give me the distinguishing properties of a good Tulip, to enable me to judge of my seedlings. Please give me some directions for crossing, &c.; and by telling me where and at what price I might procure a root of Brookes's scarlet and gold *Ranunculus*, a bulb of Brown's Polyphemus Tulip, and if you will enumerate and describe six good Tulips that will answer the pocket of

A JUVENILE FLORIST.

P.S. What is the meaning of Tulips in a breeder state? (See p. 16 of the January Number.) An early answer will much oblige.

Ballykilbeg, 16th January, 1843.

ON LIQUID MANURE.—I often observe that liquid manure is recommended by the Conductor, and various correspondents, to promote the vigour of plants. What is the best, and how is it to be prepared, &c.? An early reply will oblige

Hastings.

A YOUTH, BUT AN ARDENT FLORIST.

[Cow-dung makes a very excellent liquid manure, and is very safe in its application; it is best in a fresh state. It may be most conveniently made by putting in a trough tube or brick cistern, &c. If too strong, dilute it with soft water. Experience will soon teach the due proportion to be given. Free-growing greenhouse plants, such as Fuchsias, Salvias, Chrysanthemums, Azaleas, Rhododendrons, &c., are much benefited by it. Apply it just when they begin to grow, and during the growing season.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON DESTROYING WORMS INFESTING A GRASS-PLAT.—Can you, or any of your numerous correspondents, inform me how to destroy worms on a grass-plat. I am so much infested with them, that I cannot keep them under. I am continually sweeping and rolling; and the more I clean the worse they appear to be; and if you can inform me of any method to destroy them, or to keep them from casting up the dirt, you will much oblige a young gardener and constant subscriber,

Huntingdonshire.

E. A.

[You may destroy worms by strong lime-water, prepared by throwing a quantity of quicklime into a large vessel of water, stirring it well, and leaving it for a day till it becomes clear. The quantity of lime is immaterial, provided there is enough of it, because the water can only take up a certain quantity of lime. Or a weak solution of corrosive sublimate will destroy them.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON ARISTOLOCHIA GIGAS.—You will confer a great favour by informing me from whom I can obtain the creeper named in your December CABINET (*Aristolochia Gigas*)? I am very fond of and particularly fortunate in the treatment of creepers generally. It is said the flower is one foot across. I shall be con-

tent with half that size. An answer in an early number of your CABINET will oblige

December 13th, 1842.

COEBA SCANDENS.

[The plant we saw in bloom in the conservatory in the London Horticultural Society's Garden the last summer, and the flower was larger than the size stated in the "Botanical Register." When there is a surplus, fellows can obtain plants. We have not seen it in any other collection. Any person having it for sale, we should be glad to be informed; and if we receive such information, we will give notice of it.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON A SIMPLE METHOD OF GROWING THE *RANUNCULUS*.—Will you or any of your correspondents favour me with a little useful and practical information on the culture and best mode of treatment of the *Ranunculus*? I am anxious to grow a few, though my paucity of spare time will not allow of much trouble or extravagance in their cultivation; and I would therefore like to know the simplest and best mode of bestowing what little time I have towards them with success. My soil is rich and light, with a gravel subsoil, and has a northern aspect. A speedy compliance with this request would greatly oblige,

Sheffield, Nov. 23, 1842.

J.

REMARKS.

CAUTION ON A MIXTURE TO DESTROY INSECTS, &c.—Permit me, through the medium of your most excellent and highly-interesting Magazine, the FLORICULTURAL CABINET, to endeavour to save your many correspondents from experiencing a disappointment I lately met with, and which was occasioned by my reliance on a statement given at page 9 of a little work lately published, styled "The Vegetable Garden," by George Duff. The statement is headed, "To destroy Insects, Slugs, &c.," for which a remedy is there given, which I most minutely followed, except that I made the mixture weaker than directed. I then sponged some plants in my stove, all of which it nearly killed, destroying every leaf it touched. I next watered some *Ranunculuses* and the box-edging of the bed, and with the same result, the box even appearing, in about six hours afterwards, as though it had been burned. I but desire to make this known to prevent others from using it, perhaps on a much larger scale.

SPRING VILLE.

ON *CALAMPÉLIS SCABRA*.—I have found the *Calampelis scabra* flourish exceedingly well under the following treatment:—Sow the seeds early in spring, scattering them thinly on the top of the pot; they must not be covered with the least earth. They come up best in a hot-bed, but will do very well in a warm window. Pot as soon as the plants are strong enough, and harden gradually in a cold frame. About the middle of May transplant them where to remain; soil and situation not very particular. They will flower beautifully the first summer; but far more so the second, if the apparently withered stem is left untouched, as it will put forth leaves and flowers from every joint, and be a mass of bloom and foliage. The withered leaves left on seem to afford winter protection. After the second year they will die down, and rise no more. A succession, therefore, is necessary.

TYRO.

ON THE PERIOD AND MODE OF PRUNING ROSES.—I observe in a former number of the CABINET, that a request is made for some directions on a successful mode of pruning the border roses and when. The following treatment I have pursued with most satisfactory results.

CLERICUS.

The kinds that bloom from May to July I prune as follows in February.

I retain as many of the most vigorous young shoots as I judge the tree is likely to support, cutting away all others, &c., as follows:—I shorten those retained for two purposes. Those to bloom at the time above stated I cut away from each

about one-third, and the other half I cut down to two buds, in order to supply young vigorous wood for next year's blooming. I have invariably noticed that the buds at the lower part of a young shoot are not so perfected as those about midway; this I think arises from the fact of about one-third of the lower part being produced at an early spring season is more pithy and coarse, and does not afterwards get a due proportion of sun and air, so that the buds are weakly. The next portion of the shoot is produced when the weather is warmer and drier, and getting a summer's sun and air become well ripened and furnished with plump buds, which will produce the finest roses the next year. The last portion of a shoot is the growth of the end of summer, and does not get so well ripened and perfected as the midsummer production. It is from these considerations I cut in February the shoots for blooming, as before stated, so as to retain two parts of the length; and where wood for next season is the sole object, cut down so low as to retain but two buds. The former, blooming shoots, left the previous year two parts their original length, the following February are cut down to two buds, and of the shoots produced from those cut down the previous February to two buds, I now retain to two-thirds of their length. By this mode of pruning, my Rose trees are kept regularly supplied with young perfected wood, and kept to a dwarf stature.

I pursue the same plan with my Perpetual Roses, only in June I cut a portion of the present season's shoots to two-thirds their length, and when those left untouched have done blooming in August, the new shoots, pushing from the shortened ones above described, come into bloom and continue to October. I give four inches deep of well-rotted cow-dung over the roots of my Rose Trees every Autumn, just pointing it in the soil, and spreading over it a slight covering of fresh loam. By this mode of treatment my Roses are of the finest description. In further remarks on Roses, I will give my mode of treatment with the other classes.

Rosa.

TAKING UP THE ROOTS OF RANUNCULUS AND ANEMONES.—Of all the points in the cultivation of the Ranunculus, this is the most vital and important. The tubers are extremely apt to start, or put forth roots again, if allowed to remain too long in the ground—this fatal event being most liable to occur under the influence of heat and moisture. Hence, if the weather be showery, the top awning should never be removed till the stalks and foliage of the plants have turned yellow, indicating the proper period for taking up the roots; when they have put on this appearance they should be at once harvested. If the tuber has again vegetated, it will either grow weakly, or, in all probability, perish when planted the following year. But though the young roots may not always be visible to casual observation, if but an impetus be given—an effort, as it were, to grow be induced—there will be a failure in the bloom the following summer; the root being weakened and injured by its previous attempt at growth.

LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY MEETING.

January 17.—R. H. Solly, Esq., in the chair. Miss Horrocks, J. French, Esq., and Mr. Robert Cooper were elected fellows. A paper upon a method of heating hothouses by steam was read, from Mr. P. Walker, gardener to R. W. Grenvil, Esq., Maisteg, near Swansea. Instead of heating water in large pipes by means of smaller ones conveying steam and traversing them longitudinally, it was proposed to introduce the end only of a steam-pipe into that of a larger water-pipe, which is continued round the house. The steam is generated in a boiler, and can thus, by pressure, be made to heat the water in the pipes to any required temperature: it may also be thrown into the atmosphere in any quantity by means of a small perforated pipe running along the top of the water-pipe. To prevent abstraction of heat, the steam-pipe is to be insulated on wooden sleepers, and to be inclosed in a tunnel of the same material. Mr. Goode, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, exhibited a large collection of Orchidaceous and other plants, including a magnificent specimen of *Dendrobium nobile*, covered with its beautiful white and violet purple flowers; *Lælia albida*, white, having the centre of

the labellum marked with yellow, surrounded with a slight stain of purple; *Cyrtocentrum maculatum*, bearing three fine panicles of its prettily spotted flowers; *Peristeria guttata*, producing its singular cup-like blossoms in clusters upon the surface of the pot; a fine plant of the recently introduced *Manettia bicolor*, whose red and yellow tubular flowers, although rather scantily produced, had a pretty effect; *Clerodendrum splendens*, a handsome species lately brought from Sierra Leone, and bearing panicles of rich scarlet; with *Lælia anceps*, and cut blooms of *Spermadyction azureum* and *Astrapæa Wallichii*; the latter a large stove plant, with immense leaves resembling those of the Mulberry, and producing freely at this season of the year its drooping clusters of light carmine flowers: a Knightian medal was awarded for the *Dendrobium*. From Mr. Green, gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, were an exceedingly well cultivated specimen of *Euphorbia jacquiniiflora*, having each of its drooping branches terminated by a raceme of vivid scarlet flowers; fine plants of the showy *Epiphyllum truncatum*, and the scarcely less beautiful *Epacris impressa*; *Gesnera zebrina*, which, although past its best, still exhibited a multitude of its bright yellow and vermilion blossoms, with *Gesnera longifolia*, *Correa longiflora*, and *Erica Westcottia*: a Banksian medal was awarded for the *Euphorbia*. Messrs. Lucombe and Pince exhibited a pretty little Melastomaceous plant, of recent introduction from Mexico; it is somewhat similar in habit to *Saponaria ocyroides*, and thrives well in a moderately warm greenhouse, where it produces its rosy lilac flowers in great profusion: a Banksian medal was awarded for it. From G. Loddiges, Esq., a cut specimen of *Epidendrum densiflorum*, a species nearly allied to *E. nutans*, and possessing, when in the hot-house, the desirable property of diffusing an agreeable fragrance: for this a Banksian medal was also awarded. A large collection of cut Orchidaceous flowers were sent by Mr. Appleby, gardener to T. Broeklehurst, Esq.; amongst them were a fine dark variety of the singular *Stanhopea Wardii*; a beautiful bloom of *Lælia anceps*; *Myanthus cristatus*, having the labellum covered with long white excrescences, resembling hairs; *Dendrobium tetragonum*, a curious species with the segments of the perianth of a light pruinose colour, margined with reddish brown, and not unlike the extended limbs of a large spider; a certificate was awarded to the *Stanhopea*. From E. Johnstone, Esq., were a pretty collection of cut *Camellias*, with specimens of *Garrya elliptica*, a hardy evergreen shrub, bearing catkins of great length, similar to those of the Hazel and *Acacia pubescens*. Mr. Mountjoy also exhibited a specimen of *Garrya elliptica*. From Mr. Halley, of Blackheath, a seedling *Camellia*, named *C. Halleyi*, a pretty variety, but not superior to *C. imbricata*, to which it bore some resemblance. From Mr. Clarke, gardener to W. Block, Esq., a very large flower of *Camellia Donckelaeri*; its great size appeared to have arisen from its having been grafted upon a stock of some strong-growing variety. From the garden of the Society were two fine specimens of *Amaryllis sulcata*; a plant of the true Olympian *Hellebore*, which will probably prove hardy in this country, the petals of which are of a beautiful, clear, greenish white; *Acacia verniciflua*, a handsome, compact-growing species, with orange-coloured flowers, well adapted for growing in small greenhouses; *Hoitzia Mexicana*, a plant with pale flesh-coloured flowers, of great beauty in its native country, but although introduced many years since, it is not so generally cultivated as it deserves; cut flowers of the deliciously scented *Chimonanthus fragrans* and *grandiflora*, hardy shrubs, requiring only to be protected while in bloom from wet, and worthy of a place in every garden; with a branch of *Garrya elliptica*, were also exhibited. A model was exhibited of Jucke's Patent Furnace. In this the fire-bars form an endless chain passing over two drums, one at each end of the furnace, and are kept in constant motion, at the rate of about 8 feet per hour, either by hand, or by a strap connected with a steam-engine. The consumption of fuel is regulated by a door in front, which can be raised to any desired level. The air is constantly passing through the fire-bars, and the clinkers are carried along by the revolving bars, and fall over into an iron box at the extremity of the grate. The whole of the apparatus can be removed from beneath the boiler when necessary. The smoke is said to be entirely consumed.

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY.

GREENHOUSE.—This department should have good attendance during this month, similar in its operations to those directed in January, which see.—Oranges, Lemons, and Myrtles, &c., will require water frequently; they usually absorb much. The herbaceous kind of plants will require occasional waterings, but less frequent and in less quantities than the woody kinds. Succulents, as Aloes, Sedums, &c., should be watered very sparingly, and only when the soil is very dry. Air should be admitted at all times when the weather is favourable, or the plants cannot be kept in a healthy state. If any of the Orange, Lemon, or Myrtle trees, &c., have naked or irregular heads, towards the end of the month, if fine mild weather occur, begin to reclaim them to some uniformity, by shortening the branches and head shoots; by this attention they will break out new shoots upon the old wood, and form a regular head; be repotted in rich compost in April, reducing the old ball of earth carefully, and replacing with new soil. After shifting, it would be of great use to the plants, if the convenience of a glass case could be had, in which to make a dung-bed, that the pots might be plunged in; this would cause the plants to shoot vigorously, both at the roots and tops. Repot *Amaryllis*, &c. Tender and small kinds of plants should frequently be examined, as to have surface of soil loosened.

ANNUALS.—Towards the end of the month, sow most of the tender kinds which require the aid of a hot-bed in raising, or in pots in heat.

ANOMATHECA CRUENTA, TIGRIDIAS, &c., the bulbs of, should now be repotted into small pots, to prepare them for turning out into beds, so as to bloom early.

AURICULAS should now be top dressed, taking off old soil an inch deep, and replacing it with new.

BULBS, as HYACINTHS, &c., grown in water-glasses, require to be placed in an airy and light situation when coming into bloom. (See Art. vol. vi. on the subject.) The water will require to be changed every three or four days. The flower stem may be supported by splitting a stick at the bottom into four portions, so as it will fit tight round the edge of the glass at the top.

CALCEOLARIAS, seeds of, should be sown during the month, and be placed in a hot-bed frame, also cuttings or slips be struck, as they take root freely now.

CARNATIONS.—Layers should be transplanted into large pots towards the end of the month, or planted in the open border.

CUTTINGS OF SALVIAS, FUCHSIAS, HELIOTROPES, GERANIUMS, &c., desired for planting out in borders or beds during spring and summer, should now be struck in moist heat, in order to get the plants tolerably strong by May, the season of planting out.

DAHLIAS.—Seed should be sown either in pots or upon a hot-bed. Pots or boxes with seed placed in a warm room, near light, and admitting plenty of air to the plants when up, will succeed well. Dahlia roots should now be potted, or partly plunged into a little old tan in the stove, or a frame to forward them for planting out in May. As shoots push, take them off when four or five inches long, and strike them in moist heat.

HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS, BIENNIALS, &c., may be divided about the end of the month, and planted out where required.

HYDRANGEAS.—Cuttings of the ends of the last year's wood, that possess plump buds at their ends, should now be struck in moist heat; plant one cutting in a small pot (60's). When struck root, and the pot is full of roots, repot them into larger; such plants make singularly fine objects during summer.

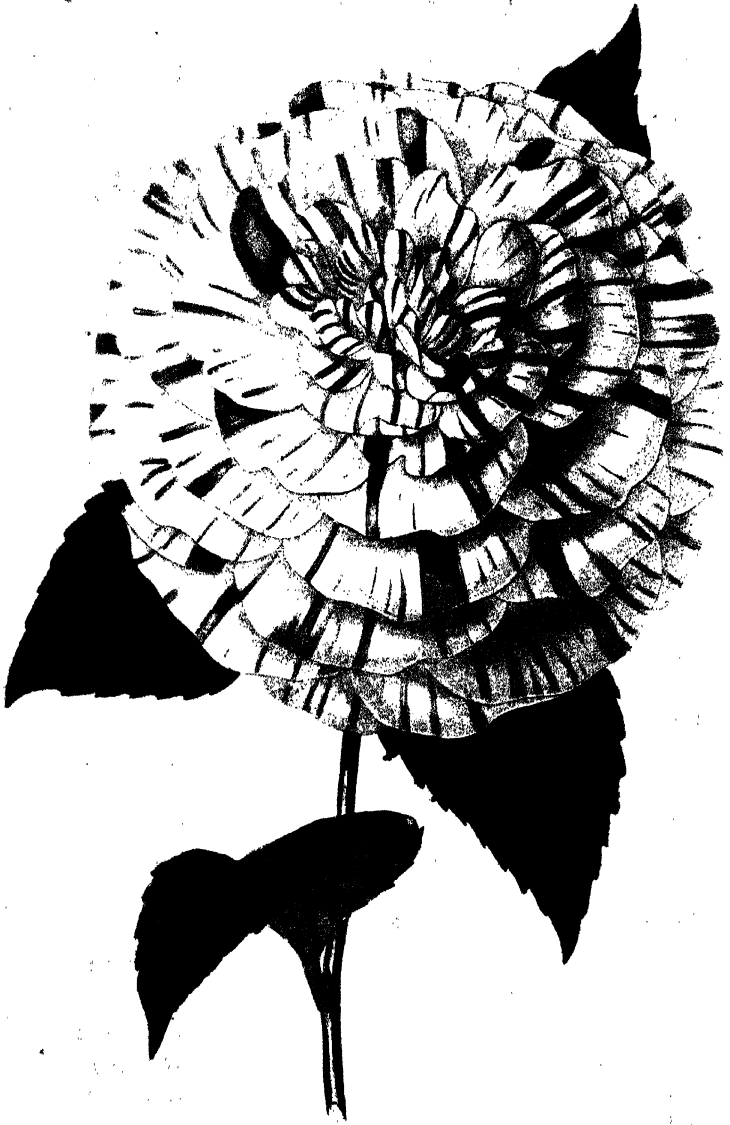
MIGNONETTE, to bloom early in boxes or pots, or to turn out in the open borders, should now be sown.

RANUNCULUSES AND ANEMONES should be planted by the end of the month.

ROSE TREES, LILACS, PINKS, HYACINTHS, POLYANTHUSES, NARCISSUSES, &c., should regularly be brought in for forcing.

TENDER ANNUALS.—Some of the kinds, as *Cockscombs*, *Amaranthuses*, &c. for adorning the greenhouse in summer, should be sown by the end of the month; also any tender Annuals desired to bloom early in the open border.

TEN-WEEK STOCKS, RUSSIAN AND PRUSSIAN STOCKS, &c., to bloom early, should now be sown in pots, placed in a hot-bed frame, or be sown upon a slight hot-bed.



Camellia Japonica Alberta.

THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

MARCH 1st, 1843.

PART I.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA ALBERTII—(*Prince Albert's Japan Camellia*).

TEA-STRUGMIACEÆ. MONADELPHIA POLYANDRIA.

THIS very beautiful variety has recently been introduced into this country by Messrs. Chandler and Sons, of the Vauxhall Nursery, London, from China; it is now in bloom in their splendid collection, and is considered one of the most superb in the country. The flowers are very double, of a globular figure. The petals are finely rounded, uniformly disposed, and well filled up to the centre. The kinds of flowers which have a *red ground*, striped or blotched with white, are very liable to vary by becoming entirely of one colour, being destitute of variegation; but the kinds with a *white ground*, however striped or spotted, almost uniformly retain their peculiarity. The one here figured is of this class.

It is some years since a new variety was introduced into this country from its native region, till the present variety was received from China; recent circumstances connected with that country will no doubt admit of other fine kinds being discovered and sent to England, as well as numerous other plants. The Camellia was first known in Europe from the accounts given by early travellers to China and Japan, who relate that they had seen in these countries rose-trees of the size of large oaks, having dark green shining leaves. Such accounts were considered fabulous till the Asiatic traveller, the Jesuit

George Joseph Kamel, visited Japan as a missionary in 1739, contrived to procure two plants of the *single red*, which he brought to Europe, and sold to Lord Petre for a considerable sum. His Lordship had them sent to the gardens at Thornden Hall, in Essex, where, being kept in a hothouse temperature, they were killed. The gardener at Thornden, at that time, was a Mr. James Gordon, who, in 1742, commenced a nursery at Mile End, near London. He, being somewhat aware of the value of so ornamental a plant as the Camellia, managed it so as soon to procure another plant, which he put out in the open border of a conservatory, where it continued to grow for ninety-four years, till the nursery was broken up to build upon in 1837: from it, it is supposed, many thousands of young plants had been raised as stools to bud, inarch, &c.; the subsequent double kinds. It is generally understood that the Camellia was introduced into this country in 1792, but the above fact confirms the introduction from 1739 to 1742. Mr. Gordon died in 1780, and he had not only obtained the single red, but the double white and red striped. The single red, too, was figured in the Botanical Magazine in 1787, where it is observed that the plant will very probably be found as hardy as the Laurustinus or Magnolia. The plant was then sold at a very high price, and in consequence prevented its being hazarded as trial.

The species and varieties introduced from China to this country, in addition to the one now figured, are *C. euryoides*, white, *C. Japonica*, red, *C. Kissi*, white, *C. oleifera*, white, *C. reticulata*, red, and *C. Sasanqua*, single white, double white, semi-red, and double red. The varieties raised in British and continental gardens now exceed one thousand; all are pretty, but many of them peculiarly handsome. In 1838, Vol. VI. of the FLORICULTURAL CABINET, we figured the Marchioness of Exeter Camellia, raised by James Priaula, Esq., of Monteville House, Guernsey, who obligingly favoured us with one of its first blooms; it has recently been procured into the London collections, and is one of the finest kinds grown. We lately had an opportunity of viewing the fine collections of Messrs. Chandler, Loddiges, and Lowe, and of taking notes of the finest kinds. The following are the best in bloom up to the present time (Feb. 20th); others that bloom subsequently we shall, with those we here name, give descriptive particulars of in our Number for April, unless our

Kent correspondent favour us with the continuation of his descriptive list, which we respectfully solicit him to do.

<i>White.</i>	Punctata major	Bealeii
Double White	Picturata	Chandlerii
Allnuttii	Press's Eclipse	Concinna
Alba semiduplex	Spoorthiana	Corallina
Anemoniflora alba	Sabiniana	Conspicua
Candidissima	Swétii	Decora
Candor	Tricolor	Eximia
Eburnea		Francofurtensia
Fimbriata	<i>Rose-coloured.</i>	Imbricata
Haylockii	Marchioness of Exeter	Lefevriana
Hume's Blush or Buff	Coronata	Minuta
Imbricata alba	Elata	Rössii
Myrtifolia alba or Albicans	Elegans	Reticulata
Nobilissima	Fördii	Regalis
Ochroleuca	Florida	Speciosa
Compacta	Myrtifolia	Splendens
	Pæoniflora	Warratah
<i>White, Striped, and Spotted.</i>	Parksii	
Albertii	Palmérii	<i>Rose, Red, and Crimson striped.</i>
Colvillii	Rosa sinensis	Dorsétii
— striata	Rosea (Le Blanc's)	Donkelaerii
Delicatissima	Rose Warratah	Gilesiana
Fortuita	Sasanqua rosea	Parksii
Gray's Invincible	Triumphans	Queen Victoria or Pressleyii
King	Vandesia rosea	Striped or variegated
Moutan	Woodsii	Serratifolia
Pompona		
	<i>Red, or Crimson Red.</i>	
	Althæiflora	

The soil best adopted to the growth of the Camellia is a mixture of fresh loam and peat in equal proportions, which must not be sifted, but be kept in a *rough* state, to which a tolerable quantity of small stones must be added, some river sand, and about an eighth proportion of well-rotted dung, not what is termed sour, but sweet: these to be well mixed together, and kept as rough as possible, and a small sprinkling of charcoal-dust added thereto. In such a compost, having a free drainage of some of the roughest of the compost, the Camellia flourishes vigorously. The proper season for shifting the plants is when they *require* it, and that is, when the young growth has got hardened, and the blossom-buds for next season can just be seen at the extremities of the shoots. After shifting, they may be placed in the open air, or retained in the greenhouse, according to the season they are wanted to flower; if kept in the greenhouse, as much air as possible should be admitted, and occasionally sprinkling the foliage will improve the appearance, as well as be beneficial to the health of

the plants. At all times attention must be paid to watering them properly, the roots being apt to become matted in the pots, so as to render the ball of earth impervious to moisture; hence it is necessary to see that the ball of earth is moistened by the water poured upon it, instead of the web of fibres only. This renders an examination of the roots, or reducing and replanting them, at least once a year, a measure almost indispensable. A good soaking with manure water must be given three or four times during the year, twice being done in the period of growth.

At the respective periods of growth and flowering, the plants will require plentiful watering; during the latter, if not regularly supplied, the bloom-buds will infallibly fall off, instead of expanding into flower; at other times, a regular moderate supply is essential. The effect of constant watering may be presumed to diminish or destroy the fertility of the small quantity of earth allotted to each plant; therefore, when the annual repotting occurs, carefully take away as much of the former ball of earth as can be done without injuring or cutting the roots.

The plant may be considered strictly a hardy greenhouse one, similar to the Myrtle, only requiring protection in severe weather; and if it is kept just above freezing point, a temperate heat, it will succeed much better than if grown in a high temperature. At the period of making their growth, an additional degree of heat will be found advantageous.

Camellias are readily increased by budding, inarching, or grafting. Cuttings of the *single red* strike the readiest, taking them off in July or August, that is, when the young shoots are sufficiently ripened at the base. Each must be smoothly cut through at a joint, that is, where it has last pushed from, be divested of one or two leaves, and then *firmly* planted around the pot, having the lower half of compost, and the upper half of white sand. Being well watered, and the pots plunged in a frame of moist peat, and closely shaded for several weeks, they will form callosities or fibrous roots, and, as soon as they can with safety be removed, they must be potted singly, in small pots, in the compost already described. After potting, they require to be placed in a close frame with peat, sprinkled over head occasionally with tepid water until they begin to root afresh, when, by degrees, air is to be admitted, so as gradually to inure them to a cooler atmos-

phere. The following season they must be repotted, in the usual compost, and in all respects treated as the blooming plants are, and by the succeeding season they will be strong enough for inarching, &c.—the best time to do which is early in spring, just before the plants begin to grow, and for budding, as soon as the young wood is sufficiently ripened to be firm. We avoid giving particulars of operations, as a correspondent furnishes us with an article upon them, as inserted in our present Number.

ARTICLE II.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE CAMELLIA.

BY A KENTISII SUBSCRIBER.

As the season for blooming that much esteemed plant the *Camellia Japonica* is now at hand, I beg to offer a few remarks on the propagation, general culture, and likewise their respective properties: should you think the following remarks worthy a station in your valuable work, I shall feel great pleasure in contributing on the same subject in a future number.

[We shall be much obliged by receiving the promised favour.—CONDUCTOR.]

Camellias are propagated by seed, cuttings, budding, grafting, and inarching.

Seed should be sown as soon as ripe; one seed in a sixty-sized pot in a composition of peat and loam, about one-fourth of latter to three-fourths of former, adding a little silver sand, when most of them will vegetate the following spring.

Cuttings may be taken as soon as the young wood is ripe, which will be about the end of July, or beginning of August: put in thirty-two sized pots, filled half with crocks, a little turfy peat, and two inches of pure white sand on the top, to insert the cutting; as soon as they have received a liberal watering to settle the sand firmly, they may be placed under a hand-glass (that is air-tight) in a shady situation, where they may remain till October, when they must be removed to a warm tan-pit till January; they may then be potted off in single pots (being previously hardened), and placed in a close frame.

To increase the most esteemed kinds, the operation of budding is to be preferred, as every leaf with its bud will make a plant. To perform this operation is most successful when the sap flows freely (from May to September), by inserting a bud with the leaf attached into the stock, the same as you would in a rose tree, tying it with bass, taking care to keep the plant closely confined till the bud is united to the stock, which will be in about six weeks or two months.

Grafting is successfully performed by cutting down the stock to a leaf as low as convenient: cut the bark down about two inches opposite the leaf, open the bark with a budding knife, and insert the scion inside the bark the same as you would the bud of a fruit tree; prepare the scion by cutting it in a slanting direction, as you would the scion of a fruit tree, tie it with bass, and confine it closely for two months.

The general, and, perhaps, the best plan adopted for increasing the double varieties, is by inarching; this may be performed almost at any season, but the spring is best. To insure success by this method, the operator must be careful to select stocks rather stouter than the inarch intended to be united: he must then cut the bark of both about one inch and a half alike, tie them together with bass, so as to fit as neatly as possible; the only care then will be to liberally supply them with water, when they will be sufficiently united in two months to separate.

Camellias should be shifted as soon as they have ripened their young wood and perfected their flower buds, which is about August; use two-thirds peat to one-third of rich maiden loam, as rough as it is possible, using, instead of crocks, some siftings of peat and loam for drainage. By no means over pot them, as they like to feel the side of the pot. As the Camellia advances in age, they will require a more retentive soil; use then half peat to half loam. As soon as they have done blooming and beginning to grow, I would recommend the assistance of fire heat to the amount of 55 degrees at night, and 60 by day. Syringe the house at four o'clock, keeping the plants very moist till they have nearly completed their growth, when syringing must be dispensed with, and water sparingly, although not allow them to be distressed for the want of it; they will then soon form the bloom buds for the next season; they may then be removed from the house to a shady situation in the open air, and liberally sup-

ply them with water till they are removed to their winter quarters in September.

The following is a brief description of their respective properties:—

Palmer's Perfection is a beautiful rose, very fine shaped, with cupped petals; decidedly one of the best yet known.

Marchioness of Exeter is also a splendid rose, large, and well formed; it ought to be in every collection.

Colvillii is a very fine carnation striped variety; its principal fault is a confused centre, unfortunately too frequently met with in Camellias.

Colvillii Striata is white ground, beautifully spotted and striped; a most desirable variety, being one of the best of its class.

Gilesii is a fine red ground striped with white; a very distinct and beautiful variety, but has the Warratah centre. It requires heat while growing to insure the white stripes, which is so desirable in this variety.

Candidissima is a good white, unique habit, and free bloomer; ought to be in every collection.

Landrethii is a rosy-pink, well formed, and good size, and deserves a place in every collection.

Bealii (*Iceana* superb, or *Sieboldtii*) is one of the best of its class, being a vivid red, fine round petals, and good size; this is certainly a first-rate variety.

Halley's Monarch is one of the very best Camellias grown, being very large, red striped with white, fine habit, and free bloomer: this variety is little known at present, but will eventually be a universal favourite, having such a bold appearance over any other I have yet met with.

Minuta, a fine rose, of a medium size, very double; its fault is a deep indenture in every petal.

Eximia is a fine vivid red; it is unfortunately a shy bloomer, and is rather flat, nevertheless it ought to be in every collection.

Imbricata is a very fine rose, possessing a shape equal to the double white, and when in perfection has a stripe of white down the centre of each petal.

Tricolor is a very distinct and beautiful variety, possessing white, rose and red clearly defined; it is semi-double, and the best of its class, being a good habit and free bloomer.

Doncklearii is also a semi-double, having good properties; it is red

ground, striped and blotched with white, a very neat habit, and free bloomer; ought to be in every collection.

Prattii is a very large and full light rose, is a superior variety and very distinct.

Ochroleuca is a splendid white, with buff centre; is large and well formed, and distinct from any other.

Sweetii is perhaps the best carnation-striped we yet possess, being less confused in the centre than this class generally are.

Triumphans is a large rose; its fault is a confused centre, but a desirable variety.

Corallina is perhaps the deepest red we have, its large well-formed petals render it a favourite; it is, however, rather thin of petals.

(To be continued.)

ARTICLE III.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF CARNATIONS.

BY MR. JOHN SLATER, FLORIST, PEACOCK-HOUSE, CHAPEL-LANE, CHEETHAM-HILL,
NEAR MANCHESTER.

(Continued from page 33.)

PURPLE FLAKES.

BRABBIN'S REV. THOMAS GISBORNE.—Pod rather short, petals middling, white and purple good, flower large, stripes middling.

Brown's Mungo Park.—Pod bad, flower large, showy colours, middling marker.

Chadwick's British Flag.—Good pod, petals narrow, white bad, flower small, bad marker.

Elliott's British Queen.—Good pod, petals rather narrow, flower not very large, purple not dark, marks well.

Ely's Mango.—Good pod and petals, flower not extra large, marks well.

Ely's Lady Hewley.—Pod middling, petals good, flower middling for size, colours good, marks well.

Hall's Major Cartwright.—Good pod and petals, flower not very large, good colours, and marks well.

Hepworth's Elizabeth.—Pod not very good, petals good, flower large, marks well.

Hudson's Miss Thornton.—Pod good as well as petals, flower large, colours good, marks well.

- Hufton's Blue Ribbon.—Good pod, petals rather narrow, large flower, excellent marker.
- Knott's Alfred the Great.—Good pod and petals, flower large, colours good, marks well.
- Lascelles' Queen of Sheba.—Good pod and petals, flower not very large, marks well.
- Leighton's Bellerophon.—Good pod and petals, flower large, colours good, marks well.
- Mansley's Bonny Bess.—Good pod and petals, flower large, colours good, unsteady marker.
- Mansley's Beauty of Woodhouse.—Good pod and petals, flower large, colours good, but apt to be nearly a self white, but when caught fine, will invariably take a first prize.
- Mansley's Euclid.—Pod not good, large flower, good form, and excellent marker.
- Marsden's Jolly Angler.—Good pod and petals, flower large, colours good, excellent marker, first rate.
- Martin's Maid of Sparta.—Good pod and petals, flower not very large, good colours, marks well.
- Millwood's Premier.—Good pod and petals, flower middling for size, colours good, excellent marker.
- Sanders' Duchess of Buccleugh.—Good pod, petals rather coarse on the edges, large flower, colours good, excellent marker.
- Spray's Major.—Good pod and petals, flower not very large, good colours, marks well.
- Turner's Princess Charlotte.—Good pod and petals, flower large, colours good, excellent marker.

PURPLE PICOTEES.

- Boothman's Bloomsbury.—Good pod and petals, flower very large, white good, inclined to stripe, full petalled, and heavy edged.
- Boothman's Princess Victoria.—Good pod, petals rather coarse on the edges, heavy edged, flower not very large, and inclined to stripe.
- Cookson's Moonraker.—Good pod and petals, flower large, colours good, inclined to stripe, edge not very heavy.
- Dickson's Trip to Cambridge.—Good pod and petals, flower large, white good, rather heavy on the edges.
- Ely's Grace Darling.—Good pod and petals, flower large, white beautiful, light edged.

- Gidden's Plenipo.**—Pod bad, large flower, apt to burst, heavy edged, and inclined to stripe.
- Hufton's Miss Hunter.**—Good pod and petals, white good, flower large, heavy edged.
- Hufton's Miss Ray.**—Good pod, petals rather narrow, white good, light edged, and inclined to stripe.
- Hufton's Nehemiah.**—Good pod and petals, flower large, white good, rather heavy edged.
- Jackson's Delight.**—Good pod and petals, flower not very large, white good, light edged.
- Jackson's Diana.**—Good pod and petals, flower small but pretty.
- Kay's Monarch.**—Good pod and petals, flower not very large, rather heavy edged.
- Lee's Bonny Bet.**—Good pod and petals, flower large, colours good, and heavy edged.
- Lee's Cleopatra.**—Good pod, petals rather serrated, colours good, rather light edged.
- Lee's Mary.**—Good pod and petals, flower large, shape good, light edged, first rate.
- Martin's Adelaide.**—Good pod and petals, white good, apt to stripe, light edged.
- Mason's Wellington.**—Good pod and petals, flower small, heavy edged, and inclined to stripe.
- Millwood's Sophia.**—Good pod and petals, flower not very large, rather inclined to be heavy edged, and also to stripe.
- Mitchell's Beauty of Warley.**—Good pod and petals, form good, flowers large, heavy edged, first rate.
- Mitchell's Nulli Secundus.**—Good pod, petals large, and well shaped, white excellent, purple weak coloured, light edged, and contains only about nineteen petals.
- Pullen's Lady Peel.**—Good pod and petals, flower small, white not good.
- Rawdin's Beauty of Osmaston.**—Good pod and petals, white good, flower middling for size, light edged.
- Toone's Amelia.**—Good pod and petals, flower large, heavy edged with a good purple, but inclined to stripe.
- Wallis's Lady Lee.**—Good pod and petals, flower largish, colours good, stripes, but not heavy edged.

Walmsley's Fair Phillis.—Good pod and petals, flower small and inclined to stripe.

Youell's Mrs. Robert Blake.—Good pod and petals, flower large, white good, light edged.

RED PICOTEES.

Barrenger's Beauty of Bedford.—Pod rather short, petals good, flower large, light edged.

Ben's Marc Antony.—Good pod and form, flower small but clean and neat, colours good, and rather heavy edged.

Chadwick's William the Conqueror.—Good pod and petals, flower similar to Little Wonder, only colours brighter.

Ely's Mrs. Horner.—Good pod and petals, flower middling for size, white clear and good, rather light edged, and thin of petals.

Ersom's King Crispin.—Good pod and petals, flower small, white good, thin of petals.

Gidden's Teaser.—Pod bad, petals good, flower large, white good, rather heavy edged.

Hardy's Catherine.—Good pod and petals, flower large, white good, colour lively, rather heavy edged.

Hardy's Matchless Hero.—Good pod, petals narrow, apt to stripe, flower not large.

Hudson's Venus.—Good pod and petals, flower large and well shaped, white good, and light edged.

Leighton's Miss Ann.—Good pod, petals not large, bright colours, flower small and pretty.

Mansley's Miss Jane.—Good pod and petals, flower large, colours bright, and rather heavy edged.

Martin's Princess Victoria.—Good pod and petals, white good, flower large, light edged.

Marsden's Priscilla.—Good pod and petals, flower large, white good, rather bright scarlet, heavy edged, and thin of petals.

Parkinson's Coronation.—Good pod, petals small but well-shaped, heavy edged, and inclined to stripe.

Sharp's Duke of Wellington.—Pod not good, good form, flower large, heavy edged, and colours bright.

Wallis's Miss Swindall.—Good pod, petals narrow, flower small white good, and light edged.

Wells's Josephine.—Good pod and petals, small flower, colours bright, light edged.

Wells's Lady Flower.—Pod bad, petals narrow, flower small, white good, light edged.

Wells's Maid of Orleans.—Good pod, petals bad shaped, flowers large, very slightly edged with a rose colour.

Willmer's Alcides.—Good pod and petals, flowers large, edging bright, and white good, and rather heavy edged.

Willmer's Duchess of Cornwall.—Good pod and petals, white good, flower large, light edged.

Wood's Victoria.—Good pod and petals, flower large, white good, and very light edged.

Woollard's Miss Bacon.—Good pod and petals, flower not very large, colours good, and rather light edged.

Woollard's Little Wonder.—Good pod and petals, flower not large, edging a bright scarlet, white good, and rather inclined to be heavy edged.

YELLOW PICOTEES.

Martin's Queen Victoria.—Pod bad, petals good, flower not very large, yellow, fades and dull, edging light, full of petals, and apt to burst.

Groom's Favourite.—Pod middling, petals good as well as yellow, edging light, and flower large, and full of petals.

ARTICLE IV.

A REMARK UPON A PARAGRAPH IN THE CONCLUSION OF MR. SLATER'S DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF TULIPS.

BY A FLORIST OF A MIDLAND COUNTY.

I HAVE read the whole of the Descriptive Catalogue of Tulips with great interest, and I have also read the concluding remarks, particularly the observation made upon a certain *Don John*.

I beg to call Mr. Slater's attention to the sweeping assertion he has made upon this flower, namely, "that it is deficient in every good point."

I think he has pronounced his judgment rather prematurely. I will state my reasons why I entertain such an opinion. In the first instance, *Don John* obtained the premier prize at the London Floricultural Society's show in 1841, (open to all England,) as the best

flower of its class; and it also obtained the premier, besides being placed six times in the class, at the Cambridge show in the same year.

Now, I ask, how comes it to have been so distinguished, particularly as Mr. Slater states it to be "deficient in every good point"? It cannot be attributed to any unfair preference on the part of the judges, for the Metropolitan Floricultural Society's show was an open one, as before stated, but simply to the fact of its being a first-rate flower.

It is obvious, from the marked emphasis intended to be placed on that *splendid Don John*, that Mr. Slater is not alluding to a miserable abortion of a flower of that name raised and exhibited in the north, containing not more than eight petals, and is moreover stated by Mr. Slater, in his descriptive list of Carnations, to be *rather thin*.

I have at this time lying before me a letter from a northern florist, from which I extract the following:—

"I went to Halifax last year, (1841,) to see the grand open show of Carnations and Picotees. When I saw the winning flowers brought into the room I was perfectly astonished, for I believe the very best flower had not more than *twelve* petals, and many not more than nine or ten; and one in particular, a scarlet bizarre, positively had only *eight petals* in it!! I inquired of the person who exhibited the eight-petalled flower, how it was they allowed such thin flowers to win. 'Oh,' says he, 'we are not very particular about the *quantity* so as the *quality* is good.'"

From the above extract, it appears that the northern florists allow a flower *with only eight petals* to be placed in a winning stand, whilst they condemn a flower containing thrice that number of petals, and which had gained the approbation of the first society in the kingdom as a superior show-flower, as not fit for cultivation, and deficient in every good point. This is consistency with a vengeance.

I believe it will be readily granted that the past season was a more unfavourable one for florists' flowers than has occurred for some years; and it will, I think, be also admitted that change of soil, situation, and management, have great influence on the growth of this class of flowers; and the past year, being the first in which *Don John* was offered to the public, will readily account for the failure, *if it did fail*, in producing first-rate flowers.

I grew plants of it myself, and from the blooms it produced I pronounce it the best Carnation I have seen; decidedly the best of its class.

My blooms were seen by most of the florists here, who will, I have no doubt, coincide with me. In conclusion, I find I am not unsupported in my opinion, for on reference to the answers to correspondents in the number of the CABINET for September last, the editor states,—“ ‘Lucy inquires what is the best Carnation of the class named.’ We reply, certainly *Twitchell's Don John*, and ought to be in every collection.”

[We have no hesitation in stating our opinion is unchanged.—
CONDUCTOR.]

PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

ACHRONYCHIA CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Allan Cunningham's. (Bot. Mag. 3994.) Rutaceæ. Octandria Monogynia. Mr. Cunningham discovered it in New Holland, and introduced it to the Royal Gardens at Kew, where it flourishes in the greenhouse, and blooms in May and June. It is an evergreen shrub, growing six or seven feet high. The flowers have a good deal the appearance of the orange, as well as a similar fragrance. Each flower is about an inch across, of a cream colour.

AGAPANTHUS UMBELLATUS VAR. MAXIMUS. Large flowered African blue lily. (Bot. Reg. 7.) Liliaceæ. Hexandria Monogynia. The flowers are of the form and colour of the old species, but near half as large again, and more numerous produced in each head. Plants of it bloomed beautifully with Mr. Groom, at Clapham Rise nursery, London.

COMPARETTIA ROSEA. Rose-coloured. Pax. Bot. Mag. Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. A native of the Spanish main, and was introduced into this country by Messrs. Loddiges, with whom it has bloomed. The flowers are produced on drooping racemes, about nine inches long. Each blossom is about an inch across, of a beautiful rich rose colour. It is a very neat and handsome flowering species; though but a small plant, it deserves to be in every collection.

COLUMNEA SPLENDENS. Splendid flowered. Pax. Mag. Bot. Gesneraceæ. Didynamia Angiospermia. Synonym *C. grandiflora*. A native of Brazil, and has recently bloomed in the plant stove at the Tooting nursery. It is an evergreen trailing shrub, growing two feet high. The leaves are thick and fleshy, similar to *Hoya carnososa*. The flowers are produced from the axils of the leaves, solitary, pendant. Each blossom is funnel-shaped, three inches long, and two across the mouth; of a rich deep scarlet colour, spotted with dark inside; hairy. It continues in bloom for several months, and is one of the handsomest stove plants yet introduced. It deserves a place in every collection.

ECHITES HIRSUTA. Hairy-flowered. (Bot. Mag. 3997.) Apocynæ. Pentandria Digynia. A handsome flowering twining shrub from Brazil. Messrs. Veitch's collector discovered it on the Organ Mountains, and it is one of the most beautiful hot-house climbers. The flowers are produced in racemes, which proceed from the axils of the leaves. Each blossom is in form between funnel-shape and rotate. Tube narrow, an inch long; the spreading limb two inches and

a-half across, of a sulphur yellow; the spreading throat of the tube striated with deep rose. It blooms very freely, and deserves a place in every hothouse collection of plants.

GESNERIA POLYANTHA. Many-flowered. (Bot. Mag. 3995.) Gesneriaceæ. Didynamia Angiospermia. Messrs. Veitch's collector sent roots of it from the Organ Mountains of Brazil, and at their nursery it has bloomed profusely and beautifully. The flowers are produced in a numerous branching panicle. They are drooping, each blossom being about two inches long, of a rich scarlet outside and yellow inside. It is a very beautiful species.

FUCHSIA ALPESTRIS. Mountain Fuchsia. (Bot. Mag. 3999.) Onagraria. Octandria Monogynia. Discovered by Mr. Gardner, on the Organ Mountains in Brazil, growing in moist, bushy, rocky places, at an elevation of 5000 feet above the level of the sea. It has bloomed in the Glasgow Botanic Garden. The plant is of a rambling habit, and in its native situation the branches extend as much as twenty feet. The leaves are much like those of *F. radicans*. Each blossom is about an inch long. The calyx is of a pale crimson colour. Petals, of which but a very small portion is seen, a deep purple. The footstalk of the flower is about two inches long.

HYPOCALYMYA ROBUSTUM. Larger Peach Myrtle. (Bot. Reg. 8.) Myrtaceæ. Icosandria Monogynia. A native of the Swan River colony, now in the collection of Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co., of Exeter. It is a very interesting and beautiful myrtaceous plant, with heath-like foliage and a profusion of pretty flowers, each blossom being half an inch across, in form of a peach-blossom, of a handsome rosy-pink colour. It deserves a place in every greenhouse, and will be esteemed wherever grown.

LILIUM TESTACEUM. Yellow Japan Lily. (Bot. Reg. 11.) Liliaceæ. Hexandria Monogynia. It is said to be a Japanese species, and is in this country a frame or half hardy plant. The flower stem rises from three to four feet, blooming from July to October. Each blossom is about as large as the common Turncap Lily, yellow, spotted slightly with red.

LATHYRUS PUBESCENS. Downy Everlasting Pea. (Bot. Mag. 3996.) From Buenos Ayres, sent by Mr. Tweedie, and proves to be a hardy greenhouse plant, with a probability of doing better even in the open air. The stems rise to three feet long. Flowers in racemes, of a lilac-purple colour.

VRIESIA PSITTACINA. Parrot-flowered. (Bot. Reg. 10.) Bromeliaceæ. Hexandria Monogynia. Very similar to a Tillandsia. It is said to be a native of Rio Janeiro, and is a pretty stove plant. The bracts and stems are of a fine rich scarlet colour, and the corolla yellow, having the tips of the reflexed petals tinged with green. Each blossom is near three inches long.

New Plants at Mrs. Lawrence's-

GOMPHOLOBIUM. (New unnamed species.) The foliage is very small and neat. The flowers of an entire bright yellow, and have a beautiful appearance.

CHOROZEMA DICKSONIA. A fine plant, four feet high, in profuse bloom; its orange-red flowers, with a deep red keel, rendering so fine a plant a beautiful object.

DRACOPHYLLUM GRACILIS. Of the natural order Epacridæa. A new and handsome species, with a profusion of spikes of white flowers, rendering it one of the neatest of greenhouse plants.

HERMANNIA INCISA. A plant four feet high, very bushy, with thousands of flowers upon it.

DAVIESIA LATIFOLIA. The finest specimen in the country, being five feet high, bushy, and clothed with its beautiful yellow flowers.

BORONIA ANEMONIFOLIA. A pretty anemone-leaved shrub, two feet high, with pretty rosy-pink flowers.

ABUTILON BEDFORDIENSIS. A fine plant in profuse bloom, eight feet high, its pendant yellow flowers being very interesting and pretty.

MANETTIA SPLENDENS. A new species, not in bloom, but fine vigorous foliage; but it is said the flowers are each three inches long.

HIBISCUS LILIFLORUS. The flowers are large, of a pale rose, with a deep rose centre. The flowers keep expanded for two or three days.

PETREA STAPELIÆ. A very handsome flowering plant, of the natural order Verbenacæ. It was in fine flower in the plant stove. The flowers, on first opening, are of a lilac-blue, but change to a deep violet blue. It well merits a place in every collection.

ELICHRYSUM RETORTUM. The flowers are white, with a yellow disk, very pretty.

[The entire collection of plants was in robust health, and in high perfection of cultivation; and the entire collection reflects much credit on the skilful management of Mr. Goode, the industrious gardener. The conservatory is formed of two double roofs, the entrance at the south end, in the centre, opposite to which is a broad pathway, and a similar pathway up each side. The plants are arranged on the sides, over the hot-water pipes, on stone shelves. Between the side paths and the centre path is a raised bed with stone edges, filled up to near the height of the stone edges. On this the plants are judiciously placed in pots, or planted out. Creepers are arranged, too, so as to give all interest of that character to adorn the house. At a short distance from the entrance-door, up the centre walk, is what is termed a basin of water, about nine feet broad and three deep, which extends to the end of the house, and continues right and left to the sides. Hot-water pipes are constructed near the bottom of the basin, so that the water is kept of a due temperature of warmth. In it are considerable numbers of gold and silver fishes, &c. Numerous water plants are growing in it, and bloom profusely. Four branching tree-like forms are constructed, the bottoms of which are in the subsoil of the basin, and the top of each rises above the water ten or twelve feet, and are nine or ten broad. To the branches are secured, or suspended in fanciful baskets, &c., very many fine specimens of Orchidæ, which thrive luxuriantly. The moist atmosphere from the heated water in the basin contributes materially to insure that as well as the general health of the otherwise well-managed collection in the house. At the further end of the house, between the edge of the basin and the wall, is a rock-work, suitably arranged and plentifully covered with rock plants. Where the upper edge of the rock-work ceases a concealed trellis is constructed, to continue to the height and breadth of the house, under which are numerous specimens of Ferns, which cover the entire end in a very interesting way. Altogether, it is a most enchanting and well-arranged house. Much more might be added, relative to the place altogether, plants, &c., but want of space precludes it for the present; but, in a future Number, we purpose to continue our minutes of particulars so far as are likely to be of use to our readers.—CONDUCTOR.]

PLANTS NOTICED IN THE COLLECTION OF THE ROYAL GARDENS AT KEW PALACE.

BURCHELLIA CAPRNSIS. A fine specimen, in bloom in the plant-stove. The tubular portion of each blossom about an inch and a half long, of a handsome orange-buff colour. The plant deserves a place in every collection.

PETREA VOLUBILIS. In the plant-stove there is a plant of this handsome flowering climber, fifteen feet long. The foliage is as large as that of a *Combretum purpurum*. The flowers are produced in branching spikes, of a foot or somewhat more in length, and there are several such proceed from the axil of a leaf, and the extended plant is clothed with them up to nearly its entire length. Each flower is nearly two inches across, some being white and others of a beautiful violet-blue. It is one of the finest climbers yet introduced; and though that was many years back, it is very scarce indeed, and only requires to be seen to be admired by every lover of flowers. It deserves to be in every collection.

JASMINUM LIGUSTRIFOLIUM. Trained up a pillar three yards high, blooming in numerous clusters of white, very fragrant flowers, each flower being an inch across. This deserves a place in every greenhouse or conservatory.

There is the finest collection of that very interesting family, the *Begonias*,

that we ever saw; probably the best in the country. We noticed the following, which, being grouped together, formed a most interesting class:—

- Begonia* *Barkeri*, leaf 18 inches long.
platanifolia, leaf 18 inches long, flowers pink.
longipes, leaf very hairy, 4 inches long, flowers white.
dichotoma, leaf 8 inches long, flowers white.
parvifolia, leaf 1½ inch long.
crispa, leaf hairy, 9 inches long.
Fischerii, leaf 2½ inches long.
spathulata, leaf a very light green, 4 inches long.
sanguinea, leaf 5 inches long.
undulata, leaf light green, 4 inches long.
hydrocotylifolia, leaf like a *Cyclamen Persicum*.
 New species from Brazil, leaf striped in the way of *Maranta Zebraia*.
macrophylla, light green leaf, about 6 inches long, white flowers.
 New species, with leaves powdered as with flour, 5 inches long.
argyrostigma, leaves with white spots, 6 inches long.
castanæfolia, leaf about 2 inches long, like a small Spanish chestnut.
Mexera, leaf very hairy, light green, 6 inches long.
heracleifolia, leaf very hairy and much divided.
scandens, leaf very hairy, plant climbing.

With several others not named.

LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDEN.

DEUTZIA SCABRA. During the last season we saw a bush of this handsome flowering shrub in most profuse bloom, six feet high and six feet in diameter, growing on the lawn, and is one of the prettiest chaste-looking beauties that can occupy a similar situation, and deserves to be in every shrubbery, blooming from June to October. It grows rapidly, and is readily increased.

A circular bed of flowers, arranged as follows, was very pretty:—In the centre, *Brachycome iberidifolia*, next *Anagallis*, then *Verbenas* to the edge.

A bed of *Pentstemon speciosum*, with its splendid blue flowers, had a very gay appearance. The fine and long-continued bloom renders it one of the finest border or bed plants.

CLERODENDRON. New species. Has recently bloomed in the stove at Mr. Henderson's, Pine Apple Nursery. It is a climbing plant; the petals are of a French lilac colour, with a pink centre. It promises to be an interesting hothouse climber.

BEGONIA INSIGNIS is in beautiful bloom, the flowers of a pretty pink colour. *B. parviflora*, too, with white flowers.

CATECHÆA PARVIFLORA is in charming bloom in the stove. Its clear white flowers in contrast with the deep green foliage, and in the winter season too, produce a pretty cheering effect.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERY.

ON THE *CAMELLIA*.—Will the *Camellia Japonica* thrive in a vinery, if carefully protected from frost, where moderate forcing commences, and so continues, from about the middle of February or first of March; and would it be well to keep them there altogether, or place them out in a proper situation during any part of summer? C. R.

[Certainly, but when the young wood has attained its growth, remove them to the open air; see the remarks on Culture, in our present Number.—CONDUCTOR.]

REMARKS.

LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

MEETING ON FEBRUARY 7.

SIR G. STAUNTON, Bart., exhibited portions of the stem of the Sugar Cane, from plants grown in a stove at Leigh Park, where many of them attained to more than twenty feet in height; the specimens appeared to contain a full proportion of sugar, and to be as fine as those grown in their native country. From Mr. Goode, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, a collection of orchidaceous plants, containing a specimen of the pretty *Dendrobium Wallichii*, differing but little from *D. nobile*; *Phalænopsis amabilis*, the beautiful Butterfly plant, pure white, and of an elegant form; *Huntleya violacea*, a rare plant, bearing a very curiously shaped flower of a deep violet colour; a handsome dark variety of *Cyrtorchilum maculatum*; *Zygopetalum crinitum*, having the raised violet markings of the labellum studded with glandular hairs of the same colour; and a species of *Epidendrum*, with brown and white flowers, commonly called the "Bottle-bulb," from the resemblance of that portion of the plant to a Florence flask; a Knightian medal was awarded for the *Dendrobium*, *Phalænopsis*, and *Huntleya*. From Mr. Beck, of Isleworth, a collection of plants in slate pots, consisting of three seedling *Epacris*s, a seedling *Erica*, *Coronilla glauca*, and several *Hyacinths*; the vigorous appearance of these plants, the former so difficult to preserve in health at this season of the year, clearly proves how erroneous were the assertions formerly made, that plants would not grow in any material which was not porous. The seedling *Erica* was a pretty variety, not unlike *E. transparens nova*, and, as well as the three *Epacris*s, was raised by Mr. Storey; one of the latter was of a delicate flesh colour when fully expanded, the unopened buds being tipped with dark rose. Mr. Beck also exhibited slate boxes of different sizes, some of them taken to pieces to show the close manner in which they might be packed; as the different parts are secured together by screws, this is easily effected. To the bottoms of the larger boxes brass rollers are affixed instead of iron ones, which usually stain the floor or pavement where they are placed. From W. H. Storey, Esq., a well grown plant of *Erica sebana*, covered with light green drooping flowers, from which the dark brown stamens protrude in a remarkable manner. From Messrs. Veitch, a plant of the new *Tropæolum azureum*, bearing an abundance of its delicate blue flowers, which were considerably darker than when exhibited at a previous meeting, and it is not improbable that as the plants acquire more strength, the blossoms also will become of a deeper tint. Messrs. Veitch also exhibited a plant of *Stenorhynchus australis*, a terrestrial orchidaceous plant, bearing spikes of singular light brick-red flowers. From Mr. Lee, of Bradmore, Hammersmith, well-bloomed specimens of *Pelargonium Colleyanum*, and *album multiflorum*; the latter a variety of no excellence as a florist's flower, but without doubt the best kind for early forcing; a certificate was awarded for it. From Messrs. Chandler, a large collection of cut *Camellia* flowers, comprising most of the best varieties in cultivation; the blooms of *C. althæiflora*, *imbricata*, *fimbriata*, *Hume's Blush*, *Waratah* and *Donckelarri* were very beautiful. From Mr. Gaines, several seedling *Correas*, three *Cinerarias*, called *True Blue*, *Alba*, and *Lady of the Lake*, a seedling *Camellia*, and a well-bloomed specimen of *Camellia tricolor*; a certificate was awarded for the latter. From Mr. J. Cuthill, a seedling *Camellia*, with red flowers, said to have been raised from seed obtained at Canton. From Mr. W. Appleby, gardener to J. Dobinson, Esq., a seedling *Cineraria*. Mr. A. Toward, gardener to H. R. H. the Duchess of Gloucester, exhibited a leaf fork, much used at Bagshot Park; the tines are made of locust-wood, shod with iron, which renders it lighter than those wholly formed of that metal, now in general use; from its size it is also capable of lifting a great quantity of leaves at once. From the Gardens of the Society, a collection of plants, amongst which were a handsome *Acacia*, called *A. rubida*, bearing long racemes of yellow balls of flowers, and remarkable for remaining longer than any other kinds the twofold character of its leaves, some being simple, others compound, upon the same branch; although not of so dwarf a habit as *A. verniciclua*, exhibited at the last meeting, it might nevertheless, with judicious pruning be kept within the limits of a small greenhouse. *Scuticaria Steelii*, an exceedingly pretty species, with thong-like leaves and fragrant flowers, found in

Demerara, growing on Palm-trees; *Dendrobium discolor*, producing a raceme of dingy flowers with singularly twisted segments; *Spiranthes cernua*, one of the terrestrial orchidaceæ which abound in Mexico and Guatemala, with curious wax-like flowers, worthy of cultivation on account of its unusual appearance, as well as for the facility with which it may be cultivated, and the length of time which it continues in bloom; *Lycaste lanifera*, a species lately introduced by Mr. Hartweg, with pale green flowers; and *Begonia vitifolia*, not a showy species, but valuable for blooming at this period of the year. Cut flowers of *Chimonanthus fragrans*, *grandiflorus*, and *parviflorus*, were also exhibited; the latter, although much smaller than either of the others, is no less worthy of cultivation, as the flowers are more fragrant, and are produced later than those of the other two varieties.

[By the kindness of Mr. Wildman, the secretary, we have been favoured with the following observations on the Dahlia, from a paper drawn up by him, and read at the meeting.—CONDUCTOR.]

He began by adverting to the exhausted subject which he had to deal with: and proceeded next to notice the relative value of the three general and leading properties, form, colour, and size—a combination of which must not be wanting in any first-class seedling; but the two latter, however desirable, might upon emergency be dispensed with in collections, to a certain extent, without deteriorating their general appearance. The only flower possessing form which often really damages a stand is *Nicholas Nickleby*; but it was rendered more than usually conspicuous by its peculiarity and striking defects. In order to show the advances which had been made, both in the flower and in correctness of opinion, as to what constituted beauty, he turned to the Horticultural and other early publications, in which many loose and misshapen flowers had been figured and described as good, even by some of the then, best judges; proving that accurate notions of excellence or perfection are not intuitive, but acquired by observation and comparison. Our opinions, therefore, advance in proportion as they are influenced by the production of more perfect things, not contemplated at the time our first ideas were formed. General form was a combination of other points, worked out upon the same principle as that by which itself was governed; thus, if the form, as a whole, was to be circular, the rows of petals, as well as the petals themselves, must be circular also: and so on throughout. He should therefore pursue the plan adopted in the forms used by the Society last season in the judgment of seedlings, and begin with the petal. In suggesting these forms, he had the best hopes of their effect, and the result had not ended in disappointment; for where every point must be commented on, and separate reasons assigned for the decision, laxity could not well prevail, and partiality would be instantly detected. He strongly recommended those who wished to obtain an intimate knowledge of the structure of any particular flower, to resort to frequent dissection, which, in the Dahlia especially, from its exact and apparently mechanical arrangement, would well repay the trouble. Having recapitulated the general and well-known properties of the petal, Mr. Wildman stated that upon a very slight inspection it would be found to be composed of three parts, which would readily divide. The central division would be found to be broader than the others, which, by their adhesion from their inner edges, assume a sickle shape, so as to embrace and fit exactly those of the middle segment, and give the petals a cupped form. The sickle shape, however, of the outer sides cannot long be retained after separation, for when released from the connexion they become nearly straight. Upon the shape of these several parts and the manner in which they were naturally joined together, the form of the petals, as well as the appearance they ultimately assume, mainly depend, as to whether they were too much or too little cupped; quilled or otherwise abruptly indented or bumpy; the indentations in the edge, as well as notches, are also often thus accounted for. Mr. Wildman then minutely described the parts and their several defects. The faults he had alluded to were mostly observed; but there was another to which general attention had never been sufficiently directed, and which was often overlooked, although it occurred in some of the best flowers; he meant a diamond-like shape, which the inner part of the petal was apt to take, causing an angularity of appearance throughout the flower; as was the case with Widnall's *Queen*, however good in other respects, *Springfield*

Rival, and several others; and yet, in all these cases, the outline of the petal was good, and it was only the manner in which the inner part was disposed that caused the defective appearance. The petals of Windsor Rival and several others were mentioned in contradistinction. It was necessary that the petals should be proportionate. Pickwick was an example of too small a petal, whilst in Andrew Hofer, Unique, Maid of Bath, &c., they are too large. Petals like those in Warminster Rival and Countess of Pembroke often had a striking appearance, but the flowers in which they occurred could never be depended upon; they were always thin and deficient in the centre. Reflexed petals were generally considered to be bad, and so they are, if they all reflex, or do so in the strict sense of the term; but it is absolutely necessary that some should be depressed, as otherwise it is impossible to obtain a deep flower. If the back petals be too horizontal, the flower, working from a flat base, will be shallow, with a low centre; but if, on the contrary, it works downwards from the disk, the under petals will be well depressed, but the cupping will be gradual, and the centre high. Now these are the opinions of all who have a knowledge of the flower; but until recently the very opposite idea was entertained; and in a lecture delivered at the Metropolitan Society a very few years ago, the following remarks occur:—"The only flower which is perfect on the outer edges, and forms a perfect circle without notches, is the 'Springfield Rival;' this fails on the side view, because the eye does not rise to the top, and the back petals reflex. Our notions of perfection may be estimated thus: Would the Springfield Rival be handsomer if the eye or crown rose up to a complete half-circle with all its present beauties? Secondly, would it be better if, instead of the present reflection of the petals on the under side, they were perfectly square and flat? If these points be conceded, our notions of perfection are established; for certainly in the beauty and accuracy of the petals no art could effect an improvement, nor could the compasses of the mathematician improve the circular outline of the Springfield Rival as you view it front." The lecturer evidently was not at that time aware, that the concession of the one point must defeat the other. Mr. Wildman agreed that a long petal was decidedly bad, but that too short a one was equally so; and he had always set down flowers described as having short-cupped petals as worthless. They should not be short—they should be proportionate—for if they be short, the centre can never be high, but will be generally hard and the lower flat. All flowers vary so much, according to seasons and localities, that, however careful may have been our observation, there is still some risk in selecting any particular variety as the best. In the year 1841, President of the West was decidedly pre-eminent; in 1842 it was worthless. In 1841 Catleugh's Tournament was very good; in 1842 it was equally bad. The finest bloom of any Dahlia he saw last year, in fact as beautiful as any he had ever seen, was a bloom of Lady Cooper, exhibited by Mr. Bragg, at Salt-hill; not a fault was to be seen, and although of extraordinary size, it was as close and delicate as the smallest flower. Those who have grown Lady Cooper in the neighbourhood of London, where it fails on account of the hardness of the eye (though not excessive even there), can scarcely conceive the difference. The next point was arrangement, which, if not good, would have the effect of damaging all the rest; for the flower being composed of rows of petals, placed evenly one above the other, in decreasing concentric circles, it must be obvious that the slightest malformation in the receptacle, or in the manner in which the petals were placed in it, would have the effect of causing a derangement which often pervades the whole flower; one petal displacing another throughout. This defect in some varieties occurred but seldom, in others frequently, and in some constantly; in some it was accidental, in others constitutional; and if, in the latter case, it were at all considerable, it must be fatal to the variety. Various instances of this derangement were given; and it was remarked that, under such circumstances, censors were never justified in attributing these occurrences, in a new variety, to accident; and that the only safe course was to be governed by fact, and not by conjecture. Independently of the mere arrangement of the petals, the transition from the fully-expanded ones to those completely closed should be regular and gradual from the centre, both with regard to the size of the petals and to their expansion. Sometimes all the expanded petals were nearly of the same size, when a disproportionate space

must unavoidably be left between the expanded rows and those that form the centre, which then always appears large and coarse, instead of compact, as when formed by imperceptible gradations. The form and height of the centre was then adverted to: though a sunken centre was a defect, it was not a total disqualification, and might be more readily passed over than a cross or misshapen eye, than which scarcely a greater fault existed. The highest centres were not always the best formed; in some flowers they stood upright, as in *Metella*, instead of curving gently and compactly inwards. The scale, if perceptible, was bad anywhere, but more so in the centre, especially if it formed a glossy, obturate eye, as in *Spary's Conqueror of the Plain*, in which it was most detestable and disappointing. Mr. Wildman made some other remarks, in which several of the members joined, with regard to other flowers; and having recapitulated several of the points, mentioned the general form and outline of the flower as a whole. A full flower was generally preferred, and in the *Dahlia* especially it was desirable, the petals being smaller, as compared to its size, than many other flowers. In self-coloured flowers it added much to solidity of appearance, as well as density and brilliancy of colour, so long as there was no confusion, and every part was distinct and clear. In edged flowers some allowance might perhaps be made, the beauty consisting in two parts of the petals, one of which, if too close, or at all crowded, must be hidden. These observations, however, did not apply to the *Dahlia* only, for, in his opinion, the *Carnation*, the beauties of which are in the interior of the petal, should not be governed strictly by the same rule as the *Picotée*, as too great a fulness would obviously conceal in the one what would be still conspicuously seen in the other. The next point alluded to was colour; and the remarks were generally confirmatory of the rules hitherto adopted. In alluding, however, to the necessity of the colour penetrating through to the back of the petal, such a principle applied more to self-coloured than edged flowers, in the latter of which the colour was too often at the back of the petal, and not on the face. The difference, however, occasioned (for into the distribution and cause of colour he could not enter) arose from the nerves at the back of the petals of dark flowers being of a light colour, and those in light flowers being, on the contrary, dark, the colouring being apparently diffused in the one throughout the intermediate spaces, and in the other drawn from them and concentrated in the nerves. The colour is then stronger at the tip, where they all meet together. It is of course more perceptible in some varieties than in others, but *Eva*, *Penelope*, and several other flowers, might be mentioned as examples. Sometimes the colour also appears as a vein on the face of the petal. A flower with a neat edge, having the colour well concentrated, is still a desideratum, most of those we at present possess being only mottled, or faintly clouded. Size was the only remaining point. It was the only one that could be detrimental if carried to excess, and had been properly considered as of the least importance. It was essential, no doubt, for (as it had been quaintly observed) a good large flower is better than a good small one, but it might with equal justice be asserted that size alone will never make a flower good; whereas with form alone it never can be positively bad. Size should nevertheless not be unfairly underrated, for so long as it is unattended with coarseness, as is the case with the splendid specimens exhibited by Mr. Brown, and other judicious and successful cultivators, it must decide precedence. To this the very best judges can have no objection, and by them it will never be lost sight of, so long as it is not carried to such an extent as to destroy uniformity; and it is only against an undue weight, and the unfair share of attention which it attracts in the eyes of the general or superficial observer, that restrictive observations have been sometimes directed. Attempts have been made to describe what it ought to be, in inches; but such a plan cannot be supported, and is impracticable. The number of inches, moreover, have often varied according to circumstances and alteration of opinion, to both of which everything must submit. Mr. Wildman then slightly alluded to culture, stating (as he said had already been repeatedly done) that the chief requisites were a rich, fresh loam, well manured, an open situation, plenty of water, frequently and abundantly given, and a liberal use of the knife, especially in disbudding free and abundant bloomers. These were all absolutely necessary; but even then, without a free and pure atmosphere all our labours would be lost, however meritorious; for a *Dahlia*, of all flowers, required a strong

air; and it was in this respect that the metropolitan florists could never compete with their country rivals. In fact, so great was the difference, that many flowers which, with the one, are most desirable, are with the others, if not worthless, absolutely useless. Hard-eyed flowers would never do in London, nor those that were thin or soft in the country; the first requires a strong air and free growth, which the latter cannot bear; as instances, he mentioned Gregory's Regina, as a useful London flower, but worth nothing in the country. Cox's Defiance, though hitherto a favourite in the country, could seldom or ever be exhibited by a London grower. Lady Cooper, again, often beautiful in the country, was useless here, the back petals falling ere the others are blown. The same with Hudson's Princess Royal. Widnall's Queen, again, was excellent in the one place, notwithstanding the angularity of petals before mentioned, which it then in a great degree loses, has the same defect. Hope was a flower that does well in both places, so also were Unique, Maria, and Catleugh's Eclipse (though uncertain). Dodd's Prince of Wales, again, is easily bloomed in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, but it is always deeply and abruptly sunk in the centre. Several others could be mentioned, but enough had been said to show that sufficient change is caused by locality to justify variety in opinion, and to render it imperative upon us to refrain from forming hasty or premature opinions, both for the sake of our own consistency and the sincerity of those we may be induced to condemn. The fact, nevertheless, often imposes upon censors a difficult task, who, judging in ignorance of circumstances, are required, on inspection of one or a few specimens to form an opinion upon seedlings, which, whether favourable or otherwise, may ultimately turn out to have been delusive. But this cannot be avoided, unless the censors be apprised of things which they ought not to know, and a door be thus opened to partiality which would be a greater evil. Raising new varieties from seed was then touched upon, after an allusion to the disinclination of those who really possessed practical knowledge to divulge their secrets; the little, however, that had been written upon the subject had been so erroneous, and evidently written in ignorance, that a few remarks could not be refrained from. Some recommend that seed be saved from thin, others from full, flowers; some recommend fertilization, others neglect it; but unless the parties who give the advice have carefully marked the seed and noted the result, their recommendations are founded on conjecture only. If they have taken these precautions, and really wish to enlighten the inexperienced, it would have been far better to have detailed specifically the result of their practice in each instance, than merely to have indulged in unsupported and vague directions. Glory of Plymouth had, to the great astonishment of all who possessed the slightest knowledge of the parts of the flower, been repeatedly recommended as a good flower from which to save seed. Now Glory of Plymouth is one of the most double flowers that has ever yet been raised, and, like Globe Crimson, full to the centre; and it might be asserted, without fear of contradiction, that it never had been seeded, and was incapable of bearing seed. This was not a matter of opinion, but one of fact; and any misstatement could be easily disproved. He knew an amateur who, once relying upon this recommendation, had been induced to grow twenty plants for the sake of the seed; but, as might have been anticipated, he was utterly disappointed. Mr. Wildman then detailed the result of his experience (which he admitted was limited), with many of the flowers from which he had saved seeds. So much depended upon accident or circumstances over which we had no control, that it was difficult to recommend one in particular; but seeds from thin flowers generally, however good their style, ended in disappointment; Windsor Rival was an example. Constancy in the parent was, he thought, a matter of little moment, provided defective blooms were immediately removed, and none but the best left for seed. Brightness and clearness of colour were desirable, but no dependence could be placed upon the exact colours that might be produced. If fertilization were resorted to, the best blooms, whether occasional or otherwise, from which seed might be obtainable, should be selected, the colours chosen being distinct and opposite, and not compound. To those who would not take the trouble to resort to artificial fertilization, he would recommend that a few of the very best varieties, including one or two that seed more freely, be planted together, apart from all others; the chances then would be far more favourable.

Having now fulfilled his promise, and said sufficient to answer the purpose of exciting observations on the part of others more competent than himself, Mr. Wildman concluded by submitting a brief summary for adoption or improvement by the Society. He said that he should only make three general heads, viz. Form, in which was included most of the detail; Colour, and Size; he should also at first confine these heads to properties only, stating defects afterwards. 1st. Form.—The outline should be that of about two-thirds of a globe or sphere; the rows of petals forming this globular outline should describe unbroken concentric circles lying above each other with evenness and regularity, and gradually diminishing till they approach the crown. The petals forming these rows should be spirally arranged, and alternate, like the scales of a Fir cone; those in each superior row concealing the joints in the rows beneath, and causing the circle to be unbroken and complete. They should be broad at the ends, perfectly free from notch or indentation of any kind, firm in substance, smooth in texture, uniform in size, and evenly and freely expanded in each row, but largest in the outer ones, gradually and proportionably diminishing until they approach the crown, where they should gently turn the reverse way, pointing inwards and forming a neat and close centre. 2nd. Colour.—If in a self, it should be dense and clear; if in an edged flower, concentrated and well defined; in both cases it should penetrate through the petal, with an appearance of substance and solidity. 3rd. Size, which must be comparative. The following are the defects: In form—want of roundness or of depth, flatness of face squareness of shoulder, sinking in the centre. In the rows—wide interstices between the petals in each row, or between the rows themselves; broken circles, overhanging each other or diminishing abruptly; want of arrangement, and looseness. In the petal,—notches or indentations on the edge, sharp points, angularity, cupping too deeply with wide mouths; abrupt hollows in the face or ribbiness; being too broad, coarse, or overwrapping each other sideways, or being too narrow and guttery, or not touching each other in the rows; quilling, or curling, or showing the bark in any manner; curling too much upwards, turning quite back, or being upright in the centre, want of substance, and not concealing the scale. Colour.—Cloudy or mottled, thinly laid on in patches, or in spots, or variable; not being the same at the back as on the face of the petal. Size.—Being below the average, or so large as to be coarse. Disqualifications.—Showing a yellow disk or a hard and scaly centre, cross eye, petals damaged in any manner, blooms dead or decaying. Mr. Wildman remarks on what is termed a cross eye, that though it has not hitherto been considered a disqualification, yet, in his opinion, the fault is so glaring, and so obviously arises from inherent malformation, that it should cause any bloom, or any collection of blooms in which it occurs, to be altogether rejected. Mr. Wildman concluded by remarking that the object ought to be to obtain freedom without looseness, boldness without coarseness, and symmetry and uniformity without stiffness or formality. Then would our flowers conform to our own conventional usages, and gratify the common as well as the more fastidious observer.

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR MARCH.

ANEMONES—Should now be planted as early in the month as can be done.

AMARYLLIDES, and other liliaceous bulbous plants which have been kept dormant, may now be re-potted, and put into an increased temperature.

ANNUALS, HARDY.—If the soil be moderately dry, some of the most hardy kinds, to bloom early in the summer, may be sown in warm parts of the country, or situations well protected, but in cold places not until the end of the month; for if the seeds of many sorts begin to vegetate, and frost operate upon them, they are often destroyed. The best method of sowing the small seeds in patches is, to have a quantity of finely sifted soil; spread a portion where desired, after scattering the seeds, sprinkle a little more soil over them, and then press it closely upon the seeds, which will assist them in vegetating properly.

ANNUALS, TENDER.—Such as have been sown and may be up, should have all possible air given to prevent their being drawn up weakly. In watering those in

pots they must not be watered over the tops, or many of the sorts will be rotted by it. The best method is to flood over the surface of each pot, always using water that is new milk warm. Those annuals sown in frames must be watered (when requisite) with a very fine syringe, or pan rose to sprinkle with; but the best plan is to take advantage of gentle rains. For any seeds yet requiring to be sown, use fine soil pressed to the seeds, and when convenient, place the pots (if used) in moist heat till the plants are up.

AURICULAS.—Those requiring top dressing should be done immediately, by taking off about two inches deep of the top soil, replacing it with some very rich, more than one half of it should be rotten cow dung two years old, and the rest loam and sand. Immediately after this dressing, let the soil be well settled by a free watering. By the end of the month the unexpanded blossoms will be nearly full grown; no water must be allowed to fall on them, or the blossoms would be liable to suffer injury by it. All possible air may be admitted to the plants during the day, only screen from cutting frosty winds.

CARNATIONS.—at the end of the month, the last year's layers kept in pots or beds during the winter should be planted off into large pots 12 inches wide at the top, 6 at the bottom, and 10 deep. In each pot three plants may be placed triangularly, not planting deeper than to fix them securely. The following compost is most suitable. Two barrows full of fresh yellow loam, three of well rotted horse-dung, and half a barrow full of river sand, well mixed; plant in it without sifting, but breaking very well with the spade, place the plants in a sheltered situation out of doors.

CREEPERS—and twining greenhouse or hardy plants, should be pruned and regulated before they begin to grow.

CALCEOLARIA SEED—should be sown early in the month, having the finest sifted soil for the surface.

DAHLIAS—if not already put into excitement, should be done as early as possible. Seeds should also be sown; placing them in a hot bed frame till up Cuttings be taken off and struck in heat.

GEBNERIA, GLOXINIA—and **TROPÆOLUM** bulbs, that have been kept dry during winter, should now be potted, and gently brought forward.

HYDRANGEAS.—Cuttings may now be taken off, cutting off the tops of any shoots that have very plump leading bulbs, about one inch below the bud of each cutting. These inserted, each into a small pot, and placed in moist heat, will soon strike root, and will, with future proper treatment, bloom one fine head each, strikingly beautiful.

PELANGONIUMS.—Cuttings now put in, struck in a hot bed frame, and potted off as soon as they have taken root, will bloom during autumn.

POLYANTHUSES—should now be top dressed, as directed for Auriculas, only the soil need not be so rich. Seed may now be sown; the best method is to raise it in heat, harden gradually, and transplant when large enough.

RANUNCULUSES—should now be planted, taking care no fresh applied dung is in the soil, nor should the ground to plant in be lightened up more than two inches deep. The soil of the bed should be half a yard deep at the least. The best roots for flowering are such as have the crowns high and firm, with regular placed claws.

ROSE TREES—not yet pruned, if allowed to remain untouched till the shoots of the present coming season be about an inch long, and be then shortened by cutting back all the old wood to below where the new shoots had pushed, the dormant buds will then be excited, and roses will be produced some weeks later than if pruned at a much earlier season. Plants in pots now put into heat will come into bloom in May.

TUBEROSES—should be planted, one root in a small pot, using very rich sandy soil; the pots should be placed in moist heat till the plants are up a few inches, then they may be planted into larger pots, and taken into a stove, and finally into a greenhouse.

TULIPS.—At this season, such as happened to be affected with canker will appear sickly; the roots should be examined, and the damaged part be cut clean out. If left exposed to sun and air, the parts will soon dry and heal. Avoid frosty air getting to the wound by exposure.

SEEDS—of greenhouse and similar plants may now successfully be sown, raised in moist temperature.



THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

APRIL 1st, 1843.

PART I.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

No. 1.—PHLOX.—(*Var. Van Houtte's.*)

POLEMONIACEÆ. PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

THIS very beautiful variety of Phlox we received from M. Louis van Houtte, Nurseryman, of Ghent; and although the entire family of Phloxes deserve a place in every flower garden, this variety has especial recommendations, and is one of the handsomest border perennials grown.

The whole tribe of Phloxes have an especial claim to cultivation; they are, almost without exception, perfectly hardy, of easy culture, readily propagated, profuse in blooming, of great variety and beauty in colours, and of long endurance as an ornament to the flower garden. An additional inducement too is, they can be obtained at a very low cost, from 6s. per dozen.

The diversity of height to which the kinds grow renders them equally adapted for growing in masses, or singly in the flower-bed; when in masses, they can be arranged so as the tallest being in the centre a gradual declination can be arranged from the height of three or four feet if desired, down to prostrate kinds whose flowers are but two inches from the ground. In a good strong turfy loam well enriched with rotten dung, or leaf mould, upon a dry subsoil, Phloxes grow vigorously. As the roots generally admit of division each season, an increase of young plants should be made every spring, by which means vigorous plants will be obtained and the sorts preserved. We possess nearly all the kinds of Phloxes, and in the blooming

season we intend to make a particular descriptive list of them and insert it in the CABINET.

No. 2.—FUCHSIA LAMIL.

This very fine hybrid was raised by Messrs. Lanes, of the Berkhamstead Nursery, and is now offered for sale by them.

No. 3.—FLORA.—(*Harrison's.*)

This is one of the seedlings we sent out last summer. It is one of the loveliest grown, a most profuse bloomer, of a beautiful rose colour. Many of the flowers have six or eight sepals, and a double portion of petals, which gives additional interest to them.

No. 4.—PULCHERRIMA.—(*Harrison's.*)

This is one of the handsome kinds we now advertise to come out. (See Advertising Sheet in March and April Numbers.)

ARTICLE II.

A FEW PLAIN REMARKS UPON THE ARTICLE WRITTEN BY A MIDLAND FLORIST.

BY MR. JOHN SLATER, FLORIST, PEACOCK-HOUSE, CHAPL-LANE, CHEETHAM-HILL, NEAR MANCHESTER.

I HAVE hesitated whether to reply to the remarks of a Midland Florist, as it is anonymous, but thinking, if silent, that it might be construed that I had made some false statement, I am induced to make a few observations in reply to his article. Previous, however, to entering upon the subject, allow me to suggest the propriety of appending his name for the future, as it will enable the readers of the CABINET to judge respecting flowers, &c., in dispute. It does not, in this instance, look well in this case, as the flower he has brought prominently forward was raised in his district; and it often happens that there is a strong partiality evinced to such in their own locality.

If the Midland Florist would read the remarks which has induced him to come forward as the champion of Don John, he would see that it was only slightly alluded to, and that no mention is made of its not possessing some approved qualities; the sentence meant, that in the north we wanted flowers with good properties, and had I said that Don John was deficient in all, I should have written a falsehood.

It does possess some, but the main one in a scarlet bizarre is wanting. Who, in common sense, would call a Carnation a bizarre with only two colours? Even the great Leviathan of the south asserts that there should be a stripe of bizarre in every petal; this surely is high authority. It is the general fault of the southern bizarre Carnations that they are deficient in this respect, but as to the other properties, good. But if two colours are essential in a bizarre, can one deficient in this respect be good?—as well might it be said that a man, well-proportioned in every respect, but only having one leg, was a perfect model of beauty.

In my descriptive catalogue of Carnations I avoided all mention of Don John, as it had attracted so much attention, to see the issue of another year; but from the assertions made, I feel no hesitation in saying that it will prove a decided failure. I am not alone in this opinion, as upwards of seven pairs were bloomed within a short distance of my residence, and I walked some miles purposely to see it, and the whole of the individuals who purchased the plants referred to declare it would not do at all, and complained bitterly of the manner it had been puffed off; and I can say further, that every grower in the neighbourhood who has seen it (and we have not a few, I question whether any locality can boast so many, and who possess such a complete knowledge of the properties essential to a good flower) have unanimously expressed themselves to the same effect. I have further still the authority of two first-rate judges, one in the midland district, and the other farther south, who coincide with what is stated above. As a proof of this assertion, not even a single layer has been bought in this neighbourhood by any of them; what has been sold has been sent to distant places.

The Midland Florist may say, Oh! but you are not competent to judge Carnations in the north, you are a century behind us. Perhaps we are, as respects puffing things not worthy a name. But how seldom does it happen that Carnations, as well as other florists' flowers (excepting Pinks) sent out by them, will not maintain their rank and character when exhibited in the south? Need I mention Chadwick's Brilliant S. F., Mansley's Beauty of Woodhouse P. F., and Manley's Robert Burns P. B., taking the first prizes at the London exhibition the last season? Can the same be said of the varieties sent out by the southern or midland florist? Where were some of the best now in

existence raised?—Within thirty miles of Manchester. I mean Ely's Lord Milton, Ely's Lovely Ann, Ely's Mango, Hepworth's Leader, with many others I could name.

The last season was one of the best for blooming Carnations that has been for some years, and the stock of the crack flower was very large; and it does appear strange that so few, if any, came first-rate. In this part, from the number I before stated, there was not a single good or fair specimen; and if it is only occasionally to be caught fine, it does not deserve a place amongst a collection.

Having made these remarks, allow me to ask the Midland Florist the following questions:—

Who brought Don John to the London Floricultural Society for exhibition? Who gave the prize for the best bizarre Carnation? Who judged Hale's Prince Albert, and Twitchett's Don John? Did not Mr. Twitchett and the two judges travel together in the same conveyance? Did Mr. Twitchett grow the bloom exhibited, or did his kind friend, one of the judges, in whose camphorated box it came, supply him with one for the occasion?

I shall briefly notice the remark upon the Halifax Carnation Exhibition as respects the dressing of the flowers. As this is a matter of taste, I do not wish to say much respecting it. Each district has its usages and customs, some of which it is high time were discarded. The flowers which the Midland Florist notices are nearly all full petalled previous to being placed on the stage, and they are made thin in consequence of every petal that has not its requisite marking being counted as faults, and the bloom that has the least number of faults takes precedence. I must not be understood that shape, size, and colours are overlooked.

I may as well state that I do not intend to reply to any further remarks a F. H. S. may make upon the descriptive catalogue of Tulips of which he has given notice, as the period is so short when all interested may judge for themselves, and as for myself, I do not fear the result.

[We remarked on the flower in question in our last Number, and again state, the specimen we saw exhibited was of first-rate excellence.

—CONDUCTOR.]

ARTICLE III.

EXPERIMENTS WITH CHARCOAL FOR FLORICULTURAL PURPOSES.

BY DAHL, OF LIMEHOUSE, NEAR LONDON.

MR. EDITOR,—In page 253 of your last volume is a communication from a Melton Mowbray correspondent, stating the increase of his stock of plants tenfold by the use of charcoal.

The following extracts from Liebig's "Agricultural Chemistry" will, perhaps, throw some light on the subject:—

"In a division of a low hothouse in the Botanical Garden at Munich, a bed was set apart for tropical plants; but instead of being filled with tan, it was filled with the powder of charcoal, the large pieces having been previously separated by means of a sieve. The heat was conducted by means of an iron tube into a hollow space of the bed, and distributed a gentle warmth, such as tan communicates when in a state of fermentation. The plants placed in this bed of charcoal quickly vegetated, and acquired a healthy appearance, and, as is always the case in such beds, the roots of many of the plants penetrated through the holes in the bottom of the pots, and then spread themselves out; but these plants evidently surpassed in vigour and general luxuriance plants grown in the common way: for example, the beautiful *Thunbergia alata* thrived astonishingly; the blossoms were so rich, that all who saw them affirmed they had never seen such before. I was led to a series of experiments, the results of which were highly interesting and successful. A Cactus, planted in a mixture of equal parts of charcoal and earth, thrived progressively, and attained double its former size in the space of a few weeks."

The above extract seems to add strength to the experiments made by your correspondent. The writer of the above goes on to say that he made experiments on no less than thirty or forty kinds of plants, and all with the same success; but it appears heat was used in all the experiments he made. Your correspondent used none, and I think his mode will be of great service if he will be so kind to send them for publication.

[We hope our correspondent will communicate the results of experiments tried since we received his former remarks.—CONDUCTOR.]

ARTICLE IV.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF CAMELLIAS.

BY A KENTISH SUBSCRIBER.

(Continued from page 56.)

CHANDLERII (one of the best and most extensively grown) is a very deep red, and, when in perfection, beautifully striped and mottled with white. The petals are well formed, with good substance; but it possesses the Warratah centre unfortunately.

Reticulata.—This is a distinct species; it is a fine habit, tolerably free bloomer, is semi-double, and very large red, and one of the showiest in the collection.

Eclipse (Presse's).—This is a very desirable carnation-striped variety; deserves a place in every collection.

Invincible is somewhat similar to the former, but is more marked; a very desirable variety.

Althæiflora is a very dark red, and conspicuous in a collection, being large; but it has a confused centre.

Allnuttii.—This is a large white, with good formed petals, and strong habit; the flower is rather flat.

Allnut's Superb is red, with good formed petals; but then it is a desirable variety, being quite distinct.

Warratah Rosea is large and showy, free bloomer, and is a good contrast with the old Warratah, being exactly the same shape, and, therefore, ought to be in every collection.

Carswelliana.—This is a very neat variety, and distinct; colour rose, with small stripes of white; but it is not perfect in the centre.

Wallachii is a very showy variety, deep rose, striped with white.

Spofforthiana is white, very delicately striped with rose; it does not open well, and the centre is confused.

Lefevreana is a fine red, good habit, large flower; merits a place in every collection.

Chandler's Albertus is a fine carnation striped, very double, and better marked than this class in general; but the white blush is very much as the flower declines (which is very objectionable); but deserves a place in every collection.

Imbricata Alba.—This is a very desirable variety, being quite distinct from any other; the petals are of good substance.

Delicatissima is white ground, very neatly striped; is a very desirable variety.

Conspicua is a large showy red, very fine habit, and distinct.

The King.—This is one of the carnation-striped varieties, very similar to others of this class, and not so good as many.

Coronata is a light rose, very pretty and distinct.

Woodsii, a large rose, very showy, and distinct from any of this numerous class.

Nichollsii.—This rose is one of the best of its class, possessing fine round petals, well arranged, and has the advantage of remaining a considerable time on the plant.

Lepidus is also a rose, possessing good properties, and distinct.

Elegans is a pleasing rose; has good petals, but rather deficient in number to make it first rate; nevertheless it merits a place in every collection.

Campbellii.—This is white, delicately marked with pink.

Alba Grandiflora is white, sometimes with a pink stripe; it has a confused centre.

Wadeii is white, possessing good formed petals and good substance.

Fimbriata, one of the best grown, is white, beautifully fimbriated round every petal, and well formed; this deserves a place in the smallest collection.

Allnutt's Splendens is a very desirable red in a large collection, being a good habit and free bloomer.

Variiegata, commonly called the double striped, one of the oldest and most useful grown, is red, striped with white, being fine habit and free bloomer; ought to be in every collection.

(To be continued.)

ARTICLE V.

ON THE YELLOW CACTUS AND SCARLET PASSION FLOWER.

BY DAHL, OF LIMEHOUSE, NEAR LONDON.

I WAS lately reading a publication, printed about ten years since, giving an account of the wreck of H. M. ship "Thetis" on Cape Frio, on her return from Rio Janeiro, 5th December, 1830. Captain Dickenson, of H. M. ship "Lightning," undertook to save part of the treasure that was lost in her. In order to carry on his operations

he landed on an uninhabited island, about three miles long and one wide; and on one side of the cove, which they named Saint Thomas, they erected tents for the men and a wooden house for the captain. The narrator says, that in front of this house there were twenty splendid specimens of the *Yucca gloriosa*, growing from 20 to 25 feet high, a beautiful collection of shrubs, growing among which were splendid plants of Cactus, both red and yellow. In the woody part of the island were a quantity of climbing plants; and one among the rest was a beautiful Scarlet Passion Flower, which bore its blooms in clusters, much like the nature of the scarlet Bean.

Now, perhaps, some of your readers may be able to give a description of these two beautiful things, the Yellow Cactus and Scarlet Passion Flower, and if either or both are to be got in England. I have seen a dingy-red Passion Flower, but nothing that will in any way answer the description here given.

ARTICLE VI.

FLORICULTURAL GLEANINGS.—No. 10.

BRIEF REMARKS ON THE PROPERTIES OF THE TULIP, &c. IN REPLY TO THE QUERY OF "A JUVENILE FLORIST."

BY MR. WILLIAM HARRISON, SECRETARY TO THE FELTON FLORISTS' SOCIETY.

OF all the various beauties of creation that have engaged the attention of man, and commanded the care of the competing florist in particular, the Tulip has elicited the greatest degree of admiration from the remotest period of its history, through the fluctuating speculations of the Tulipomania of Holland, to the more rational collection of the "Juvenile Florist" of the present day. It is pleasing, therefore, to find in the present progressive state of floriculture, that the taste for the beauties of the Tulip is spreading far and fast over our native isle. I for one rejoice in this, for surely there is nothing in creation so lovely, so varied, and magnificent as a fine collection of Tulips. It is true, that the lover of nature's charms may feel happy on the top of an eminence, where the prospect displays to him the immensity of the grasp of an Almighty hand; he may almost consider himself wrapt in an Elysian feeling when near the foaming cataract, listening to its eternal roar, while the sickening cares of a fluctuating world are left far behind him as he throws himself down on nature's

carpet in the calm quiet of solitude; but it is perhaps only when standing by the side of a well-regulated tulip-bed that he sees all other beauties "hide their diminished heads;" that he feels himself to be only a short-sighted being of secondary importance, and that he is in the immediate presence of the divine Artist. There is so much to wonder at and admire! so much contrast! from the pale lilac to the dark purple,—from the 'gaudy yellow to 'the beauteous rose,—from the delicate feather to the heavy flame,—from the pretty pillar to the finest pencilling—all, all is beautiful variety! What but the hand of Omnipotence could effect it! We are tempted to exclaim with our favourite Thomson,—

These as they change, Almighty Father, these
Are but the varied God. The rolling year
Is full of thee.

From speaking thus generally, we must descend to particulars for the information of the "Juvenile Florist," whose query has drawn from our pen the present remarks on the properties of this favourite flower.

Much has been said of late years on the properties of the Tulip, and much misunderstanding has existed on the subject. The Northumberland, or rather, I should say, the north country amateurs generally, have been much calumniated and misrepresented respecting their supposed attachment to foul bottomed but finely marked flowers; for as I have said, on a former occasion, foul bottomed flowers are not tolerated at all here as show-flowers; and I cannot help thinking that the time is now come when all florists will agree in admitting that a perfectly pure bottom is the true substratum on which to build the superstructure of a fine Tulip. Without it a Tulip is not fit for exhibition, it is not worth cultivating and much less is it worthy of a price. The "Juvenile Florist" must therefore bear in mind that a perfectly pure bottom is one of the first and most essential requisites; and this will naturally excite his wonder why Louis XVI. should be catalogued at eight or ten guineas, since it is rarely if ever possessed of this indispensable property.

After having purchased a stock of the purest varieties, he will find that the marking of the petals depends partly on adventitious circumstances. If he is induced to grow them in an enriched soil for the purpose of having strong blooms, large bulbs, and a speedy

addition to his stock, he will most probably have the mortification of finding that his blooms are far too heavy in colour, and unfit for exhibition; while, on the other hand, if he is content to wait patiently, and grow them in common garden soil with an annual addition of a little decomposed pasture sward, he will not have such large bulbs, and not such a speedy addition to his stock of roots; but he will have the far greater gratification of producing clean and first rate blooms in the true character of the varieties in his possession, which is the grand "consummation" aimed at by all Tulip fanciers.

In estimating the value of a feathered Tulip, the "Juvenile Florist" must attend to the following particulars. The feathering must commence pretty near the bottom of each petal, the heaviest half way up at the greatest breadth of petal,* and also go completely round the top without the least white spot to divide the feathering in any one place. *Claudiana*, *Cerise Blanche*, *Rosa Blanca*, *Comte de Vergennes*, *Rose William*, and *Lavinia*, may be mentioned among the feathered roses as nearly fulfilling these conditions, although they frequently bloom with a deficiency of the feathering round the top, the ground colour running up and interrupting it, and in that case must be considered imperfect. "Dutch Ponceau" is marked something after the same manner, and has the broadest petal at the top of any Tulip that I have yet seen.

Of the flamed Roses we may mention *Triomphe Royal*, *Duchess of Clarence*, *Cerise Primo*, *Ceres Triumphant*, *Rose Unique*, *Rose Quarto*, *Monsieur Pitt*, *Clio*, and *Madame Vestris*, as fine specimens of clean bottomed flamed flowers; the great beauty of a flamed flower consisting in having a beam up the centre of each petal with regular branching out to the edge, and when to this flaming is added a regular feathering round the edge, the bloom may fairly be considered perfect.

Of feathered Byblomens we may enumerate *Ambassador*, *Black*

* We would not wish to be understood to insist upon the feathering being exactly thus: for some varieties, such as *Old Catafalque*, *Captain White*, *Maddox's Yellow &c.*, have it heavy round the top and beautifully pencilled downwards about a fourth of the length of the petals. In either case they may be considered perfect and unexceptionable, so long as the feather is unbroken round the top.

Baquet, David, Transparent Noir, feathered and slightly flamed, and **Constant**, also feathered and slightly flamed, a very fine variety, and infinitely superior to David, being as pure as possible at opening, and the petals much rounder at the top, a point in which David is decidedly deficient. Of flamed Byblomens every amateur has his favourites, and we may mention **Grand Prior, Incomparable la Panache, Perle Blanche, Alexander Magnus, La Brun Diana, Tour de Salisbury, La Belle Violet, Violet Favourite Burke, and Lawrence's Friend**, as possessing both properties. **Holmes's King** is also remarkably pure, and prettily pillared up the centre of each petal. Some of these are not catalogued in the south, but we are not to be deterred from thinking highly of them on that account. They may perhaps turn out to be synonyms, the constant plague of the enterprising florist.

Of the feathered **Bizarres, Demetrius, Trafalgar, Goude Boeurs, Abercrombie, Ophir, Surpass Catafalque, Charles X., Charbonnier Noir, and Maddox's Yellow**, may be mentioned, the last of which is a finely feathered and pencilled bizarre, but unfortunately there is a small speck at the bottom of each petal.

The flamed bizarres are very splendid, and one of the finest that I have ever seen was a bloom of **Lawrence's Bolivar**, which was grown here last year. It was regularly feathered on every petal, and the flaming uniform and perfect; and those who have seen **Strong's Titian, Ophir, Lawrence's Shakspeare, Paul Potter, Lawrence's Damascus, and Tyso's Polydora**, grown in perfection, as I saw them last year, will not readily forget them. I will not enter the floricultural arena and give an opinion in the case of "**Strong's King and Polyphemus, versus Charbonnier and others**," for there is so much to praise and admire in those I have enumerated, that really they leave one little to hope for or care about. Certainly, if I wished to elevate any individual Tulip to the "**championship of England**," I would say frankly and fearlessly, it must be **Dickson's "Duke of Devonshire"**. I had the pleasure of seeing it growing in the valuable and almost general collection of **Thomas Bromfield, Esq., of Warren Mills**, last May, and certainly it far exceeded anything that I ever saw before. It is a very strong growing middle-row bizarre, finely feathered, and flamed with a dark brown, approaching to black, on a brilliant yellow ground, over which the hand of nature has laid a fine

varnishing that nothing can surpass. The petals too are of amazing strength and thickness; indeed I measured the bloom, and although Mr. B. told me that it was only from a middle-sized root, the cup actually measured four inches in diameter. It must therefore be an acquisition to any collection.

With respect to the form of the cup, it is not necessary to say much. Our old friend *Triomphe Royal* seems to be a general favourite in all localities, and therefore I think the "Juvenile Florist" cannot be very far wrong if he takes it, when not too far expanded, as a criterion. I think a little greater depth than the half of a hollow sphere is the favourite form in the north, which allows a sufficient inspection of the interior of the corolla, and yet does not give that idea of a falling flower which a shallower cup invariably produces. Certainly *Triomphe Royal* is a trifle pointed in the petals; but I think if the "Juvenile Florist" succeeds in raising seedlings as good as this variety, he may safely congratulate himself on his success.

In addition to the above, we may repeat what has been said on former occasions, that a Tulip, to be perfect, ought to be strictly bi-coloured. The ground colour must be pure white or yellow, and the marking, whether feathering or flaming, or both, must consist of only another colour. This is a point which cannot be too much insisted on. On this account the tricolours are in little esteem among the northern Tulip growers, who are generally members of the florists' societies, and of course only buy such varieties as are likely to be of service to them at an exhibition.

Having now answered this query at some length, I beg to say that I have never yet seeded any of my varieties, but I intend to do so this season; and as I intend to be guided by the following and similar advice, I beg to copy it for the information of the "Juvenile Florist," if not trespassing too much on the pages of the *CABINET*. It is from the pen of Mr. J. Banton:—see p. 86, vol. iii. of the *CABINET*.

To save Seed.—"Select such flowers as you think most eligible in respect to shape, colour, &c. Although much has been said relative to raising seed from self-coloured or breeding tulips, it does not appear, from the published experience of some first-rate growers, to be of any consequence whether the seed be saved from broken or unbroken flowers: in either case they should be handsomely cupped with clear bottoms, these being indispensable qualities in a good

flower. It is of little consequence whether you impregnate them or not, as it is almost sure to be done by natural means; and if you want a perfect cross-fertilization, you ought carefully to extract the anthers the first time the tulip opens, and put a gauze bag over it, fastening it to the stem, to prevent the bees and flies from introducing any pollen. After taking this precaution, you may let them stand three or four days; then with a camel-hair brush take pollen from the flower you have chosen to impregnate with, and apply it to the stigma of those you had before prepared, or you may take the anthers themselves and apply in the same manner, until the stigma is completely covered with the pollen; then cover up with gauze, as before.

I am supposing all the while that your tulips are sheltered from the wet. The general method is, after the beauty of the flowers is over, to throw them open to the weather, and take off the seed vessels. When you do this to the others, remove the gauze from your fertilized ones, and let them be fully exposed to the weather. With respect to the injury done to the bulbs by suffering them to perfect their seeds, I do not find that any material deterioration takes place. I have, however, practised the following methods with some favourite bulbs from which I wished to save seed. As soon as the other tulips (which had the seed-vessels taken off immediately after flowering) appear ready to take up, I cut off those bearing seed within an inch or two of the ground, and directly thrust them six or eight inches into some loose earth, in the open garden, and there let them remain exposed to all weathers, except heavy rains, till the capsules begin to open; I then take them out of the ground, and, after carefully drying, put them by till wanted. I do not find this seed vegetable any worse than that which is left to perfect itself on the parent bulb."

Sowing the Seed.—"About the beginning of November take large pots or boxes, eight or ten inches deep, and fill them one-third of the depth with lime scraps; then take some of the old soil in which your carnations were grown, and fill them within an inch of the top; make the surface level, and sow the seed as thick as you think proper; sift over it half an inch of leaf mould, if you have it, if not, some of the same sort you sowed in. Defend from heavy rains, yet do not let the soil get very dry.

"After the plants are up, remove them to a situation where they can

have the morning sun, only watering occasionally till the foliage begins to wither, then let them dry up. In taking them up, be careful to search the soil well, or you will lose some of them. When I went to take up my first crop I expected to have found them about an inch from the surface, but to my great surprise I found none; I concluded, therefore, that they had all perished; but on emptying the pot of soil I found them three or four inches lower down. They are about the size of peas. Plant them the next October or November in pots of the same sort of compost they were raised in; let a layer of sand be laid over the surface about a quarter of an inch thick; on this place the bulbs about an inch asunder, and cover with soil about two inches deep. Manage as before. The next year plant them in the open ground.

“When the plants flower, which they will generally do in four or five years, preserve all those that have good-shaped cups and clean bottoms, the others are not worth keeping; for though it must be confessed that many Tulips which are deficient in these properties are much admired by some florists, yet I think the time is not far distant when they will no longer be admitted as show-flowers, but be thrown into mixtures, or cast upon the dunghill. The practice of raising seedlings is becoming very general, and the continual acquisition of new and good Tulips will drive the old warriors out of the field.

“With respect to the breaking of Tulips, there seems to be no certain method. The most successful cultivators, whose remarks I have read, could never depend upon any one of their methods. The best way seems to be a frequent change of soil and situation.”

In conclusion, I beg to assure the “Juvenile Florist” that he has my best wishes for his success; and I think, if he perseveres in saving seed from nothing but pure varieties, that there cannot be a doubt that in time he will possess varieties of his own raising; possessing first-rate properties; at least such are my hopes.

I cannot lay down my pen without also congratulating him on his choice of the most fascinating branch of floriculture, for it has been truly and beautifully said by a contemporary that he who does not grow a bed of Tulips “misses some of the happiest hours of a florist’s life.” Every tulip-grower will at once feel this to be true; and for my part, extravagant though it may appear to the uninitiated, I can take out my pocket-book in a leisure hour and look over my tulip

catalogue with a pleasure second almost to none but the actual gratification of seeing my collection in full bloom.

Felton Bridge End, February 20, 1843.

P. S. There is a scarlet and gold *Ranunculus* grown here, but I am not certain that it is Brookes's. The querist had better apply to Messrs. Tyso. I have never seen Brown's *Polyphemus* catalogued but once, and that was in Brown's catalogue for 1838, when the price was twenty guineas.

ARTICLE VII.

ON CULTURE OF GLOXINIAS.

BY CLERICUS.

THERE is no class of plants that repays the cultivator better for his trouble than the genus *Gloxinia*. What can have a more showy or brilliant appearance than a quantity of *Gloxinias* growing in a bed of roots and moss? If they are raised from seed, all the intermediate colours, from purple and carmine to white, may be obtained. As few persons have opportunities to cultivate them in the above method, I confine myself to their cultivation in pots, for which the following method will be found successful. Sow the seed in pots of light sandy peat in February, fill the pots half full of crocks, over which place a layer of moss and peat, after which sift a little peat and sand with a fine hair-sieve, distributing the seed evenly thereon. It requires no covering with soil; water and cover with a bell-glass, and plunge in heat. In ten days or a fortnight the plants will appear. Give air by degrees. When they have formed three or four leaves, transplant into sixty-sized pots; and if properly supplied with heat and moisture, the plants will flower the same autumn.

Almost every part of the leaves will form plants, providing a portion of the midrib be retained in the cuttings. Divide the leaves transversely, place them in pots of fine sand, covered with a bell glass, and plunge in a strong heat; in a short time callosities will form at the base of the cuttings. Repot in good sandy peat, replunging and covering with a hand-glass, giving air occasionally. The plants sometimes bloom the first season. If the plants to be propagated are very choice, remove them into a large pot, making incisions on the midrib of the lower leaves, placing a few small pebbles on the

leaves to keep them to the soil; this is the safest method. They will soon root, if a good heat is maintained, and may be repotted immediately. When the roots are established, some persons recommend giving them rest by placing them in a strictly dormant state. To this I object, as I often find them difficult to excite, and never making such good plants as when the following practice is pursued.

In February, shake the earth from the roots and trim the leaves; plant them in 24-sized pots in a good sandy loam and peat, plunging them in a strong heat, watering sparingly until the plants appear, when they may be watered freely. When the roots appear through the bottoms of the pots, remove into No. 12 pots, in which they are to bloom; plunge in a bark bed, surrounding the plants and pots with moss, on which the leaves will rest. They will now require a very liberal supply of water over head. In April the flowers will appear in great profusion. By following the above treatment, the flowers will be much larger and more brilliant in colour, and the leaves will grow from ten to fifteen inches long. In the autumn, when the plants show signs of decay, gradually diminish the quantity of water, but not so as to let them become quite dormant; the best situation for them in this stage is a dry shelf in a cool stove or warm greenhouse.

ARTICLE VIII.

REMARKS ON THE HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS.

BY S. P., OF IPSWICH, IN SUFFOLK.

In the last Number of your CABINET, I read with much pleasure the interesting article of Mr. Kursnerr of London, on producing blue flowers on the *Hydrangea Hortensis*; the subject is an exceedingly interesting one, and if my memory serves me, similar inquiries were made a few years since in the FLORICULTURAL CABINET by some of your readers. I have, upon the lawn in the front of my cottage, an *Hydrangea* which last summer measured 32 feet round, and had upon it upwards of 200 heads of flowers, many of them very large, and producing a picture of floral splendour which was greatly admired. About four years since I placed a small plant of the same kind in a flower border a few yards distant, previously filling the hole with a mixture of bog earth and stable manure; the flowers in the following

summer came blue, the succeeding one partially so, and the third year they assumed their original rose-colour. I am very desirous to grow the *Hydrangea* with blue flowers, and shall try the charcoal plan mentioned by Mr. K.; but a friend of mine tells me that at Neath he saw, in a gentleman's garden, some magnificent plants of *Hydrangeas* in full bloom, both rose-coloured and blue, and thinks that no difference was made in their treatment, and that they were distinct in species. If you, or any of your intelligent readers, can furnish us with some satisfactory information on this subject, it will oblige.

S. P.

PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

ANDROSACE LANUGINOSA. Shaggy-leaved. (Bot. Mag. 4005.) Primulacæ. Pentandria Monogynia. Dr. Royle sent this plant from the Himalaya Mountains to the Dublin Botanic Garden, where it bloomed last August. It promises to be hardy. The flowers are of a delicate rose colour, with a yellow eye about a quarter of an inch across; they are produced in umbelliferous heads of near twenty in each.

BECIUM BICOLOR. Two-coloured. (Bot. Reg. 15.) Labiatæ. Didynamia Gymnospermia. A handsome conservatory, or warm greenhouse plant, seeds of which have been received from Abyssinia by the London Horticultural Society, in whose garden at Chiswick it has bloomed. It is a shrub with downy stems and ovate lanceolate leaves. The flowers are produced in verticillasters, and so successively as to form spikes. Each blossom is in shape like the upper half of a tubular formed honeysuckle, an inch across the mouth, white with lilac veins, producing a handsome appearance. It grows rapidly, blooms profusely, and is readily propagated.

BRASSIA WRAYÆ. Mrs. Wray's Brassia. (Bot. Mag. 4003.) Orchidacæ. Gynandria Monandria. Sent from Guatemala by Mr. Skinner, and has recently bloomed in the fine collection of J. C. Harter, Esq., of Broughton New Hall, near Manchester. The flowers are produced numerously in racemes. Each blossom is about three inches across. Sepals and petals are very narrow, of a yellowish-green, with a few brown blotches. The lip is broad, an inch long, yellow, tinged with green, and having a few brown blotches. It is a very interesting and pretty flowering species.

BROMHEADIA PALUSTRIS. Marsh Bromheadia. (Bot. Mag. 4001.) Orchidacæ. Gynandria Monandria. A tall-growing, graceful plant, from Sumatra, and has recently bloomed in the collection at Kew Gardens. The stem grows about four feet high, having terminal spike of flowers. Each blossom is about four inches across. Sepals and calyx white. Lip white on the outside, and white streaked with purple, having too a yellow eye within.

CAMPANULA GRANDIS. Large Bell Flower. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Campanulacæ. Pentandria Monogynia. A half-hardy herbaceous plant, similar to *C. pyramidalis*, but in its blooming is more showy. Each blossom is two inches and a half across, and sometimes three, of a deep blue. The flower stems rise to three or four feet high. It may be treated in all respects as *C. pyramidalis*, kept in winter in pots in a cool frame, &c., and grown either in the open border, or in pots in a room, greenhouse, &c., during summer. It blooms profusely even in small pots, when the flower stem is not more than a foot high. The plant deserves a place in every flower garden.

DENDROBIUM RHOMBEUM. Rhomb-lipped. (Bot. Mag. 17.) Orchidaceæ Gynandria Monandria. Mr. Cuming, sent it from Manilla to Messrs. Loddiges, with whom it recently bloomed. The flowers are produced in short racemes, having four on each. Yellow, with the lip stained and streaked with red. Each blossom is about two inches across.

DIGITALIS PURPUREA, VAR. SUPERBA. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) This very handsome flowering Foxglove we saw in bloom last summer in the garden of Mr. Gaines, of Battersea, who gave us specimens of it. The flower stems rise about a yard high, blooming as profusely as the common wild Foxglove; the flowers being larger, white with a beautiful blush tinge, marked numerously with purple spots, surrounded with a white border, which produces a striking effect. It blooms for several months, and is a highly ornamental border plant, well deserving a place in every flower garden.

ECHITES SPLENDENS. The Splendid. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Apocynaceæ. Pentandria Monogynia. This very handsome half-deciduous climber has been introduced from Brazil (where it was discovered on the Organ Mountains) by Messrs. Veitch's, nurserymen of Exeter, and with whom it bloomed last summer from July to October. This season it will come into bloom, apparently, much earlier, and thus afford a proportionate extended blooming season. It is what may be termed a coolish stove climber, probably doing well in a warm greenhouse or conservatory. The plant grows rapidly and vigorously, blooming profusely in clusters of nine or ten in each, but only about two on a cluster expanded at once. Each blossom is funnel-shaped, about four inches across the mouth, the petals falling back a little, and slightly undulated at the outer edge, of a beautiful light blush, deepening towards the margin, and in the centre, which give such a gradual diversity of tints as to render it peculiarly handsome. It is a most splendid flowering plant, well meriting a place in every suitable situation.

INDIGOPERA STACHYOIDES. Long-spiked. (Bot. Reg. 14.) Leguminosæ. Diadelphia Decandria. A handsome hardy greenhouse shrub, seeds of which were collected in Bhotan, in the north-east of India, and sent to R. H. Solly, Esq., who presented them to the London Horticultural Society, in whose garden it has bloomed. The flowers are of a bright rose colour, produced in erect racemes.

ONCIDIUM BICALLOSUM. Two-warted. (Bot. Reg. 12.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. Sent from Guatemala by Mr. Skinner, and it appears has bloomed first in this country with Mr. Bateman. The flowers are produced in a dwarf erect raceme, of a very rich yellow, having the sepals and petals edged with a cinnamon colour, slightly fragrant. Each blossom is two inches across. It deserves a place in every collection.

OXYLOBIUM CAPITATUM. Headed. (Bot. Reg. 16.) Leguminosæ. Decandria Monogynia. A very neat and pretty flowering greenhouse shrub, imported from the Swan River by Mr. Low, of the Clapton Nursery, with whom it has bloomed. The flowers are produced in terminal racemes, having from eight to twelve on each, red outside, inside yellow streaked with red. Each blossom is about half an inch long, and as much across. It deserves a place in every greenhouse. Is easy of culture, and readily increased.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON FUCHSIAS.—A constant subscriber to your FLORES CULTURAL CABINET wishes to know where your *Fuchsia Enchantress*, figured in August, 1842, can be procured, and what its price; also the Seedlings in November, 1842, and what are their names and prices, and where they can be purchased; the distance is great,

so that they would perhaps not carry well ; some advertise they are packed in tin boxes to travel.

ON THE FLOWER-BUDS OF CAMELLIAS DROPPING.—You will much oblige me by informing me if there is any means of preventing the flower-buds of the *Camellia* dropping off.

I have a very nice young plant, *C. Sweetii*, from which, regularly as the buds are about to open, they fall, to my great mortification and disappointment.

You state, in this month's Numbr of the Magazine, that want of water is the cause, but mine has plenty, and the leaves are regularly sponged. I cannot imagine, therefore, what is the cause. A notice in the Magazine on this point will much oblige
A CONSTANT READER.

New Bond Street, London.

[Too great a quantity of water, keeping the soil soddened, will cause them to drop, as well as the other casualty. A free drainage, compost in a rough state, and attention to the other parts of culture as stated in the article mentioned by our correspondent, will succeed satisfactorily.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON FLORAL EXHIBITIONS, &c.—Is there such a thing as a set of directions for judges at floricultural exhibitions published? For example—two gentlemen exhibit six plants each; the six exhibited by A. are plants which have been out some years, and are in finer bloom than B.'s, but the plants exhibited by B. are new?

Now both sets being hybrids, the question is, whether A. deserves the prize for his old plants, because they are somewhat more profusely in bloom than B.'s, or whether B.'s new plants make up for their deficiency in bloom by their novelty?

Again.—A. grows a plant—*Hoya carnosa*—in his greenhouse, and exhibits it with others as a greenhouse plant, but his plants are excluded by the judges on the ground that the *Hoya* is a stove-plant. Is this a just distinction or not? To ordinary intelligences a "Stove-Plant" would appear to point out a plant grown in a stove, and a "Greenhouse Plant" a plant grown in a greenhouse!

I instance two cases which have occurred at an Horticultural Society's Exhibition the last season, and which have given rise to much difference of opinion amongst the members. The former case appears to be a difficult one to decide. It would be most desirable that a general set of directions should be published, so that the principles of the decisions should be uniform. I should be glad if some reader of the CABINET conversant with such matters would give a reply to these queries.

Cornwall.

X. Y. Z.

ON HEATING, &c.—I should be much obliged if you or any of your friends can inform me, at your earliest convenience, of the best method of obtaining a gentle bottom heat in a small stand. I am well aware it is to be procured by means of tan and other fermentable matter, but should prefer it, if to be obtained, by hot water pipes. A few suggestions or directions, as well as the names of any greenhouse builders well practised in the plan I have in view, would be esteemed, if inserted in your next, or next following CABINET, by
AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

[We are at a loss to understand what is here intended by a small *stand*; if our correspondent will plainly describe it, an immediate attention to the request will no doubt be paid to it by us or some of our readers.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON THE AURICULA.—In the various papers I have seen on this subject, I have not unfrequently found directions to "shorten the roots if necessary," at the time of repotting. In talking over the various modes of management with a friend, who has a good collection, a short time since, he said "I never clip the roots." Now the book rule—"shorten the roots if necessary"—cannot be ob-

jected to. But query, is it ever "necessary" as long as they look healthy? and of what advantage is it likely to be under any circumstances so long as the roots exhibit no symptom of decay?

I have a few plants, the leaves of which present a sort of brownish hue, looking something as if they had been sprinkled with Scotch snuff; can you or some reader say what this indicates? Is it from tobacco in fumigating, or is it an unhealthy state in the plant?

A. B. C.

Cornwall, February 13, 1843.

REMARKS.

LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S MEETING.

March 7.—Mr. Goode, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, exhibited a collection of plants, containing very handsome specimens of *Columna scandens*, its light green foliage drooping gracefully around the pot, and each shoot bearing at its extremity large light crimson flowers: *Oncidium bifolium*, an elegant species, with a small, chocolate spotted perianth, and a large, bright yellow labellum; *Brassavola glauca*, in excellent health, which appeared to be owing to its being grown in earth instead of upon a block of wood; *Æschynanthus maculatus*, with dark fleshy leaves, amongst which its numerous clusters of scarlet blossoms produced a pretty effect; a species of *Hippeastrum*, with bright scarlet flowers, having a greenish centre; a large plant of the new *Begonia coccinea*; *Oncidium incurvum*, and the beautiful *Burlingtonia rigida*: a Knightian medal was awarded for the *Columna*, *Burlingtonia*, and *Begonia*. From Mr. Brazier, gardener to W. H. Story, Esq., well-bloomed plants of *Erica ardens*, *vernix rubra*, and *Petiveriana bicolor*, the latter having pretty greenish-yellow tubular flowers, with a reddish tinge at the base, and prominent brown stamens; several handsome hybrid *Epacris*es, one called *coruscans*, with long crimson tubular blossoms, six plants of which were exhibited; *E. rosea umbrata*, of the same form, but lighter than the preceding; and *E. magniflora*, of a deep rose-colour, and remarkable for the freedom with which it blooms: a Banksian medal was awarded for the *Epacris*es. From Mr. Beck, very healthy and well-bloomed plants of *Cytisus racemosus*, *Leschenaultia formosa*, *Erica transparens*, *bicolor*, and three *Cinerarias*, called *Hendersonii*, *Madonna*, and *Urania*; all grown in slate pots, and affording a further convincing proof of the success with which plants of any description may be cultivated in this material. From Mr. Smith, of Norbiton, five very handsome hybrid varieties of *Rhododendron*, called *Smithii varium*, raised between *R. caucasicum* and the white *arboreum*; the half of all is dwarf, and they are stated to possess a considerable degree of hardiness, having been exposed to the weather during winter until taken into the house to forward their blooms; with these was a small plant of a *Rhododendron*, called *Rollissoni*, with leaves of a rusty colour on the under side, and fine deep crimson flowers, produced in a dense cluster; this appears to be identical with the Ceylon variety of *R. arboreum*; it is stated to be hardy, but doubts are entertained upon this point; a Banksian medal was awarded for the hybrid varieties. Mr. Gaines exhibited a seedling *Rhododendron*, two *Camellias* (one called *Henri Favre*), with neatly-cupped petals, of a bright rose colour; the other *C. monstrosa*, red, with a double row of outer petals, and having the centre filled up with smaller petals, of various forms. From Mr. Kynock, gardener to Alderman Copeland, two seedling *Epacris*es. From Messrs. Veitch, several fine blooms of a *Camellia* called *pulcherrima*, a variety introduced from the continent several years since, and bloomed by H. Porter, Esq., of Winslade House, Exeter; the flowers resemble those of *C. althæiflora* in size and form, and are of a deep rose-colour, mottled and striped with white; if it should always bloom as large, and retain its mottled character, it will prove a valuable variety. From Mr. Dennis, a Persian Lilac in bloom. From Mr. Conway, two plants of *Pelargonium Lanei*, which appears to be a free bloomer, and well suited for early forcing. Messrs. Rollisson exhibited a plant of the beautiful *Cœlogyne cristata*, with white flowers, having the labellum strongly marked with light yellow: a Banksian medal was

awarded. Mr. Small, of Colnbrook, sent a seedling *Fuchsia*, apparently raised between *F. fulgens* or *cordifolia*, and some of the older and darker varieties. From Mr. H. Scott, of Charles-street, New-road, specimens of cast-iron pipes, for the conveyance of water and other fluids; these are so constructed that by means of movable nuts, and screw-pieces east upon the pipes, a series of pipes can be securely joined together, without soldering or brazing. The same person also exhibited an ingenious contrivance, in the form of a slide-expanding and contracting box, to allow for the alternate expansion and contraction of pipes containing steam or hot water. From the garden of the Society were plants of *Oncidium altissimum*; the large and small varieties of *On. ampliatum*, the former bearing a fine spreading panicle of large, bright yellow flowers; the showy *On. leucochilum*; *Dendrobium aggregatum*, with a drooping spike of sulphur-coloured flowers, having the centre of the labellum strongly marked with orange; the delicate little *D. secundum*; and *Acacia Riceana*, an elegant species, with drooping branches, loaded with a profusion of light yellow, feathery spikes of flowers.

SMOKE PREVENTION.—We inserted in our February Number a communication from Mr. Major, on the subject of the consumption of smoke, referring particularly to a plan adopted by a Mr. Billingsley, found to answer the purpose very effectually. Since then we have been addressed by Messrs. Dircks and Co., of Manchester, the principal agents for the Patent Argand Furnace of Mr. C. Wye Williams, pronouncing Mr. Billingsley's plan to be a direct infringement of Mr. Williams's patent, of which public notice has been given through several of the Yorkshire public journals; and notifying that legal proceedings are pending to assert the patentee's claim. With these disputed points we have nothing to do, only having given publicity to Mr. Major's statement, we have considered it right and proper to make known the facts of the case as laid before us.

[We find that the system has been adopted in numerous instances with the most satisfactory results. See our advertising sheet for last Number, page 9.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON CULTURE OF THE *RANUNCULUS*.—If your correspondent J. will try the following method of growing the *Ranunculus*, he will find it successful; the soil best suited for them is a rich loam, with a slight mixture of well rotted cow-dung; a narrow bed should be formed, rising towards the centre to throw off the wet, across or along which, lines should be drawn to mark the situation where the tubers are to be placed; there should be six inches between the lines and the same between each tuber; a little sand should be laid along the lines previous to planting the tubers, which should then be pressed down on it, not placed in with a dibble or in a drill; when they are placed, cover them with two inches of light soil. February is the best time for planting; they should be moderately watered in dry weather.

W. J.

ON CAMELLIAS.—Four years ago I was in a greenhouse net many miles from this place, in which were a considerable number of Camellias, of all sizes, profusely covered with blooms, but the plants were so covered with dirt and filth as completely to disfigure them, although a regular gardener was employed. Feeling much annoyed to see them in such a state, I ventured to ask if he ever cleaned and syringed them? His reply was, that if he did, they would soon be as bad again, from the quantity of smoke from the tall chimneys in the neighbourhood; a pretty answer truly for a gardener. I then asked him how often he reported them; he informed me that he considered every three years often enough, if a good compost was used; he objected in toto to potting every year, as the plants then most frequently made all wood and no blooms. I was too much out of patience with him and his filthy plants to say more to him, but determined to visit him again the next blooming season. I accordingly did so, and found them blooming as splendidly as ever, but still in the same discreditable state. I have seen them a third and now a fourth season, and I must certainly say, never have

I seen plants bloom better, and indeed few so well. I make no comments on this management, but I certainly wonder what your Kentish subscriber will think of such a system.

Manchester, March 8th, 1843.

G. T. D.

ON FUMIGATING GREENHOUSES.—Recently I saw some useful remarks in the CABINET on fumigating a greenhouse. I add my mode of procedure to aid in getting rid of the pest green fly. I used to put hot cinders in a large garden pot or pots, and sprinkle over the top as much tobacco as I judged requisite to fill the house with smoke. I often observed, however, that the foliage of the plants suffered, and I was apprehensive it must be from gas emitted from the coal cinders. To obviate this evil, I have had red hot small irons placed in the pots instead of coal cinders, and find my expectations fully realized, no injury sustained, and the tobacco more gradually consumed, and giving out more smoke. By this mode of operation no blowing is required, nor any dust occasioned.

A WELSHMAN.

ON PRUNING ROSES.—In pruning Roses, much must depend upon situation. My garden, containing upwards of 900 varieties, lies greatly exposed; the few China Roses which I can grow I have no opportunity of pruning, the winter generally killing them to the ground, or nearly so. The same event happens with most of the Isle de Bourbons and several of the Noisettes. In the spring, I have only to cut away the dead wood; the Rosa Gallica I prune about the middle or third week of November, in doing which I cut them in very closely, leaving one, two, and sometimes three buds to preserve the form of the tree. The Hybrid Climbers I prune next: having allowed them to grow freely, I shorten the main shoots but moderately (cutting away close in all superfluous and feeble shoots); the laterals I leave about four inches long. Some of the Pillar Hybrid Chinas I prune less than the rest of this division. The Provence, Hybrid Provence, and some of doubtful variety, with their buds further apart than the true Gallica, I prune less closely than I do the Gallica. The same, to a greater degree, holds good with most of the Moss Roses. The climbing varieties of the Sempervirens and Ayrshire divisions require little more than to be thinned out. For the Boursault, Multiflora, and Hybrid Climbing, the treatment is much the same as that of the Hybrid China Pillar Rose, leaving some of the laterals longer in proportion as they may be required to cover vacant spaces. I only thin out the Sweet and Austrian Briars, unless their situation compels me for the sake of appearance. Most of the Alba and Damask Roses I prune less freely than the Gallicas, or more after the manner of the Hybrid Provence. I find the Perpetual, Hybrid Perpetual, and Four-Seasons Roses require more variation of pruning than any other kinds, some of them being more tender than others. As a general rule, the longer and straighter the growth of the wood, the less closely I cut them. To secure a good bloom, I also find it necessary to spare the knife a little with some of the Spotted, Striped, and Mottled Roses, although they may be of the Gallica tribe.

RONA.

ON GLORIOSA SUPERBA.—As this plant is not so generally cultivated as it deserves, principally, I believe, from the supposed difficulty of growing it, perhaps the following hints relative to its culture may help to remove that difficulty:—It naturally requires about six months' rest, and will seldom start for growth before March, at which time it will require a good bottom-heat of at least 80°, either in a bark-pit or cucumber-bed. The greatest error committed with regard to its treatment is leaving the root to start in the same pot, &c., it grew in the previous year. As it makes its shoot from the lower end of the new tuber, which is consequently at the bottom of the pot, if it is not taken out and that end placed upwards, it has to struggle through the whole mass of mould to reach the surface, which it often fails in doing. It should be potted at the beginning of March in

a 48-pot; or if the tuber (which sometimes happens) is too long, a bulb-pot may be used; it should be well drained, and planted in pure light peat or heath mould, with the end of the root just above the surface; when it makes a shoot it also forms fresh roots from the base of the new shoot, and will grow rapidly if kept in a stove or vinery, at a temperature of 70° or 80°, and soon requires a larger pot; I generally take a six, using nothing but light peat-soil. It may then be trained in any form most convenient. After it has flowered and the leaves are decayed, withhold water entirely to ripen the tubers, which may be kept in the dry mould till the spring, or taken out and kept in dry sand till the season for potting them.

TRANSMISSION OF CUTTINGS TO FOREIGN PARTS.—I observe in a late number of the "Chronicle," that several methods of packing cuttings for transmission to foreign parts have been resorted to, but that none of them succeeded perfectly. I attribute the withered state in which they arrived to the want of moisture, and I think it might be remedied by plunging the ends of the shoots in potatoes; which latter might be afterwards plunged in a solution of cobbler's wax. This would, perhaps, be no superfluous caution, since it would fill up all interstices between the shoots and the tubers, and thereby prevent the ingress of air. The whole might afterwards be enveloped in India-rubber cloth.—*Gardener's Chron.*

ON STRIKING CUTTINGS OF HEATHS.—In a former Number of the *CASIER* a correspondent asks for information relative to striking Heaths by cuttings. The following mode of treatment is pursued at Henderson's Nursery, London, with most admirable success:—No particular time can be specified for striking cuttings of Heaths, because the plants are in a fit state for taking off the cuttings at different times; but the earlier in the season the better, although some may succeed so late as the months of August and September. The plants from which the cuttings are taken are perfectly healthy, otherwise the time spent upon them in the greater number of cases would be thrown away. The wood is firm and nearly ripe, because if taken when very young it is almost certain to damp off. The short lateral shoots, about an inch or an inch and a-half long, are always chosen, and the leaves stripped off them to about half their length, and the ends cut across with a sharp knife: in this state they are ready for the cutting-pot. The cutting-pots are prepared in the following manner:—Filled about two-thirds with broken pots, and covered with a thin stratum of turfy-peat or some other substance, to prevent the sand with which the pots are filled up from choking the drainage. The silver-sand common about London is used for striking in; it is generally preferred as free from the rusty colour of iron as possible. The cuttings are then to be inserted in the sand, not deeply, but merely deep enough to support themselves; from a quarter to half an inch is quite sufficient. They are then well watered, which carries down the particles of sand round each cutting, and renders them firm enough without any further trouble. Bell-glasses are of great service in striking them, but certainly not indispensable to success, as many are struck without anything of this kind. When they are used, they are frequently taken off and wiped dry, otherwise the moisture will rot the cuttings. When they are dispensed with, the cuttings are placed in a situation which is moist and shaded.

Very little artificial heat is necessary in striking Heaths; much is certainly injurious. The shaded part of a cool stove will answer the purpose early in spring; and later in the season, when the sun-heat is greater, a close frame slightly shaded is all that is required.

PHILO.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.—Cuttings taken off early in September, cut clean at a joint, inserted in fine loam, and after being well watered covered with a hand-glass, soon strike root.

ROSA.

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR APRIL.

GREENHOUSE plants will now require large admissions of air at all times when the weather is mild, for as most of them will now be shooting freely, they must not be kept too close. They must now be looked over, to see when water is wanted, and let all the plants be properly supplied therewith, as this is now a very necessary article, particularly when they are in the house; be careful of the succulent kinds. Let no decayed leaves or shoots be allowed to remain, but let such be taken off as soon as perceived; and all shoots that are of a weak straggling growth must be pruned more or less, as appears necessary. Let no weeds, moss, or litter be seen on the tops of the pots and tubs; and if any foulness be contracted on the plants, let it be instantly removed. Inarch shrubby exotics of any particular kinds, sow seeds in pots, placing them in a hot-bed; sow seeds of orange, lemon, &c., for stocks; also propagate by cuttings, layers, or otherwise, and if placed in a bark bed in the pine-stove or hot-bed, they will be greatly facilitated in their rooting.

Trivcrnias, see January and February Numbers of 1842.

PLEASURE GROUND, FLOWER GARDEN, &c.--Plant out in a gentle hot-bed, all kinds of tender and half-hardy annuals, raised from seed the two last months; also sow more seed to succeed them; a little air should regularly be given to prevent the plants from being weakly. Hardy annuals may still be sown in the borders or other parts of the garden, where they are to remain. Sow Ten-week Stocks and Mignonette in pots for rooms, and borders for nosegays. The more curious and valuable varieties of Hyacinths, Tulips, Ranunculuses, and Anemones, which are planted together in beds, require particular attention, or heavy rains, cutting winds, and sharp frosts will do them much harm; and the sun, if permitted to shine on them fully, will bring on the decay of their blossoms in a short time. The best Carnations in pots should have a good share of attention, and their growth encouraged as much as possible; as their flower-stalks advance in growth, they should be carefully tied up to neat sticks; keep the pots perfectly free from weeds, and the plants from decayed leaves; those not yet planted out in pots, beds, or borders, where they are to remain, should now be done. Sow seeds of both Carnations and Pinks. Polyantheses may still be planted, also increased by sowing the seeds and by rooted slips. Vol. i., pages 23 and 132. Give fresh earth to such pots of perennial plants as may require it. Many kinds of perennial and biennial plants may still be planted, and also increased by seeds, offsets, &c. Auriculas will now begin to blow; care must therefore be taken to protect the more valuable sorts in pots from rain, wind, and too much sun, and thin out the smaller pips. Evergreen trees, and flowering shrubs, may yet be planted, and the sooner the better. Grass-walks, lawns, and other compartments of grass in the garden, should be rolled. Box, Thrift, and other edgings may still be planted; they will root readily if in dry weather they receive a supply of water occasionally. Where any edgings have become disordered through age, &c., let them be taken up, slipped, and replanted. All flowering plants should be attended to, and all straggling, broken, and decayed shoots should be taken away at all times. *Tigrioid pavonia* should now be planted in pots or borders; the soil should be a rich loam. Hepaticas should now be divided; *Lobelias* should be planted out in pots and borders; Pansies should now be propagated by young shoots or slips, which should be pricked out under hand-glasses, and well watered; they will soon strike root, when they should be planted out into beds where they are intended to flower. In watering tender annuals, care should be taken to give it in a tepid state, and if possible, in pots, to flood them over the surface of the soil, and not over the tops of the plants, or they will be liable to rot, particularly Ten-week Stocks, &c. &c. Some of the early-sown tender annuals will now require to be potted off, using rich soil. Roses to bloom late, see vol. i., pages 23 and 206; bud Chinese kinds now, see vol. i., page 80.—Self-sown annuals should be thinned where numerous, to have them vigorous, and transplant the surplus.

HYDRANGEAS.

Plants that have plump end buds may have the shoots cut off a few inches long, and one inserted in a small sixty pot struck in heat, and afterwards repotted; such will bloom singularly fine and unique. One-twentieth of steel filings in the soil will cause them to flower blue.—*Campanula pyramidalis*, vol. i., page 48.



1. *Ipomoea ciliata* 2. *Echinops splendens*

THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

MAY 1st, 1843.

PART I.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

No. 1.—ECHITES SPLENDENS.—(*Splendid-flowered.*)

APOCYNÆA. PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

THIS very splendid flowering plant was discovered on the Organ Mountains, in Brazil, by the collector of Messrs. Veitchs, of Exeter, and in the hot-house at their nursery it has bloomed very profusely. The flowers are produced for several successive months, even from spring to autumn, being borne in large clusters of ten or a dozen in each, and expand only one or two at a time. They are exceedingly beautiful, and showy. The plant is a half-deciduous climber, of vigorous habit, with a noble foliage and flowers, and is one of the finest climbers ever introduced into this country. Being found in a very elevated situation on the Organ Mountains, it is very probable the plant will do well in the conservatory or warm greenhouse. It deserves a place wherever it can be grown, either to train to a pillar, trellis, or coil round a wire frame, &c.

No. 2.—ROELLIA CILIATA.—(*Ciliated-leaved.*)

CAMPANULACEÆ. PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

This plant has been introduced into this country several years, but it has not been generally grown well: wherever it is, it is a plant of much interest and considerable beauty, highly ornamental for the greenhouse from September to January. The large and numerous blossoms, literally covering the plant, in contrast with the minute

heath-like foliage, produces a very pretty effect. The best grown plants we have seen were grown in one part turfy loam to two parts of sandy peat, neither of them sifted. There was an inch of broken crocks in the bottom of the pot, over which were several pieces of turf soil; these formed a good drainage. The roots are very minute, so that it is essential to the prosperity of the plant to have the compost, &c., so constituted as to allow the water to pass through quickly, for if the soil become saturated, the delicate roots quickly perish. It is also essential not to have the plant over-potted, and to have the ball rather high at the crown. In order to make the plant bushy, the ends of the shoots should be pinched off, and of the lateral ones retain a sufficiency only to furnish it regularly. The plant deserves a place in every greenhouse; an additional inducement to its beauty is, it can be purchased for a trifling sum.

ARTICLE II.

A FEW REMARKS ON MR. GLENNY'S ATTACK UPON THE DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF TULIPS.

BY MR. JOHN SLATER, FLORIST, PEACOCK-HOUSE, CHAPEL-LANE, CHEETHAM-HILL,
NEAR MANCHESTER.

IT was my intention not to notice what you had to say further respecting the Descriptive Catalogue; but when a direct insinuation, or rather charge, is made, that the roots I sell are not correct, it behoves me to defend my character where I am not personally known; but where I am so, it matters not what is said by you, as the florists of my own neighbourhood know full well what credence to give to your assertions. With respect to sending out Polyphemus for Lord Fortesque or Albion, by referring to my books I find I have not yet sent a root of it into the south, neither could I send a Polyphemus, as I have an account of every one sold since I grew it, and can give the names of every purchaser.

If my Catalogue contains so many varieties that are worthless, is that any reason why I should grow them? My Descriptive Catalogue was written to aid the amateur in making his selections. My own collection, both of seedling breeders and broken flowers, will bear a comparison with many in the south for form and bottom. I have seen what are termed first-rate collections in the south with a much greater proportion of stained bottoms than one first-rate has here. If

I have introduced varieties of which you have never heard, and which, you say, we never ought, perhaps you will favour the world with their names. We have as good judges of a tulip as any in the south, and they can testify to the value as well as to the good properties which many of them possess. The fact, I have been told, is as follows:—There are not so many purchases made in the south as formerly, and because there have been varieties inserted in some of the southern catalogues which are the same, under two, and in some instances three names, and which has been to the injury of the amateurs whose means are circumscribed. You state I have omitted several fine varieties. The reason is, I want to see them another year in bloom, for you must know that many are apt to come crippled, &c., and a just description cannot be given of them without seeing them in a good state.

There is, I must confess, a mistake (and it is no humiliation, neither is admission of error any disgrace) in the form alone of Albion, it should have been *cup rather long*. You are so charitable as to suppose that I have been imposed upon with some spurious variety for Polyphemus, by charging what have always been considered respectable dealers with dishonest practices. I have had Polyphemus from the late Mr. Strong, Mr. Jeffries, Mr. Groom, and Messrs. Tyso, of Wallingford, and they are all alike in all points, namely, foliage, bud, colour, and filaments or stamens.

I now come to what are incorrectly described in the Catalogue, and no doubt, as you begin at Albion and end at Walworth, you have run through it, and selected the worst. It could hardly be expected that you would select those that would not bear you out in your assertion, as your credit for truth was at stake; and how many, gentle reader, do you suppose, out of about two hundred varieties, are selected?—only twenty-four, and a considerable number are only described according to your opinion as to the row.

Brulante Eclatante is the next after Albion, and you say it is not of a good form. It is difficult to say what is a good form, unless you have it to sell. It is not pointed, and is a far better form than Triomphe Royale, as respects the roundness of petals. I may here return you the compliment you have paid me, that you have not seen the right one. I have seen it take a prize as a flamed rose, where form and bottom are the basis of judging.

Bacchus.—The only error in this variety is, that I have described it as a second row, and you a third. You cavil at the name. Look at the London catalogues, and you will find it put in plain English, Bacchus, not Rose Baccu. It wins, as I have stated, in roses and byblomens.

Rose Blanca.—If I have incorrectly described this, it is because your neighbours have sent us the wrong variety; but how does it happen, when we get it elsewhere, it is the same as from the south?

Camuse de Croix is termed by you anything but good. Pray look at the Gardener's Gazette of November 24, 1838; and you recommend it as one of the select splendid varieties.

Carlo Dolci is described in two catalogues as a fourth row, in three as a third. The cup of this flower, you say, is not good; but allow me to ask you if the form is not better some seasons than others.

Ceres Royal, or, if I may take the liberty of correcting you, Ceres Royale, is as I have stated. I do not know why you should state it to be the same as Mantua Ducal, when one is clean and the other foul.

Madame Catalani gives you an opportunity of saying something respecting Mr. Groom, in your usual style, that he most likely sends a flamed rose out under that name a first-row flower. Now I have had this variety from four respectable London growers, and also from two in other country growers, and they are all alike in every respect; and in Mr. Willmer's, Mr. Strong's, and Mr. Lawrence's, it is put down as a first-row flower; and in the catalogue that your friend (I mean he from whom you derive all your information, or nearly so, respecting the tulip) was agent for, as a second; this is the only one I ever saw in which it was put down as such. The proverb says, "A captious man creates trouble for himself by troubling others."

Charbonnier scarcely noticed.

Comte de Vergennes.—Termed by you not fit to exhibit. If so, why did you recommend it in a list of good varieties, and not expensive ones, in the Gardener's Gazette of November 10, 1838, in reply to an inquiry on November 3rd?

Duchess of Clarence.—Instead of being a tolerably good second row rose, is termed by you "a grand one." *Patry.*

Emily, although noticed by you, cannot be said to be incorrectly described.

General Barnevelde.—You say it is a bad tricoloured, then your friend showed me another under that name. When I saw it in bloom at — Lloyd's, Esq., of Clapham, it was one of the finest flamed byblomen tulips I ever saw.

Gloria Alborum, described as a third row.—This is no great mistake; it is in two catalogues as a third, and two as a first. My opinion of it is unaltered.

Galatea unfortunately comes in for a share of your abuse, because there happens to be an old flower under the same name, and in the same class. This, notwithstanding all you may say against it, will bear a comparison with any seedling raised in the south.

Mason's Matilda.—Now any one who possesses common sense would perceive the printer's mistake here. How can a byblomen be like Triomphe Royale in colour, and be an acquisition to the class of flamed roses?

Reine de Mauritanie, you say, is not like Triomphe Royale only as a rose. I said it resembled it, and so do others besides, who are more competent to give an opinion than you are.

Reine de Sheba.—I find it as described, and I have had it from Mr. Groom, and two others in the same neighbourhood.

Sable Rex.—All you can say respecting it is because it is a tinged bottom.

Shakspeare, you assert, is not half so good in properties as Polyphemus.

Charbonnier, &c.—Your darling Everard is not mentioned, although you have, on more occasions than one, classed it, Strong's King, Polyphemus, and Charbonnier, as the best bizarres cultivated. How changed when an individual has none to sell. It has a much better ground colour than those enumerated, and I find it steady as a stage flower when the bad breaks are not sent out instead of fine strains. I here pause to say a few words to the public, that they may know to what extent your knowledge of the tulip extends. In the list of dear and splendid varieties inserted by you in the Gazette of November 24, you recommend Shakspeare, Garrick, and Edmund Kean, all of which are well known to be one and the same variety.

Strong's King is correctly described, unless the late Mr. Strong sold roots wrong, for the bloom was from a root from his collection, and I must say every root of other sorts purchased from him were

correct to name. Many of his roots came to this neighbourhood, and I never heard a single complaint.

Triomphe Royale.—You dispute as to the pointed petals. Perhaps the southern florists have, in this instance, sent something else, for ours are pointed.

Violet Belle Forme came from your friend, or I should rather say your prompter, and bloomed as described two years together. The same may be said of **Voltaire**.

Lastly, Walworth.—You state we must not have got the true strain, but something else for it. How convenient a way to get out! The first root we had came from the raiser at Walworth, for which 7*l.* or 7*l.* 10*s.* was paid. The florist's name who purchased it was Cowley, and lived four miles from Manchester.

It is useless to lengthen this letter by answering your remark upon my growing discarded flowers, time will show; and as the old saying is, "The credit got by a falsehood only lasts till the truth comes out."

I had omitted to notice your recommendation of **Madam Vestris**, and **Princess Sophia of Gloucester**, but not a word about their being one variety. If you had been a sincere well-wisher to the young amateur, you would have put him on his guard and stated the truth fearlessly. I shall now take my leave of you, and assure you I shall now leave it in the hands of the public to judge for themselves, and will conclude by recommending to you the following piece of advice—
"Civility is a kind of charm that attracts the love of all men."

ARTICLE III.

REMARKS ON THE RANUNCULUS.

BY C. J. M. C., OF ARBROATH.

HAVING observed, in glancing over the pages of the February Number of your useful and very interesting **FLORAL CABINET**, a correspondent who asks for the "best and simplest method of growing the *Ranunculus*," and as no answer has been given to the querist in the subsequent month, should you deem the following remarks worth a portion of your space in the May Number, they are very much at your service.

About the month of November I dig into the soil intended for my *Ranunculus* bed a small quantity of cow-dung; if rotted, so much the better. In January I turn this over to the depth of six or eight inches, allowing it then to remain until the latter end of February or beginning of March, when I commence planting (having previously stirred the surface) the roots in lines four inches asunder, and about two inches distant in the lines. Nothing more is required until they appear above ground, when water must be very copiously given, never allowing them to become dry, for it is on the abundant supply of that element that the success of a good flower mainly depends.

I have, in dry weather, had occasion to water twice a-day, morning and evening; but when once a-day is sufficient, evening is to be preferred.

About this time the *Ranunculus* bed will be infested with that pest of the flower-garden, the wire-worm. I have used potatoes cut and placed between the lines, and by looking them over every morning, great numbers may be destroyed in that way.

When they arrive in bloom, shading in very warm dry weather is of advantage in lengthening and preserving the bloom. After it is over, and the leaves having assumed a yellow colour, the roots should then be taken up, washed, dried, and kept free from damp, until the following season for planting arrives.

ARTICLE IV.

ON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

BY J., OF SHEFFIELD.

It is a cause of regret that there should in any degree be a decline and failure of these societies; wherever such has been the case, it evidently betokens some great evils and defects in their present system of management, and justly calls for the adoption of some plans more calculated to promote their lasting interests and prosperity. My intention therefore is, first, to show the probable causes of this declension, and then offer a few suggestions as to the best means of remedying it.

I am well aware of the prejudicial effects of bad trade on societies of this kind, but, perhaps, it is not so much so as other things more closely connected with themselves. One is, the great partiality and injustice that is shown in the distribution of the prize-money. In

nine cases out of ten, the great bulk of the prizes are carried off by noblemen's gardeners, and extensive florists, for their splendid collections of rare and choice plants, fruits, &c., while the humble amateur and common grower must be satisfied with little or nothing. It is also the same with florists' flowers, especially Dahlias; the *principal* prizes are given for large pans and collections, which of course are won by large growers, thereby affording no chance to the amateur with his *few* specimens. Now this, according to my notion, is not fair; every exhibiter, great or small, ought to have the same chance afforded him of obtaining prizes as his neighbour, for as all have paid subscriptions alike, so have all an equal right to the means of regaining that money in the form of prizes, whatsoever department they show in, and according to their scale as growers. It is all very well to offer large premiums to induce a grand display of stove plants and other rarities; but this is not doing justice to all, because, as it seldom happens that an individual exhibits specimens in more than one department out of the four, and only enters for the sake of showing in that department, he is therefore entitled to the same chance of getting prizes in whatever department that may be. I would therefore suggest that, at the end of the year, first, all the prize-money be divided into as many parts as there have been shows, and that again subdivided among the four departments of fruits and vegetables, greenhouse, hardy plants, stove and orchidaceous plants, and florists' flowers, affording a proportionate amount to each, according to the number of prizes to be distributed *in each*. And with regard to Dahlias, I consider class-showing as by far the fairest way of competing, especially for amateurs. However, as pans are very ornamental and beautiful objects in a show, I would have general growers show in pans, and amateurs only in classes, an equal amount of prizes being given to each. For there are many amateurs growing their fifty or a hundred plants, who, though they may have some half dozen first-rate blooms, cannot always muster sufficient for a pan; a provision ought therefore to be made for these, and a necessary distinction observed betwixt the two, for unless amateurs be encouraged in this way, horticultural societies will never prosper. The same also with regard to other flowers. Another great evil in these societies is the very common practice of parties showing specimens of *other people's* growth. Nothing is more daunting to inexperienced ama-

teurs than this, and to remedy it I would have every party, previous to receiving a prize, be compelled to take *Bible oath* that the specimens were of *his own* growth. Many will object to this, and say, to do so would be casting a stigma on their honesty; but the rule will apply to all equally, and no man of honest intention will ever scruple being put to the test. I would also recommend the enforcing of a rule for the payment of all subscriptions previous to any party being allowed to show; this would obviate another great difficulty. There are many other items that it would do well to amend, but which I must, for the present, leave alone. I hope that what I have said will be received in the same spirit in which it is given, and that any other reader of the FLORICULTURAL CABINET who can suggest other remedies calculated to promote the object in view will favour us with a detail of them.

ARTICLE V.

FIVE MINUTES ADVICE TO A YOUNG TULIP-GROWER.

BY MR. JOHN SLATER, FLORIST, PEACOCK HOUSE, CHAPEL-LANE, CHEETHAM-HILL,
NEAR MANCHESTER.

As May is the month when Tulips are in perfection, I presume it will not be out of place to give a few words of advice to the young amateur.

If breeder Tulips (that is, those which are raised from seed and bloom a self colour) are your taste, let me persuade you to go early in the season to make your selection. Do not defer it until the bloom is general; if you do, the probability is you will have many creamy-bottomed ones. If a Byblomen or Rose breeder is creamy at opening, it will take some days to bleach the bottom; and in many the petals are at the point of falling when they are in a fit state for the stage, and most likely the creamy tinge is not quite out. Select only those which have pure bottoms, for this reason—the bloom will be ready for the stage in a day or two after opening, and this is on many accounts very desirable, especially if an exhibition is fixed for an early day. There are many creamy-bottomed Tulips in consequence of *Roi de Siam* having been an especial favourite in the south, and having also been so frequently and highly recommended to raise seedlings from. A considerable number of Clark's breeders possess this fault,

I cannot see why it should have been so recommended, as nearly in every case the seedlings partake more or less of the character of the parent bulb. Roi de Siam is not a steady bloomer; sometimes it is first rate, at others nearly a breeder. Its petals are certainly thick and fleshy, which is a desirable quality, and also well formed, which makes it last a long time previous to its petals falling. The next point to be considered, and a principal one, is the form. Do not select any but what are first rate; if they have a tendency to throw out the three outer petals in a triangular form, pass them, for this is a great defect. If tall risers, you must make a considerable allowance, as they will not grow so high when broken, by nearly one-fourth. The cup must be short, the petals thick and well rounded on the top, and broad at the base, for if not so, when expanded there will be a vacancy, which may be seen through. They should also clip close and tight, that if any thing, such as bran, were put inside, it would not fall through. There are some which have well-formed petals, and lap over, but notwithstanding hang loose; these must not be selected.

Nearly the same advice will do for Bizarres, excepting they must have a pure yellow bottom, yellow filaments, and bold anthers. Be careful to look at the base of the petals outside, where the flower stem is attached, and let the colour be a good one, and of a deeper colour than Polyphemus, and also one that will be neither a Byblomen nor Bizarre, the same as Carlo Dolci, but one that will fade but little as it ages, that you may judge what will be ground colour when broken. As respects the colour, it is immaterial whether a good dark coffee colour or a brownish-yellow, as it often happens that the ugliest breeder makes the best flower when broken; and one of a snuff colour breaks often into a dark feathered flower. The same remarks will serve for Byblomens and Roses. There is one thing, however, must not be overlooked; that is, the filaments or stamens must be perfectly pure, either yellow in a Bizarre, or a pure white in a Rose or Byblomen. Many fine varieties have a slight tinge just where the anthers rest. Some breeders have either a blue or greyish coloured base, and white or yellow stamens; it sometimes happens that the stain will break out, but on no account whatever select a stained bottom, whatever its other properties may be, as so many fine breeder Tulips are yearly making their appearance, which will soon make them valueless.

I now proceed to the amateur who is desirous of selecting the broken varieties. Form and bottom must be the basis, but there is a great difference to be met with in the same variety, of which some strains are worthless; one good strain is worth more than twenty of an inferior one, as you can rarely or ever get a good bloom, and your trouble goes for nothing. If possible, make your selection in bloom, and note down the row, and the first, second, or so on, flower in that row, and the last week in June or the first in July go and take them up. Do not, if you can by any means avoid it, take them up in bloom, as probably a year or two may elapse before they will regain their original strength and beauty. This caution is particularly necessary, as it is the practice of some who call themselves respectable florists, who send out those that are but partly broken or a strain worthless. It is correct to name, and that is all. I have experienced this treatment on many occasions, and I would rather give 20s. for one of a good strain than have the other given. If you attend to this, you will in time have a first-rate collection of winning varieties. You must not expect to get a fine collection, even if you have plenty of money, in a season; you must patiently cull the best on sale, and when obtained, retain them until you have duplicates to dispose of. I know many growers who have travelled twenty miles for a small offset from a particular strain, and think themselves fortunate if they can obtain it. *Roots can be purchased in fine condition out of bloom from honourable parties*, but what I have said is the most satisfactory to the buyer and the seller.

Your Tulips having been entered in a book, it is necessary that you should correct it, as follows:—

First Row.

1. Catalina, v. g., means very good.
2. San Joe, dirty; that is, too much colour in it.
3. Camuse de Croix, R.; means that it is in a fair state.
4. Louis XVI., good flamed; that it is in a flamed state.
5. Pholyphemus, wrong; supposed Charbonnier.
6. Bacchus, ***; that is, extra fine. One of the pan flowers.
7. David, **; that is, fine. One of the pan flowers.

Second Row.

1. Bienfait, ***, won the third prize—put down the place.
2. Lady Crewe, good.

3. Charles X., nearly breeder.
4. Roi de Siam, not good.
5. Surpasse Catafalque, good.
6. Lady Crewe, breeder ; that is, gone back into the breeder state.
7. Bienfait, bad.

I have merely put these down at random, to show how a Tulip book ought to be kept.

The best time to get up Tulips is, as I have before stated, in June and July, when the weather is fine ; and when placed in your boxes, let them be put in a shady place or room where there is a good current of air to dry them.

If you are desirous of taking seed, select those varieties which have the best properties, taking especial care that the form is good and the bottom pure. I find breeders to answer well for seeding ; and Madocks, who was some years ago celebrated as a Tulip-grower, was of the same opinion. They make much better pods, being the stronger in their growth. The pods will be ripe the latter end of July or August, and will open at the top of the pericarpium when so. The seed may be sown in pots in November or the last week in January, and placed in a cold frame until April, and then plunged in a bed. I have for some years sown the seed in January, and I have succeeded much better with it than when sown in November.

N.B. This has been written at the request of a number of Tulip-growers.

ARTICLE VI.

ON THE CULTURE OF THE THUNBERGIA GRANDIFLORA.

BY A FOREMAN OF A LONDON NURSERY.

I KNOW but few plants which attract general attention more than the *Thunbergia grandiflora*, with its fine blue flowers, when it is well managed. I will, with your permission, through the medium of the CABINET, recommend to the notice of your readers a method we practise of cultivating that beautiful and interesting plant. I am not so vain as to suppose that our method is superior to all others, but that it is better than some I am certain, from the circumstance of my having known those who have found it a matter of difficulty to make the plant flower at all.

Towards the end of November we cut the plants down close to the pots, afterwards place them on the back shelf in the stove, or in fact any place where they can be kept dry, and free from frost. There we let them remain until the first week in March, at which period we again put them in the stove, and supply them with water. In a short time their hop-looking shoots will make their appearance, and when they are sufficiently long to make cuttings, (two, three, or more joints,) we take off as many as are wanted, and pot them in light rich loam mixed with coarse sand, and place them in a cucumber or melon frame. In a fortnight, or a little longer, they will be ready to pot off. One plant in a pot is sufficient. The compost in which we grow them is a moderately strong loam, to which we add a little rotten dung and leaf mould, the coarser the loam the better. It is scarcely necessary to say any thing respecting the size of the pots in which we grow them; 24's are the size which we make choice of for the first potting, and when they are filled with roots, we shift them into a large succession pine pot, in which they remain till they have done flowering. The old plants are now done with. Plants raised from cuttings every year flower much more freely than old plants, indeed I have kept an old plant for three years without its showing a flower at all.

The *Thunbergia grandiflora*, treated in the manner I have recommended, will commence flowering about the end of May, and continue until the end of November.

ARTICLE VII.

ON BUDDING ROSES.

BY ROSA.

HAVING seen the common China rose (*Rosa indica*) flowering in the greatest luxuriance most part of the year, when trained against a trellis, or other objects, I have often felt surprised that buds of many of the more choice kinds were not inserted in their branches, as all who have any knowledge on the subject are aware, that, as stocks, the China roses afford every chance of success.

In selecting buds, it must be remembered, that all the different varieties will not grow with equal success; it will be necessary therefore to choose the free growing kinds, or such as seem to partake

of the same habit, and require similar treatment to the common China rose. The *Rosa semperflorens*, Boursoult, Noisette, &c., seem to flower better, and grow stronger, than when supported by their own natural roots. The moss rose, Tuscany, and others of similar habits, will not flower more than two or three years at the furthest, for the shoots they are budded upon soon begin to decay, which renders it necessary to insert a succession of young buds annually, and to cut the old ones away. Some of the free-growing kinds will flower the same year they are budded: these should be cut back to two or three eyes in the winter, and also the shoots they are budded upon to one eye above each bud; those sorts which are of slower growth will require the shoot leaving several eyes above the bud, as it is apt to die down when cut close to the bud. Budding roses on a trellis is more to be recommended, than budding the different sorts on standards. A standard rose makes an object in itself, and I think is more calculated to please without mixture on the same plant, but with regard to the trellis, it is the greatest object to have a regular succession of flowers of different colours in perfection throughout greater part of the year on the same plant.

ARTICLE VIII.

ON THE FUCHSIA CORYMBIFLORA.

BY A TWELVE MONTHS' SUBSCRIBER, TOTNES IN DEVONSHIRE.

THIS Fuchsia, so justly admired for its large foliage and fine showy flowers, and so easy of propagation and culture, has been highly spoken of, and by far abler men than I can claim to be, yet experience may, and does, tend to give useful information. Having seen in the FLORICULTURAL CABINET where it is recommended to strike cuttings *in sand alone*, and also striking them *under hand-glasses*, I have tried both ways, and although both may be good, yet I venture to give you another, *a safer and quicker way* of striking them, viz. :— As soon as I can get slips (not cuttings), I take them off with a sharp knife, then let them lie out in the shade for an hour to heal the wound; I then insert them ten or twelve in a pot, in a mixture of leaf mould, loam, and sand, using about a fourth of sand, then plunge them in a cool frame to the rim in rotten tan, keeping the glass close for a few days, and in three weeks they are plants with

fine roots. I put a pot of cuttings in sand alone, and another pot as above; the cuttings of the latter struck in three weeks, whilst the former took full six weeks, and was not then rooted near as well. I potted them in sixty sized pots in the same mixture, which I think suits them very well, and put them in the greenhouse, where they should be kept one year, and then turned out in the open ground. I think, however, they should not be planted *in the ground*, but in a pot fully large enough to enable the plant to grow well. I do not think, nor can I agree, with those who consider this Fuchsia the hardiest of its tribe, for a small frost will very much hurt it; it is obvious it grows very fast, consequently it must be full of sap, and the young growing wood is very pulpy and soft, so that if a frost happens the second time before it is properly protected, there is not a chance of the *young* wood surviving. A person may not see the injury at once, but it will soon be discovered, so that a remedy will be too late, so far as the young wood at least is considered. Now, if a plant be grown in a pot, whether coming in flower or not, you can remove it without fear of injuring either the flower or the plant, and can remove it where it will improve and bloom for some time. I would not keep the plant out an hour after a frosty night, for certainly no person can leave the plant out all winter with hopes of seeing it do as well as otherwise treated. When retained its entire extent year after year, it is so noble an object, that I would take it where I could properly protect it, if I kept it in my bed-room.

I have not seen any very particular remarks on this Fuchsia, and I hope these may prove serviceable.

ARTICLE IX.

A FEW REMARKS ON THE CULTURE OF EUPHORBIA JACQUINIFLORA, &c.,

BY A GARDENER IN YORKSHIRE.

AMONG the numerous plants which adorn our stoves in the autumn and winter months, there are few that excel Euphorbia Jacquiniflora, E. Boyerii, and E. Splendens; they are not a flower for one day or week only, but of some continuance, and when well grown, they are worthy of a place in any stove. If you think my method of growing

the same worth inserting in your widely circulated CABINET, they are at your service.

About the beginning of February, or as soon as my old plants have made young shoots from three to four inches long, I select as many shoots as plants required for cuttings, and as strong as I can get them, allowing a small portion of old wood to each cutting, and insert them into a pot of white Calais or river sand well drained, place them under a hand or bell-glass in a corner of the stove or propagating house. In the space of three weeks they will have taken root, (they strike freely). I then remove the glass and harden them gradually, pinching the top off each cutting, in order to induce laterals, and remove them to a situation as near the glass as possible. As soon as they begin to grow after being stopped, I pot them off, separately, into small sized pots, in a compost of sandy peat and leaf mould rather sandy for the first time of potting. Care must be taken not to allow them to run off to two or three shoots only, as they are certain to do if neglected, but that is readily prevented by pinching off the tops, as they grow sufficiently long to admit of the same. I do so, as occasion requires, all summer up till September, when I allow them to make flowering shoots. I pot them frequently during the season three or four times at least, always draining the pots well with broken crocks or lumps of dry peat. Water is given sparingly until they show flower, when a pretty liberal supply is given. The proportion of compost used is one spadeful of leaf-mould to two of peat; by these means I can, and have plants from three to four feet high, with from nine to twelve spikes of flowers from ten to fourteen inches long. I throw out my old plants as soon as I see my cuttings are struck and make room for something else. *E. Boyerii* and *E. Splendens* and several others I grow with equal success in the same sort of compost, but, as is well known to all growers of plants, they will not become similar specimens so soon as *E. Jacquiniiflora*.

Should my remarks be of any service to you, I can, at some future period, forward to you a few remarks on different floricultural subjects.

[We thank our Yorkshire friend for his kindness: we shall be obliged by the other promised favours.—CONDUCTOR.]

PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

AMICA ZYGOMERIS. Yoke-leaved. (Bot. Mag. 4008.) Leguminosæ. Diadelphia Decandria. A native of Mexico, growing in the woods and by river sides, at an elevation of from 5500 to 8000 feet above the level of the sea. It has bloomed in the early winter months in the greenhouse at Kew. It is a tall, fine-growing, acacia-like shrub. The flowers are produced on short pedunculi, about six in each, of a pea form, each blossom near an inch and a half across, of a rich yellow.

CAMPANULA LÆFFLINGII. Læffling's Bell Flower. (Bot. Reg. 19.) Campanulacæ. Pentandria Monogynia. A beautiful flowering little half-hardy annual, a native of Spain, growing profusely in sandy places. It rises about nine inches high. It requires a similar treatment to *Rhodanthe Manglesii*. The flowers are of a pretty lilac-purple, about an inch across.

CENTRADENIA ROSEA. Rose-coloured. (Bot. Reg. 20.) Melastomacæ. Octandria Monogynia. Introduced from Mexico by Messrs. Pince and Co., nurserymen of Exeter. It is a neat and pretty flowering half-shrubby greenhouse plant. It is a soft-wooded species, growing a foot high, grows freely in sandy peat soil. The flowers are produced very profusely in branching racemes, of a pretty flesh colour; each flower is about three-quarters of an inch across.

CROCUS INSULARIS. Corsican Crocus. (Bot. Reg. 21.) Iridacæ. Triandria Monogynia. In the fine collection at Spofforth. The flowers are of a pretty rosy-purple inside, and a golden yellow outside, streaked with reddish-purple; sometimes the outside is tinged with white.

CYNCHES PENTADACTYLON. Five-fingered Swan Neck. (Bot. Reg. 22.) Orchidacæ. Gynandria Monandria. From Brazil, now in the collections of Messrs. Veitchs and Messrs. Loddiges. The flowers are produced on an erect raceme, six or eight on each. The outside of the flower is green, slightly marked with reddish-brown. The inside is of a pretty yellow, blotched and striped with a crimson-red. Each blossom is near four inches across.

HOVEA PUNGENS, VAR. MAJOR. Pointed-leaved, large variety. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Leguminosæ. Diadelphia Decandria. This very handsome variety was raised from seeds received from the Swan River colony, by Mr. Low, of the Clapton Nursery. It is like *H. pungens*, but larger and finer, and more showy in proportion; the very rich ultramarine colour of the flowers is, in fact, inimitable. The plant deserves a place in every greenhouse, and wherever introduced will be one of the most beautiful dwarf plants in cultivation. To cause it to be *bushy*, the principal shoots should be stopped to induce the production of laterals.

LÆLIA ACUMINATA. Acuminated lipped. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Orchidacæ. Gynandria Monandria. In the collection of the London Horticultural Society, and in several of the general cultivators, having been liberally circulated by G. U. Skinner, Esq. The flowers are produced in a scape, about eight in each. Each blossom is of a beautiful rosy-lilac, with the bottom of the labellum of a rich deep crimson velvet. It is a very pretty species, well meriting a place in every collection.

PASSIFLORA ACTINIA. Sea-Anemone Passion-Flower. (Bot. Mag. 4009.) Passifloræ. Monadelphia Pentandria. Introduced by Messrs. Veitchs of Exeter, from the Organ Mountains in Brazil, and produced its handsome and highly fragrant blossoms first in November last, and more profusely in the present spring. The petals are nearly white, beautifully banded in circles of red, blue, brown, and white. It is a fine climber, and deserves a place in every plant stove.

PLEROMA BENTHAMIANUM. Mr. Bentham's. (Bot. Mag. 4007.) Melastomacæ. Decandria Monogynia. Introduced from the Organ Mountains in Brazil, and bloomed the last autumn in the Glasgow Botanic Garden. It is the most beautiful of the genus which has yet bloomed in this country. It is a shrub

of vigorous habit, and blooms profusely from the time of its becoming a foot high. In its native country it flourishes in a rather boggy soil. The flowers are produced in terminal panicles, of a beautiful blue-purple with a white centre. Each blossom is about two inches across. The plant deserves a place in every stove collection.

PERISTERIA HUMBOLDTI. Humboldt's. (Bot. Reg. 18.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. Imported from Porto Caballo, in the province of Venezuela, by John Wilmore, Esq., of Oldford, near Birmingham. The flowers are numerous produced on a long pendulous raceme. Each blossom is near four inches across. Sepals of a reddish brown, numerous spotted. The petals are a rich crimson red, also spotted with darker colour. The labellum is blue, green, yellow, and white, spotted with darker colour. It is a singular and handsome flowering species.

POINCIANA GILLIESII. Dr. Gillies'. (Bot. Mag. 4006.) Leguminosæ. Decandria Monogynia. A native of Mendoza in South America, and has bloomed in the Royal Gardens at Kew outside, at the front of a stove. It has attained the height of seven feet. Its handsome Mimosa-like foliage is beautifully so, and is additionally ornamental when its fine paniced corymbose heads of forty or more flowers are in bloom. They are of a pretty yellow, with fine crimson-coloured stamens about five inches long, which produces a striking contrast. Each blossom is two inches across.

This fine shrubby plant, growing and blooming in the open ground, is one of the finest for every suited situation, and ought to be grown wherever practicable.

RIBES ALBIDUM. Whitish-flowered Currant. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Grossulacæ. Pentandria Monogynia. A seedling currant raised in the garden of Sir David Milne, at Inveresk, near Musselburgh, and it was in possession of Messrs. Handasydes, nurserymen, at Musselburgh, near Edinburgh, who have sold many throughout the country.

The bush, and in its profusion of flowers, is like the well-known and universal favourite the *Ribes sanguineum*, Blood-flowered Currant. The flowers are of a delicate French white with a pink eye. It is a very valuable acquisition to the shrubbery and flower garden.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON THE CULTURE OF ERICAS.—A young amateur gardener and subscriber to the FLORICULTURAL CABINET (in the south of Ireland) will feel much obliged by directions for the cultivation of *Ericas*, the best period for potting them, best situation in the greenhouse, and at what time, and in what aspect, they should be put out of doors.

March 9th.

ERINA.

ON DOUBLE FLOWERS.—An old subscriber to the FLORICULTURAL CABINET would feel obliged by being informed the plan to be pursued to make the roots that bear single flowers produce double ones.

April 10th.

ON PANSIES BEING DESTROYED BY A GRUB, &c.—I shall feel greatly obliged if you, or any of your numerous readers, will inform me in what way I can prevent the destruction of my pansies by a little grub about a quarter of an inch in length, not thicker than a thread, and of a whitish colour.

The "Gardener and Practical Florist" attributes the failure of the plants not to a grub but to the wind; but this is certainly not often the case with me, as I

lose a great number of my seedlings when they are coming into flower, and consequently too dwarfish and shrubby to be injured by the most gusty weather.

Besides this, a plant attacked by the grub *dies* in a day or two without (at least as far as I or any of my neighbours are aware) any remedy, whilst the only injury the wind can do is the breaking off a few long shoots, which generally, instead of being fatal to the plant, improves it.

Trusting you will forgive me for trespassing so far on your time,

K. W.

ON DESTROYING THE WIRE-WORM.—Will some correspondent favour me by information if there is any remedy known for destroying the wire-worm? Will essence or spirits of tar do it? If so, how is it to be applied, and in what quantity? Will it injure vegetation?

Glasgow.

CARNATION.

ON CAMPANULA GRANDIS.—A subscriber will be much obliged to be informed if the above *Campanula* is yet sold in the nurseries, and at what price per plant; also if it is too late to obtain one to succeed. The favour of a reply in May Number will much oblige.

[Can be had at 2s. each, be sent by post, and will bloom well this season.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON LOBELIA CYANEA.—A subscriber will be glad to know the price per plant of the *Lobelia Cyanea*, and if it is a dark blue; it is named in the list of *Lobelias* offered by the Editor of the CABINET.

[It is a beautiful sky-blue.—CONDUCTOR.]

REMARKS.

LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

April 4.—A communication from Captain Dwyer, commandant of the island of Ascension, was read, containing an account of the success or failure of various kinds of European vegetables, seeds of which had been transmitted to the island. From this it appears that the island is subjected to what are there called "blackwinds," which prove destructive to *Haricots*, several kinds of *Lettuces*. and all the taller sorts of *Peas*; of the latter, two dwarf kinds, viz. *Pois nain de Hollande*, and *Nain vert petit*, stood the climate well, with the *Versailles*, *Sugar*, and *Alphage Cos Lettuce*, *Batavian Endive*, *Portuguese Cabbage*, and *Vegetable Marrow*. Amongst annual flowering plants it is remarkable that those which succeed best are such as have been introduced from the north-west parts of America or from other comparatively cool climates, comprising *Nemophila insignis* and *atomaria*, *Lupinus Hartwegii*, *polyphyllus*, and *grandifolius*, *Erysimum Perovskianum*, and *Campanula Lorei*. A paper, accompanied by a model, was also read from Mr. T. Torbron, of Knightsbridge, relative to a new method of arranging the sashes in forcing and other houses, so that when air is given the light may not be intercepted by one sash overlaying the other. To effect this, it is proposed allowing the roof to be fifteen feet wide, that the two lower sashes should each be six feet long, and the upper sash three feet; and that the rafters should be continued for a short space at the same angle over the back wall of the house; in giving air, the lowermost sash will slide downwards, the middle one will either remain stationary or move up or down as may be required, and the upper one will, by means of a pulley attached to the back wall, be drawn upwards along the projecting rafters; or, by having the sash secured at the back by hinges, it may be raised vertically by iron rods to any desired height. From Mr. Goode, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, was a collection of plants, containing an exceedingly beautiful specimen of *Erica transparens*; *Dendrobium densiflorum*, bearing two dense racemes of gorgeous yellow and orange flowers; *Jasminum ligustrifolium*, trained to flat trellis, and covered with sweet-scented white star-like blossoms; *Æchynanthus maculatus*, forming a dark

green bush, studded with clusters of vermilion and orange; fine plants of the lovely and fragrant *Cytisus fillipes*, *Camellia elegans*, and *Epacris pungens*; a Knightian medal was awarded for the *Dendrobium*, *Erica*, and *Æschynanthus*. Mr. Green, gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., exhibited *Erica aristata*, potted upon the "one-shift system," forming one mass of bloom, and being, in fact, a perfect model of cultivation; with *E. Willmoreana* and *Linnæoides*, and a handsome specimen of a variety of *Tropæolum tricolor*, with smaller and longer flowers, having more orange about them than those of the old variety: a Knightian medal was awarded for the latter and *Erica aristata*. From Mr. W. Lec, of Bradmore, Hammersmith, several forced *Pelargoniums*. Mrs. Wray, of Cholttenham, sent a magnificent cluster of the beautiful, large, white, funnel-shaped flowers of *Beaumontia grandiflora*, taken from a plant which three years ago was only a few inches high, but which on being put into a box, and placed at the back of a cool stove, made vigorous growth, and in this season producing its flowers for the first time, both on the old spurs and upon the young runners; a Banksian medal awarded. From Mr. Paxton, gardener to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, a species of *Cymbidium*, from the East Indies, probably new, and called *Devonianum*; although not possessed of much brilliancy, it differs in colour, as well as in foliage, from other cultivated species; a certificate awarded. Mr. Beck, of Isleworth, exhibited a pretty half-shrubby seedling *Calceolaria*, called *Premier*, of good form and colour. Mr. Jackson, of Kingston, sent an extremely fine specimen of *Erica trossula*, clothed with large tresses of snow-white flowers; *E. physoides*, with small pellucid wax-like blossoms; *E. transparens*, and the delicate rosy purple *E. Cushiniana*; a certificate was awarded for *E. trossula*. From J. Allnutt, Esq., a collection of cut *Camellia* flowers; a handsome seedling *Camellia*, called *Allnuttii*, with flowers of a clearer white than those of the old double white; *C. ochroleuca*, white, with a tinge of yellow; *C. speciosa*, and several pretty *Ericas*; a certificate awarded for *C. Allnuttii*. From the very Rev. Dr. Garnier, Dean of Winchester, fine cut flowers of *Magnolia conspicua*, *purpurea*, *gracilis*, and *Soulangeana*, several hybrid varieties of *Rhododendron*, and *R. campanulatum*, from plants in the open air: a certificate awarded for the *Rhododendrons*. From Mr. Clarke, gardener to W. Block, Esq., a collection of plants, amongst which were well-grown specimens of *Polygala oppositifolia*, *Leschenaultia formosa*, *Bossiaea ensata*, and the double purple *Azalea*; a certificate awarded for the three latter. From Mr. Low, of Clapton, small plants of a species of *Pultenæa*, with dense heads of dark yellow and reddish-brown flowers, and a pretty species of *Bossiaea*, both raised from Swan River seed; a seedling *Epacris*, raised from seed of *E. grandiflora*, which it resembles in habit, but not in the form or colour of its flowers; and a beautiful seedling *Camellia* of a dark carmine colour, with finely-formed back petals, but not well filled up in the centre; a Banksian medal awarded for the two former plants. From C. B. Warner, Esq., a well-grown specimen of the lovely *Dendrobium pulchellum*; *Epimedium macranthum*, a beautiful hardy plant, with singularly formed white and purple flowers; and two Madras Citrons; a Banksian medal awarded for the *Dendrobium*. Mr. Conway exhibited several seedling *Azaleas*, of a dark salmon colour, with well-bloomed plants of *Pelargonium Lanei*. From Mr. Rivers, of Sawbridgeworth, were a beautiful collection of cut *Rose* blooms, particularly of *Pactolus*, a yellow tea-scented variety; *Madame Bureau*, a white *China*, with salmon-coloured centre; and *Duc d'Aumale*, a crimson *Bourbon*, finely cupped; a certificate awarded. From Messrs. Lane, of Berkhamstead, a well-grown collection of *Roses* in pots, comprising *Eugene Beauharnois*, an exquisitely-formed *China Rose*, of a deep crimson colour; *Armosa*, a flesh-coloured *Bourbon*; *Duchess of Sutherland*, *Comte de Paris*, and *Madame Laffay*, hybrid perpetuals; Messrs. Lane also exhibited two boxes of cut *Rose* blooms, and a good specimen of the double white *Chinese Primrose*; a Banksian medal awarded for the *Roses*. From Messrs. Paul, of Cheshunt, there was also a very handsome collection of cut *Roses*, for which a certificate was awarded; with a singular and rather handsome seedling *Cineraria*, showing a disposition to quill, by the purple rays of the flower being drawn together at some distance from their bases, and thus forming a tube having a silvery appearance; for this a certificate was also awarded. Mr. J. Thomson, of Hammersmith, sent several

pretty seedling *Cinerarias*. From Lady Rendlesham were some handsome and well-flavoured Oranges, grown in a greenhouse. From the garden of the Society were a collection of Orchidaceous and other plants, comprising a small specimen of *Dendrobium Heyneanum*, a pretty species, very lately received from the west coast of India, with delicate white flowers, having a lemon centre; the beautiful *Oncidium luridum guttatum*, several species of *Epidendrum*, a fine specimen of *Cyrtopodium punctatum*; a new species of *Spiræa*, called *lanceolata*, from Japan, with corymbs of pretty white flowers, bearing considerable resemblance to those of *S. chamædrifolia*; *Acacia alata*, blooming profusely; *Saxifraga ciliosa*, and a blue *Cineraria*, called *Unique*.

April 18.—Mr. Goode, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, exhibited a collection of plants containing a magnificent specimen of *Dendrobium aggregatum*, covered with its drooping racemes of orange; the insignificant *Saccolobium micranthum*, bearing a spike of minute pink and purple flowers; *Cattleya Skinneri*, of a deep violet purple; *Lalage hoveæfolia*, a pretty greenhouse shrub, with yellow and chocolate-coloured flowers; *Cyrtocentrum hastatum*, and fine clusters of the crimson *Combretum macranthum*; a Knightian medal was awarded for the *Dendrobium*, *Cattleya*, *Lalage*, and *Combretum*. From Mr. Ferran, gardener to Lady Rendlesham, plants of *Erica micans* and *ovata*, *Correa speciosa*, and *Kennedyia dilatata*, a Lemon-tree bearing fruit, and a dish of handsome Oranges, grown in a greenhouse. From Mr. Smith, of Kingston, *Azalea mirabilis* and *phœnicea alba*, with seven seedling *Azaleas*. From Mr. Green, gardener to Sir E. Antrabus, Bart., twelve fine seedling *Calceolarias*, for one of which, remarkable for its beauty, and called *Eclipse*, a certificate was awarded; with four seedling *Cinerarias*, one being purple, with a well-defined circle of white surrounding the centre. From Messrs. Lane and Son, two seedling *Cinerarias*, a well-cultivated collection of *Roses* in pots, amongst which was a beautiful specimen of *Perpetual Albert*; and a collection of cut *Rose* blooms; a certificate was awarded for the collection in pots. From Mr. Hogan, gardener to H. Pownall, Esq., a *White Banksian Rose*, a fine plant of *Erica Australis*, seven feet high, and covered with bloom; a purple *Azalea*, and *Fuchsia cordata*; a certificate awarded for the *Erica*. From Messrs. Chandler and Sons, a fine plant of *Rhododendron purpureum maculatum*, with purple flowers, very darkly spotted in the throat, and a plant of *Trillium grandiflorum*: certificate awarded for the former. Messrs. J. and H. Lee, of Hammersmith, exhibited two plants of a beautiful scarlet hybrid *Rhododendron*, called *Mars*; one white ditto, called *Venus*; a striped white and purple *Camellia* imported from Spain, and cut flowers of *Ribes Beatonii*: a *Banksian* medal awarded for *Rhododendron Mars*. From Mr. Clarke, gardener to W. Block, Esq., an exceedingly fine specimen of *Epacris grandiflora*, with *Rhododendron Smithii*, *Templetonia glauca*, and *Tropæolum Jarrattii*. *Banksian* medal awarded for the *Epacris*. From Messrs. Veitch, of Exeter, a plant of *Cyrtopodium punctatum*, in which the bracts as well as flowers are beautifully spotted with pale brown and yellow. From Messrs. Locombe, Pince, and Co., a plant of *Epidendrum aurantiacum*. From S. Rucker, Esq., a well bloomed plant of *Chysis bractescens*, with white wax-like flowers, and a bright yellow labellum; and a specimen of *Epidendrum Stamfordianum*: a *Banksian* medal awarded for *Chysis bractescens*. From Mr. C. Adams, gardener to Mrs. Morris, of the Retreat, Battersea, a fine plant of *Maxillaria aromatica*, forming quite a nest of sweet-scented yellow flowers; *Epidendrum aloefolium*, and *crassifolium*: *Banksian* medal awarded for the two former. From C. B. Warner, Esq., a plant of the beautiful *Epidendrum bicornutum*. Mr. Carsons, gardener to W. F. G. Farmor, Esq., exhibited a seedling *Cineraria*. From the Very Rev. the Dean of Manchester were several blooms of his handsome seedling *Camellia*, called *Lysantha*: a certificate was awarded for it. Mr. H. Low, of Clapton, sent a plant of *Camellia Lowii*, a bloom of which was exhibited at the last meeting: the petals are regularly cupped, of a bright carmine colour, and more full in the centre than when last shown: a certificate was awarded for it. From Mr. Kinghorn, gardener to Alex. Murray, Esq., a seedling *Calceolaria*, named *Candidate*. From Mr. Doran, gardener to T. Hawes, Esq., three magnificent *Hydrangeas*, with pale blue trusses, nearly a foot in diameter, and leaves nine inches long by eight inches wide: a certificate was awarded for

the Hydrangeas. From Mr. H. Groom, a small plant of *Bossia eriocarpa*. From W. Bromley, Esq., *Camellia* flowers cut from a plant which has been growing for four years without protection against a N. wall. From Mr. Conway, of Old Brompton, a seedling *Azalea*. From Mr. Gaines, of Battersea, two hybrid *Rhododendrons* and a seedling *Cineraria*, called *No plus Ultra*. Mrs. Lavater, of the Retreat, Deptford-lane, Peckham, exhibited the fruit of a small Palm-tree, inclosing the seeds or nuts, from which a sort of Arrowroot is made in Mexico. Messrs. Stevenson and Co. exhibited one of their improved double cylindrical boilers. From the garden of the Society were a collection of plants; comprising *Epidendrum primulinum* and *Cattleya Skinneri*, fine plants of *Acacia marginata* covered with sulphur-coloured spikes, and *Grevillea longifolia*, having the under-surface of the leaves clothed with a substance resembling silk, and with its curious one-sided spikes of crimson flowers turned upwards; a pretty species of *Arbutus*, found in Mexico by Mr. Hartweg, and bearing large panicles of milk-white flowers at the extremity of every branch; with cut blooms of *Rhododendron augustum* and a fine deep rose-coloured hybrid variety, and four species of *Berberis*. A most beautiful and curious *Dendrobium*, from Manilla, of the Spatulate section, with straw-coloured flowers stained with lilac, exhibited by Mr. Loddiges, received the Banksian medal. We understand that after the meeting was over, a box of Orchidaceous plants was received from Mr. Appleby, gardener to T. Brocklehurst, Esq., of the Fence, near Macclesfield, the presence of which, at the exhibition, would have been a treat to the lovers of Orchidaceæ. Among the varieties that it contained were a raceme of *Dendrobium discolor*, nearly two feet long, two varieties of *Dendrobium Pierardi*, in great beauty, *Maxillaria cristata*, *Schomburgkia crispa*, a red edged variety of *Gongora maculata*, and the larger variety of *Epidendrum aurantiacum*, all in a state of most vigorous health.

ON FUMIGATING GREENHOUSES.—In your last month's Number a correspondent, signing himself a "Welshman," gives an account of his fumigating apparatus, which is very good, and similar to one I have used for many years, remarks on which I would refer him to in the 47th page of the eighth volume of your FLORICULTURAL CABINET. The flame of a candle or lighted paper I find quite sufficient to ignite the tobacco.

Cornwall.

C. W. F.

ANSWERS.

YELLOW CACTUS AND SCARLET PASSIFLORA, &c.—Your correspondent "Dahl" asks for information relative to a yellow Cactus. A beautiful kind of this colour is, comparatively speaking, common in the island of Java, from whence I received a very fine healthy plant about five months since. The size of the flower is nearly that of the *Jenkinsonii*. There is a small yellow one also found in the Brazils, in the districts about Pareiba, which I expect to receive next month, but the colour is not near so distinct as the East India one. A scarlet *Passiflora* is common in several parts of Chili and Peru, but the colour is anything but good. As I am well aware you are anxious to hear of the arrival of new plants and seeds from abroad, I beg to say I have just received a package from India, amongst which are the following, with 100 others.

Manchester, April 11th, 1843.

G. T. D.

Olea Robusta.
Hibiscus Violaceus.
 ———— *Rigidus*.
 ———— *Tortuosus*.
 ———— *Macrophyllus*.
 ———— *Popolineoides*.
Nelumbium Speciosum (red).
 ———— (white).
Ziziphus Coracota.
Uvaria Odoratissima.

Uvaria Macrophylla.
Nymphoca Cyania.
Sida Arida.
 ———— *Polyandra*.
Echites Panicalata.
Elodia Pulchella.
Convolvulus Umbellatus.
Acacia Ferruginea.
 ———— *Stipulata*.

ON HYDRANGEAS.—In answer to your correspondent S. P.'s inquiries, I can inform him that the finest Hydrangea I ever saw was at the Priory, Isle of Wight, the seat of E. Grove Smith, Esq. It is some years since I saw it, covered with flowers, and was told 800 heads had been counted on it, and that there were more. It was in a very sheltered situation, where the soil appeared to be mostly formed from decayed leaves. In Guernsey the blue Hydrangea is much more frequently seen than the red; they are of a very brilliant hue, and grow to a large size. Your correspondent might probably obtain much information as to their culture by applying to Mr. Luff, nurseryman, Robri's Road, or Mr. Eidout, nurseryman, Doyle's Road, Guernsey.

At a cottage in Shraklin Chine, Isle of Wight, there were two Hydrangeas, some years ago, growing one at each side of the door, in apparently the same soil, the flowers on one were blue, on the other red. It is some years since I have been at Shraklin, so that I cannot say whether they are yet in existence.

D. O.

LIST OF FUCHSIAS THAT FLOURISH WHEN GROWN IN THE OPEN AIR.—In reply to our correspondent at Alloa, we insert the names of the Fuchsias which with us flourish in the open ground. The treatment we pursue with them is as we gave in former articles upon them. Our soil is a sandy loam, on a dry subsoil, and the bed is elevated about for our six inches above the grass edging.

Admirable.
Amato.
Aurantia.
Arago.
Arborea.
Atrosanguinea.
Arborea grandiflora.
Blanch.
Bicolor.
Bruceana.
Blanda.
Butcheri.
Compacta.
Cordifolia.
Chandlerii.
Curtissi.
Carnea.
Cordata.
Crogganniana.
Cordata superba.
Clio.
Conspicua.
Clintona.
Conspicua arborea.
Craigiana.
Cooperii.
Devonia.
Dalstonia.
Dicksoni.
Excorticata.
Excelsa.
Enchantress.
Eximia.
Elegans.
superba

Erecta.
tricolor.
Fairy.
Flora.
Formosa.
elegans.
Floribunda.
(May's)
magna.
Grandis.
Globosa.
rosea.
maxima.
variegata.
Grandis.
Grandiflora.
maxima.
Hybrida.
Hortense.
Hybrida coccinea.
Hopveri.
Insignis.
superba.
Inflata.
Ilicifolia.
Invincible.
Loudoni.
Longiflora.
Longifolia.
Middletonia.
Magnifica.
Majestica.
Monneyppenni.
Mirabilis.
Multiflora

Multiflora erecta.
Meteor.
Phoenix.
Pendula.
splendens.
terminalis.
Princeps.
Palmerii.
Ricartoni.
Racemiflora.
Racemosa.
Ricartonia.
Standishii.
Smithii.
Splendida.
Sanguinea.
Stylosa.
conspicua.
elegans.
maxima.
pulchella.
Thompsonia.
superba.
The King.
Towardii.
Tricolor.
Tilleryana.
Triumphans.
Usheri.
Vernalis.
Venustum.
Venus Victrix.
Woodsi.
Youelli.

[To the above we have a considerable number of older sorts, as well as recent seedlings not named, which thrive well in the open border, taking care of winter protection over the roots, &c. Venus Victrix, Monneyppenni, Ilicifolia, Aurantia,

and Princes, we have not had the opportunity of a winter's trial, but in summer they grow vigorously and bloom freely, and being of a similar twiggy character to many of the kinds which endure winter well, we doubt not but they will equally so. The prices vary from one shilling to two shillings each, but they are so cheap that a collection of very beautiful distinct kinds of this truly elegant tribe of plants may be formed at a trifling cost, and which will be ornamental from June to November.—CONDUCTOR.]

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR MAY.

TENDER OR STOVE ANNUALS.—When it is desired to have some plants to bloom late in autumn, as Balsams, Cockscombs, Browallis, &c., seeds should now be sown, and the plants potted off into small sized pots, as soon as they are large enough, using a rich soil.

GREENHOUSE.—During the early part of May, a few frosty nights generally occur; in consequence of which, it is advisable not to take out the general stock of plants before the middle of the month, or even, in cold situations, before the 25th. Whilst the plants, however, remain in the greenhouse, let them have all the air that can be given, during the day, and at nights if no appearance of frost. Particular attention will now be required to afford an ample supply of water to free growing kinds of plants. Frequently syringe them over the tops at evening, just before sun-set. If any of the plants be attacked with green fly, or any other similar insects, apply a sprinkling of tobacco water, diluted with water, by adding to one quart of the liquid five of water; in applying which to the plants, syringe them at the under as well as upper surface of the leaves: a repetition will rarely be required. This mode of destroying the insects is far preferable to fumigation, no injury being sustained by it, even if applied in a pure state. The liquid can be obtained of tobacconists at 10*d.* or 1*s.* per gallon. Inarching Orange or Lemon trees may still be performed. It is a good time for increasing plants by cuttings, striking in moist heat. Greenhouse Annuals—as Salpiglossises, Globe Amaranthuses, Balsams, &c.—should be encouraged by a little warmth, and shifted into larger pots, early in the month; so that the plants may make a show, to succeed the removal of the general collection of greenhouse plants. Cuttings or suckers of Chrysanthemums should now be taken off, if not done before. *Triverania coccinea*, *longiflora*, *rosea*, &c., plants, should be potted singly into a light rich soil, and be forwarded in the stove, and repotted as they advance in growth, not too much at a time, but as root room appears necessary. *Lobelias* for the greenhouse should be similarly treated, as to potting, &c.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Continue to protect beds of Hyacinths, Tulips, &c. Carnations in pots should be encouraged by manure water, &c., in order to grow them vigorously: care in striking them will be required. By the middle of the month, half hardy annuals—as China Asters, Marigolds, &c.—may be planted out in the open borders. Some of the best kinds may be potted, as done to the more tender sorts. Many kinds of greenhouse plants—as *Petunias*, *Salpiglossises*, *Salvias*, *Fuchsias*, *Heliotropes*, &c.—should now be planted out in the open border. Dahlias that have been forwarded in pots, frames, &c., may be planted out towards the end of the month. Seedlings may be pricked out, in a warm situation, having a deep, fresh, rich soil. When Stocks, Mignonette, China Asters, &c., are wished to bloom late in the year, seeds may now be sown, either under a frame or on a warm border. Slips of double Wallflowers should now be put in under a hand-glass. Seeds of biennials—as Sweet Williams, Scabious, Campions, &c.—should now be sown. Tuberoses, for late flowering, should now be planted, either in pots or warm borders. Offsets of *Campanula pyramidalis* should be planted in rich soil, and placed in the greenhouse. Repotting must be continued till they cease to grow; by this means the plants will reach eight feet high, and be very branching.



1. *Achimenes grandiflora*. 2. *Echites aschurstii*.





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THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

JUNE 1st, 1843.

PART I.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

No. 1.—ACHIMENES GRANDIFLORA.—LARGE FLOWERED.

GESNERIACEÆ. DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

THIS valuable acquisition to the formerly termed tribe Cyrilla, or Triverania, was discovered in Mexico growing in shady situations, and having been sent into this country last year, is now in most of the extensive nursery collections; we early obtained a stock of it. It is of a more vigorous habit than *A. longiflora*, more like *A. pedunculata*, but blooms similarly to the former. Like the other kinds it deserves a place wherever it can be grown. It is of easy culture, requiring the same treatment as the others, of rapid growth, and when grown in contrast with the other handsome species gives a fine effect to the group.

No. 2.—ECHITES ATROPURPUREA.—DARK PURPLE FLOWERED.

APOCYNACEÆ. PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

The collector of Messrs. Veitch, of Exeter, discovered this ever-green twining plant in Brazil, and it was by them exhibited at the London Horticultural Society's Exhibition at Chiswick. It bloomed first with them in July of last year. It is a slenderish growing plant, blooming very freely, and is an interesting object when trained to a wire frame, &c. The flowers emit a pleasant fragrance, and the peculiar colour of them strikingly contrasts with the beautiful yellow species, *E. suberecta*; both well merit cultivation.

No. 3.—CINERARIA, var. CELESTIAL.—HARRISON'S CINERARIA, var.

The above are beautiful hybrids, the handsomest we have seen of their kinds, and deserve a place in every greenhouse. This lovely tribe is now coming into much repute; we have raised a considerable number, which are now in profuse bloom, and amongst them are some of considerable beauty, especially of the various shades from light sky-blue to the deepest and richest. We have seen several very beautiful ones in the neighbourhood of London, and they are amongst the most ornamental plants for the greenhouse; with proper treatment blooming from March to October.

No. 4.—NEMOPHISA DISCOIDALIS.

This very singular flowering *Nemophila* was sent to us by our friend Mr. Cripps, nurseryman, of Tonbridge Wells in Kent, and will be a striking contrast with the other pretty kinds.

ARTICLE II.

A REPLY TO MR. SLATER'S REMARKS ON THE ARTICLE
BY A MIDLAND COUNTIES' FLORIST.

IN replying to Mr. Slater's observation on my last Article, inserted in the March Number of the CABINET, I shall proceed to consider his remarks *seriatim*.

Mr. Slater commences by stating his hesitation in replying to such remarks because they are anonymous. On this point I merely observe, that I am not the first anonymous contributor to the CABINET, and that my name cannot have any weight with the readers in forming their judgment upon the merit of disputed flowers. In the next place, I give an unqualified contradiction to the assertion, that "Don John" was raised in my neighbourhood or district, as Mr. Slater terms it; my residence being more than sixty miles from Cambridge, where the raiser of the flower in question resides, and to whom I am personally unknown; neither do I admit the charge of partiality for a particular flower, on the untenable ground of its being raised in my neighbourhood.

I assure Mr. Slater that I have carefully perused his condemnatory allusion, deprecating the merits of "Don John," and that it was its sweeping nature alone which induced me to reply; and although the

ambiguity of the passage may cover a retreating point, its general import cannot be mistaken by any disinterested peruser of it. As some of your readers, probably, have not noticed it, I briefly introduce it here. Mr. Slater having concluded his animadversions upon Mr. Glenny's remarks on his descriptive list of Tulips, proceeds:—"The day of deception is over, and the northern florists are awake to the few pairs more of that splendid Don John, and a few roots of those splendid takes in; we want a pennyworth for a penny, not things deficient in every good point."

Does Mr. Slater mean to construe the above remarks into a *slight allusion to the flower?* or is he apprehensive that the Don, like another southern flower, "Sharpe's Wellington," may ultimately prove an unwelcome visitor amongst the multitudinous varieties with which the collections of the northern florists abound? I allude to this flower more particularly in consequence of having observed that on its appearance in the north as a newly raised Picottee, it obtained seven prizes, viz., three premiers, two firsts, and two seconds. This flower, like most others, is uncertain, but in its best state it will take precedence of the brightest gem that has yet emanated from the north, notwithstanding its *bad shaped pod*.

As Mr. Slater has placed his main point of attack on "Don John," because every petal does not happen to possess the dark bizarre stripe constituting perfection, I am sure the florists generally would be gratified by his furnishing them with a list of Bizarres in which this great desiderata has been attained. I presume, from Mr. Slater's remarks on the Don for this deficiency, that some such *lusus natura is to be found*, but judging from the wafery and butterfly appearance of some of the flowers placed on the northern stages, it must make its appearance in a more congenial atmosphere than where Mr. S. is located.

I shall not notice the very flattering adulation bestowed on the floral attainments of some of Mr. S's northern brethren, nor yet the well-known fact of the northern florists being far behind the southern ones in their ideas of perfection of florists' flowers, particularly of the Dianthus tribe, but proceed to notice the flowers which Mr. Slater has prominently put forward as having obtained single bloom prizes at the London Exhibitions last year, which are "Chadwick's Brilliant," "Beauty of Woodhouse," and "Robert Burns." Mr.

Slater ought to have stated that they were shown at *one* of the *two* *Metropolitan Exhibitions*, and not to have stopped short when he had selected the northern flowers as an example of their superiority over other cultivators. On referring to the report of the Floricultural Society of London, I find the winning varieties of single prize blooms which Mr. Slater has omitted to notice were, "Martin's Splendid," (a midland counties flower, and which ere long will prove a troublesome sort to the northern exhibitors, by shutting out many of their pet varieties,) "Twitchett's Queen of Scarlets," "Bates's Briseus," "Sharpe's Wellington," "Kirkland's Augusta," "Headley's Scarlet Picottee," and "Gidding's Vespasian," the productions of southern florists; and at the other metropolitan exhibition the single bloom prizes were all obtained with southern flowers, while on a comparative estimate of those exhibited in pairs the southern Carnations and Picottees had a majority over their northern compeers in the ratio of about 100 to 20.

Mr. Slater's description of "The Beauty of Woodhouse" is as follows: "good pod and petals, flower large, colours good, but apt to come nearly *white*, but when caught fine, will invariably take a first prize." Now, if this flower in a good state *invariably* takes a *first prize*, it must necessarily be the *best purple flake known*, as I am not aware of any other variety being able to *ride over all competition* in so decided a manner. I understand "Chadwick's Brilliant" is a good flower, but liable to a blush white; if this is a prevailing characteristic it must greatly detract from its merit. I saw a flower of "Robert Burns" at a large cultivator's last year, and refused to order it, although I subsequently added it to my collection, from observing how it had been placed at the London show.

I cannot help imagining that Mr. Slater's sarcastic allusion of "a fine proportioned man with one leg, &c.," as a model of beauty, may find a parallel in his description of "The Beauty of Woodhouse," which he quotes as a first-rate flower, but "*apt to come nearly white!*" Thus, it appears, the very fault selected as an extinguisher for the Don, is a fault this star of the north is admitted to be liable to, yet no allusion is made to its value being deteriorated by this circumstance.

I never entertained any doubt as to the merits of several of the northern flowers, but when names are vauntingly put forward in the

shape of a challenge to midland or south country growers to produce similar proof of merit, it is, as in the present case, frequently necessary to have recourse to a more detailed account for the purpose of exposing the fallacy of such arguments.

It is an admitted fact, that uncertainty is a leading feature in florists' flowers, and that art must assist nature, but some restriction ought to be placed on the operator to prevent his distorting nature by leaving a loose collection of petals which the slightest agitation would displace, and present more the appearance of a flower partially destroyed by vermin, than a specimen staged for floricultural competition.

ARTICLE III.

REMARKS ON DESCRIPTIVE LISTS OF TULIPS.

BY DAHL, KENT.

MR. EDITOR,—Allow me, sir, through the medium of your excellent work, to express my thanks to your worthy correspondent, Mr. Slater, for his descriptive list of Tulips, and though, perhaps, not so perfect as the author could have wished, yet a great point is achieved, a beginning is made; for I believe there is nothing of the kind extant except the short ones that have appeared in the CABINET; and he certainly deserves the encouragement of the amateur growers of Tulips.

It is not to be expected that all the descriptions given would agree with all the varieties grown under the names in all parts of the kingdom, for different cultivation and different localities must have considerable influence.

I have read Mr. Glenny's remarks on the above descriptions, and think them uncalled for, and not in accordance with truth; there are some spirits who are never so happy as when they are in a storm, and will leave no pains to raise one. Mr. Glenny seems one of them, and his remarks are most flagrant subterfuges, and to every observant reader they convey an idea that there are some unmentioned ends to answer in making such remarks; he twirls the descriptions about in order to answer his own purposes. They will be read by many a grower with suspicion, and the young beginner may be entirely stopped when just merging into the fancy, considering that if he proceeds he may be made the victim to impositions.

If Mr. Glenny could mix his talent and his practice together, and put aside that continued propensity which seems to encircle him, to find fault with everything and every body, his papers would then be read with interest and pleasure; and this conveyed to the public without one tinge of spleen or discontent would be well received and answer an useful purpose.

I do not mean to say that Mr. Slater's catalogue is without faults, but seems hardly worth mention, such as being set down in different rows to what we grow them here, and this will arise often from cultivation and localities. There is certainly a mistake in the description of Triumph Royal, and what he grows for it cannot be what is grown here; what I grow for Triumph Royal is round in the petals, good shoulder, and splendid cup; and to my fancy, one of the finest Roses we have. I hope the time is not far distant when we shall have a descriptive list of Tulips as we have of the Dahlia, and then amateurs will be well able to judge what will suit them.

I do not like the fuss that is made about Polyphemus and Strong's King being two of the best Bizarres grown; that there are some fine strains of Polyphemus is certain, but they are hard to get at, and to one good one there are fifty bad; and perhaps there is not one grower out of twenty who has a fine strain. What was Polyphemus twelve or fifteen years since is now discarded; such being the case caution ought to be used in saying too much for it. As for Strong's King, if there ever was any good blooms of it I have never been so fortunate as to have seen them; I do not grow it; it sells at too high a price for such a flower; if at five shillings instead of five pounds it would be more grown for variety's sake. In my opinion Pompre Tennebre is a more decided good thing than either of the above, and there are many others quite as deserving a place in a select bed.

I was pleased with your figure of my friend Tyso's Polydora; it is a very pretty thing, and evidently broke from a Polyphemus breeder; I saw a break some few years since from a Polyphemus breeder so much like it that I recognised it again as soon as I saw the plate; there are a great many of these breeders in the hands of the fancy, but their inclination to clear out are like angels' visits, few and far between.

May 8, 1843.

ARTICLE IV.

REMARKS ON THE CULTURE OF THE CHRYSANTHEMUM.

BY CLERICUS.

THIS being the period of commencing operations with the Chrysanthemums in order to secure a vigorous bloom, and observing some remarks by an inquirer as to the best mode of treatment, I hasten to forward the following, by pursuing which I have succeeded admirably.

At the end of April I take off suckers or cuttings, the latter soon strike root, and place them, after insertion in pots, in a frame kept close and moist; as soon as they begin to push I re-pot them into small pots in a rich soil; after the plants have struck again I give them a little air, gradually exposing them as they will bear it, letting them have full exposure as soon as fully re-established.

The shifting of the plants in the earlier part of the summer is particularly attended to. If this is neglected, no good after management will save them from losing their leaves and looking badly in autumn and winter. As soon as they are fairly starting into growth, the top of each is nipped out with the finger and thumb, which causes several young shoots to spring from the under part of the plant, and thus form it into a compact bush. This is repeated two or three times with advantage in the earlier part of the season with the free flowering kinds; but after the plant is fairly formed it is discontinued, otherwise the flowering would be injured. The size of the pots into which the plants are shifted depends entirely upon the views of the cultivator. Large pots, such as 16's, 12's, and 8's, for the last shifting, answer well for fine leafy plants; but where this size is inconvenient, of course they are grown in smaller pots, and may be flowered well in 32's and 24's.

The soil for their growth can scarcely be too rich; about equal parts of loam, dung, leaf-mould, and sand, make an excellent compost. Manure-water is also an excellent material, with which they are watered twice or thrice a-week during the growing season. Exposed as they are fully to the sun, they require a very abundant supply of water, which ought never to be neglected, because if it is, the under leaves will fall from the plants and make them unsightly. An abundant supply of water, and particularly manure-water, at certain

times, rich free soil, judicious "stopping," and ordinary management in other respects, will always ensure an abundant bloom upon these plants in autumn and winter, when we have little else to render our greenhouses and conservatories gay. And as they are grown all the summer in the open air, those who have a cool vinery or any other empty house in the autumn, can easily have plenty of flowers at that season, with but little extra room. They may be removed to the house about the middle of October, when some of the earlier kinds are just coming into flower. It is a bad plan to take them in too early, as the leaves generally begin to fall soon afterwards.

Those who wish to make very large specimens with little trouble, sometimes plant them out in a rich border in April or May, as soon as the cuttings are rooted. Here they grow with great luxuriance, and are very large and bushy when the time comes for taking them up and removing them into the greenhouse. In autumn they are taken up carefully, and placed in a shaded situation for a few days, until they recover from the effects of the operation, and are then taken to the greenhouse. There is another plan for making small dwarf flowering specimens, which deserves especial notice. The young shoots which have [grown to a considerable length have their points "layered" about the month of August in small pots. As soon as they are well rooted they are cut from the parent stock, repotted, and placed for a short time in a shaded place until they recover. They are then subjected to the same treatment as the others, and generally flower on stems about a foot or eighteen inches in height. I had a splendid stock this size last autumn; after blooming I cut the tops off, and placed the plants in a cool frame, sufficient to protect from frost, giving air whenever likely, and fully expose them at the end of March or early in April.

ARTICLE V.

ON A NEW METHOD OF POTTING PLANTS.

BY A FOREMAN OF A LONDON NURSERY.

YOUR having inserted on former occasions several communications I forwarded for the CABINET, induces me to forward some remarks on what has recently been the subject of considerable remark, and is now termed one-shift system of potting plants. Considerable doubts

existed with many as to its suitableness, but I think enough has now been demonstrated in the splendid specimens so treated during the last year in the collection of Mrs. Lawrence, at Ealing Park, to justify its adoption where there is plenty of room, and fine specimens be the object desired.

It does not astonish me that the "one-shift" system has already called forth the doubts and opposition of people who have been so long accustomed to practise, and that with the best success, a very different mode of shifting pot-grown plants. As there is, however, a right and a wrong way of doing everything, success or failure must depend upon which of these two opposite modes guides the operation. Few of those persons who sift soil for their pot-plants will adopt the one-shift system or allow of its being successfully practicable, and they are quite right. Roots, from their nature, diverge out horizontally, will always (be the pot ever so large) extend towards, and soon reach, the side of the pot, and that often in sifted soil, without making scarcely a lateral fibre or spongiole; because it is only at the sides that they can receive the necessary quantity of air and moisture, and without sufficient of both a plant cannot do well. It is the absence of air excluded by the compact nature of the sifted soil run into a mass by hand watering, that in a pot prevents the formation of roots and fibres in the centre of the ball of earth; which circumstance, joined to the tendency of a body of fine but ill-drained earth to sour when watered profusely, occasions the death of plants shifted into too large pots by the common mode. But when unsifted soil is used, thus providing for the admission of air, and guarding against the possibility of the soil running together (as it is called); moreover, pieces of porous stone are intermixed with the soil to form reservoirs of moisture and air, and at the same time barriers to make the roots deviate and divide in their course before they reach the side of the pots. To this is added attention to proper drainage, without which but comparatively few terrestrial plants will do well; but when so treated and have suitable soil, they progress as when grown in their natural habitats, and become the finest specimens. And it gives them the same means of attaining an early and luxuriant maturity in pots; seeing that, in many places, there is no convenience for having appropriate borders or beds in plant-houses, and, where there is, the specimens cannot be so easily controlled, nor are they at all portable.

Numerous experiments have been made, and it has been shown that, by the common way of potting, no such ends could be brought about; since plants which were placed in pots very considerably larger than those which they seemed to require, almost invariably suffered, to a greater or less degree, from the stagnation of water in the soil. And as this accumulation evidently formed the chief obstacle to the adoption of large pots for the smallest plants, it was very justly thought that anything which could be employed to drain effectually the entire mass of earth so that no water could stagnate therein, would give the means of allowing young plants in pots all the benefits which they would derive from being planted in beds.

To promote this object small specimens were shifted from what are called sixty-sized pots, to those which were nine inches or more in diameter, using a turfy fibrous soil, divested of none of its rougher matters, and mixing with it a quantity of broken sandstone, in pieces from a quarter to half an inch square. By the united aid of the turfy and vegetable matters in the soil, and the fragments of stone scattered throughout, it was thus kept porous and open, without even a tendency to become hardened, consolidated, saturated, or sour; and the plants thrived in it with the rapidity and health of those which were placed in a border, while, being situated nearer the glass, and more subjected to the agency of air, &c., they began to flower much sooner, and more abundantly.

Since these first investigations were made, the system has been pursued very extensively by Mr. Goode, the very skilful gardener of Mrs. Lawrence, and produced results of a most astonishing nature. Applied to Heaths and New Holland plants particularly, it has effected wonders. Some species of the former were so potted last spring, from the cutting-pots in which they had been struck, immediately to large pots, nine, ten, or more inches across, and placed in frames near the glass, with abundance of air during summer, a current being admitted at the bottom of the frame, being raised by a brick at each end. The issue has been that, in the autumn, the specimens were a foot high, and singularly bushy; for a few that develop lateral shoots with the greatest slowness and scarcity, were largely and liberally furnished with them. Other and freer-growing kinds had formed, in the same period, and by the like treatment, specimens nearly eighteen inches high, of the most compact and perfect figure, and had twice

shown a disposition to flower, which was repressed only that they might bloom better in the present year.

In the case of some New Holland plants, the effects were even more astounding. Beautiful specimens, from one to two feet high and as dense and spreading as could be desired, and in an admirable flowering condition, were obtained in one season. In most instances their bushiness had been produced by repeatedly stopping their shoots, but others naturally became so.

I had several opportunities of seeing the plan, from its first adoption by Mr. Goode up to the present month (May), and I repeat, its effects are astonishing.

The plants are thus brought nearer to a state of nature, while, at the same time, they have all the aid which art can give; and it is quite clear that their existence in a soil which does not impede the extension of the roots till they arrive at a given boundary, is in the highest degree favourable to all the purposes of the culturist. They advance more healthily and uninterruptedly; and they are better prepared for fulfilling the design of a free development of flowers.

This mode of treatment causes the plants in the first, or at most the second season, to form bushy specimens, so that they soon form objects of beauty; arriving at a prime condition thus early they sustain blooming without injury, which is often fatally injurious when grown in the old system of re-potting, &c.

I have observed in the CABINET that the Conductor has frequently directed correspondents to employ soil not sifted, and a free drainage; and in this one-shift system these are the very essentials to success. A layer of broken pots two inches deep should be at the bottom of the pot, upon which place pieces of turfy soil to two or three inches more depth, or some moss to the same thickness when pressed. The compost should not be sifted, but chopped, retaining the fibrous material as much as possible, and even stones, if not larger than a pigeon's egg. A pot being filled up in this way, the young plant is to be planted in it, taking care to have the bole of the plant higher than the other portion of the earth in the pot, for it often happens when water is allowed to settle most at the centre, round the bole, that the tender kinds die in consequence. This is particularly the case with *Ericas*, *Epacrises*, *Pimeleas*, *Leschenaultias*, and similar delicate plants. These particulars in the general being attended to,

and to those kinds which are not naturally inclined to be bushy, the stopping of the leading shoots twice or thrice in the growing season, and it is readily done by pinching off, plants of any desirable feature, of form, size, and beauty can thus be obtained. The specimens at Mrs. Lawrence's, and others which no doubt will be exhibited at the forthcoming shows at the Chiswick and Surrey Gardens, fully prove the superiority of the system.

PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

BEGONIA COCCINEA. Scarlet-flowered. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Begoniaceæ. Monœcia Polyandria. In our number for last March, p. 65, we inserted a list of numerous kinds of this very interesting genus, which we saw in the collection at Kew. The present species is a valuable addition; it was discovered on the Organ Mountains of Brazil, by Mr. Lobb, the collector of Messrs. Veitch, nurserymen, of Exeter, with whom it has bloomed, and it appears probable will continue to do so the greater part of the year. The plant grows about half a yard high, evergreen shrub, branching freely, and producing numerous drooping panicles of bright rich red flowers, having the spaces between the projecting angles shaded off to white, giving a very striking and beautiful contrast to the rich red of the other parts. We saw a fine specimen of it in bloom at Mrs. Lawrence's, of Ealing Park. It is one of the most ornamental objects for the stove or warm greenhouse; and, in addition to its beauty, the long period of its blooming gives it a claim for a situation wherever it can be grown.

LOBELIA ERINUS GRANDIFLORA. Large-flowered. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Lobeliaceæ. Pentandria Monogynia. The flowers of this plant are much larger than those of the well-known charming prostrate *L. erinus*, and of a deeper blue. It is, like the latter, a very pretty dwarf ornament for the greenhouse, or for edgings to beds, vases, &c., in the flower garden. We have had it grown extensively for edgings, and have had it bloom from the early part of May to November. There is a white-flowered kind, an hybrid, we understand, which contrasts well with the blue. For edgings to the borders in a conservatory it is peculiarly adapted, the flowers only rising about four inches high, and blooming so profusely.

MEDINILLA ERYTHROPHYLLA. Reddish-leaved. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Melastomaceæ. Decandria Monogynia. An evergreen shrub from the Himalayan mountains, in the East Indies, and sent to the collection at Chatsworth, where it has bloomed. The plant is near a yard high, with large deep green foliage, and blooms profusely when grown in either the stove, greenhouse, or conservatory. The flowers are produced in axillary cymes, on what is termed the bare parts of branches, something in the way of the *Mezereum*. Each blossom is near an inch across, of a rich pink colour, not much unlike some of the kinds of peaches.

DENDROBIUM CRUMENATUM. Sweet-smelling. (Bot. Mag. 4013.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monœndria. A native of the Malay islands. It has bloomed at Kew. The flowers are delightfully fragrant, white, each blossom being about two inches across, produced in long spikes.

STIGMAPHYLLUM HETEROPHYLLUM. Various-leaved. (Bot. Mag. 4014.) Malpighiaceæ. Decandria Trigynia. Sent from Buenos Ayres to Messrs. Veitch's. It is a showy and handsome climber, growing and blooming freely, either in the hothouse or warm greenhouse. The foliage is of a dark green above, oval-shaped, about three inches long. The flowers are produced in umbels, several in each, of a rich yellow colour, and each bloom is an inch across.

SIPHOCAMPYLOS LONGEPEDUNCULATUS. Long flower-stalked. (Bot. Mag. 4015.) Lobeliaceæ. Pentandria Monogynia. (Synonym *Lobelia pedicellaris*.) Seeds of it were sent by Mr. Gardner from the Organ Mountains of Brazil. It is of a similar habit to the *S. bicolor*, having the flowers on long footstalks. The corolla is about three inches long, of a dark purplish red, with the terminating segments yellow and green.

ONCIDIUM MICROCHILUM. Small-lipped. (Bot. Reg. 23.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. From Guatemala. It has bloomed in the collection of J. C. Harter, Esq., of Broughton, near Manchester. The flowers are very fragrant, produced abundantly in large panicles, each blossom being about an inch and a half across. The sepals are of an olive-brown; petals of a violet-crimson; lip snow-white, with a few small spots and a yellow stain at the centre.

IPOMÆA CYMOSEA. The white-cluster *Ipomæa*. (Bot. Reg. 24.) Convolvulaceæ. Pentandria Monogynia. From Java and other parts of Asia. It is a perennial plant of great beauty, blooming most profusely in the stove at Mrs. Lawrence's, during winter, forming handsome festoons of snow-white yellow-eyed flowers, with five yellow plaits. Each flower is about an inch and a half across. It deserves a place in every warm greenhouse, conservatory, or stove.

RHODODENDRON ROLLISONII. The flowers of this very handsome hybrid are of a rich crimson-red, with a pink tinge inside, and produced on a close head. It is one of the handsomest of this class of coloured ones, but too tender to withstand the severe winters in the open air, requiring a much warmer situation than *R. arboreum*.

ECHIUM PETRÆUM. The Rock Bugloss. (Bot. Reg. 26.) Boraginaceæ. Pentandria Monogynia. It is a little pretty-flowering hardy evergreen erect-growing shrub, which blooms very freely in April and May. It will do equally well in the greenhouse, and is beautifully ornamental. The flowers are of a rosy-pink before opening, changing then to a pretty bright light blue. It has bloomed in the greenhouse at the London Horticultural Society's garden. It deserves to be in every collection.

NEW PLANTS NOTICED IN BOTANICAL REGISTER, NOT FIGURED.

PUYA RECURVATA. A Bromeliaceous plant (Pineapple tribe), from Brazil. The leaves are three feet and a half long and two inches broad. The flower-stem rises to near six feet high, having a spike, about a foot long, of white flowers. It has flowered in the Brussels botanic garden.

PITCAIRNIA UNDULATA. A plant of the same tribe as the *Puya*, from Brazil. The flower-stem rises to near a yard high. The spike of flowers is about a foot long; the flowers are scarlet.

CATHA PANICULATA. A plant of the Celastraceous order, about three feet high, supposed to come from the East Indies. The flowers are small, of a greenish white.

HYDROMESTUS MACULATUS. Of the Acanthaceous order. The flowers are yellow.

RHODOSTOMA GARDENOIDES. A Gardenia-like bushy plant, not of much interest.

AERIDES VIRENS. A fine plant from Java. The flowers are sweet-scented, white-stained, and spotted with deep lilac. It has recently bloomed with Messrs. Loddiges.

OXYLOBIUM OBOVATUM. This pretty greenhouse shrubby plant has just bloomed with Mr. Low, of the Clapton nursery. The flowers orange-yellow, with a red keel.

BOSSIA PANCIFOLIA. This pretty flowering bushy greenhouse plant has also bloomed with Mr. Low. The flowers are yellow and crimson.

BOSSLEA ERIOCARPA. A plant from the Swan River colony, which has recently bloomed with Mr. Groom. The flowers are not of much interest, of a dingy nankeen colour.

GONGORA TRUNCATA. From Mexico. The flowers are of a pale straw colour, with purplish speckles and yellowish lip.

ACACIA SPECTABILIS. Introduced from the Swan River colony by Messrs. Lucombe and Co., of Exeter. It is a beautiful pinnated leaved plant, with erect racemes of deep yellow balls of flowers. It is one of the finest of this lovely tribe of flowers, and highly ornamental for the greenhouse.

EPIDENDRUM ARBUSCULA. From Mexico. The flowers are of a dull chocolate colour, having a small patch of yellow in the middle of the labellum.

CEANOETHUS DIVARICATUS. A beautiful hardy spiny shrubby plant, from California, bearing a profusion of its clusters of blue flowers. It has recently been raised in the garden of the Horticultural Society.

ERIA FLORIBUNDA. From Sincapore, sent by Mr. Cuming to Messrs. Lodiges. The flowers are small, pink, produced in close spreading racemes.

PITCAIRNIA MICRANTHA. From Rio. It has just bloomed in the gardens of Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., M.P., Carcleu, in Cornwall. It is a very small-growing species. The flower scape is about nine inches high. The flowers are white, about a quarter of an inch across.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON *GENTIANELLA*.—When is the best time to transplant the *Gentianella*, and what is the best course of treatment to pursue with it. An early reply by some reader of the *CABINET* will oblige

LUCY.

[We grow it well in a sandy loam, in a dry situation. It increases rapidly too; we part the offsets from the parent plants about the end of March, and from a few roots have now made a considerable increase in two seasons.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON *INDIAN AZALEAS*.—My *Azalea indicas* have just gone out of bloom, should I now keep them in the greenhouse, or turn them out to the open air to perfect their shoots.

A BEGINNER.

[Keep them in the greenhouse in a shady but airy situation, till the shoots have extended their length, then place them in a shady sheltered place in the open air to form their flower buds. In a recent Number some directions for general treatment was given, to which we refer our correspondent.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON *IMPREGNATION OF FLOWERS*.—I am much pleased with the very great improvement recently produced in the beautiful tribe of flowers the *Fuchsias* by hybridization. I am desirous of raising seedlings of the same family, having procured some very distinct flowering ones for the purpose of impregnation. I shall be glad of a little information how I am to proceed in the process, being unacquainted with its particulars.

[Just before the blossom is fully expanded, the little slender thread-like substances which have small clubbed heads, that containing pollen (a powder) must have the heads clipped away, leaving untouched the stronger centre sub-

stance, then from another kind bring either the plant, or a blossom, and dust the summit of the centre body retained where the thread-like ones were cut away by the powder (pollen). Protect the blossom so impregnated from bees, by covering it for a few days with a piece of gauze, and let no water be sprinkled upon it.—CONDUCTOR.]

REMARKS.

LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE first General Exhibition took place at the Chiswick Gardens on Saturday, the 13th May. The gardens were in the highest keeping; the splendid *Wistaria sinensis* was in full flower; while many of the Hawthorns, *Rhododendrons*, *Azaleas*, &c., greatly enlivened the scene with their gay blossoms. Since last season, the small piece of water which stretched across the arboretum has been filled up; so that the company was able to promenade the lawns without having to seek and pass over the crowded bridges. In the large conservatory the plants were in a most remarkably vigorous state; and a specimen of *Dolichos lignosus*, laden with its pretty pink flowers, with *Hardenbergia macrophylla*, equally covered with bloom, the two being placed opposite each other, and nearly uniting in the centre, had a splendid effect. The favourableness of the weather drew a considerable assemblage of visitors. Above 4,800 received admission.

In the tents set apart for flowers, the splendour of other seasons was well sustained, there being only a trifling deficiency in the number of larger collections. Instances of superior cultivation were particularly numerous, and some of the specimens in which this was observable, excelled, perhaps, all that has ever been witnessed, even in these notoriously rich exhibitions. The general aspect of plants of this class indicated a decided advancement in the art of culture, and this was especially noticeable in those which had been treated according to the liberal method of potting recently adopted, and which consists in transferring plants at once from the smallest pots to the largest, which they are capable of filling. As the plan thus referred to was best exemplified in the large collection of Mr. Goode, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, of Ealing Park, we shall give them the first place in our report. The collection was grand in the extreme. It filled, within a very little, one side of the principal tent. This collection did not consist so much of new things, as of large specimens of excellent but comparatively old plants. Foremost stood a large specimen of *Euphorbia splendens*, six feet in height, and nearly eight feet in diameter, beautifully studded with its rich crimson velvet flowers. At the back of this were bushes, nearly as large, of *Cytisus racemosus*, *microphylla*, and *rhodophnæa*; *Polygala oppositifolia* and *cordifolia*, *Chorozema cordifolia*, and *Azalea phœnicea*, *indica alba*, *lateritia*, *variegata*, and many other hybrid varieties. These plants were admirably grouped as to colour, and inculcate a lesson which we hope will not be lost on some of the other exhibitors. Among the plants which formed the front line were many beautiful things, such as *Leschenaultia formosa* and *Baxteri*, large globular-formed plants, with the branches depending round the sides of the pots, and covered with bloom; *Eriostemon cuspidatum*; *Zichya pannosa* and *inophylla*, trained on trellises, and the bloom almost hiding the foliage; *Gompholobium polymorphum*, *Tropæolum tricolorum*, and a great variety of dwarf-growing plants. In point of health, size, and quantity of bloom, nothing could excel the plants in this collection. Most of the young plants had been grown on the "one-shift system" of potting, and were a very sufficient contradiction to the statement that plants will not bloom freely in large pots; while most of the large plants bore evidence of having received a larger shift than it is customary to give them. A lovely specimen of *Chorozema glycinifolia*—so difficult to manage—was particularly noticeable.

In addition to this general collection, there was a specimen from Mr. Goode, which, as an instance of superlative beauty and admirable cultivation, was in every way astonishing. It was the *Pimelea spectabilis*, the extreme delicacy and grace of which will be familiar to most growers of new plants. The speci-

men in question was about two feet high, from three to four feet across, and forming a round head of bloom quite down to the pot. The clusters of flowers were so close, as almost to touch each other; and there must have been, altogether, above 200 bunches of blossom. The peculiar feature of the plant, however, was that it was equally perfect on all sides, and presented an entire sheet of inflorescence. Probably, the next most extraordinary specimen was one of *Chorozema cordatum*, shown in a small collection by Mr. Clark, gardener to T. Smith, Esq., Shirley Park. This plant, which commonly grows in a loose ragged manner, was about five feet in height, and between three and four in breadth, and though merely a bulb, without any apparent training, was as thoroughly branched all round as if it had been fastened on a barrel-shaped trellis. It had clearly been brought to its state of bushiness and denseness by frequent pruning of the growing shoots; and when of the requisite size, its laterals had been suffered to grow naturally, when they had acquired a half-drooping position, flowering from all their extremities. The wonderful perfectness of the specimen was only exceeded by its peculiarly graceful and showy appearance. Near the latter plant, and likewise in one of the smaller collections, was the well-known and handsome *Zichya coccinea*, in an exceedingly fine condition. It was trained to a flat trellis, about three feet high, and from four to five feet across; and besides presenting a dense mass of foliage, it was most profusely decorated with bloom. Being in a very large pot, it seemed to have been cultivated after the system of potting before alluded to, and was certainly a magnificent proof of its appropriateness. Another specimen which may be mentioned as an example of superior management, was of *Anagallis monelli major*, and came from Mr. Hogan, gardener to H. Pownall, Esq. It was fixed to a flat trellis, four feet high, and of an equal width, and exhibited an almost continuous front of deep-blue blossoms. Nothing could exceed its beauty, save the skill with which it was treated, and which was most meritorious. The plant might be taken as an evidence of how art, properly applied, will give to plants of naturally limited growth the dimensions and splendour of the most magnificent. From the size of the pot, we conclude that this also had been subjected to the "one-shift system" of potting.

Besides the contribution from Mrs. Lawrence, already spoken of, there was only one other large collection, and this was from Mr. Frazer, nurseryman, of Lea Bridge Road. It included three specimens, which may be deemed particularly worthy of remark. They were *Hardenbergia monophylla* and *longracemosa*, and *Azalea indica phœnicea*. The first two were supported by a small cylindrical trellis, about two feet in height, from the sides and top of which the racemes of flowers shot up in peculiar vigour, while the young branches that had grown taller than the stakes, depended in an elegant manner: for the richness and size of the racemes as well as blossoms, and for the desirable feature of being alike handsome on all sides, these two plants were among the finest at the exhibition. The *Azalea* is pointed out, thus specifically, because it was grown in a more natural manner than is usual with the members of that genus; it was about three feet high, with such an abundance of branches, leaves, and flowers, that the eye could not penetrate it from any point. The plan of keeping these plants thus dwarf and compact is unquestionably preferable to the more artificial mode of training them to the front, so as to show all their flowers from one side; on the same principle that a house which is appropriately ornamented on all sides, pleases more than one which is merely decorated in front; and also because it is the perfection of art to conceal its processes, which cannot be done if only one face of a plant is fit to be looked at. The principal other plants from Mr. Frazer were *Hovea Celsi*, four feet high, well bloomed, and in good health; *Pimelea linifolia* and *lanata*, each very bushy, and full of pretty white blossom; *Podolobium staurophyllum*, four feet in height, extremely handsome; *Eutaxia myrtifolia*, treated as a small standard, with the branches hanging down, burdened with flowers; *Rhododendron tigrinum*, somewhat stunted, and therefore having smaller flowers than usual, but splendidly clothed with their heads of deep crimson; *Epacris grandiflora*, about four feet high, and in beautiful vigour; *Chorozema macrophylla*, on a trellis, blooming freely, but too formally trained; *Pimelea decussata*, four feet in height, and as bushy as possible; *Daviesia latifolia*, much improved by being trained round a barrel-shaped

trellis; *Epacris pulchella* and *ceræiflora*, very lovely with their snowy blossoms; and *Physolobium carinatum*, a rather interesting climber. The prizes for 20 exotics were competed for by Mr. Green, gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., and Mr. Hunt, gardener to Miss Traill, of Hayes. The collection of Mr. Green included a handsome plant of *Epiphyllum speciosum*, which was grafted on one of the strong and tall-growing species of *Cereus*; this gave it an uncommon luxuriance, and likewise strengthened the flowers. The plant formed a kind of dwarf-standard with a drooping head. Other specimens were *Ixora coccinea*, in a splendid condition; *Chorozema varium*, a complete thicket, finely studded with bloom; the white-flowered Indian *Azalea*, five feet high and the same breadth, very lovely; a good plant of *Epacris grandiflora*; *Zichya pannosa*, in a markedly healthy and prolific state; *Azalea indica variegata*, a plant grafted on a standard stock, with a pendant head, growing to one face, and blooming so thickly that the blossoms could hardly open fully; *A. Greeni*, a large mass of superb deep crimson; a noble plant of the double red *Azalea*; and *Podolobium staurophyllum*, liberally cultivated and flowered. Mr. Hunt's collection comprised a specimen of *Boronia serrulata*, about two feet in height and diameter, and as near perfection as anything of the kind could be brought; a grand plant of *Pimelea spectabilis*, which would have been little inferior to Mr. Goode's specimen had its flowers been better expanded and its branches been brought down more at the sides, so as to hide the stem. The amazingly rapid growth of this species renders it one of the most valuable of greenhouse shrubs, for Mr. Hunt's specimen was, comparatively, quite a small one last year. There was, further, from Mr. Hunt, *Gompholobium polymorphum*, on a large and somewhat convex trellis, and blooming freely; *Eutaxia myrtifolia*, five feet high, a valuable plant for a high house; *Acacia verticillata*, ten feet in height, and very elegant; *Tropæolum tricolorum*, literally mantling a wide trellis with its specious inflorescence; a large plant of *Chorozema varium*, evincing superior culture; *Eriostemon buxifolium*, very well grown; a trained plant of *Dillwynia speciosa*, full of blossom, though inappropriately treated; and a specimen of *Hovea Celsii*, which, having acquired a bare stem, had been twisted or coiled several times at the bottom. As an exhibitor of the groups of six, Mr. Clark, gardener to T. Smith, Esq., Shirley Park, sent *Leschenaultia formosa*, well clothed with foliage, thoroughly filled up with branches, flowering in the utmost profusion, and three feet across; *Daviesia latifolia*, four feet high, and favourably cultivated, as well as flowered; *Boronia denticulata*, four feet in height, full of lateral shoots and blossoms; and *Corræa speciosa*, also four feet high, and tolerably well filled up. In the same class, Mr. Clarke, gardener to W. Block, Esq., showed *Polygala acuminata*, a little tree four feet high, magnificently decked with showy purplish bloom; and *Chorozema Henchmanni*, much more healthy than it is commonly seen. Another competitor under this head was Mr. Pawley, of Bromley, who sent a noble specimen of *Pimelea decussata*, the blossoms of which were not, however, sufficiently expanded; with *Chorozema varium*, remarkably well-bloomed, but having the branches unnaturally arranged in a flat surface. Mr. Hogan, gardener to H. Pownall, Esq., was a further contributor of six plants, among which were *Carmichaelia australis*, treated as a standard, and having a spreading half-pendulous head, the branches composing which were all enveloped in pretty lilac flowers, which have a pleasant odour; a white Indian *Azalea*, small, yet very handsomely flowered; and *Clematis Sieboldi*, on a flat trellis, blooming abundantly. The fifth collection of six was from Mr. Bruce, gardener to B. Miller, Esq., Collier's Wood, Mitcham, and contained *Apelexis humilis*, admirably grown; a plant which seems to bloom with equal freedom every successive year; *Pimelea spectabilis*, a dwarf and very lovely specimen, showing that the species is attractive when quite young; *Polygala cordifolia*, four feet high, with drooping branches and very magnificent; *Diosma uniflora*, more than ordinarily close in its habits, and a striking example of good cultivation; *Leschenaultia formosa*, an excellent specimen; and *Azalea Gledstanesii*, singularly well bloomed. Of Cacti, there was a superb plant of *Cereus speciosissimus* from Mr. Goode, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence; also capital specimens of *Epiphyllum speciosum* and *Ackermanni* from Mr. Clark, gardener to W. Block, Esq. Mr. Block produced, moreover, a *Cereus*, called *Scotti*. It was grafted

on *C. speciosissimus*, and is a good deal like *C. flagelliformis* in habit, though it is much stronger, has brighter green stems, fewer spines, and far larger flowers, which are of a redder colour, with a tinge of blue. It is a very fine kind. In another collection exhibited by Mr. Hunt, gardener to Miss Trill, were *Daviesia mimosoides*, four feet high, finely cultured; *Eriostemon cuspidatum*, two feet high, in the finest health; and a large and exceedingly handsome plant of *Erica Hartnelli*. The *Azaleas* constituted, as they always do, the most brilliant objects at this exhibition. Mr. Green, gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., exhibited *A. i. variegata* and *lateritia*, each about three feet high, and magnificently laden with their exquisitely-formed flowers; *Gledstanesii*, of the same height, and very good; *Greeni*, covered with its rich blossoms; *hybrida*, a close pyramid of pale lilac bloom; the double red sort, six feet in height, and quite gorgeous; and *speciosissima*, one of Mr. Smith's seedlings, a very large and showy flower. From Mr. Falconer, gardener to A. Palmer, Esq., Cheam, there were *variegata* and *lateritia*, in a very dwarf condition, with the branches hanging down over the pot, and rendered specially beautiful by having so many leaves, from amongst which the flowers gleamed forth in great numbers. These two plants were more interesting, because less artificial, than any that were taller and trained to a flat surface; and they appeared to have been raised from cuttings, instead of being grafted on other kinds. Conway's Seedling, with rich crimson flowers; *splendens*, four feet high, and appropriately branching; *pulchra*, four feet in height, forming a cone of delicate lilac blossoms; a good plant of *Rawsoni*, with brilliant deep crimson inflorescence; the double red variety, on a trellis five feet high; *Bianca*, a seedling white, with flowers larger than the common white; and the old *sinensis*, which is surpassed by few in point of ornament, were likewise from Mr. Falkner. Mr. Smith, of Norbiton, sent a quantity of his seedlings, of which incomparable, with semidouble pale crimson flowers, and *fulgens*, a gorgeous red-blossomed variety, were the best. The latter was the most distinct. Of *Heaths*, Mr. Goode, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, contributed a collection, in which were *E. Beaumontiana*, a very dwarf plant, of which scarcely anything could be seen but its numerous light pink flowers; a very bad specimen of a variety of *E. Massoni*, miscalled *E. Sprengelii*; *E. mundula*, low, pretty, and nicely grown; a new variety of *E. Linnæoides*, with large, many, and specious flowers; *E. sulphurea*, a yellow-flowered sort, of a graceful style of growth; *E. mutabilis*, a pretty specimen; *E. grandinosa*, with white flowers, three feet high, very excellent; *E. ovata*, a good specimen, with small pink flowers; *E. pinifolia* *discolor*, with the habit of a Pine, cleverly grown; and *E. cerinthoides*, with light hairy leaves, and drooping clusters of bright scarlet blooms, the plant two feet in height. From Mr. Green, there were *E. Hartnelli*, *E. persoluta*, and *E. Bowieana*, each about two feet high, and in admirable condition. From Mr. Dawson, of Brixton Hill, *E. pregnans*, very fine; *E. odorata* *alba*, beautifully grown; *E. propendens*, a good plant, and particularly lovely; with a nice little specimen of *E. Hartnelli*. Mr. Brazier, gardener to W. H. Storey, Esq., sent *E. odorata* *rosea*; *E. epistomia*, good, yellow flowered; *E. Hartnelli*, a very handsome plant; and *E. vestita* *alba*, singularly well-bloomed. There was an extraordinary specimen of *E. Hartnelli* from Mr. Hunt, gardener to Miss Trill; and an excellent one from Mr. Clarke, gardener to W. Block, Esq. In the tribe of climbers, the influence of the "one-shift" method of potting was conspicuously apparent; more especially in the genera *Zichya* and *Kennedyia*, the species of which seem to luxuriate and bloom with singular prodigality, under such treatment. Mr. Goode, who brought a collection, had *Kennedyia Marryattæ*, three feet high, fastened to a cylindrical trellis, in the most robust health and flowering very regularly all over the trellis; *Hardenbergia Comptoniana*, supported by a similar trellis, four feet in height, and a fine instance of superior culture; *Zichya dilatata*, three feet in height, very showy; *Zichya inophylla*, four feet high, splendid; *Hardenbergia monophylla*, on a cylindrical trellis, five feet above the pot, truly magnificent; *Echites suberecta*, unhealthy, and not blooming well; *Stephanotis floribundus*, very large, but the flowers only imperfectly developed; *Tropæolum tricolorum*, on an ornamental trellis covering the pot, healthy and beautiful; *Gompholobium polymorphum*, pretty good; an admirable plant of *Chorozema spectabile*, cover-

ing a convex kind of trellis, four feet in height, and with a prodigious quantity of flowers; and a new plant, seemingly allied to *Cælogyne*, with bold upright racemes of very showy purplish blossoms. Mr. Clark, gardener to T. Smith, Esq., Shirley Park, furnished another collection of climbers, among which were *Hardenbergia monophylla* and *longeracemosa*, in a magnificent flowering condition; *Manettia bicolor*, three feet high, and beautifully grown, having pleasing red and yellow flowers; *Kennedyia nigricans*, dwarf and handsome, with numerous racemes of its curious blackish and yellow blooms; *Zichya glabrata*, four feet broad, unusually verdant and free-flowering; *Tropæolum tricolorum*, supported by a branching and bushy stick, without any training, and having a highly natural and delightful aspect; *Maurandya Barclayana*, on a narrow cylindrical trellis, which expands greatly at the top, where the flowers were abundant and large; and *Hoya carnosa*, trained to a barrel-shaped trellis, on which, while in the healthiest possible state, it was producing many bunches of its sweet coat-like blossoms. *Zichya glabrata*, *Kennedyia prostrata*, and *Brachysema latifolium*, were from Mr. Clarke, gardener to W. Block, Esq., but in no way remarkable.

There was quite an average display, both in numbers and quality, of the charming tribe of *Orchidaceæ*, and these obtained, as in former years, a considerable amount of the visitors' attention. Mr. Goode, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, contributed a variety of *Stanhopea tigrina*, probably *S. Devoniana*, with very dark blotches in the flower; a fine plant of the elegant *Oncidium divaricatum*; *O. luridum*, particularly healthy, and flowering liberally; *O. papilio*, the much-admired butterfly-plant, in high health; *Dendrobium cupreum*, an immense plant, with many noble racemes of its pale coppery yellow-coloured flowers; *Bletia superba*, a species with large and remarkably rich purplish crimson blossoms; *Epidendrum crassifolium*, indicating how beautiful the species is when properly managed; *Chysis aurea*, perfectly healthy; a new species of *Epidendrum*, near *E. selligerum*; and the stately *Cyrtopera Andersonii*, throwing up several strong spikes of showy yellow blooms. *Maxillaria Deppii*, with nearly twenty of its interesting blossoms, which come up before the leaves; *M. aromatica*, flowering in its ordinary profusion, and shedding a delicious aromatic fragrance; *Cattleya intermedia*, with a good scape of bloom; a variety of *C. Mossiæ*, very splendid, with three flowers on one of the scapes; a species of *Catasetum*, with strange dingy brown flowers; *Oncidium pulchellum*, one of the prettiest of the genus; *O. stramineum*, small but pleasing; an apparently new species of *Epidendrum*, with dense and short upright spikes of whitish flowers; *E. macrochilum*, particularly robust; *E. primulinum*, with gracefully-spreading panicles of pretty blossoms; an enormous plant of *Acanthophippium bicolor*, the blossoms of which formed quite a bed on the surface of the pot and around the pseudo-bulbs; the delicate white-flowered *Burlingtonia venusta*; the brownish-flowered variety of *Vanda Roxburghii*, *Camarotis purpurea*, with its long racemes of deep pink blossom; and the strange *Coryanthes macrantha*, were from Mr. Mylam, gardener to S. Rucker, Esq., Wandsworth. Mr. Hunt, gardener to Miss Traill, supplied a nice plant of the lovely *Dendrobium pulchellum*, another of *D. Pierardii*, trained in an upright manner, to the shape of a cone, but not looking so well as when suffered to hang down naturally, and *Oncidium flexuosum*, fixed round a low trellis, which prevents it from rambling so much as it would otherwise do. *Brassia verrucosa*, a rather scarce species, with curious little warty substances on the lip of the flower, was sent, in a very verdant state, by Mr. Edmonds, gardener to the Duke of Devonshire, at Chiswick. *Dendrobium densiflorum*, bearing two racemes of flowers on one of its splendid stems, and one on another, came from Mr. Gunner, gardener to Sir G. Larpent, Bart. G. Barker, Esq., of Birmingham, furnished *Peristeria Humboldti*, a new species, with long pendant scapes of yellowish flowers, which are much spotted and blotched with chocolate, and *Cynoches pentadactylon*, another new plant, having the flowers banded with dark brown like those of *C. maculatum*, but altogether larger and darker. Both these last are handsome plants, though their flowers are wanting in any very decided or showy colour.

A variety of valuable plants was exhibited as single specimens. *Doryanthes excelsa* was shown in flower by Mr. Hardie, gardener to J. Jarrett, Esq. It had a tall flower-stem, 15 or 20 feet in height, surmounted by a large bunch of very

dark red flowers. *Eriogonon buxifolium*, sent by Messrs. Veitch and Son, of Exeter, was a splendid specimen of appropriate culture; it was two feet in height, and so compact that the neat white flowers composed almost the only visible surface: it is one of the most deserving of dwarf greenhouse shrubs. From Mr. Frost, gardener to Lady Grenville, there was a specimen of *Oxalis cernua*, which has nodding flowers, of a very clear pale yellow tint. An excessively beautiful plant of the white Indian *Azalea*, about two feet in height, was from Mr. Jones, gardener to Sir Moore Disney. *Zichya pannosa*, covering a flat trellis three feet high, was richly laden with flowers, from Mr. Stanley, gardener to H. Berens, Esq. A plant of *Azalea indica variegata*, not more than six inches high, yet a mass of blossoms, and in the healthiest condition, came from Mr. Busby, gardener to J. Ricardo, Esq., of Sunning Hill. J. Ailmur, Esq., produced a highly verdant and vigorous plant of *Erica sulphurea*, but it had few expanded flowers. Mr. Clarke, gardener to W. Block, Esq., exhibited a superior specimen of *Erica Hartnelli*. And Mr. Hughes, gardener to Mrs. Rogers, of Tooting, brought a plant of *Chorozema Henchmanni*, tolerably well bloomed, four feet in height, though somewhat ragged.

Of new or scarce plants, there were present *Siphocampylus betulæfolius*, from Mr. Green, gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., in the highest order, and producing its scarlet and yellow blossoms very freely; *Manettia bicolor*, also from Mr. Green, five feet high, on a barrel-shaped trellis, and beautifully in flower. *Rhododendron chrysoleucon grandiflorum*, a new variety, from Mr. Smith, of Norbiton, with large heads of brownish yellow flowers, which have numerous spots in the upper petals, and are very handsome. *R. Smithii decorum*, from the same individual, with pale and delicate pinkish blooms, spotted in the upper petals, likewise good. *Cyrtoceras reflexa*, an elegant half-climbing plant, allied to *Hoya*, with noble foliage, and bunches of yellowish white drooping flowers, from Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co., of Exeter; from the same firm a fine specimen of *Achimenes grandiflora*, bearing large pinkish crimson blossoms, almost equal in size to those of *A. longiflora*; and *Acrophyllum venosum*, bearing plume-like spikes of white inflorescence. *Aotus lanigera*, a neat little shrub, with a profusion of small yellow flowers sitting close to its stem; *Azalea superba*, with very dark blood-red blooms, somewhat injured by travelling, from Mr. Davis, gardener to Lord Boston. *Statice macrophylla*, a species with peculiarly broad and long leaves, though not in flower, from Mr. Forrest, nurseryman, of Kensington. A species of *Bossiaea*, with narrow and very regular alternate leaves, and rather superior yellowish flowers, from Mr. Kyle, of Leyton, Essex; *Begonia coccinea*, the showiest species of the genus, having scarlet flowers, which are disposed in panicles at the ends of all the shoots, from Mr. Goode, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence; *Tropæolum azureum*, further from Mr. Goode, and said to have been in bloom since September last; *Gloxinia macrophylla variegata*, another of Mr. Goode's plants, with broad white-veined leaves, and handsome purple flowers. And a *Leschenaultia*, probably *grandiflora*, from Mr. Falconer, gardener to A. Palmer, Esq., of Cheam. The last-named plant was much better than *L. biloba*, having larger and darker flowers; it may possibly rank among the finest things that were shown.

A collection of interesting little Alpine plants, grown in pots, was supplied by Mr. Wood, nurseryman, of Norwood. They comprised some very pretty species, several of which were alluded to specifically in our report of the last meeting; the Horticultural Society, at Regent-street. Those which are most noticeable, and were not then pointed out, are, *Stachys corsica*, a beautiful lilac-flowered species; *Saxifraga granulata plena*, a plant that is often cultivated in flower-borders, and which is quite suitable for growing in pots; *Cheiranthus ochroleucus*, another favourite border plant, and equally adapted for pot culture; *Phlox setacea*, with showy dark pink flowers; *Pulmonaria dayurica*, with bluish blossoms; and *Viola palmata*, bearing mottled flowers, of a blue and white tint. Of *Fuchsias* there was only one collection, from Mr. Catleugh, of Chelsea, the best varieties in which were—*Buistii*, a gracefully-growing plant, with very deep blue corollas to its rather small flowers; *rosea alba*, having nearly white blossoms; and *grandis*, which has good foliage, red sepals, and a rich crimson corolla; its flowers are large and showy. Messrs. Lane, of Berkhamstead, sent plants of

their *F. Laneii*, which has immense blossoms, and appear to be in all respects a noble sort. Mr. Gaines, of Battersea, brought a basket of well-cultivated *Ixias*, the varied and showy colours of which made an excellent display.

The Pelargoniums occupied a larger space than usual, and the quantity exceeded that of any former exhibition we have seen. The weather has for some time past been so unfavourable for the development of these plants, that greater heat than usual has been required to bring them forward; and the transition from heat to the cold air was apparent upon examination. The general display, however, was very imposing; and the cultivation, training, and management of the plants was highly creditable to the growers. The new class of Pelargoniums grown in pots of 24 to the cast proved highly interesting, as many seedlings and new varieties were introduced among them; and had the weather not been so unpropitious, this class would have numbered more competitors, as the size of the pots bring the cultivation of them within the management of a greater number of growers. The Gold Banksian Medal, offered by the Society in this class, was awarded to Mr. Beck, of Isleworth, a successful amateur, for twelve well-cultivated plants in fine health and condition; they were grown and exhibited in slate pots, and the state of the plants bore conclusive evidence that this antiporous material is not injurious to the growth of these beautiful flowers. Some new and fine varieties were shown in this class also by Mr. Gaines and Mr. Catleugh. Among the growers of large plants, Mr. Cock's were conspicuously fine; nor can we imagine the cultivation of large specimens to be carried beyond the skill exercised by him; the Prince of Waterloo, Dido, Madeleine, Coronation, and Cyrus, excited unanimous delight from their fine colour and the extraordinary mass of bloom by which the plants were covered. Mr. Bell's collection was very creditable, and Mr. Catleugh's and Mr. Gaines's large plants were also generally admired.

The supply of seedling Pelargoniums was rather limited; the same ungenial weather had caused the seedlings generally to be late. Among those sent, two were selected by the Judges, to which certificates of merit were awarded; they were both from Mr. Beck, of Isleworth; *Susanna*, a white flower with a crimson spot in the upper petals; the general form of the flower is very good; and the petals being stiff, it retains its shape to the last; the habit of the flower is good, and its style of trussing very fine. *Zanzummim* is a large flower, having delicate pink under petals, with a rich crimson spot in the upper part of the flower, nearly covering the surface of the petals, leaving only a narrow border of rose-colour; this is a showy variety, and both flowers we imagine will improve as the weather becomes more favourable for the natural development of the flowers. The habit of the plant is good, short-jointed, and showing its trusses well. The advantages of showing the seedlings in pots must have been apparent to every one, as the nature of the foliage, mode of growth and trussing is seen, and supercedes the necessity of inquiry upon the subject; the regulation is an admirable one, and will prove advantageous both to purchasers and growers. The seedling *Calceolarias* were numerous, varying much in quality; but unless seedlings in this class possess decided novelty of colour or marking, or perfection of form, it is useless to single them out for reward, as the ease with which they are raised brings a tolerably good collection within the reach of every one possessed of a greenhouse. Two curious varieties from Mr. Standish's collection were selected for a certificate of merit; one named *Eclipse*, the other *Duchess of Gloucester*, the former having a buff ground, was covered with large maroon spots; the appearance of this variety is very peculiar; the latter had a lemon ground, covered with brown spots; they are perfectly distinct from those generally seen, and will no doubt be in request. The seedling *Cinerarias* were not sufficiently distinct to merit particular notice.

The following is a list of some of the winning Florists' Flowers. PELARGONIUMS: In collections of 12 varieties, in pots of 12 to the cast. (Amateurs)—Silver-gilt medal to Mr. Cock, for *Bertha*, *Amulet*, *Grand Monarch*, *Prince of Waterloo*, *Wonder*, *Mabel*, *Dido*, *Madeleine*, *Coronation*, *Cyrus*, *Evdne*, *Jubilee*: Large silver medal to Mr. Bell, for *Comte de Paris*, *Bridesmaid*, *Una*, *Coronation*, *Climax*, *Joan of Arc*, *Florence*, *Erectum*, *Speculum*, *Rienzi*, *Eliza Superb*, *Jewess*: Silver Knightian medal to Mr. Watt, gardener to E. Snell, Esq., *Pimlico*, for *Comte de Paris*, *Clarissa*, *Acme*, *Eliza Superb*, *Florence*, *Vic-*

tory, Dowager Queen, Annette, Lord Mayor, Bridesmaid, Portia, Magnet. (Nurserymen.)—Silver-gilt medal to Mr. Catleugh, for Comte de Paris, Sylph, Jubilee, Erectum, Coronation, Lady Mayoress, Jewess, Joan of Arc, Prince of Waterloo, Lord Mayor, Victory, Selina: Large silver medal to Mr. Gaines, for Victory, Jewess, Grand Duke, Sylph, Florence, Erectum, Joan of Arc, Emperor, Cyrus, Juba, Coronation, Mabel. Pelargoniums, in collections of 12 new and first-rate varieties, in pots of 24 to the cast. (Amateurs.)—Gold Banksian medal to Mr. Beck, for Admiral, Evening Star, Meteor, Cleopatra, Leonora, Jessie, Martha, Matilda, Queen of the Fairies, Black Prince, Erectum, Susanna. Large Silver medal to Mr. Bell, Chelsea Hospital, for Camilla, Sylph, Grand Duke, Comte de Paris, Van Amburgh, Flash, Echantress, Queen of the Beauties, Jewess, Lord Mayor, Priory Queen, Bridesmaid. (Nurserymen.)—Silver-gilt medal to Mr. Catleugh, for Minerva, Eclipse, Mary Jane (Bassett's), Symmetry, Sir R. Peel, Charlotte, Matilda, Favourite, Jubilee, Great Western, Wizard, Emma, (Lumsden's): Large silver medal to Mr. Gaines, for Prince of Wales, Caroline, Lydia, Euterpe, Sylph, Queen of Bourbons, Duke of Cornwall, Orange Perfection, Lady Prudhoe, Nymph, Vanguard, Amulet. HERBACEOUS CALCEOLARIAS: In collections of 6 varieties, in pots of 12 to the cast. (Amateurs.)—The silver Knightian medal to Mr. Green, gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., for *Purpurea grandiflora*, *Alba coccinea maximum*, Prince of Wales, Formosissima, Ne plus Ultra, Cordata: the silver Banksian medal to Mr. Beck, of Isleworth, for Agnes and Lady Douglas (seedlings), Madonna, Adonis, Bertha, Pulchella superb: the silver Knightian medal to Mr. Catleugh, for Green's *Alba coccinea maxima grandiflora*, Fireking, Barnes' Reform, Prince of Wales, Jubilee. SHRUBBY CALCEOLARIAS: In 6 varieties, in pots of 12 to the cast. (Amateurs.)—The Large silver medal to Mr. Beck, for Lady of the Lake, King, Miss Antrobus, Standishii, Mirabilis, Climax. (Nurserymen.)—The silver Knightian medal to Mr. Gaines, for Gaines' Cyrus, Rising Sun, Golden Sovereign, Sunbeam, Dusty Miller, *Magniflora grandiflora*. The silver Banksian medal to Mr. Catleugh, for Barnes' Amulet, Bridesmaid, Coronet, Commander in Chief, Green's Hero, Delicata. The first prize, however, under this head, was awarded to the Calceolarias, Splendida, Village Maid, Prince of Wales, Superba, Painted Lady, and Picta, from Mr. Stanly, gardener to H. Berens, Esq.

The two main points that call for notice in the getting up of the exhibition are, first, that a considerable portion of the flowers had their names legibly and neatly written on cards, which were fastened to them in conspicuous positions; and, secondly, that many of the specimens had the soil in the pots covered with moss, which had a neat, finished appearance, and would tend materially to prevent the plants being injured by the abstraction of moisture by any currents of air to which they might happen to be exposed. Both practices, however, ought to be more universally adopted; and if the system of attaching names to the fruit were likewise pursued, it would add considerably to the interest with which they are contemplated by many an inquiring amateur.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*.

ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE second exhibition for the season was held on May 17. Among the plants and flowers present was a very fine specimen of *Hardenbergia monophylla*, trained on a conical-shaped trellis, about four feet high, and flowering beautifully, from Mr. Townly; a splendid plant of *Erica* pregnant, about eighteen inches in height, and from two to three feet in diameter, quite a mass of bloom, from Mr. Dawson, of Brixton-hill; *Zichya inophylla*, attached to a large flat ornamental trellis, and magnificently in flower, from J. Allnut, Esq.; *Pimelea spectabilis*, exquisitely bloomed, from Mr. Bruce; the beautiful *Nymphæa cærulea*, in a pan, and blooming, from Mr. Cox; a very handsome specimen of *Erica propendens*, laden with its lovely drooping pink flowers, from Mr. Dawson; *Aphelaxis humilis*, in the most perfect condition, from Mr. Bruce; a superb *Hydrangea*, dwarf very luxuriant, with an immense head of flowers, which were individually very large, and of a bluish tint, from Mr. Dawson, gardener to T. Hawes, Esq., Lavender-hill; *Ixora coccinea*, in the very

health and beauty, from Mr. Bruce; and a *Cereus*, called "The Lawn Seedling," in the way of *Jenkinsonii*, but with paler flowers, and nearer speciosus in habit. In a collection of Alpines, from Mr. Wood, nurseryman, of Norwood, we observed, in addition to the plants shown at the Horticultural Society's Rooms and Gardens, a nice specimen of *Ramonda pyrenaica*: it was unusually well grown, and is a most elegant little object. The collection of Heaths from Mr. Wilson, gardener to — Gilliett, Esq., Clapham Park, had in it a very excellent plant of *G. odorata rosea*, and pretty good specimens of *E. sulphurea*, *mirabilis*, *Macnabiana*, *ampullacea*, var., &c. From Mr. Hamp there were superb plants of *Gloxinia rubra*, *maxima*, and *caulescens*, with *Ipomœa Horsfallii*, flowering on a cylindrical trellis in a very dwarf state, and a remarkably well-cultivated plant of the pretty *Stylidium fasciculatum*. Mr. Bruce exhibited a most noble specimen of *Polygala acuminata*, drooping with the weight of its showy blossoms, a fine *Azalea Gledstanessii*, and a particularly dense and rich plant of the admirable *Leschenaultia formosa*. *Chorozema Dicksoni* and *Henchmanni*, in a pleasingly dwarf and healthy condition; *Fabiana imbricata*; *Chorozema ilicifolia*, peculiarly excellent; *Rutaxia pungens*, compact, and finely flowered; *Epacris ceræiflora*, throwing its flower-laden branches about rather tortuously and elegantly; a well-bloomed, though not very dense, *Boronia serrulata*, and a most extraordinary and meritorious specimen of *Plumbago capensis*, were sent by Mr. Wilson, gardener to — Gilliett, Esq., Clapham Park. Mr. Fairbairn showed a neat plant of *Genista canariensis*, and a nearly-allied variety, which has darker flowers, and is called *G. Atleana*; with charming little specimens of *Chorozema Henchmanni* and *Dicksoni*. A collection of *Cinerarias*, from Mr. Ivery, of Peckham, was brilliantly attractive, and contained most of the best varieties. The exhibition of Tulips was good, as was that of Pansies. We insert the names of the winning Tulips; their merits will be seen by reference to the prize list. Mr. Lawrence's flowers were, *Aglaia*, *Polyphemus*, *Lawrence's Patty*, *Fabius*, *Holmes's King*, *Rose*, *Brilliant*, *Captain White*, *Franciscus primis*, *Junius Brutus*, *Catalini*, *Madame Vestris*, and *Violet Imperial*. Mr. Brown's, which were recommended for a prize, were, *Triomphe Royale*, *Brown's Wallace*, *Polyphemus*, *Brulante eclatante*, *Salvator Rosa*, *Strong's King*, *Madame Vestris*, *Violet Rougeatre*, *Brown's Ulysses*, *Daphne*, *Franciscus primis*, and *Clarence*. Mr. Townley's were, *Aglaia*, *Mentor*, *Austria*, *Platoff*, *Holmes's King*, *Triomphe Royale*, *Albion*, *Catalano*, *Gloria mundi*, *Optimus*, *Royal George*, and *Cerisa belle forme*. Mr. Clark's were, *Triomphe Royale*, *La plus Belle*, *Darius*, *Rainbow*, *Clarence*, *Aglaia*, *Violet Triumphant*, *Lord Brougham*, *Roscus*, *Mizraim*, *Fleur des Dames*, and *Rubens*. We remarked that the collections of plants were not generally distinguished from each other in the arrangement by any particular mark; while, in most cases, only the names of the exhibitors, and no other particulars about them were written on the cards attached to the plants. It would be an improvement to place something between the collections to separate them, and also to give the residence of the exhibitors, with the gentlemen to whom they are gardeners, when the latter are exhibiting. A list of the awards is subjoined. AMATEURS:—The middle silver medal to Mr. Edmonds, for twenty-four varieties of Heartsease. The small silver to Mr. Munro, for ditto. The large silver to Mr. Townley, for twelve Tulips. The middle silver to Mr. C. Clark, for ditto. The middle silver to Mr. Massey, for six varieties of *Calceolarias*. The middle silver to Mr. Townley, for a collection of twelve miscellaneous plants. GENTLEMEN'S GARDENERS:—The large silver to Mr. Wilson, for a collection of twenty-four miscellaneous plants. The middle silver to Mr. Hamp, for ditto. The middle silver to Mr. Parsons, for thirty-six varieties of Heartsease. The large silver to Mr. Bruce, for eight varieties of Heaths. NURSEYMEN, &c.:—The middle silver to Mr. Brown, for thirty-six varieties of Heartsease. The small silver to Mr. Henbrey, for ditto. The large silver to Mr. Catleugh, for twelve varieties of *Pelargoniums*. The large silver to Mr. Lawrence, for twelve Tulips. ALL CLASSES:—The middle silver to Mr. Bruce, for a specimen plant. The small silver to J. Allnut, Esq., for ditto. The large silver to Mr. Bruce, for specimen plants of six distinct genera. The middle silver to ditto, for four specimens of *Orchidaceæ*. The small silver to Mr. Brown, for a seedling Tulip, *Brown's Ulysses*, a bizarre. The middle silver to Mr. R. J. Chapman, for four sorts of fruit. The middle silver to Mr. Chapman, for a

basket of Grapes. The middle silver to Mr. Hamp, for a Pine-apple. The middle silver to Mr. Martin, for four sorts of vegetables. The small silver to Mr. J. Gaines, for ditto.

N.B.—DELIGHT; this Pansy is the most perfect specimen of form we have seen; the circle is complete, the flower lies quite flat, and the petals are in fine proportion to the size of the flower, the eye is fine, the upper petals are crimson-purple, and the belting, which is somewhat irregular, is of the same colour. It was pronounced a first-class flower, and was raised by Mr. J. S. Cook, of Longwick. Second class prize was awarded to Bragg's Elizabeth, a dark self of good substance. First-class Tulip, Ulysses; bizarre, broke by Mr. Brown, of Slough, ground clear, feathering clean and decided, cup short.

ON FORCING ROSES.—It is generally asserted that Roses do not succeed, if forced, two years successively. This I find from practical experience to be an erroneous opinion, as I have forced the same plants five consecutive seasons. They have been treated as any other potted plant would be, namely, shifted as they increased in size; and this year they have bloomed more profusely than they did the first season: in fact, they have annually improved in the number and beauty of their blossoms. My collection consists of Moss, Spong, Cabbage, Unique, Wellington (Hybrid China), Crimson Perpetual, and Smith's Yellow Noisette, which succeeds much better as a forced than as a garden Rose. I am induced to mention these circumstances respecting forced Roses, from the failure which I perceive in that department in many gardens where there is every facility for procuring them; and there is no flower so highly appreciated, even by non-amateurs, as a forced Rose. Rosa.

AMARYLLIS BELLADONNA IN POTS.—I recommend any of your readers who wish to cultivate this plant in pots, to try the following experiment:—keep the plants constantly on a light shelf in the greenhouse, with a pan of wet sand underneath them, which should never be allowed to become quite dry, not even in summer, when the plant is dormant. By this treatment some bulbs received from the Cape of Good Hope, which if not *A. belladonna*, can hardly be distinguished from that species, have flowered regularly every autumn in great luxuriance. They should never be fresh potted unless the roots split the pots, which some of mine have done, and of course the foregoing treatment must not be adopted till the bulbs have rooted themselves. This management was adopted accidentally as regards these bulbs, having been ordered, under the suggestion of the Rev. W. Herbert, for *Brunsvigia Josephinæ* and *multiflora*, which were received at the same time, and which now flower regularly every other year. For some fifteen years before, I never succeeded in getting any of them to flower. The ordinary cause of failure in the cultivation of *B. Josephinæ* is too much heat in winter, and want of moisture in summer.—J. R. *Gardeners' Chronicle.*

LITERARY NOTICE.

Horticultural Essays, being the Papers read at the Meetings of the Regent's Park Gardens Association, for mutual Instruction. Part I. 8vo. p. 73. 1843.

It is highly creditable to the young men who have formed this Society, and given ten such essays on the subjects contained in the publication. They are drawn up in a clear and useful manner, and though not very extensive, they are still better—complete; each person has commenced at the point required, gone through the subject practically beneficial, and finished only when complete. Too much praise, we think, cannot be said in favour of the benefits of such societies, and the one established in connexion with the Regent's Park Gardens will, we doubt not, be one of the most useful. We hope it will be as well supported as it is justly entitled to it.

The following are the subjects treated upon:—On Cacti, by Mr. Maher; on Camellias, by Mr. Pigg; on the Oak, by Mr. Bevis; on training the Pear, by Mr. Moore; on the Mushroom, by Mr. C. M'Donald; on the Atmosphere, by Mr. Moore; on the Willow, by Mr. Bevis; on Water, by Mr. Pigg; on Drainage of Plants in Pots, by Mr. Field; on Tropæolums, by Mr. Maher. The last article includes a very descriptive list of eighteen sorts.

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THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

JULY 1st, 1843.

PART I.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

No. 1.—FUCHSIA PRIMA DONNA.—HARRISON'S HYBRID FUCHSIA.

This fine variety we raised from seed saved from *Fuchsia splendens*, impregnated by *F. fulgens*. The plant is of a strong erect habit, branching freely, and produces its blooms profusely. The orange colour of the petals, bordered with deep crimson, is quite novel. We recommend it as one of the most conspicuous and best of the light varieties.

No. 2.—FUCHSIA EXONIENSIS.

This fine variety was raised by Mr. Pince, nurseryman, of Exeter, from seed gathered from *F. cordifolia*, impregnated by *F. globosa* (see advertisement in the present Number), and is one of the finest hybrids of its class, well deserving a place in every collection of this most interesting and beautiful class of flowers.

To grow the plants well, they require a rich loam in a rough state, having a very free drainage of broken pots, and then some lumps of turf, &c. Requiring a good quantity of water, which should be soft, a free drainage is essential. They show to the best advantage when trained so as to have a single main stem, retaining a due proportion of branches.

ARTICLE II.

FLORICULTURAL GLEANINGS.—No. 11.

ADDITIONAL POLYANTHUS DESCRIPTIONS,

BY MR. WILLIAM HARRISON, SECRETARY TO THE FELTON FLORISTS' SOCIETY.

(Continued from page 160, vol. x.)

RIDDLE'S MINNA TROIL.

MINNA TROIL is a very pretty variety of the dark-ground class, a seedling of last year, raised by Mr. Riddle, gardener to Mrs. Mitford, of Mitford Castle. A truss of nine pips was exhibited at the Felton exhibition on the 8th of May, and obtained the seedling prize. It is a very pretty variety of the dark-ground class, the eye being a very fine pure yellow, the mouth of the tube beautifully elevated above the level of the eye, the ground colour a fine dark velvet, and the lacing rather light, or narrow. The lacing is a trifle scared in two or three places out of the nine pips, but this is a trifling fault, compared with its many other good properties. There is no doubt of its taking its place among the acknowledged winning varieties in future years.

RIDDLE'S BRINDA TROIL.

This is another seedling of last year, and a lovely variety it is. Mr. Riddle has been fortunate in raising two varieties in one season that are likely to have their merits registered in the calendar of *Flora's* gems. Brinda Troil is of the red-ground class, being of a rich crimson, the eye a delicate palish yellow, somewhat similar to that of Clegg's Lord Crewe, the lacing rather heavier than that of either of the two last-named varieties, and the tube rather elevated, but not so prettily as that of her twin-sister, *Minna*. Still it is a delicate and lovely flower, and by many preferred to *Minna*, on account of its more delicate appearance and more correct lacing; but we have no hesitation in pronouncing both to be very fine, and hope the stock of them will thrive, that the floral world may have more opportunities of judging of their merits in future years.

CRAIGGY'S BERTRAM.

This is another exceedingly beautiful variety, raised by Mr. Craiggy, of Crawcrook, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The pips are well formed, the eye a very fine yellow, the tube neatly elevated, and the ground

colour exceedingly dark. The lacing is rather light, and uncommonly perfect. It promises, therefore, to be one of the finest varieties in cultivation, and, when *come-at-able*, will, I have no doubt, command the admiration of every one who cultivates it. I have placed it beside Maude's Beauty of England, and some of the best varieties noticed last year, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it equal to the best of them.

CRAIGGY'S BRITANNIA.

This is another of Mr. Craiggy's seedlings, and is another excellent variety. The pips are very large and uncommonly flat, the tube a little elevated, the eye a fine stainless yellow, the ground colour a rich dark brown, and the lacing rather heavy and exceedingly regular. One of the greatest recommendations of this variety is that the pips are much above the ordinary size, and totally free from cupping, being as flat as a shilling. I hail its appearance with pleasure, and congratulate Mr. C. on his success in producing two such superior varieties as *Bertram* and *Britannia*. Long may the seedling beds of him and Mr. Riddle continue to produce such gems as the four foregoing varieties!

BURNARD'S FORMOSA.

This variety was figured in the CABINET some years ago, and on trial I find it a strong and vigorous grower, the pips large and uncommonly circular, the eye a fine pure yellow, the tube beautifully elevated, and the ground colour a rich crimson when the corolla first expands, but it soon changes to a dark brown, nearly approaching to black. It is a noble and attractive flower for the eye of a judge, and will no doubt be a winning flower for many years to come, although it has a trifling fault, as the lace seems scarcely to reach the eye in the middle of the "heart-shaped segments." Having grown two strong plants this season, and observed that both trusses presented the very same appearance, I think it probable that this is its general character, in spite of which it will no doubt be a very formidable antagonist for many years yet to come.

HENDERSON'S PRINCE REGENT.

This is another pretty variety of the dark-ground class, and seems only to be cultivated in Scotland, as I have not met with it in any of

the southern catalogues. A truss of six pipes is standing before me on a small plant, and therefore I conclude it is a very good trusser. The tube is well elevated above the eye, which is a good yellow, the ground a dark brownish crimson, and the lacing light and extremely regular. The segment divisions are also very correct. It seems a very desirable variety, and worthy of being better known in the southern parts of the kingdom.

CROWNSHAW'S INVINCIBLE.

This variety is not near so good as its name would indicate. It is a very correctly laced variety, but the corolla is so extremely angular that he who named it *Invincible* has been guilty of a complete *misnomer*. If it never blooms better than it has done here this season, I should pronounce it unworthy of introduction into a choice collection.

I intend to pursue this subject as opportunity offers, as the subject is by no means exhausted.

Felton Bridge End, June 1, 1843.

[We shall be glad of the continuance by our respected friend.—
CONDUCTOR.]

ARTICLE III.

A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF TULIPS.

BY MR. JOHN SLATER, FLORIST, CHEETHAM HILL, NEAR MANCHESTER.

ANOTHER season has passed over, which, notwithstanding its unfavourableness, has afforded opportunities of collecting further information for the benefit of the amateur Tulip grower. I have been at considerable expense this season that I might make such corrections to what notes were made during the last, and I can see only one that needs correction, and that one is *Cerise Royale*. I find I have been imposed upon by a foul-bottomed Tulip, similar in character, but different inasmuch as the true one has a pure one. The person I noticed in former communications has continued publishing all manner of libellous matter, which he calls criticisms, upon my catalogue, without daring to reply to my last defence of it; and if he had taken the advice of Cumberland, who says, "Let every disputant make *truth* the only object of his controversy," he would have done

well. He has asserted in his publication that I have been to Mr. Lawrence's, at Hampton, and been privately convinced of my error in describing Polyphemus as having foul stamens. I have seen the variety in Mr. Lawrence's best bed, and all more or less tinged, although Mr. Lawrence says it does *occasionally* come clear. I did not write of things *occasionally*, but as to their *general* character, and my object has been to place a beacon to guide the young florist from foundering on the banks of disappointment, and to enable him to make such a selection as will gratify his feelings when in bloom, and not cause him to decline the pursuit in consequence of having been deceived. The writer I allude to has attempted to cast a slur upon my transactions in the most marked manner, and probably, instead of its falling to crush me, as intended, it will place his character for *veracity* in a more conspicuous situation. He ought as a literary man to

"Remember only that his words be true,
No matter then how many or how few."

I have, says he, admitted that if we did not rail at the southern florists we should not be able to sell our flowers. I have publicly dared him to the proof that I ever uttered such a sentiment. Foiled in all his attempts, he resorts to slander and abuse, in the place of argument. I purpose at a future opportunity to show his complete ignorance upon the subjects he has written, or else he would not make such blunders. He must not claim *infallibility*. Our tastes and our opinions do not agree in *all points*, but probably in the *main* features we do. I must express my obligations to the southern florists in general for their kindness and courtesy to me this season, and I doubt not, from the conversations had, a better opinion will henceforth be formed of the northern florists, and instead of charging us with being a century behind, admit at once at least our equality, if not more. We want all they want as respects form and bottom, but we want steadiness of marking combined, and I am glad that they are of our opinion, only, say they, it cannot always be obtained. True, but the nearest approach to it will always meet with a ready welcome in the north, and, as I have before expressed, we are glad to see a good flower, without reference as to its being raised in the north or south.* With these preliminary remarks, I proceed to describe a few more.

* So will the southern florists.—CONDUCTOR.

BALURUC

Is a third-row flamed Byblomen, form middling, bottom creamy, excellent and heavy marker; colour almost black.

BUCKLEY'S SEVENTY-ONE

Is a second-row flamed Byblomen, cup rather long, bottom creamy; good stage flower; colour dark.

BIJOU DES AMATEURS

Is a third-row flamed Byblomen, good cup, bottom creamy, colour dark, heavy marker; a first-rate stage flower.

BOLIVAR (LAWRENCE'S)

Is a second-row flamed Bizarre, cup good, bottom not extra, stamens tinged, dark colour, but not heavy marker.

BYZANTIUM

Is a second-row feathered Byblomen, broke from the breeder, by Mr. Lawrence, of Hampton. The cup good, bottom pure white, excellent; marks and colours in the style of Rowbottom's Incomparable.

CAMILLUS.

This is a first-row flamed Rose, cup rather long, bottom pure, colour good, petals rather narrow; is a first-rate marker, and fully equal to Rose Unique in its best state.

CAMARINE

Is a fourth-row flamed Byblomen, raised by the late Mr. Lawrence; good cup, bottom creamy, dark colours, excellent marker, and good stage flower.

CARTER'S PERLE D'ANGLETERRE

Is a second-row flamed Byblomen, cup not good, bottom creamy, stamens tinged, colour dark.

CATHARINE

Is a first-row feathered Rose, good cup, bottom pure, stamens tinged, delicate scarlet colour. There is also one grown under that name which is much more yellow than Walworth when opening.

CHARLES XII.

Is a second-row feathered Bizarre, raised by Mr. Sooms, of Chester; cup not good, bottom not extra, stamens tinged, petals rather narrow; is but a middling marker.

CHEF D'OEUVRE

Is a third-row flamed Byblomen, cup long, bottom pure white, good, colour dark; good stage flower.

CLEOPATRA

Is a second-row feathered Byblomen, cup rather long, creamy bottom, white good, marks well.

CURION (SLATER'S)

Is a second-row feathered Bizarre, raised from seed by myself, and broke this year; cup good, bottom pure, and promises to be a first-rate stage flower.

DAVY'S QUEEN CHARLOTTE

Is a second-row flamed Byblomen, good cup, bottom pure, and is a fine dark-coloured flower, similar in character to Queen Charlotte, only a better form.

DOROTHEA SUPERFINE

Is a first-row feathered Byblomen, cup rather long, bottom creamy, stamens tinged, delicately feathered.

DURE OF HAMILTON (SLATER'S).

This is a second-row flamed Bizarre, and will rank high as a stage flower; broke good this year from the breeder; the cup good, much better than Polyphemus, being shorter; bottom, &c., pure, and the ground colour a deep rich yellow, the feathering almost a black.

DUKE OF LANCASTER (See Charles X.)

EARL GREY

Is a third-row flamed Bizarre, good cup, bottom pure, and marks like Charbonnier (Query, Is it not the same?)

ELIZABETH (JEFFRIES')

Is a second-row feathered Rose, good cup, bottom pure, but creamy at opening; marks in the style and colour of Queen Boadicea when not heavily marked.

ELY'S QUEEN VICTORIA

Is a first-row flamed Byblomen, good form, bottom very creamy colours dark, feathering delicate.

EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA

Is a fourth-row flamed Bizarre, good but rather long cup, bottom pure, excellent marker, and stage flower when grown strong.

ARTICLE IV.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE FAILURE OF PLANTS BLOOMING AFTER REMOVAL FROM FRAMES, &c., INTO SITTING ROOMS.

BY SCOTUS, OF GLASGOW.

IN common with a numerous class of the subscribers to your excellent and useful little work, who have no greenhouse, and who trust to the ornamenting of their sitting rooms by the removal from pits and frames, or from the open air, of their floral favourites, as these come into bloom, I have experienced much disappointment in the frequent failure of such bloom, immediately on the removal of the plants into a sitting room, as the beautiful class of Fuchsias, for instance, and, unfortunately, the objection lies to many others, though, perhaps, to few in the same degree. The amateur watching with delight a handsome plant bursting into bloom, and, to enjoy it the more, he has it carried to the house, where, with his other favourites, he may have it always before him; but, to his mortification, after two or three days pass, flower after flower, and bud after bud, drops off, and he soon finds his admiration limited to the beauty of the foliage.

This is an evil which all admirers of flowers have felt as a serious one, but I cannot think that it is one without a remedy, and that if the precise cause were better understood the grievance might not be obviated. Perhaps this may fall under the eye of some of your scientific readers, who, I am certain, would confer very great favour upon many of your subscribers, by one or more articles on the subject suited to the pages of your work.

It is undoubted that the dry atmosphere of a sitting room is one ill fitted for plants, particularly such as are just introduced when coming into flower; and it is equally undoubted that over watering, or an undue delay in giving water, will produce the mischief to

which I have referred; but I doubt whether the first-mentioned cause be enough, in itself, if care be taken to guard against the others. In my own experience I have sedulously watched the management of a Fuchsia in the circumstances mentioned, and thought that every precaution was taken against either over or under watering, while I have, nevertheless, been disappointed at finding that I could not preserve the flower buds. Thence, I conclude, there must be other causes in operation, independent of the quantity or regularity of water supplied. The regulation of the air, it will be said, is the next point. True, and I have not omitted this—that is, in giving to the plants, during summer, as well as at other seasons, all the air possible, consistent with the use of the apartments in question.

The object of the inquiry, at which I have thus hastily pointed, is to ascertain what are the causes (beyond these inevitable ones already noticed, and I exclude all the notice of gas) which impede the bloom, or cause the entire dropping off of the flower buds of plants in rooms where the strictest attention is paid to the watering and airing of the plants. To the amateur florist this is an inquiry of much interest, and while I hope that these hasty remarks may be the means of calling forth some scientific explanation of the causes to which I have referred, they may possibly induce some of your many readers, who have time and opportunity, to give their attention, in the way of experiment, to a useful and interesting subject.

New Manures.—An equally interesting subject for experiment by amateur florists, would be in the guano, and other new and powerful manures lately introduced to use in agriculture. Amidst the pursuits of the florist, where rich and vigorous bloom, even, in many cases, at the sacrifice of the plant for the year, is so much an object, a vast deal will, some day or other, be done with these powerful auxiliaries, and those having time and opportunity ought to be at their experiments, and not be shy to communicate the results through such channels as yours. Much is to be done in this way, and the only caution necessary is to be sparing in the application of the powerful stimulants in the first trials.

With best wishes to you for the stimulus you have aided in giving to these innocent and interesting pursuits, I am]

Scorus.

ARTICLE V.

OBSERVATIONS ON RAISING HYBRID IXIAS, AND OTHER
SIMILAR PLANTS.

BY H. D., OF GUERNSEY.

THIS island has long been known amongst gardeners in England for the suitableness of its climate and soil for the cultivation of all those tribes of plants usually denominated "Cape bulbs," and to these, recent experience has proved, may be added the splendid novelties procured by Dr. Siebold from Japan, and the additions recently made by other collectors from California and elsewhere.

But, notwithstanding our local advantages, little has hitherto been done in raising seedlings, and still less has advantage been taken of the facilities offered us by artificial fertilization to originate new and improved varieties.

This state of things has been caused by various circumstances, but none has perhaps more powerfully contributed to it than the great length of time required to bring certain seedlings to a blooming state: it is true that Sparaxis and Gladioli will generally show flower the second year from sowing, and of the former class many splendid varieties have, within the last few years, been obtained, but *Ixias* requiring from four to six years' growth to bring them to a blooming state very few persons have had courage to attempt it, and the very few novelties that the last twenty years have produced have been the result of chance.

With a view of filling up in some degree this blank in our gardening progress, I was induced, in 1837, to fertilize some trusses of *Ixia capitata tricolor*, with the pollen of *Ixia conica*, the seed was sown at once in a south border, and has remained there unprotected and undisturbed through winter and summer till this hour.

It was only last spring (1842) that a few small flowers began to appear, but this summer the bloom has been general, and the result such as amply to compensate for six years of expectation and patience. Fourteen new and perfectly distinct varieties have been marked, of almost every possible colour, buff, purple, white, crimson, yellow, orange, &c. Some with and some without spots or eyes, and these again of various tints: annexed you will receive some further particulars in a tabular form.

These hybrids, besides their novelty, unite almost every other desirable quality;—earliness of bloom, hardiness of habit, brightness and richness of colours, stiff growth, large trusses and size of flowers, and I hope that the successful result of this attempt will encourage others both here and elsewhere to repeat it and to publish the result of their experiments.

It may be interesting to some of your readers to mention another new hybrid *Ixia*, the produce of artificial fertilization, raised a year or two since by my neighbour, H. O. Carre, Esq., between the old well-known buff *I. longiflora* of the borders and *I. alba maculata*. This remarkable flower retains all the hardy properties, free blooming, branching growth, and peculiar shape of the old *longiflora*, but the flower is pure white, opening from the extremity of a dark tube, which gives it a very pleasing and novel effect, and will, doubtless, render it hereafter one of the favourites of the tribe to which it belongs: at present I believe it is only in the hands of myself and the raiser of it, to whom I am indebted for a bulb.

NEW HYBRID IXIAS.

- No. 1. *Purpurea campanulata*; bright purple; large flower.
2. *Elegans*; tall white, rosy centre; large flower.
3. *Purpurea maculata*; dark purple, dark centre.
4. *Cuprea capitata*; copper coloured; very large truss.
5. *Canariensis*; pale lemon coloured.
6. *Capitata bicolor*; pure white, black centre.
7. *Lilacea sarniensis*; tall growth, most abundant bloomer.
8. Same as No. 2, but dwarf.
9. Bright orange; dwarf.
10. *Rosea maculata*.
11. *Rosea rubra*; dwarf habit.
12. *Rosea rurida*; ditto.
13. *Sanguinea*; bright orange with a blood coloured centre.
14. *Maculata suprema*; buff with a large crimson centre and crimson tips to each petal; beautiful.

ARTICLE VI.

ON OBTAINING DOUBLE FLOWERS.

BY MR. THOMAS DOWELL, GRENDON, IN WARWICKSHIRE.

Observations on planting out Annuals, &c.

PERHAPS the following observations may be of use to some of your readers:—I have found for the last three or four years, in planting out such things as German and Ten-week Stocks, China Asters, French and African Marygolds, that the smallest plants almost invariably produce double flowers, whilst the tallest plants generally produce single ones; therefore, by planting the small ones in the most conspicuous situations, the double flowers will, in a great measure, be obtained where they are the most wanted. The small plants, as a matter of course, will not all come double, but the greater part of them will.

And I believe the same would apply to the Hollyhock, as the double varieties are often weak plants, compared to the single ones.

The Dahlia is somewhat an exception to the above, as some of the finest varieties of Dahlias are tall growing plants; but still for all this the small seedlings should be taken care of, because those that come double will most likely be of a dwarfer nature than the others.

ARTICLE VII.

A FEW HINTS TO FLORISTS.

BY MR. THOMAS IBBETT, FLORIST, MOUNT PLEASANT, BULL FIELDS, WOOLWICH.

HAVING been a subscriber to the FLORICULTURAL CABINET since the year 1836, I beg to state its perusal has always afforded me the greatest pleasure, containing as it does so much valuable information on the culture of flowers, and other equally interesting remarks; amongst which I think I may venture to say there will not be found one more prominent and to the purpose than an article inserted by Mr. William Woodmansey, of Harpham, near Driffield, Yorkshire, entitled "Five Minutes Advice to a Young Florist," (which you will recollect appeared in the Number of last September, p. 199;) and I have no hesitation in saying it is one of the best I have seen in this or any other work, it being founded on the broad basis of truth.

Many may think I have formed a very high opinion of Mr. Woodmansey. My answer is, no higher than others have expressed; and in proof of which, shortly after its appearance in your CABINET I read it in the "Gardener's Gazette," (it had been merely altered in a few words,) and was sent by an individual (whose name I do not think worth mention) as his own original composition. I lost no time in acquainting Mr. Woodmansey of the fact, who immediately wrote to the editor of that Gazette, and the reply was most politely published by that gentleman, who, in thanking Mr. W. for his information, assured him he would never in future insert anything that fell from the pen of "the pitiful copyist." As Mr. Woodmansey has afforded so much useful information to young florists, I will, with your permission, Mr. Editor, endeavour to give a few plain hints to florists in general.

In the first place, I beg to state that I am a great admirer of all florist flowers, but more particularly attached to the Pink, the growth of which I am happy to observe is now much encouraged, and there is not a first-rate sort in the kingdom but I would purchase if it were to be had. I shall now point out one great error that prevails amongst the cultivators of this beautiful flower; that is, being late in giving their orders, for the best time for planting out Pinks is from the middle of September to the middle of October. If you wish to obtain good blooms, the earlier the better; and then you are more likely to get strong plants, and also many new sorts, which, if left late, you cannot obtain at all. For instance, in 1840, when I sold out my Captain Deans Dundas, in a fortnight I had not one plant left on hand, and could have sold five times the number if I had had them. About ten years ago I was visited by that celebrated florist, the late Mr. Squib, of Salisbury; and I think I may venture to observe, that in his time few persons possessed more general knowledge of florist flowers than he did. Mr. S. wished to purchase some particular sorts of Pinks, (it was the latter end of August.) I showed him my plants, and he desired me to take up a few pairs which he named. My answer to him was, that they were in a fine growing state, and that in about three weeks I should be sending some of them out; and, if he would give me his address, I would be sure to send them to him. He very kindly tapped me on the shoulder, and said; "Mr. Ibbett, have you been so long a florist, and not know

there is no time like the present; take me up the plants, and I will pay you." I complied with his request, and told him his observations were perfectly in accordance with mine; and I wish many others were of the same opinion, as it would be much better both for the purchaser and the vender. It is not only so with the Pink, but with most other florist flowers; and those who would wish to have good plants, cannot do better than send their orders early, as the best and new sorts generally meet with a brisk sale.

For information to many florists who may live a distance in the country, I beg to offer a few remarks respecting a society held at the Star Inn, Slough, near Windsor, which I conceive to be the best in the kingdom for its judicious arrangements, and an example to all other floricultural societies; it is an open show to all England, and gives encouragement to the young as well as to the old and experienced florist. It is divided into three classes, viz., 1st. Nurserymen. 2nd. Amateurs and gentlemen gardeners. 3rd. Young florists that have never won a prize or grown flowers for florists.

I have often seen application to the FLORICULTURAL CABINET for a list of first-rate sorts of flowers. I think I may venture to state, that the best criterion will be formed by a perusal of the reports of the London Floricultural Society, held at the Crown and Anchor, Strand, and the open show (stated above) at Slough, near Windsor, where they will find the best flowers shown by the best growers and best judges in the kingdom. Should any person produce a seedling pink that is considered a first rate flower by either of the above-named societies, I will thank him to put my name down for two pair, and send me word when I can have the plants, and I will forward the cash for them.

ARTICLE VIII.

REPLY TO MR. SLATER, OF CHEETHAM HILL, NEAR
MANCHESTER.

BY MR. J. TWITCHETT, OF CAMBRIDGE.

My attention has been called to an article which appeared in the April number of your work, purporting to be an answer to a "Midland Florist," respecting the merits of my scarlet bizarre carnation, Don John; and I must confess that I am much surprised that so scur-

rious a matter should have gained admittance of such universally acknowledged a publication to respectability.

In the first, I beg to assure your readers that I have no knowledge of the writer of the article who signs himself "A Florist of one of the Midland Counties;" and Mr. Slater is also personally unknown to me; but as I have witnessed many instances of the jealousy of the northern florists respecting the south country flowers, I had determined to let my Don John win his way, which I firmly believe he will yet do, in the northern counties.

I now proceed to answer Mr. Slater's scurrilous insinuations and queries. I went to London on the Saturday morning previously to the Surrey show, which was on Tuesday, with some friends with whom I had agreed to visit Chatham, and come back to London, having requested my brother-in-law to cut my flowers and forward them to London on Monday afternoon. I met them at the place appointed, and proceeded to take tea with Mr. Headley and Mr. George Glenny; after tea the latter saw the bloom of my Don John dressed, which I exhibited the next day at the Surrey Gardens. As it was rather late that evening before we separated after dressing our flowers, and as we agreed to breakfast together, I left my flowers in Mr. Headley's charge. After I was gone Mr. H. put some camphor to the water in the tubes to keep the petals stiff, but unfortunately made the infusion too strong, which had the effect of closing the whole of his flowers, as well as four out of the five blooms of Don John. This latter bloom was so much injured, that I at first determined not to exhibit it; but was told that the fancy would be much disappointed if I did not, and I yielded. Fortunately the two blooms I had of my seedling scarlet flake, Queen of Scarlets, had escaped the mixture, and were well and fresh; but neither myself nor did Mr. Headley know that our flowers had sustained any injury till we opened our boxes in the Surrey Zoological Gardens. I am an old florist, and those who know me would scout Mr. Slater for his insinuation, that the bloom I exhibited was given me by Mr. Headley, or that I ever exhibited flowers I did not grow; and Mr. H., who is an independent gentleman, highly and deservedly respected by every one who has any knowledge of him, is far beyond the reach of Mr. Slater's poisoned shaft.

I beg to inform Mr. Slater that this was the first London exhibi-

bition I had seen ; and that all the exhibitors and members, with one exception, were perfect strangers to me. I neither knew nor cared who were to be the judges ; they were appointed by the committee, with which I had nothing to do, as I was not then a member of the society.

However, as so much boast has been made of the great superiority of the northern flowers over the southern, though I believe Mr. Slater has claimed a victory for Chadwick's Brilliant show flower (at the London Floricultural Show last year), which Mr. Headley informed me was won by my Queen of Scarlets, yet I should wish, and I hereby challenge, Mr. Slater to meet me at the next July show at the Surrey Zoological Gardens, and bring blooms of his finest northern Scarlet Bizarres and pit them against south country ones, either one or three blooms of each flower, and let us have a sweep-stakes, the best flower to take the prize and honour. There are as good in the metropolis as any in the world ; and let the committee appoint three amateurs, or three other judges, who have no interest in the matter. I will be there, if alive and well, with blooms of my Don John, and shall be right glad to see Mr. S. with his northern flowers ; but I will just whisper to him not to bring any eight-petalled blooms, as they will not do in London, or any where but in the north.

[Our object in introducing the subject was with a view to obtain more general information on the merits of the flowers named, so as to be a more certain guide for purchasers.—CONDUCTOR.]

PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

DENDROBIUM TAURINAM. Bull-headed. (Bot. Reg. 28.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. Sent from Manilla by Mr. Cuming to Messrs. Loddiges, with whom it has bloomed. The sepals of a yellowish green, petals twisted, long, of a deep purple. Lip pale purple. Each flower is about three inches across.

BARNADESIA ROSEA. Rose-coloured. (Bot. Reg. 29.) Compositæ. Syngenesia Polygamia. A spiny, bushy, greenhouse plant, a native of South America. It has bloomed in the collection at Sion-house Gardens. The flowers are produced in circular spikes, but only a few at the summit expand at the same time, gradually blooming to the base ; the head, when expanded, is a little more than an inch across. The blossoms are of a rosy red colour.

COMARASTAPHYLIS ARBUTOIDES. Arbutus-like Gritherry. (Bot. Reg. 30.) Ericaceæ. Decandria Monogynia. Sent from Guatemala by Mr. Hartweg to the London Horticultural Society, in whose garden at Chiswick it bloomed last October, and again commenced blooming in May of the present year. It has

much the appearance of an *Arbutus*. It is a pretty shrubby plant, growing about six feet high, thriving similar to an *Arbutus*, but appears to be rather tender for the climate at Chiswick. The flowers are produced in large panicles, the stems of which are crimson, and the blossoms are white, producing a pretty contrast. The flowers very much resemble those of the white variety of Irish Heath.

MARGETIA EXCORIATA. Loose-barked. (Bot. Reg. 31.) Melastomaceæ. Octandria Monogynia. A neat little greenhouse plant, in the collection at Sion-house Gardens. It grows naturally in tropical America, in mountainous places. It succeeds best in a warm greenhouse, or in a moderate stove. It is a very branching, half-shrubby plant, flowering very profusely in racemes. Each blossom is near half an inch across, flesh coloured.

TROLLIUS ACAULIS. Stemless globe flower. (Bot. Reg. 32.) Ranunculaceæ. Polyandria Polygynia. It is stated to have been discovered in Cashmere. It is a hardy herbaceous plant, flourishing in a damp situation in July. The flower-stem is about two inches high; one-flowered. Each blossom is about an inch and a-half across.

NEMATANTHUS LONGIPES. Long flower-stalked. (Bot. Mag. 4018.) Gesneriaceæ. Didynamia Angiospermia. From Brazil. It has bloomed in the Kew collection, in the moist temperature of an Orchideous house. It is a climber. The flowers are of a very rich scarlet colour, drooping, tubular. Each blossom is near three inches long. It deserves to be in every hothouse or warm greenhouse.

POLYSPORA AXILLARIS. Axillary. (Bot. Mag. 4019.) Ternstræmiaceæ. Monadelphia Polyandria. (Synonym.) *Camellia axillaris*. It has in all respects the habit and resemblance of the general tribe of *Camellias*. The flowers are single, cream coloured, each about three inches across.

IMPATIENS GLANDULIGERA. Glandular Balsam, or Touch me not. (Bot. Mag. 4020.) Balsamineæ. Pentandria Monogynia. From North India, sent from Cashmere. It is an annual, growing ten or twelve feet high, blooming very profusely in the open ground during the greater part of summer, especially so at the end of the season, in large panicles. They are of a deep reddish purple. Each blossom near two inches across.

CESTRUM VIRIDIFLORUM. Green-flowered. (Bot. Mag. 4022.) Solanææ. Pentandria Monogynia. It is a very highly fragrant plant, sent by Mr. Tweedie from South Brazil, where at night in the woods it diffuses a powerful fragrance. It grows freely in this country in a cool stove, and blooms in the autumn and early winter. The flowers are numerous, in spikes, of a yellowish green, each blossom being about half an inch across.

LOMATIA ILLICIFOLIA. Holly-leaved. (Bot. Mag. 4023.) Proteaceæ. Tetrandria Monogynia. A native of Port Jackson, in Australia. It is an ornamental, evergreen, shrubby plant, producing large compound spikes of white flowers. Each blossom is near an inch across.

CYMBIDIUM DEVONIANUM. The Duke of Devonshire's Cymbidium. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Sent from India by Mr. Gibson to Chatsworth, where it has recently bloomed. The racemes of flowers are from twelve to eighteen inches long. Each blossom is near two inches across. Sepals cream colour, having a red stripe down the middle. Petals cream colour, having three red stripes on each. Lip of a purple crimson, having a very dark shade near the base. It is a very neat and pretty flowering species.

SCUTELLARIA SPLENDENS. Splendid-flowered Skull-cap. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Labiateæ. Didynamia Gymnospermia. A native of Mexico, requiring a warm greenhouse, where it blooms profusely throughout winter. It is a dwarf and compact growing plant, producing its numerous flowers in loose terminal spikes, of a deep scarlet colour. Each blossom is about an inch long. It is a desirable plant, of easy culture. It is in several of the principal nurseries in this country.

CENTRADENIA ROSEA. Rose-flowered. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Melastomaceæ.

Octandria Monogynia. (Synonym, *Doncklaeria diversifolia.*) A neat shrubby plant, growing freely in a warm greenhouse. A native of Mexico. The flowers are produced in corymbose, terminal racemes, of a pale pink colour. Each blossom is about three quarters of an inch across. It is in most of the principal nurseries.

HOVEA SPLENDENS. Splendid-flowered. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Leguminosæ. Monadelphia Decandria. It is from the Swan River colony, and has bloomed with Mr. Knight, nurseryman, King's-road, Chelsea, London. It bears a considerable resemblance to *H. Celsii*, but the leaves are narrower. The flowers are produced always in pairs, and in a more loose spike. The standard is of an intense bright blue, having a white ring at the base. Wings and keel of a purplish blue. It is, like the other kinds, deserving a place in every greenhouse.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON THE DESTRUCTION OF COCKSCOMBS.—Having been much disappointed in some Cockscombs, which promised well up to the time of blowing, but have since been affected by disease, attacking them just at the junction of the stalk and blossom, I should feel much obliged by your noticing it in your next Number. The stalk turns brown, and the head droops and decays. They were grown in a warm frame, and afterwards removed to one still warmer. Sulphur was applied, supposing it to be a sort of mildew, but without effect.

M. G.

[When sprinkled over head frequently with water, and more especially cold or hard water, the combs rot at their origin, as stated above.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON A DISEASE AFFECTING PELARGONIUMS.—I should be very much obliged if you, or any of your correspondents, could explain to me the cause, and give me a remedy for the blight which infests my greenhouse plants. I enclose some leaves, which will show you what it is. I am aware that a common observer would say it was dirt, or soot from the neighbouring chimneys; but this cannot be the case; there has not been a fire in the greenhouse half a dozen times all winter, and I have taken great pains to wash the leaves with a brush. I have had them all put out of doors and syringed, and have also used tobacco-water; still, however, there is scarcely a plant free from it, and the Geraniums are particularly infested; and even those plants that have been out of doors a month, and, therefore, have been well washed with thunder showers and almost daily rain, they are as bad as those in the greenhouse. The greenhouse has not been built more than two years, is clean, light, and airy, and stands by itself in the flower-garden, apart from any smoke. Any information in your next Number of the useful FLORICULTURAL CABINET would greatly oblige

June 6, 1843.

AZALEA.

[The plants, of course, required water during winter; fire was seldom applied, so that to keep them from frost the house was most likely kept close, which encouraged mildew, with which the leaves sent have been affected. Dry sulphur (common) dusted over the foliage would speedily remedy the injury at present; and a better attention to keeping the greenhouse dry and properly ventilated will prevent a recurrence in future. When the green fly attacks the under side of foliage, which is often the case with Pelargoniums, the upper sides are often disfigured by the excrement. When this occurs, the fly must first be destroyed by smoke, or by the top of the plant being dipped over head in a strong mixture of tobacco-water; after which the surface must be sponged clean.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON HOYA CARNOSA.—A new subscriber would feel obliged by your informing him in your next Number of the *CABINET* the best treatment for a *Hoya*, as he has had one for three years in a pot, trained up a barrel-shaped trellis, and has never been able to get it to flower; and also some of the causes which hinder it from flowering. I have some *Achimenes longiflora* coming up in a pot; are there any peculiar modes of treatment when it is growing, and do they require much water.

[A rich sandy loam and peat soil in equal parts, not sifted, and having a liberal drainage, suits it. The plant does not root extensively, so that care must be taken not to over-pot it. It requires a stove or very warm greenhouse temperature to flourish in. If the plant grows vigorously and does not bloom, though in a suitable temperature, it may be caused by erect training. In such case the shoots should be trained horizontally, which will induce its blooming. If over-potted, reduce the same. Respecting the *Achimenes*, we refer our correspondent to the remarks we have given in our last and former Numbers of the *CABINET*, where figures of *A. longifolia*, *pedunculata*, and *grandiflora* are given.—CONDUCTOR.]

REMARKS.

LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The second General Exhibition took place at the Chiswick Gardens on Saturday June 17th. The weather was highly favourable, and the assemblage of visitors amounted, it was judged, to at least ten thousand; and the specimens exhibited were of the finest character as to health, size, and beauty, certainly unequalled in floral beauties at any previous meeting. The weather in general being so cold for the last few weeks had retarded the *Roses*, so that there were but few shown, and those not near so fine as on former occasions; no doubt but there will be a fine display at the next general exhibition, announced to be held on July 12th. The quantity of specimens were so very numerous we were not able, from the crowded state of the tents, to obtain the names of all; but of every one of a superior character we did, and which comprise the following:—*

PELARGONIUMS.—There were numerous new seedlings exhibited, both specimens in pots and cut specimens; some not only of a very novel character, but first-rate excellence in form and habit. As usual, those of E. Foster, Esq., of Clewer, near Windsor, were peculiarly attractive, some of the kinds possessing every desired quality, and which is the case of some exhibited by other growers. We noticed the following:—

By E. FOSTER, Esq. 2nd **ROBUSTUM.**—The lower petals rosy-purple; upper ones having a large dark clouded spot, shading off to deep crimson, and terminating with a distinct bright rosy-purple margin. Very good form.

1st **PHÆON.**—The lower petals rosy-flesh colour, upper ones having a large dark clouded spot, edged with rosy-crimson. Very fine form.

PHÆTON.—Lower petals of a deep rosy crimson; upper ones having a large velvet spot, edged with bright crimson. Very fine form.

2nd **DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.**—Lower petals of a bright rosy-purple crimson; upper having a large velvet spot, shading off to deep crimson, and terminating with a beautiful crimson purple. The centre of flower nearly white. Very fine form, and a beautifully distinct flower.

SAPPHO.—Lower petals a pretty carmine flesh colour; upper ones having a dark velvet spot, shading off with rich bright crimson, and having a carmine flesh-coloured margin. The centre of flower white, producing a striking contrast. Very fine form.

By MR. CATLEUGH. **LORD OF THE ISLES.**—Lower petals white, with a slight

* At all previous exhibitions the names of the successful exhibitors, as such, were placed at each respective collection; but this was omitted on the present occasion, which was justly a cause of complaint, both by spectators and exhibitors. We never saw it adopted at any other place, nor heard why done on this occasion. We feel assured its continuance will lessen the number of exhibitors. We were much pleased, however, to notice the name of nearly every specimen exhibited was appended to it.]

spot on each ; upper ones having a large dark velvet spot, shading off with carmine, and have a distinct white margin. Very good form.

MISS YORKE.—Lower petals of a pretty pink ; upper ones having a large, clouded, dark spot, edged with rosy carmine. Good form.

CERIA.—Lower petals pink ; upper ones of a pretty rose.

MESSE^{RS}. VEITCH, of Exeter. FORMOSA.—Lower petals a fine rosy-flesh colour ; upper having a large, velvet, clouded spot, edged with crimson. Centre lighter, giving it a pretty contrast. Very good form.

By Mr. GAINES. PRINCESS MARY.—Lower petals a fine rose ; upper ones having a large, bright, carmine blotch, edged with rosy carmine. Centre of the flower white. The petals are of good form as to outline, but somewhat waved on the surface of the upper petals, near the margin, in the specimen shown, which might be induced by some casualty.

COTHERSTONE.—Lower petals pink ; upper having a large, dark, clouded spot, edged with carmine.

KING OF BEAUTIES.—Lower petals rose, with a pretty purple tinge ; upper ones having a middle-sized dark spot, edged with rosy crimson.

SAXON KING.—Lower petals a pretty carmine ; upper ones having a middle-sized blotch, veined with a darker colour, edged with bright scarlet. Good formed petals.

EGBERT.—Lower petals of a deep rosy pink ; upper ones having a large clouded spot, veined with darker, edged with rosy carmine.

By Mr. APPLEBY, gardener to J. Robinson, Esq., of Egham Lodge, in Surrey. (Not named.)—Lower petals white, tinged slightly with lilac, and having in the centre of each petal a small spot of purple ; upper petals having a large velvet blotch, shading off to purple, terminating with a white margin. Flower large, good form.

By Messrs. CHANDLERS, of Vauxhall Nursery. ADMIRABLE.—Lower petals pink ; upper petals having a dark spot, edged with crimson. The edges of the upper petals are crimped and waved.

PRÉSIDENT.—Lower petals pink ; upper ones having a dark spot, edged with rosy crimson.

By Mr. RENDLE, nurseryman, Plymouth. LYNE'S PRINCESS ALICE.—Lower petals rosy-flesh colour ; upper ones having a large, dark, clouded spot, shading off with deep crimson, veined with a darker colour, and having a margin of light rosy-flesh colour. Very fine form.

LYNE'S SAPHO.—Lower petals a beautiful pink ; upper ones having a very distinct dark spot, and to the margin a fine carmine rose. The centre of the flower is white, producing a pretty contrast. Very fine form.

LYNE'S APOLLO.—Lower petals scarlet ; upper ones having a very distinct dark spot, shading off with scarlet to the margin.

By Mr. PAMPLIN, nurseryman, of Waltham Abbey. WILSON'S FIRE KING.—Lower petals rosy-flesh colour ; upper ones having a large dark spot, edged with scarlet.

WILSON'S QUEEN OF SHEBA.—Lower petals white, tinged with lilac ; upper ones having a large clouded spot, with a slight margin of white. Flower large, good form.

WILSON'S PRINCE OF WALES.—Lower petals pink ; upper ones having a large dark spot, edged with crimson. Good form.

WILSON'S R. L. NEWTON.—Lower petals flesh colour ; upper ones having a large dark spot, shaded off with rosy crimson ; margin nearly white. Good form.

By Mr. IVERY, nurseryman, of Peckham. ECLIPSE.—Lower petals rosy-flesh colour, with several slight veins of a deeper colour ; upper ones having a large clouded spot, veined with a darker colour, and a margin of light flesh. Flower large.

RIVAL KING.—Lower petals of a rosy-crimson colour ; upper ones having a dark spot, shading off with crimson red, slightly veined. Good form.

BRUNETTE.—Lower petals lilac ; upper ones having a large velvet spot, edged with lilac. Good form.

ATTILA.—Lower petals flesh colour ; upper ones having a crimson spot, shading off lighter to the margin. Large flower.

CAPTIVATION.—Lower petals flesh colour; upper ones having a large dark spot, with a margin of rosy flesh. Flower large.

By Mr. MITCHELL, of Brighton. **HENRIETTA.**—Lower petals pale blush; upper ones having a large clouded spot, with a pretty blush margin. Good form.

By Messrs. LUCOMBE, PINCE, and Co., of Exeter. **THURTELL'S HORATIO NELSON.**—Lower petals a pretty blush; upper ones having a large, clouded, dark spot, edged with rosy crimson, and a margin of blush. Centre of the flower nearly white. A fine form.

THURTELL'S QUEEN.—Lower petals white, tinged slightly with blush; upper ones having a large, velvet, clouded spot, edged with crimson, and the margin white. Good form.

THURTELL'S DEFIANCE.—Lower petals flesh colour; upper ones having a large, dark, clouded spot, with a margin of rosy crimson. Centre of flower white. Good form.

By Mr. DAVIS, Wavertree, near Liverpool. **COMET.**—Lower petals a bright rosy-flesh colour; upper ones having a large, dark, velvet spot, edged with scarlet. A very showy flower.

By Mr. HODGES, nurseryman, of Cheltenham. **THE RIVAL.**—Lower petals pretty, pale, blush lilac; upper ones having a large, clouded, velvet spot, shading off with rosy crimson, lighter to the margin. Centre of the flower nearly white. Good form.

By Mr. INGRAM, nurseryman, of Southampton. **3d CORYNTHIAN.**—Lower petals lilac, veined with pink; upper ones having a large clouded spot, shading off with crimson, and a margin of pink. Centre of flower white. Very good form.

CONSORT.—Lower petals lilac, veined with pink; upper petals having a large dark spot, edged with rosy crimson. Centre of flower nearly white. Good form.

MOGUL.—Lower petals blush; upper ones having a large clouded spot, shading off with carmine, and a white margin. Centre of flower white. The flower is large.

MAID OF HONOUR.—Lower petals white; upper ones having a dark spot, shading off with carmine, and a white margin. Good form.

By — BECK, Esq., of Isleworth. **BECK'S ANGIOLA.**—Lower petals a pretty pale pink; upper ones having a large, velvet, clouded spot, and to the margin lilac pink. Good form.

BECK'S FULGENS.—Lower petals a fine rosy carmine; upper ones having a dark spot, shading off with scarlet to the margin. Good form.

[Some other seedlings will be given in our next Number.—CONDUCTOR.]

COLLECTIONS OF PELARGONIUMS.—1st. By Mr. CATLEUGH, florist, &c., of Hans Place, Sloane Street, Chelsea.—Hannah, Comte de Paris, Gipsy, Priory King, Jubilee, Madame Tagliani, Hebe, Troubadour, Queen of the Fairies, Unit, Madeline, Queen of Beauties. Well-grown plants, robust in health, uniform in growth, very bushy, and in profuse bloom. The plants were from 2½ to 3 feet high, and of similar diameter.

2nd. By Mr. GAINES, florist, &c., Surrey Lane, Battersea.—Rising Sun, Lady Sale, Nymph, Duchess of Sutherland, Lord Prudhoe, Jubilee, Comte de Paris, Madeline, Eximia, Euterpe, Orange Perfection, Gipsy. Well-grown plants in all respects, but not so full in bloom as the former collection.

3rd. By Messrs. PINCE and Co., of Exeter Nursery.—Lucy, Leonora, Susannah, Erectum, Scarlet, Martha, Cleopatra, Evening Star, Lord Chancellor, Luna, Meteor, Geraldine. These were well-grown plants, in profuse bloom, and, though brought so great a distance, were in fine condition. The above gentlemen are entitled to the thanks of the Society for the attention and care necessarily occasioned by bringing a collection from so remote a place as Exeter.

4th. By Mr. HUNT.—Sylph, Victory, Nymph, Corona, Comte de Paris, Jubilee, Matilda, Mrs. Sterling, Prince of Waterloo, Louis Quatorze, Ovid, Duenna. Well grown, and in fine bloom.

COLLECTIONS GROWN.—1st. By Mr. CATLEUGH.—Sir Robert Peel, Madonna, Luna, Coronation, Gipsy, Annette, Selina, Victory, Master Humphrey, Prince Albert, Comte de Paris, Sylph.

2nd. By Mr. GAINES.—Prince Albert, Matilda, Juba, Alba Perfecta, Lady

Isabella Douglas, Lady E. Bulteel, Mabel, Grand Duke, Erectum, Raphael, Sylph, Exquisite.

COLLECTIONS OF SIX.—By Messrs. LUCOMBE, PINCE, and Co.—British Queen, Lady Villiers, Stella, Leonora, Meteor, Luna.

2nd By Mr. BELL, of Chelsea Hospital.—Rosea elegans, Bridesmaid, Corona-tion, Climax, Joan of Arc, Compté de Paris.

We regretted to find the absence of the very superior collections of Mr. Cock, of Chiswick, which on former occasions were so deservedly admired, and which, when recently exhibited (not for competition) at the show held at the Regent Park Gardens, were of first rate excellence. We hope to see them again at the Chiswick Gardens' Exhibition.

FUCHSIAS, COLLECTION OF.—By Mr. CATLEUGH.—Splendens, Una, Arborea, Venus Victrix, Floribunda, Curtissi, Thyneana, Magnifica, Conspicua arborea, Greenwich Rival, Buistii, Chandlerii.

By Messrs. LANE and SONS.—Fulgens grandiflora, Laneii, Tricolor, Formosa elegans, Conspicua, Corymbiflora, Grenvillia, Venus Victrix, Moneypenni, Magnifica, Frostii, and another not named.

Both the collections were large, well-grown specimens, in profuse bloom. Next season, when the general assemblage of newer kinds are added, they will be still additionally attractive by the more distinct novelties which have more recently been raised.

FOR FORTY STOVE AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS. Mr. GOODE, gardener to Mrs. Laurence, of Ealing Park.—*Achimenes longiflora*, in profuse bloom, 2½ feet high, and 1½ across, in robust health. *Manettia cordifolia*, trained to a globular wire trellis, 5 feet high and 4 across, in profuse bloom. *Cactus speciosa*, 5 feet high. *Azalea laterita*, 4 feet high and 3 across. *Boronia denticulata*, 4½ feet high and 4 across. *Leschenaultia Baxterii*, 3 feet high and 2½ across. *Polygala cordifolia*, 10 feet high and 7 across. *Pimelea decussata*, 4½ feet high and 4½ across. *Polygala oppositifolia*, 3 feet high and 4 across. *Clerodendron squamatum*, 6 feet high, having 11 large paniced heads of scarlet flowers. *Aphletis humile*, 3 feet high. *Pimelia decussata*, 7 feet high and 4 across. *Pavetta caffra*, 10 feet high and 6 across, with a profusion of its spikes of white flowers. *Epacris grandiflora*, 6 feet high and 4 across, profuse in bloom. *Leschenaultia biloba grandiflora*, 3 feet high and 3 across, in one profuse mass of bloom. *Acacia alata*, 10 feet high and 7 across, with a mass of its graceful yellow flowers. *Euphorbia splendens*, 7 feet high and 7 across. *Aphlexis* (formerly *Elichrysum*) *sesamoides*, 4 feet high and 4 across. *Clerodendron splendens*, 5 feet, 8 spikes of flowers. *Mimosa microphylla*, 7 feet high and 7 across. *Chorozema varia*, 4 feet high and 4 across, in robust vigour and profuse bloom, trained to a circular trellis. *Leschenaultia formosa*, 2½ feet high and 2½ across, a mass of bloom. *Pimelea rosea*, 3 feet high, and 2 across. *Stephanotus floribundus*, coiled round a circular trellis, 10 feet high, with hundreds of its beautiful waxy-white flowers. *Cereus Jenkinsonia*, a large specimen. Two *Polygala cordifolia*, each 10 feet high by 8 across, in fine bloom. *Euphorbia Jacquiniflora*, 6 feet high. *Stylidium fasciculatum*, 2½ feet high and 3 across, a mass of its lovely spikes of flesh-coloured flowers. *Siatice arborea*, 6 feet high and 3 across. *Asclepias curassavica*, 7 feet high, having 16 heads of its red flowers. *Erythrina crista-galli*, 6 feet high, with 7 large spikes of flowers.

FOR FORTY STOVE AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS.—Mr. GREEN, gardener to Sir E. An-trobus, Bart.—*Pimelia hispida*, 4 feet high and 4 across. *Clerodendron fulgens*, 4 feet high. *Leschenaultia Baxteri*, 2½ feet high, and same across. *Azalea late-rita*, 4 feet high, and same across, profuse in bloom. *Siphocampylus betulæfolius*, 3 feet high and 3 across, with numerous spikes of flowers. *Pimelea decussata*, 3 feet high and 3 across. *Gompholobium polymorphum*, 3 feet high and 3 across, trained to a globular trellis. *Rondeletia speciosa*, 6 feet high, having 62 heads of its beautiful orange-scarlet flowers. *Gongora atropurpurea*, having numerous long racemes of flowers. *Boronia serrulata*, 2 feet high and same across, in dense bloom. *Mimosa microphylla*, 9 feet high and 4 across. *Azalea variegata*, 2½ feet high and 2½ across, beautifully in bloom. *Azalea Gledstanesii*, 2 feet high and 2½ across, in fine bloom. *Ixora coccinea*, 4 feet high, with 20 large heads of its splendid flowers. *Epiphyllum Ackermannii*, and *E. speciosum*, each 8 feet high. *Eu-*

taxia myrtifolia, 3½ feet high and 2 across. *Chorozema ovata*, trained to a circular trellis, 4 feet high, in profuse bloom. *Azalea laterita*, 2½ feet high and same across. *Chorozema ovata*, 4 feet high, trained to a circular trellis, in robust health, and fine bloom. *Leschenaultia biloba grandiflora*, 4 feet high and 3 across, in profuse bloom with its rich blue flowers. *Eutoxia pungens*, 3 feet high. *Ixora coccinea*, 4 feet high, with 18 heads of fine flowers. *Leschenaultia formosa*, 3 feet high and 3 across. *Polygala cordata*, 7 feet high and 5 across. *Chorozema varia nana*, 3½ feet high and 2 across. *Coleonema gracilis*, 4 feet high and 3 across, beautifully in bloom. *Boronia serrulata*, 3 feet high and 2½ across. *Ixora coccinea*, 4 feet high, having 20 fine heads of flowers. *Pimelea rosea*, 7 feet high and 5 across. *Cytisus racemosus*, 7 feet high and same across, laden with a profusion of yellow flowers. *Tropæolum tricolorum*, 6 feet high, trained to a wide fancy wire frame, 4 feet broad, the entire surface of which was almost covered with its charming flowers. *Rondeletia speciosa*, 4 feet high, having 40 heads of its pretty orange-scarlet flowers. *Podolobium formosum*, 5 feet high. *Calanthe veratrifolia*, 4 feet high, with numerous spikes of its lovely white flowers. The above two collections were of such equal merit that a similar prize was awarded to each, viz., Gold Knightian medal.

A collection of 40 Stove and Greenhouse Plants exhibited by Mr. Redding, gardener to Mrs. Marryatt, of Wimbledon, were not named, and from the crowded state of the tent at the time, we were obliged to pass over. A silver-gilt medal was awarded to it as a prize.

The collections of Orchideous plants very far exceeded those shown at any previous meeting we have attended. Mr. PAXTON, gardener to His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, exhibited *Oncidium hians*, spike of flower, 1½ feet high. *Bifrenaria*, 1½ feet high. *Oncidium pulchellum*. *Dendrobium*, a new species. *Cattleya velutina*. *Saccolabium pallens*. *Acanthophippium striatum*. *Oncidium divaricatum*, 3 feet long. *Brassia verrucosa*, 8 feet long. *Epidendrum variegatum*, 2½ feet long. *Maxillaria ochroleuca*, 2 feet high. *Oncidium sphaecellatum*, 4 feet long. *Dendrobium intermedium*, 3 feet high. *Dendrobium cærulescens*, 5 feet high and 4 across, one mass of bloom, having not less than 450 flowers. *Peristeria cerina*, 2 feet high. *Eria bractescens*, 1½ feet high. *Dendrobium nobile*, 4 feet high and 3 across, in profuse bloom, with 300 flowers at least. *Phaius Wallichii*, 8 feet high, with numerous orange-yellow flowers. *Maxillaria vitellina*, very neat and showy, 1 foot high. *Maxillaria tenuifolia*, 2 feet high, with richly-marked flowers. *Maxillaria Xanthia*, with yellow flowers. Prize, a Gold Knightian Medal.

By Mr. MYLAM, gardener to S. Rucker, Esq., of Wandsworth.—*Epidendrum primulinum*, (spike), 2½ feet high, very pretty. *Cirrheæ Loddigesii*, 1½ feet high. *Oncidium laucifolium*, 3 feet high. *Odontoglossum hastatum*, 6 feet high. *Coryanthus maculata rubra*, 1½ feet high. *Maxillaria purpurea*, 1 foot high. *Vanda teres*, 6 feet high. *Oncidium ampliatus majus*, 4 feet high. *Maxillaria cristata*, 1½ feet high. *Oncidium leucochilum*, coiled so as to bend the spikes of flowers, which were 10 feet long. *Epidendrum alatum*, 5 feet high. *Epidendrum cannabarium*, 5 feet long. *Saccolabium præmorsum*, and *S. guttatum*, each hanging down, 2½ feet long, beautifully in bloom, in robust health. *Stanhopea Barkerii*, in fine bloom. *Peristeria Humboldtii*, in profuse bloom. *Erides* affine, with racemes 2 feet long, of pretty flowers, crimson white. *Phælonopsis amabile*, 3 feet long, of beautiful white flowers. *Epidendrum primulinum*, with a spike, 4 feet long. *Erides odoratum*, with a raceme, 2 feet long. *Oncidium luridum*, the spikes coiled, 9 feet long. *Brassia Wrayæ*, 2½ feet high. *Epidendrum macrochilum*, 2½ feet high. *Oncidium pubes*. *Zygopetalum cochleatum*, in fine bloom. The prize a Gold Knightian medal.

By Mr. GOODE, gardener to Mrs. Laurence.—*Gongora atropurpurea*, with numerous racemes, 5 feet long. *Maxillaria tetragona*, 1½ feet high. *Oncidium flexuosum*, having numerous racemes, 6 feet long. *Stanhopea grandiflora*, 7 feet long. *Saccolabium guttatum*, with racemes, 5 feet long. *Gongora maculata*, 5 feet long. *Oncidium papilio*, 5 feet high. *Oncidium pictum*, 10 feet long. *Bletia Shepherdii*, most vigorously in bloom, its rich purple blossoms being very showy. *Oncidium lanceanum*, 2½ feet high. *Dendrobium moscatum*, coiled round a circular trellis, 9 feet long. *Stanhopea eburnea*, in fine

bloom. *Cattleya mossiæ*, 2 feet high. *Dendrobium secundum*. *Oncidium pulvinatum*, 4 feet long. *Stanhopea oculata stigrina*, a dark variety, and *Squadricornis*, each in fine flower. *Maxillaria stapelioides*, half a foot high. *Acropera Loddigesii*, in fine condition. *Mormodes citrina*, *Epidendrum crassifolium*, in vigorous bloom, 5 feet long. *Cerides odorata*, 5 feet long. *Cerides affine*, 2 feet long. *Dendrobium calceolare*. The plants in this collection were fine specimens, and in vigorous health. Prize, Gold Banksian Medal.

By MESSRS. ROLLISSON'S, of Tooting Nursery.—*Oncidium papilio*, 3 feet high. *Stanhopea oculata*, 3½ feet long, in fine bloom. *Oncidium flexuosum*, 4 feet long. *Maxillaria tetragona*, 1 foot high. *Cerides odoratum*, 8 feet long. *Cattleya mossiæ*. *Renanthera coccinea*, 5 feet long, in vigorous bloom. *Stanhopea Wardii*, 3 feet long. *Vanda teres*, 4 feet long. *Cerides affine*, 3 feet long. *Stanhopea saccata*.

By Mr. INSLEY, gardener to George Barker, Esq., Springfield, near Birmingham.—*Peristeria Humboldtii*, in vigorous health and bloom. *Cymbidium*, (new species,) in fine bloom. *Phalænopsis amabilis*. *Cynoches chlorochilon*. *Maxillaria Xanthina*. *Oncidium pubes*. *Stanhopea Wardii*, variety. *Cyrtorchilum stellatum*, in fine bloom. *Mormodes citrina*. All the above were in fine condition. Orchideæ shewn in specimens.

(To be continued in our next Number.)

[We have been particular in giving the size, &c. of the plants, that our readers may form an idea of their beauty, and to show what noble specimens of the various plants can be produced by proper management. In our next we shall give the particulars of Heaths, Roses, Calceolarias, Pinks, &c.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON ANNUAL FLOWER SEEDS.—It will be as well if you give a hint to your advertising friends who give a fine description of flower seeds for sale, and advise them not to mix the seeds with so large a portion of old and bad sorts. It is not so much the money thrown away that is complained of, as the mortification of losing the season after sowing bad seed. I purchased flower seeds from four of the London Seedsmen, selected from those advertised, and not wishing to trust entirely to my own gardener to raise them, I gave portions of all the best sorts, *Salpiglossis*, *Zinnias*, *Brachycoma iberidifolia*, to three friends who had splendid gardens in Lancashire, Sussex, and Surrey. The seeds were sown with great care, and ticketed with the name of the seedsman of whom they were purchased, and on a late visit I observed, to my no small vexation, to the names, &c., all blanks, not one seed up; my own garden the same. This you will see proves the fault to be in the seed, and I am not the only one who has cause to complain.

Should not some notice be taken of the practice of puffing off such rubbish? You will be conferring a benefit on both buyer and seller to mention the subject, as it disgusts and disappoints so many Lady gardeners to find the season lost; and instead of having a gay flower garden, to see the beds empty.

Windsor, May 8, 1843.

A SUBSCRIBER FROM THE FIRST.

[We will send a copy of this complaint to each of the seedsmen named; and as far as the principals are concerned, we believe it will be remedied.—CONDUCTOR.]

ANSWER.

ON DESTROYING THE WIRE-WORM.—I saw in your valuable CABINET a question from a correspondent relating to the destruction of the Wire-worm. I have been much troubled with them amongst my Pansies, and find nothing better than to slice some potatoes about the bed, of which the worm is very fond, and will come out of the earth to feed upon. I then carry the potatoe and worms away and burn them.

E. G.



1. *Achimenes multiflora*; 2. *Ribes albidum*

THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

AUGUST 1st, 1843.

PART I.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

ACHIMENES MULTIFLORA.

WITHIN a short period we have had the pleasure of figuring three beautiful new kinds of this lovely tribe of flowering plants, to which we now add another handsome species. Mr. Gardner discovered it in the province of Goyaz, in Brazil, who sent seeds of it to this country, and it has recently bloomed in the Royal Botanic Garden at Kew. We saw a fine specimen of it in bloom; and its numerous pretty coloured fringed flowers produce a very interesting appearance. We observed some of the flowers were very distinctly fringed, and others but imperfectly, the variableness giving greater interest in its appearance. The plant grows about a foot high, and is as easy of culture as the other kinds. It deserves a place in every collection of similar plants, blooming profusely and for several successive months.

RIBES ALBIDUM.

This very beautiful hybrid was raised in the gardens of Admiral Sir David Milne, G.C.B., at Inveresk, near Musselburgh, from whence it came into the possession of Messrs. Handasydes, Nurserymen of Musselburgh, near Edinburgh, who have had plants for sale during the past season. The well-known *Ribes sanguineum*, most of

our readers know, is one of the most ornamental and gay spring-flowering shrubs, most strikingly adorning the pleasure-border during April and May; this new hybrid will give greater effect to it, wherever grown near together, producing so fine a contrast. The racemes and blossoms are larger in *R. albidum* than those of *R. sanguineum*. The plant grows as freely, and is as readily propagated as the latter-named species. It deserves a place wherever it can be grown.

ARTICLE II.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE CULTIVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF MESEMBRYANTHEMUMS.

BY CLERICUS.

WHENEVER a subject of floral interest presents itself to my notice, it affords me much pleasure to be able to offer a few remarks upon it; and my attention is now directed to the extremely beautiful though little cultivated genus, *Mesembryanthemum*, having a bed of them growing in the open ground, under a south aspected wall, and which, during sunny days, compose a blaze of beauty. Besides which I grow 200 plants in my greenhouse. There are upwards of 300 distinct species and varieties grown in this country, and I possess 162 of them in my collection, all of which possess some peculiar claims to beauty and interest, both in foliage and flowers. Producing annually an immense number of flowers of the most brilliant colours, and yet of the most extensive variety, having thick, fleshy foliage, of a most singular and interesting character, and being besides most easily cultivated, this beautiful genus appears to me to possess charms and merits of a more than ordinary nature; and I am at a loss to imagine how many cultivators can willingly neglect, or wilfully despise, a genus of plants which certainly deserves to rank amongst the most pleasing and delightful of nature's productions.

These plants require a great degree of solar light; and though this may safely be said to be one of the most important features in their cultivation, there are other particulars which require equal attention and consideration. It is generally believed, that if these plants are placed in a poor and sterile soil, they may be induced to flower more profusely, and that the flowers will be finer and of better colours. To a limited extent this notion is correct; but it is a great error to sup-

pose that this treatment will of itself be sufficient to produce the effect above mentioned. It is also imagined, that, by withholding water from these plants for a time, their flowering may be facilitated, and the flowers rendered finer and more abundant; this is likewise to a great extent an equally erroneous hypothesis, if the success be attributed to this treatment alone, as may be sufficiently proved by placing the various species of this genus in a sterile soil, administering water very sparingly, or wholly withholding it for a time, and keeping them in a shaded or gloomy situation where the rays of the sun can never reach them; the result of which will be, that they will either produce few and insignificant flowers, or be altogether destitute of them. But if, instead of being kept in this unfavourable position, they are placed in an open and exposed situation, where they can receive a great degree of solar light, I find they will speedily produce a most brilliant display of flowers, and these will continue expanding for a great length of time. It therefore plainly appears that it is the *influence of light* which causes these plants to flower so profusely, and not the nature of the soil or the quantity of water administered; though these latter doubtless contribute in some degree to produce the above desirable effects. Indeed, this must be abundantly evident to every intelligent cultivator who has been accustomed to place these plants in the open air; for it is irrational to suppose that poverty of soil or scarcity of water alone would cause them to flower so freely. *Mesembryantheums*, like most other succulent plants, I find require a great degree of solar light to enable them to produce their flowers in perfection; and whether they are kept in the greenhouse, or in the open air, this important particular, in order to success, must be duly and properly attended to, otherwise disappointment will follow. During the summer months, however, many of the species will flower better in the open air than if kept in the greenhouse, as in the former situation they receive a far greater degree of light.

I use a rich, light loam, with a slight mixture of very rotten dung, and a trifling admixture of lime-rubbish with the above, or a good proportion of river or white sand, which is very necessary, if not essential, to cultivate, or at least to flower, these plants in a superior manner. With respect to the quantity of water which they require, I am averse to administering to them too large a supply at any time, but more especially in the winter; and am of opinion, that so long

as they are kept from withering or shrivelling, they cannot be too sparingly watered at all seasons; an attention to which point doubtless contributes to increase the number of flowers.

They may all (except a few species which are of only annual duration) be propagated by cuttings, which should be taken off from the extremities of the young shoots about the month of May, or from that time till the month of August; and, like those of most other succulent plants, they require placing in a shady, dry situation for a few days, till they begin to shrivel, when they may be planted numerously into shallow pots, in a very light sandy soil, with an abundance of drainage materials in the bottom of the pot. They should be placed in a slight, dry heat, and carefully shaded from the sun till they have struck root, watering them occasionally, but with caution, as they are very liable to rot when any superfluous moisture is collected about them. When struck, they may be potted singly into very small pots, in a compost of one-half light loam, one-fourth well-decayed manure, or leaf soil, and one-fourth, or less, of lime-rubbish broken fine, and sand, placing them in the coolest part of the greenhouse, watering them sparingly, and keeping them as close as possible to the glass, so as to receive the full benefit of solar light. When the roots appear to have filled the pots, they must be repotted into pots of a larger size, in a similar compost; and during the whole period of their growth it is important that they should not be allowed too much pot-room, as they usually become straggling and unsightly if they are stimulated or suffered to become too large.

Plants raised during the summer of one year are suited to plant out into the open ground in the spring of the ensuing season, or they may be allowed to remain till they are two years old before they are thus treated; for they invariably flower better when they are well established. The situation chosen for them should be a border with a southern aspect, as they delight in receiving the full influences of the sun, and indeed, their flowers will seldom expand unless the sun is shining on them; the border should be slightly elevated above the surrounding surface, for the purpose of preserving the plants from superfluous moisture; and the sub-soil should, if possible, be firm and hard. I annually plant out a number of these plants in a small border in the front of an ornamental stove, and in this situation, being fully exposed to the sun, and on a rather rocky sub-soil, they flower

most beautifully and profusely, the soil of the border being very similar to that before recommended, but with a less proportion of sand and lime-rubbish. A rockery with a southern aspect is likewise a most excellent situation for them, in the crevices of which they may be inserted in a soil introduced for the purpose, and they will there be effectually preserved from any superfluity of moisture. But they will seldom be found capable of enduring the open air throughout the whole season in this country, and therefore it is necessary to remove them from the ground in the autumnal months, and place them in pots of a sufficient size to be kept through the winter in the greenhouse, or succulent house, with very little water, and a temperature just high enough to exclude frost. They should never be pruned, for when they become old and straggling it is better to throw them away at once, having previously raised a stock of young plants to supply their place.

The annual species require very little attention, as it is only necessary to collect the seed as soon as it is ripe, and sow it in a very light soil, keeping it in an airy part of the greenhouse till it vegetates, and afterwards potting the young plants singly into small pots, and treating them according to the preceding directions with regard to soil, situation, and water.

Thus treated, there are few plants which reward the cultivator with a greater profusion of showy blossoms of the most lovely and brilliant colours than the numerous species and varieties of this genus, and they are equally within the reach of the nobleman and the amateur, and may be successfully cultivated in the garden of either, provided due attention is given to the subjects of light, soil, and watering, as here detailed.

ARTICLE III.

REMARKS ON CULTURE OF ROSES IN POTS.

IN our June Number (page 144) we merely noticed the publication of the "Horticultural Essays," being the papers read at the meetings of the Regent's Park Gardens Association, for mutual instruction. That our readers may have a more correct idea of their excellence we extract the following, not only as a specimen of what the essays are, but to promote what appears to be very desirable, viz., the culture of Roses in pots.

On the Culture of Roses in Pots. By Mr. T. Moore. (Read April 20, at an Evening Meeting of the Regent's Park Gardeners' Association.)

BY modern botanists the genus *Rosa* has been divided into ten sections, which are called FEROCES, Lind.; BRACTEATÆ; CINNAMOMÆ, Lind.; PIMPINELLIFOLIÆ, Lind.; CENTIFOLIÆ, Lind.; VILLOSÆ; RUBIGINOSÆ, Lind.; CANINÆ, Lind.; SYSTYLÆ, Lind.; and BANKSIÆ, Lind.

§ 1. FEROCES. These are distinguished by their branches being clothed with a permanent tomentum, and also with numerous prickles and bristles, and by their perfectly smooth, naked fruit. The species included are of little interest, producing an inconsiderable number of single flowers; they cannot, therefore, be recommended for pot culture.

§ 2. BRACTEATÆ. These plants are chiefly distinguishable from the preceding by the woolliness of their fruit and by their usually shining leaves; they have also the prickles situated in pairs beneath the stipules. *Rosa microphylla*, and *R. bracteata* (the Macartney Rose) are included in this section.

§ 3. CINNAMOMÆ consists of plants of compact and erect habit: they may be known by their long lanceolate leaflets, which are without glands; and by their small, round, red fruit. The common Cinnamon Rose is the type of those included in this section.

§ 4. PIMPINELLIFOLIÆ. These, though differing in habit from the preceding, are yet closely allied to them in artificial character; the greater number of leaflets, the flowers universally without bracteas, and the total absence of stipular prickles, are the chief points of distinction. In this section are included *Rosa spinosissima* (the Scotch Rose), and *R. sulphurea* (the Double Yellow Rose).

§ 5. CENTIFOLIÆ. These are readily distinguishable from the preceding sections by their thickened disc, and divided or compound sepals; and from the following, by their being setigerous, that is, bearing setæ or bristles along the branches. In this section are comprehended *Rosa damascena* (the Damask Rose), with its varieties, including those known as "perpetuals;" *R. centifolia* (the Provence or Cabbage Rose), with its varieties, including the "mossy" and "pomponé" Roses; and *R. gallica* (the French or Official

Rose), with its varieties, among which is included one known as *R. Gallica*, var. *parviflora* (the Burgundy Rose).

§ 6. *VILLOSÆ*. These are most readily known by the straightness of their prickles and the diverging serratures of the leaves; the root suckers, also, are erect. *Rosa Alba* (the White Rose), with its varieties, the Celestial, Maiden's Blush, &c., are included in this section.

§ 7. *RUBIGINOSÆ*. These plants may be known by the numerous glands on the lower surface of their leaves, the inequality of their prickles, and their arched root-suckers. *Rosa Lutea* (the Yellow Eglantine Rose, or Austrian Briar), and *R. Rubiginosa* (the Eglantine, or Sweet Briar) are here included.

§ 8. *CANINÆ*. The plants in this section are distinguished by their equal hooked prickles, their ovate, mostly glandless leaves, their deciduous sepals, and their arched root-suckers. It comprehends some of the most beautiful of roses, such as *Rosa Indica* (the China Rose), and its numerous varieties, including the Noisettes; *R. Semperflorens* (the Ever-flowering Rose), and *R. Lawrenceana*, the parent of the beautiful little Fairy Roses.

§ 9. *SYSTYLÆ*. These are similar to the preceding in general habits, the most obvious distinctive marks being that the styles adhere into an elongated column, and the stipules are adnate. *Rosa Arvensis* (the Field Rose), with its varieties; the Ayrshire Roses; *R. Sempervirens* (the Evergreen Rose); *R. Moschata* (the Musk Rose); and *R. Multiflora* (the Many-flowered Rose), with its varieties; *R. (m.) Grevillei* (the Seven Sisters' Rose); and *R. (m.) Boursaltii* (the Boursalt Rose) are included here.

§ 10. *BANKSIANÆ*. These may be known by their long graceful branches, their drooping flowers, and their usually ternate shining leaves; their deciduous, subulate, or very narrow stipules afford also a mark of distinction. *Rosa sinica* (the Trifoliate China Rose), and *R. Banksia* (the Banksian Rose), which is one of the most handsome of all roses, are included here.

The object of the present paper being to treat on the culture of these plants in pots, the remarks it contains will be most readily intelligible by selecting a few of the kind as illustrative examples, to the treatment of some of which that of the others may be assimilated. In order to carry out this arrangement I will make choice of the Pro-

vence Rose, the China Rose, the Banksian Rose, and the Scotch Rose, as examples.

The Provence Rose is commonly grown in pots for the purpose of forcing, and in this particular it is not likely to be surpassed; as, however, it forms no part of the present subject to enter upon the "forcing" of roses, I must just remark that the course of treatment I shall endeavour to detail is not marked out with any direct reference to that object.

To cultivate these roses in pots, so as to produce the greatest profusion of blossom, there must be a degree of attention paid to their wants equal to that bestowed on the favourite and highly-prized plants; it is not, therefore, enough to dig up any one or two-year old plant, and cram its root into a convenient sized pot, and then, placing it in favourable circumstances, to suppose that enough care can be bestowed on it. It must be grown from its infancy in a pot; and thus be brought, by natural steps, into a course of growth adapted to the object in view. It must ever be borne in mind that a course of treatment, if it be that which is calculated to bring the plants to their greatest degree of perfection, will be such as may be repeated without exhausting their energies, so as to render them less vigorous or less beautiful in the succeeding season.

I would therefore propose to take well-rooted layers in the autumn, and to place them in small pots, in a compost of sandy loam and leaf-mould, in the proportion of two parts of the former to one of the latter; the pots should be as small as the roots of the plants would conveniently allow, so as to admit of as much increase as possible during their subsequent growth. They should be pruned to about three good eyes, and be plunged in a dry cold frame, in saw-dust, ashes, or any similar material, until the following spring. About the month of March they should be re-potted into pots at least two sizes larger than those in which they were previously placed, using a similar compost. A common frame, where they can enjoy an abundance of light, is the most desirable structure for them; and here their growth should be encouraged as much as possible, so as to enable them to become fully matured before winter; this would certainly be the result in such a situation, for they would form a strong and early growth; and this would become well maturated, under the influence of the light and heat of the sun during summer. It must be remem-

bered that I do not now speak of their being crowded into a dark and shaded corner during any of this time, as though they were regarded to be mere common-place shrubs, which would thrive under any treatment; on the contrary, I am rather considering that the operations I have hinted at, as well as the manifold others of routine practice, such as watering, destroying insects, plunging, &c., are really attended to, just as they would be in the case of a new *Pelargonium*, a *Calceolaria*, or any other favourite. It cannot reasonably be expected that roses will rank among these as specimens of culture, unless they are also permitted to rank with them as objects of care and attention; and if this care and attention be bestowed, they are calculated far to surpass them.

The plants under this treatment will have formed three or more vigorous shoots, each of which, just before they cease growing, should be partially cut through, at a length sufficient to leave about three prominent buds on each shoot; and in the autumn, when they are perfectly at rest, and about to be placed in the cold frame for another winter, they should be completely severed at this point; their winter treatment would comprise nothing beyond the ordinary routine, the most important point being that they should be kept inactive by withholding water from them as much as possible. In spring they should be taken out, the balls of each slightly reduced, without destroying the fibres, and then re-potted into pots larger than before, and in a similar rich loamy compost. A close frame or pit is suitable for their growth, where they may have the advantage of a free exposure to light, and enjoy a degree of temperature gradually progressing from 40° to 50° and 55° by day, with a decrease of at least 5° during the night; this adjustment of temperature will admit of considerable variation, and may be regulated either to accelerate or retard their period of blooming, without submitting them to what is usually considered to be implied by the term "forcing."

During this period of development they would require a due and constant supply of water, and they will be benefited by an occasional application of very much diluted liquid manure; they ought also to be frequently syringed, and every attention should be paid to arrest the progress and increase of insects, which will certainly make their appearance, and may be as certainly destroyed by the timely application of any of the common and well-known remedies. Probably they

would require some artificial support to their branches, the exact nature of which will, however, be best left to the taste and judgment of the cultivator. The most important point to be regarded (if one important and indispensable requisite can be said to be more important than another) is to maintain a pure atmosphere in conjunction with the increased temperature, without submitting the plants to the influx of large bodies of raw cold air; and another point which claims especial attention, is to afford the plants some kind of shading when in bloom, with a view to prevent the blossoms from falling so rapidly as they otherwise would do.

By following this course of treatment the cultivator might expect to be rewarded by the healthy appearance and abundant blooming of his plants. I say he might expect this, because it is the course of treatment which experience teaches us is most likely to result thus; but as of all other professions horticulture is the most uncertain as to its results, so in this individual instance some inaccuracy in the adaptation of the means to the circumstances of the case may cause a failure which can scarcely be said to inculpate the operator. I should recommend a similar mode of treatment also to those kinds included in §§ 1, 3, 5, and 6.

China Roses are much more likely to become generally cultivated in pots than those we have been considering, on account of their greater degree of tractability, and the profusion and succession in which they produce their blossoms; unlike the last, their habit will admit of their being grown into compact and permanent bushes of considerable size; and when such is the case, if they are at all in a healthy state, an abundance of bloom will be an accompanying characteristic of the group.

If grown on their own roots, it is preferable to raise them from cuttings rather than from layers, as by this means, in consequence of a more equal balance between the roots and the branches, a more regularly progressive development is the result. The soil in which they thrive most freely is a mixture of turfy loam and peat; indeed, when in a young state, I have known them to succeed best in a compost of turfy peat with only a small portion of sand intermixed. They require to be kept close in a slightly raised temperature when quite young, in order to induce them to make a free growth; without this attention, especially if potted early in spring or in the autumn, they

are very apt to die off immediately on being removed from the cutting-pot. Of the subsequent treatment of the plants during the remainder of their infant stages I need say but little; they require the same care in watering, potting, and routine culture, which all plants in the purely artificial position of a garden-pot imperatively demand, and for a neglect of which no justifiable reason can be adduced on the part of the cultivator, unless, indeed, it be that his attention is taxed beyond his powers or the means under his command.

As far as regards pruning and training, these plants offer some difference from those already noticed; when young they should be *continually stopped*, to induce a permanently bushy habit; after a season's growth they would only require a few of the principal branches to be entirely cut out, and the remainder left without any shortening or cutting in; this will admit a circulation of air among them, and tend to promote a well-developed and rigid growth, and a consequent profusion of blossoms. When in growth, during the summer, they should not be cut in, excepting it may be that an occasional luxuriant shoot may require reducing within limitable extent; they will continue blooming and developing in succession for several months. They will not require for the most part any artificial support to their branches, as their habit will be sufficiently rigid to bear up their blossoms, and the graceful laxity in which they will be disposed will be infinitely preferable in point of taste to the appearance of a legion of stakes, with which by far the greater number of specimen plants are garrisoned in.

With these, and those treated of under the next head, the one-shift practice may be successfully adopted. It is not desirable here to enter into a consideration of the merits or demerits of this practice; it will be sufficient for us to know that it has some advantage, provided proper subsequent treatment is afforded; whilst, on the other hand, if this is neglected, and the plants are incautiously managed, it is possible that it may produce very unsatisfactory results. The plants included in §§ 2 and 8, with some of the dwarfer kinds in §§ 9 and 10, I should recommend as being adapted for this mode of treatment, or some modification of it.

We come now to the treatment of the Banksian Rose, which was chosen as being a type of a considerable number of its congeners with respect to cultivation. The method of propagation already recommended

for China Roses I would strongly urge in this case also; and what has been there stated with regard to their subsequent management applies equally to these also. Instead, however, of training these into compact bushes, I would recommend them to be grown vigorously in the early part of summer, and then, after being well matured, to be trained at full length around a cylindrical or pillar trellis. In order to carry out this principle to its fullest capability, two sets of plants should be cultivated and bloomed alternately, the one being pushed into rapid and vigorous development as early in the season as possible, in order to mature the shoots before winter; the other having been so treated in the preceding season, to be managed with entire reference to the development of blossoms, without regard to the formation of woody branches; this alternation being kept up, strong blooming plants will be the result. Probably it might be possible to do this with one set of plants, and to secure a good bloom from them annually; but where the labour incurred by the other plan would not be regarded as an obstacle, it would doubtless be followed by the most marked results. A yellow or white Banksian Rose treated thus, and successfully bloomed, would form a most splendid object; and that it may be so bloomed I do not entertain the least doubt, as it is of free growth, bears an increase of temperature well, and is not chargeable with producing a paucity of flowers; the chief requisite towards ensuring success is to grow the plants into substantial specimens, before a *profusion* of blossoms is *expected* from them. Plants of these kinds, worked on a stock about three feet in height, and the branches allowed to hang gracefully dependent on all sides, would, perhaps, form still handsomer and more ornamental objects.

Associated with these both in treatment and also in the mode of training would be all those kinds included in §§ 9 and 10.

The Scotch Rose, which I have chosen to illustrate the culture of one section of this genus, is held in very general esteem on account of its profuseness of blooming, its peculiarly neat and pleasing habit, and its pretty foliage. There is little doubt that it would form an equally pleasing and interesting subject for pot culture, were it not that its blossoms are of short duration even when expanded in their natural atmosphere, and would probably be still more fugacious in the increased temperature and more confined atmosphere to which a

course of cultivation in pots would almost necessarily subject them. The abundance in which they are produced would, however, compensate in some degree for this defect ; and as this consideration may induce some to give them a trial, it will justify me in noticing their management.

To cultivate them successfully, I would take young healthy plants and place them in small pots, using a compost similar to that recommended for the Provence Rose, and assimilating the general features of their treatment to that already detailed when treating of that kind. With regard to pruning, however, I would adopt a somewhat different course, with a view of confirming and accelerating their naturally compact and bushy habit ; in order to effect this I would continually pinch off the points of the young growing shoots, leaving about three or four leaves on each ; and this would be continued during their whole season of growth until they were become large and compact bushes. The whole course of pruning would be carried on on this principle and with this view. In other points of treatment they may be associated with those previously alluded to. With them I would class the whole of those included in §§ 4 and 7, excepting perhaps the Double Yellow Rose, and this, from its peculiar habit and the difficulty of blooming it by any artificial course or treatment, I should scarcely consider as being at all adapted to pot culture ; if it were attempted, I would recommend a course somewhat similar to that already laid down for the Banksian Rose.

Having thus far confined my remarks to the several individual sections, I will now endeavour to notice a few of the general features of the treatment I would recommend.

In the compost which I have already briefly noticed, it will be seen that I have not recommended the application of any solid manures. It is not because roses are plants which do not require a rich soil, or which do not thrive upon the addition of manuring substances, that I have hitherto omitted to notice them, but rather because I would prefer to supply manure in a liquid state, and as such I would seek to give it a prominent mention, not, however, with a view of recommending a copious application, but rather to caution and guard those into whose hands these remarks may fall, not to indulge too lavishly in applying it, but only at considerable intervals, and then only in small quantities. If plants in pots are kept supplied with good fresh

compost, either by frequent shiftings or by placing them at once into a considerable mass, the decomposition of the matters contained in it will supply them with all the food requisite to a healthy and vigorous development ; and it is only when the plants are sufficiently supplied with light to elaborate the food taken up by the roots, that a considerable supply may be safely indulged in. It may form matter of experiment whether animal, vegetable, or mineral manures are best suited to the plants in question ; or whether a substance combining each of these would possess still more fertilizing properties than either of them in a separate state ; liquid manure, consisting of the drainings of dunghills, or formed from animal excrement or decayed hotbed manure, has been proved to be very beneficial ; nitrate of soda has also been strongly recommended, and may be best applied in a liquid form ; in these cases (especially in the latter) the utmost caution is necessary not to use it too strong, as many plants have been found to suffer severely by inattention to this important point. These stimulating fluids should moreover be always used in a very diluted state, and in this state they may be applied to strong and vigorous plants once in two or three applications ; but to more delicate ones, and to all at an earlier period of their existence, they must be much more cautiously and very sparingly applied, and only at considerable intervals. It cannot be too strongly insisted upon in the culture of all plants under any circumstances, that if supplied with a greater amount of food than is really necessary, not only will the action of the manuring substances be impeded, but a positive injury to the vital functions will be the result, just as the animal stomach becomes disordered and impaired by being overloaded with food ; and the richer the quality of this food, the more injurious will be that result. To plants in pots, this consideration is of infinite importance : an excess of food applied to them has not an equal chance of draining away or of being diffused in the surrounding medium, and consequently the roots are forced into excesses which, under the increased temperature and refracted light of a plant-house, lead to more than ordinarily injurious results.

The elucidation of the culture of these plants in pots involves a consideration of climate ; and in this particular there is ample scope for variation of treatment. It is no part of the present inquiry, as I have already observed, to enter into what is regarded as the "forcing"

of roses, that is to say, the production of them out of their natural season; but it is nevertheless necessary to provide them some protection, and at least "a local habitation," if they are to be bloomed in that perfection which throughout this paper I have been anticipating. The most suitable structure then which could be devised would be a small pit, facing the south-east, just large enough to admit of a path at the back in the inside, and heated by means of a branch from some contiguous hot-water apparatus; the plants would occupy a platform between this pathway and the front of the pit; and thus, whilst every convenience would be afforded for paying them the attention they might require, they would also enjoy a full share of that most indispensable requisite to healthful vegetation, that real essential, light. During their winter (that is when they are at rest), they would require only to be kept safe from injury by frost, and consequently would not need the application of artificial heat; but when the period of their development arrives, an increase of temperature becomes necessary; this, however, as in all similar cases, should be progressive, so that the health and constitutional strength of the plants may not be weakened by sudden and unnecessary excitement; a degree of temperature, ranging at first at about 40° and rising gradually to 55° by day, when the blooms are about to expand, would be such as I should adopt; but above every other consideration as regards the temperature, I would require that the heat during the night should be not less than 5° below the average of that of the day.

Plants can only exercise their functions of respiration, digestion, and assimilation, under the influence of light; at least it is only by the assistance of this agent that they can go on satisfactorily; now the application of heat has the effect of compelling plants to exercise these vital functions, and therefore to force them into a state of action without the aid of the most essential requisite, by maintaining a high temperature whilst they are enveloped in darkness, is to violate all that we know of the very nature and principles of their existence; and I am sure I cannot use stronger language than this to convince every one (if at least my argument is a correct one) that it is a most injudicious and injurious course to pursue; and what in this sense applies to the use of heat, applies equally to that of moisture.

With regard, then, to moisture—for to this we next direct our attention—much depends on the season, the state of the weather, and the tem-

perature maintained. In winter, when light is deficient, the nights long and chilling, the days gloomy and cheerless, too little can scarcely be made use of, provided that enough is given to maintain vitality. As the spring advances, and more power is gained by the sun—the source of light and heat; as the days lengthen and the purer atmosphere transmits more readily the influence of that glorious luminary, so will an increased proportion of moisture be required by the vegetable structure; frequent syringings also become necessary, not less to remove and dislodge insects than to clean away from the breathing apparatus of the plants any encumbrance which may have been deposited on it, and thus tend to impair its action; the moisture of the atmosphere should be maintained by sprinkling the heated pipes frequently, and by the aid of “evaporating troughs” placed on them. The application of moisture at the root should be *sufficiently bountiful* to render soluble the food contained in the soil, and thus suitable to be taken up by the spongioles or feeding apparatus of the plants; but it should, at the same time, be *sufficiently limited* to prevent the medium in which that food is embodied from becoming soured or soddened.

Provided that attention is paid to keep the atmosphere free of extraneous impurities, it cannot be maintained in too calm a state at the time of the development of the leaf-buds and during the earlier stages of growth; the young shoots of roses are very succulent, and, together with the blossoms, are very delicate and tender, and are therefore liable to become seriously injured by exposure to a current of cold air; this injury should be particularly guarded against and avoided, by keeping the house closed as far as may be practicable. Mr. Knight has somewhere stated his belief, founded on his own observations, that it is by no means necessary to change the body of air in a hothouse, by admitting cold air largely by opening the sashes, provided the internal atmosphere was kept free from impurities which might arise from the soil or other causes; a sufficient change of air, he believed, would take place in a house kept closed, at least when any considerable difference existed between the external and internal temperature, through the various openings and cracks, which, though scarcely discernible, are known to exist numerously enough in all plant structures. This opinion is strongly confirmed by the success which has attended a recent adaptation of the principle by Mr. Ward;

and perhaps one of Mr. Ward's cases might be turned to a less appropriate or pleasing use than to the sheltering of a "little forest of roses." To this I may add the testimony of Mr. Rivers, (who is no mean authority on matters connected with roses,) and he has very lately stated his conviction that the *healthiness*, the *fragrance*, and the beauty of his partially-forced roses, resulted more particularly from his invariable practice of keeping his pit, in which they were grown, quite closed.

It has been sometimes recommended, I think by Mr. Salisbury, to invert the plants between two trestles in the autumn and until they are quite at rest, with a view to the storing up in the branches of the elaborated sap, which would otherwise descend to the roots; the benefit arising from this practice may, I think, be referred to the more complete state of rest, to which the plants, in such a situation, are forced to yield, and in consequence of which their excitability is increased. There can be no doubt that wherever plants are submitted to a higher temperature than is usual to them at an early season of the year it is one of the most essential points towards ensuring precocity to take care that they are excited annually in the same order and rotation.

It will be desirable to say a few words respecting the propriety of working roses when intended for pot culture, and also to notice the kind of stock which is best suited to this purpose; but here opinions vary, and perhaps the subject can only be satisfactorily decided on by actual experiment. That the delicate kind of roses are best when worked upon a more vigorous stem seems to be generally admitted; but what kind of rose should be used as a stock is not so clearly evident. Many years ago Mr. Rivers recommended *Rosa canina* (*the dog-rose*), one of our English species, for the purpose, and this opinion he still holds; whilst, on the other hand, Mr. Beaton says, "never use the dog-rose stock for forcing." The dog-rose is easily procurable, of vigorous growth, and easily excitable, and therefore seems to be, in some degree at least, approximating to the kind of stock required; and the same might be said of others of our English species. Others recommend *Rosa damascena* (*the damask rose*), on account, as it is said, of it not being liable to throw up suckers. These are perhaps all surpassed for this purpose by *Rosa Banksia* (*the Banksian rose*), which, in addition to its easily excitable nature

and its freeness of growth, possesses the quality of being abundantly furnished with fibrous roots; and therefore it seems to be best of all adapted to cater for a supply of food for its "adopted head." There is no reason why it should not be sufficiently abundant at least to supply stocks for pot roses, as it produces abundance of cuttings, and strikes freely with a little warmth. I would therefore suggest its very general adoption in this character, in addition to the numerous others it so honourably bears.

There remains yet a topic which it is desirable not to lose sight of altogether: I refer to the root-pruning of roses in pots; and there is no plant which bears a judicious application of this feature in cultivation better than the subject before us. I would therefore recommend its annual adoption with such plants as may have attained considerable size. This should be performed before the plants are excited in the spring, removing a portion of the least fibrous roots, and shortening the others; this, with a corresponding reduction of the branches, will have a salutary effect, and prevent the plants from attaining to an unmanageable size. I would not, however, recommend it with any other object in view.

To sum up the foregoing in few words, I would recommend to begin invariably with young plants; to afford them every legitimate inducement to grow freely; to adopt two distinct methods of pruning as specified; the one to continually stop the young shoots, the other to encourage them to their full length; to apply manuring substances and moisture sparingly, when light is deficient, and more abundantly when it is abounding; to make the application of heat equally depending on the absence or presence, the deficiency or abundance of light; in fact, to treat them as though the cultivator was really sensible that they were organized beings, whose vitality depended on a supply of food properly digested, and whose increase depended on a due performance of the no less important functions of inspiration, respiration, and assimilation.

To conceive a Banksian rose covered with myriads of its enchanting blooms; a China rose bowing beneath the profuseness of its fragrant blossoms; a moss rose crowned with clusters of its noble blossoms, some blazing with beauty, and others scarcely willing to burst from their mossy envelope, as though they would teach mankind to value beauty most where modesty strives most to conceal it; these

are pictures which would induce every ardent lover of Flora's kingdom and Flora's queen thus to treat his plants; and thus treating them the picture of his fancy will become realized, and his labour will be abundantly repaid.

PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

BIGNONIA PICTA. Streaky-blossomed Trumpet Flower. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Bignoniaceæ. Didymia Angiospermia. It is thought to be a native of Buenos Ayres. An evergreen shrub, not of a rambling habit, but easy to train; a warm greenhouse or cool stove will suit it, and when the plant has arrived at a mature growth it blooms very freely, provided all the lateral shoots are retained, for if pruned, in proportion it prevents the blooming. It has bloomed very freely at Messrs. Rollisson's, of Tooting Nursery. The flowers are very showy, the tubular part nearly white; the spreading limb is three inches across, of a beautiful lilac-purple, having darker streaks. The blossoms are produced in pairs, and being large and showy, render it a plant well deserving a place in every collection. Plants may be had at a cheap rate.

CHOROZEMA SPARTIOIDES. Broom-like. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Leguminosæ. Decandria Monogynia. A native of New Holland. It is an evergreen shrub, growing up with a short stem, and then spreading out its branches horizontally, or partly in a drooping style; they are very irregular and zigzag; it forms, however, when properly grown, a pretty low bush, and with its numerous yellow flowers, having bright red keels, is very showy and interesting. It is plentiful in the collections of Mr. Low and Messrs. Loddiges, and can be procured very cheap.

DENDROBIUM CUCUMERINUM. Cucumber Dendrobium. (Bot. Reg. 37.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. A native of New Holland. In Messrs. Loddiges's collection, where it has bloomed. The plant very much resembles a heap of little cucumbers, each about an inch long. Each blossom is an inch across; petals very narrow, of a creamy white, with light red streaks.

DIOSPYROS SAPOTA. Sapota Date Plum. (Bot. Mag. 3988.) Ebenaceæ. Polygamia Diœcia. Grown in the rich collection of tropical fruits at Syon House. Sonnerat gives the following history of this very scarce plant:—"He had arrived at Lucon, the principal of the Philippine Islands, on which Manilla is situated, and his vessel had come to anchor at Cavite, situated at the head of a bay three leagues distant from Manilla. Thence he made excursions to a small settlement near Culamba, where was a hot spring (69° of Reaumur), in which were fish and aquatic animals, and where certain shrubs, whose roots penetrated the water, while the branches were saturated with the steam, were growing vigorously. Quitting the village, traversed by the stream of hot water as mentioned above, I pursued my way towards the east, and after walking three hours found myself in an immense plain. The only inhabited part that I could see consisted of a small village. A rill of clear, pure, and well-tasted water, proceeding from the summit of an adjacent mountain, traversed this village, and diffusing itself over the plain, increased its fertility. Wide fields were enamelled with flowers, whose varied hues and sweet perfume delighted alike the scent and eye. It were difficult for imagination to conceive a sweeter abode; and the inhabitants received me so kindly, and offered me so many marks of friendship, that, attracted also by the simplicity of their manners, I stayed for some time in this happy spot. I investigated the productions of its fertile soil, and gathered several plants, which sufficed to confer upon me the reputation of a skilful physician in the opinion of the inhabitants, who, fond of life, as all men are, and credulous as to the means of prolonging it, quickly brought me their sick, and

begged for medicines. Of these I ordered but few, but inquired what they were themselves in the habit of using, and found that the number of their remedies was small, their pharmacopeia consisting of the seeds of the Jambouk medica, with the oil extracted from the same fruit, and of Sapattonegro (*Diospyros Sapota*). They bruise the seeds and fruit of the Sapotta, and, mixing them with the oil, compose a kind of liniment, with which they rub their wounds, or that part of the body which is the seat of the pain." The plant at Syon is ten feet high; it blooms profusely in autumn, and the fruit ripens in the following April. The flowers are small, of a cream colour. Fruit, a large globose berry, the size of a large golden pippin apple, of an olive but yellowish-green colour; when ripe, filled with a dark, soft, and paste-like pulp. The flavour is very agreeable.

ILEX PARAGUAYENSIS. Matè, or Paraguay Tea. (Bot. Mag. 3992.) Aquifoliaceæ. Tetrandria Monogynia. Its native country is Paraguay, extending as far north as the Organ Mountains of Brazil. It is in the collection of the Royal Botanic Gardens of Kew. The leaves are large; the blossoms of a pale green.

LYCASTE PLANA. Even-flowered. (Bot. Reg. 35.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. A Bolivian plant, which has bloomed with Messrs. Loddiges. A very beautiful flowering species; sepals of a deep red-wine colour; petals white, with a rich rose-coloured tip; lip white, with a slight streak of rose, and several small dark spots.

MORMODES LUXATUM. Dislocated Mormodes. (Bot. Reg. 33.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. Sent from Mexico to George Barker, Esq., of Springfield, near Birmingham, by that gentleman's collector, Mr. Ross. The plant is of robust size. The flowers are produced in large racemous heads; each blossom is about three inches across, of a pale lemon colour, having a deep brown streak on the labellum; they are deliciously fragrant. It is a noble plant, well deserving a place in every collection.

OXYLOBIMUM OBOVATUM. Wedge-leaved. (Bot. Reg. 36) Leguminosæ. Decandria monogynia. A native of South Australia, and is a very neat and pretty flowering greenhouse shrub, which continues to bloom for a considerable time. It requires to be kept in the greenhouse, or cold pit, during the summer, so that it can be protected from wet and strong winds. It ought never to lack water, as if it occurs but once it almost invariably destroys it. The flowers are produced numerously, in terminal heads. They are of a rich yellow, streaked with red, the keel being of a deep crimson. It well deserves a place in the greenhouse. We have seen it in fine flower at Mr. Low's, Clapton Nursery.

PORTULACCA SPLENDENS. The Splendid. It is a variety of *P. Thellusonii*, a tender annual, about a foot high, and blooms very profusely from July to the end of summer. Each blossom is about two inches across, of a rich rosy-red, with a white angulated centre, surrounded with a yellow margin. It requires to be raised in March, similar to tender annuals in general, and when fit pot into sixties, in a mixture of sandy loam, well decomposed cow-dung, and lime rubbish, in equal portions, after which to be replaced in a hot-bed frame, re-potted when required into larger, and when well established placed in the greenhouse, or turned out into beds in the open ground, in a sheltered and warm situation. In either growing it in a pot or open ground each plant ought to be upon a little mound, so that water does not lodge at the centre, or it will be most likely to rot the stem.

SCUTELLARIA JAPONICA. Japan Skull Cap. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Labiatæ. Didynamia Gymnospermia. It is a Japan plant, probably brought to light by Dr. Siebold. It has bloomed with Messrs. Rollisson's, of Tooting. The plant grows about four or five inches high, of a somewhat trailing character, and blooms most profusely during the entire summer. The flowers are produced numerously in comparatively large spikes, each being near four inches long, of a brilliant blue, prettily spotted in the throat. Each blossom is about an inch long. It is probably quite hardy, and certainly deserves a place in every flower-garden, either in the border or as an edging to a flower bed.

PLANTS NOT FIGURED IN BOTANICAL REGISTER.

HABROTHAMNUS FASCICULATUS. A greenhouse plant of much beauty, in the collection of M. Van Houtte, of Ghent. It forms a bush, growing five or six feet high, with broad ovate-oblong leaves and fine heads of crimson flowers. They are arranged in a panicle, so as to render the branches a complete mass of bloom. A flowering specimen has been sent to this country by M. Van Houtte, and the flower portion was ten inches long and six in diameter. It is a native of Mexico, and will form one of the most ornamental plants for the greenhouse.

DENDROBIUM PLANIBULBE. From Manilla, sent to Messrs. Loddiges's by Mr. Cuming. The flowers are small, white veined with purple.

EPIDENDRUM OVULUM. Bloomed with Messrs. Loddiges. Sepals and petals green, lip white, with crimson veins.

ONCIDIUM CANDIDUM. Sent by Mr. Hartueg from Guatemala. Flowers, ivory white, with two violet dots at the base of each petal; lip bright yellow; each an inch across.

DENDROCHILUM LATIFOLIUM. Sent from Manilla to Messrs. Loddiges. Flowers green.

ANGRÆCUM ASHANTENSE. Sent from Ashantee to Messrs. Loddiges. The plant is singular in appearance; the flowers are cinnamon-coloured, in spikes about four inches long.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON HARDY FERNS.—A subscriber to the FLORICULTURAL CABINET requests to know where the best collection of Hardy Ferns can be procured.

A friend of ours, an amateur grower, possesses every known hardy species; and if our correspondent will give us a list, we will endeavour to supply the kinds.

CONDUCTOR.

ON THE IMPREGNATION OF FLOWERS.—A correspondent wishes to obtain information relative to the impregnation of Geraniums, in order to produce various crosses by that method. Answers to the following questions will be thankfully received.

How are the male and female blossoms to be distinguished? In what state of the blossom's expansion ought the prolific powder to be applied? likewise the manner of doing it. And, last but not least, how are the plants to be managed after impregnation has been effected, so that the blossoms thus acted on shall produce prolific seed?

MONUS FILIUS.

Pelargonium, commonly called Geranium, are of the kind termed bisexual, containing within a single flower both sexes, male and female. The stamens (male) are composed of two parts; one, usually long and slender, by which they are fastened to the bottom of the corolla; this is called the filament; the other, placed at the top of the filament, called the anther. Each anther is a kind of cell or box, which opens when it is ripe, and throws out a dust, usually of a white or yellow colour; this is termed pollen, or farina. The pistil or pointal, placed in the centre, is composed of three parts, the germen, the style, and the stigma. The germen is always placed below the style; its office is to contain the embryo seeds. The style is placed on the germen, and the stigma is the curved portions crowning the style. When the anthers burst open, and the dust appears, then it is in its perfect state. It is usual at that time the stigma is so too. When it is

desired to hybridize, clip away the stamens, leaving only the pistil in such single blossom; then bring, from another kind of Geranium, a flower which has pollen (the dust) in a perfect state, and dust it upon the stigma. Care must be taken, for a day or two, that the part thus operated upon is not watered over or allowed to be blown by a strong current of wind. This being performed vivifies the seed. Care should be taken to protect the impregnated blossoms from bees, &c., which, hovering over and alighting upon the flowers, convey pollen, and effect the process of impregnation; and, taking it from ill-formed flowers, &c., the design is defeated. To have superb new sorts, both kinds (the one impregnated, and the other from which the dust is taken) should be of first-rate form, the flower to be nearly a circle, each petal proportionate to the others in size, petals thick, edges smooth and even, and the bloom expanded well to view. Having such kinds, it is best to keep them remote from any others; and, by a judicious admixture of colours, spots, &c., a beautiful progeny will be obtained. When the plant has been impregnated, as at all other times, it ought not to lack water. When the seed is ripe it must be carefully watched, as it occasionally starts off from the style and germen rapidly. When ripe seed can be obtained by July or early in August, it should be immediately sown, about an eighth of an inch, covered with fine soil, placed in a hot-bed, and kept moist (not wet), and the plants soon appear. When strong enough (and that is early), they must be carefully taken up, potted in sixty-sized pots in rich loam, placed in a hot-bed frame, and re-potted when required. By October the plants will be strong, and may gradually be hardened. Care must be taken they are not damped off in winter; must be kept rather dry, in an airy place, near to light. When seed is gathered late in summer, it is best to save it (not where it can be dried excessively) till spring, and sow it then. When a seedling has got a foot or half a yard high, the lead should be stopped to induce the production of laterals, which often bloom much sooner than if the lead was retained.

CONDUCTOR.

REMARKS.

LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

[*Chiswick Show concluded from page 168.*]

Single specimens, &c. of Orchidæa—By Mr. MYLAM.—*Erides odoratum*. In vigorous health, 4½ feet high, having 20 large racemes of flowers.

By Messrs. VEITCH.—*Oncidium lanceanum*. A noble, well-grown plant, 3 feet high, having 9 spikes of fine flowers.

By Mr. BREWSTER, gardener to Mrs. Wray, of Cheltenham.—*Barkeria spectabilis*. A magnificent blooming specimen, 1½ feet high, with 10 spikes of its lovely flowers.

Phalænopsis amabilis was exhibited by F. G. Cox, Esq., Cedar Lodge, Stockwell.

By Mr. EDMONDS, gardener to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, a fine blooming specimen of *Peristeria pendula*.

By Mr. INGLEBY.—A well-grown plant of *Mormodes luxatum*, 1½ feet high, in fine bloom.

By Mr. HUNT.—*Epidendrum macrochilum*. A beautifully-grown specimen, 2½ feet high, in fine bloom.

COLLECTION OF CLIMBING PLANTS, by Mr. GOODE.—The following superb specimens were exhibited. *Tropæolum edule*, trained to an oval-shaped trellis, 6 feet high, and 4 across, in a blaze of its beautiful orange-coloured blossoms. *Tropæolum tricolorum*, trained to a similar formed trellis as the *T. edule*; in profuse bloom. The trellis is made to conceal the pot, and the plant secured round so that the flowers cover the entire surface. *Aristolochia ciliata*, trained to a circular frame 2½ feet high; its netted chocolate and green-coloured flowers being pretty. *Poirvea coccinea* (formerly *Combretum*), trained to a circular trellis 9 feet high, in profuse bloom, with its fine scarlet flowers. *Manettia bicolor*, trained to a globular trellis 4 feet in diameter; in very profuse bloom. *Clitoria*

ternata, trained to a trellis 4 feet high, and its intense blue pea formed flowers with a yellow centre, giving a pretty contrast, was strikingly handsome. *Marianthus cærulea-punctatus*, trained to an oval trellis, 4½ feet high. *Echites suberecta*, trained to a circular trellis, 9 feet high, clothed with numerous clusters of its fine yellow flowers. *Hardenbergia monophylla*, trained to a trellis 5 feet high, in profuse bloom, with racemes of its blue and purple flowers. *Manettia cordifolia*, trained to a trellis, 6 feet high, in profuse bloom with its fine scarlet trumpet honeysuckle-like flowers. *Ipomæa tyrianthina*, trained to a circular trellis, 8 feet high, its numerous crimson-purple flowers being very showy in the early part of the day. *Stigmaphyllon ciliatum*, trained to a circular trellis 5 feet high; the flowers which were in profusion, are of a bright yellow, in form something like the *Tropæolum Canariensis*, or some of the *Oncidiums*; it is a pretty and ornamental plant. *Cycloglyne*, a new species, trained to a trellis, 4 feet high, having numerous spikes of purple pea-formed flowers. All the above were well-grown specimens, presenting a strong inducement to a more general attention to so interesting a tribe of plants.—PRIZE, Silver Gilt Medal.

SPECIMENS OF NEWLY-INTRODUCED AND OTHER FINE PLANTS.—*Luxemburgia ciliosa*, by Messrs. LUCOMBE, PINCE, and Co. The plant has somewhat the appearance of a fine species of *Arbutus* in its foliage, the edges of the leaves being prettily fringed. The flowers are produced in heads; we counted 60 blossoms on one, each being half an inch across, of a fine bright yellow colour, something in the way of an *Hydrangea*, but rather cup-shaped. A very neat and interesting plant.

Statice macrophylla, by Messrs. LUCOMBE, PINCE, and Co. The foliage is very noble, the flowers are similar in appearance to *Sarborca*. It is a fine species, the plant being 4 feet high.

Achimenes multiflora, by Mr. SMITH, from the Kew Gardens. The plant was in fine bloom, 2 feet high. The flowers are near the size of those of *A. longiflora*, of a deep lilac with a lighter centre, fringed at the edges of the petals like the fringed Chinese Primrose; it is a valuable addition to this lovely tribe.

By Messrs. LEE, of Hammersmith Nursery.—*Lathyrus*, new species, from Texas; the flowers are of a pale red colour, in large clusters of eight or ten in each. *Aquilegia Skinneri*; the heel orange-red, the other parts of the flower green.

Martynia fragrans, by Messrs. BECK and Co., seedsmen, London.

Fuchsia Exoniensis, 8 feet high (see advertisement in present Number); *Fuchsia Epsii*, 8 feet high, by Mr. PAWLEY, Bromley, in Kent. Flower large, of fleshy substance, tube and sepals bright red, corolla purple.

Acrophyllum venosum, by Mr. REDDING. Foliage like a *Banksia serrata*, having numerous spikes of flowers, white slightly tinged with blush similar to a *Spirea*.

Gompholobium polymorphum major, by Messrs. LUCOMBE, PINCE, and Co.—Trained to a trellis 3½ feet high, in profuse bloom, each flower being about an inch across, same in colour as the first-named species; a desirable plant for every greenhouse. *Ozothamnus thyrsoides*, an hardy evergreen shrub, 5 feet high, and 4 across, by [the above-named gentlemen. The foliage is small, rosemary like; the flowers are small, star-shaped, white, and produced in such profusion as to form an entire mass. A most desirable plant.

Spirea japonica, by Mr. REDDING.—Two feet and a half high, in profuse bloom, with its fine spikes of lovely white flowers. This plant deserves a place in every warm shrub border.

Manettia bicolor, by Mr. HUNT.—Trained to a circular trellis, 3½ feet high, in profuse bloom.

Gesneria, new species, by Mr. HUNT.—The flower stem was 5 feet high, having 20 spikes of fine orange-scarlet flowers.

Sollya linearis, by Mr. HORGOUN.—Trained to a circular trellis, 3 feet high. In very profuse bloom, with its lovely blue flowers.

Aphelexis (Elichrysum) sesamoides, by Mr. BAUCE.—Three feet high, and 2½ across, in most profuse bloom.

There were two fine collections of *Ranunculuses*, from the Messrs. LOCKHART,

of Parson's-green, and from Messrs. TYSO AND SON, Wallingford; these were much admired for their beauty and delicacy; many of the edged varieties were exceedingly beautiful. A silver Banksian medal was awarded to Messrs. Tyso and Son; their collection consisted of *Naxara*, *Rosa Montana*, *Temeraire*, *Grand Romana*, *Sophia*, or *Ma. de Luce*, *Tippoo Saib*, *Louissette*, *Galitzin*, *Costoe's Coronation*, *Bouquet*, *Sanspareil*, *Comble de Gloire*, *Apollo Glacia*, *Fête Nocturne*, *Hercules*, *Navarino*, *Philocles*, *Queen Victoria*, *Melpomene*. *Lesbos*, *Jaune en Pompadour*, *Coronax*, *Carneus*, and the following Seedling varieties of their own raising; *Edgar*, *Felix*, *Alexis Gippius*, *Attractor*, *Amasis*, *Flaminus*, *Basilia*, *Champion*, *Comphollis*, *Creon*, *Ebrington*, *Edwin*, *Innocent*, *Jubal*, *Laureate*, *Saladin*, *Vendome*, *Paxas*, *Pasca*, *Paulini*, *Onisippus*, *Dr. Horner*, *Delectus*, *Dictator*, *Imbert*, *Meander*, *Nymphus*, *Orlando*, *Exquisite*, *Menelaus*, *Minos*, *Exemplar*, and two or three unnamed Seedlings. Messrs. Lockhart's flowers were—*Lady Leveson Gower*, *Lady Sale*, *Golconda*, *Hebe*, *Don Roderick*, *Duc de Nemours*, *Electra*, *Lady Sondes*, *Otway*, *Almarez*, *Fingal*, *Columbia*, *Deuil Noir*, *Euler*, *Oudney*, *Sir W. Raleigh*, *Miaulis*, *Sully*, *Pirate*, *Numa*, *Mary Stuart*, *Lord Byron*, *Hamlet*, *Thomas Pringle*, *Pearl*, *Parisina*, *Wilberforce*, *Victor Hugo*, *Olinthus*, *Ten-Pounder*, *Lictor*, *Talisman*, *Balloon*, *Venusta*, *Quintilian*, *Prince Albert*, *Parody*, *Duchess of Kent*, *Triton*, *Sadi*, *Annetta*, *Major Laing*, *Pliny*, *Commodore Napier*, *Magellan*, *Vanguard*, *Constantia*, *Diogenes*, *Waterman*, *Brightness*, *Dr. Leyden*, *Europa*, *No Proxy*, *Minstrel*, *Harlequin*, *Busaco*, *Barbour*, *Omega*, *Blenheim*, *Laurestinus*, *Admetus*, *Sappho*, *Scoresby*, *Memorial*, *Mars*, *Lady Barrington*, *Master-piece*, *Margent*, *General Gibbs*, *Charybdis*, *Eumenes*, *Nydea*, *De Buffon*, *Dollond*.

PINKS.—Mr. NORMAN, Florist, Woolwich.—*Bunkell*, *Queen Victoria*, *Eclipse*, *Lord Brougham*, *Willmer's Unique*, *Prince of Wales*, *Garrett's Alpha*, *Kirtland's Clarissa*, *Burchett's Young John*, *Dagh's Lady Sherbourne*, *Legg's Prince Albert*, *Hopkins' One in the Ring*, *Unsworth's Omega*, *Lady Flora Hastings*, *Norman's Henry*, *Holmes's Coronation*, *Stevens's Sir G. Cook*, *Cousin's Coronation*, *Hodges's Gem*, *Brown's Acme*.

SEEDLING, Mr. NEVILLE.—Brilliant, very compact and beautiful sort.

HERBACEOUS CALCEOLARIAS, FIRST COLLECTION OF SIX.—Mr. DOBSON, gardener to E. Beck, Esq., of Isleworth.—*Holmes's Queen Adelaide*, ground colour orange red, with a bright golden margin; spotted with a very dark colour; very superior kind. *Madonna*, reddish velvet. *Maid of Honour*, ground colour nearly white, with a pretty lilac margin; very delicate. *Speciosissima*, ground colour rosy lilac, with a sulphur margin. *Holmes's Prince of Wales*, bright yellow beautifully marked with reddish crimson; very superior kind. *Laura*, crimson red, with a yellow edge.

NURSERYMEN'S CLASS, 1st. Mr. CATLEUGH.—*Standishi*, deep yellow, beautifully spotted with brown; very beautiful. *Selina*, sulphur spotted with brown; good. *Maria*, white, with a large blotch of lilac purple. *Gazelle*, yellow, marked with brown streaks and spots, and a yellow margin. *Golconda*, yellow, with a large crimson spot. *Willmoreana*, orange beautifully spotted with red; very superior sort.

2d. Mr. GAINES.—*Rival King*, rosy lilac with a white margin, spotted with dark. *Argo*, deep sulphur spotted with dark. *Lass of Richmond Hill*, rosy-purple with a white margin. Others not named.

SHRUBBY CALCEOLARIAS, 1st SIX.—Mr. DOBSON.—*Coppersmith*, brownish crimson. *Hamburgh*, scarlet, crimson red with a yellow margin. *Spectabilis*, deep yellow, numerous spotted with velvet. *Gem*, crimson red with yellow margin. *Alice*, rosy crimson with a white margin. *Lady of the Lake*, bright yellow.

2d. Mr. STANLEY, gardener to H. Berens, Esq.—*Lady of the Lake* (see description above). *Duke of Cornwall*, reddish velvet with a white margin. *Magnifica grandiflora*, crimson. *Sir R. Peel*, yellow spotted with dark. *Compacta*, crimson with yellow margin. *Ariel*, a large dark red with white margin.

NURSERYMEN, 1st. Mr. GAINES.—*Lancelot*, sulphur, lighter at the centre, slightly spotted with dark. *Commodore*, red with a golden margin. *Bridesmaid*, nearly white, spotted with dark. *Perfection*, orange with a deep yellow

margin, numerous spotted with dark. Amulet, crimson red with a yellow margin. Reform, pale sulphur spotted with dark.

2d. Mr. CATLEUGH.—Favourite, crimson velvet with broad sulphur margin. Sunbeam, crimson red with a yellow edge. Incomparable, golden yellow, numerous spotted with dark. Attila, a large chocolate spot, spotted with white and a creamy white margin. Una, creamy sulphur, with slight spots of dark. Grandiflora magniflora, crimson red with yellow margin.

SEEDLINGS, COLLECTION OF TWELVE, Mr. STANDISH.—Delicata, sulphur with brownish red marks at the centre. Exciter, yellow with a profusion of brownish red marks; superior sort. Raphael, sulphur with numerous narrow darkish streaks; pretty. Surprise, cream with crimson red blotches and streaks; very superior sort. Boz, bright yellow marked and streaked with brownish red; very pretty. Adventure, bright yellow with crimson blotches near the centre. Sir D. Wilkie, yellow marked and spotted with dark red; very pretty. Vanderveelde, yellow marked with red. Pilot, cream, beautifully spotted and streaked with dark; very pretty. Competitor, bright yellow spotted and streaked with brownish red; very superior sort. Elysium, yellow and brown streaked and spotted with crimson; very pretty. Princess Mary, sulphur spotted with red; pretty. Illuminator, yellow with numerous leopard-like brownish crimson spots; very beautiful. Wee Pet, bronze with leopard-like dark spots; very pretty.

HEATHS, 1st PRIZE NURSERYMEN.—Messrs. LUCOMBE, PINCE, AND Co., of Exeter nursery, consisting of 21 varieties of *Erica ventricosa*, very admirably grown, healthy, bushy to the rim of the pot, most of them nearly as broad as high, and profuse in bloom. They were named as follows:—*Incarnata*, 4 feet high, flesh colour. *Fasciculata rosea*, rose, 2½ feet. *Storyana*, rosy flesh, 2½ feet. *Hirsuta conspicua*, rosy pink, 3½ feet. *Hirsuta rosea*, rose, 2½ feet. *Curta*, pale bluish, 4 feet. *Tumida*, rosy flesh, 3 feet. *Brownii*, flesh, 3½ feet. *Blanda*, bluish, 3 feet. *Curta rubra*, deep rosy bluish, 3½ feet. *Conspicua*, white with a rose tip, 2½ feet. *Coruscans*, bright pink, 3 feet. *Hirsuta alba*, white, 3 feet. *Pulchella*, flesh, 3 feet. *Alba tinctoria*, pink, 2½ feet. *Venusta*, pale bluish, 2½ feet. *Nitida*, bluish, 2½ feet. *Densa curta*, pale rose, 1½ feet. *Wellsiana*, white, 3 feet. *Densa purpurea*, pale rosy pink, 2 feet. *Magniflora*, bright rose, 2 feet. The above deserve to be grown in every collection.

1st PRIZE, Mr. GOODE.—Very superb, healthy, well-grown specimens in admirable bloom. *Erica Perspicua*, *Translucens rosea*, *Vestita coccinea*, *Infata*, *Cavendishii*, *Vestita coccinea superba*, *Splendens*, *Intermedia*, *Muscaria*, *Perspicua nana*, *Ventricosa superba*, *Prægnans*, *Radiata*, *Gemmiflora*, *Ventricosa tenuifolia*, *Gnaphalioides*, *Westphalingia*, *Humei*, *Ventricosa stellata*.

Mr. Green had *E. jasminoides*, a small plant; *Beaumontiana*, handsome; *perspicua*, remarkably meritorious; *splendens*, excellent; a very fine *propendens*; *ventricosa superba*, in a magnificent state; and some other rich specimens of the varieties of *ventricosa*. From Mr. Brazier, gardener to W. H. Storey, Esq., were a superb *E. Cavendishii*; *Humei*, fine; *Westphalingia*, very healthy; *gelida*, extremely good; and some excellent *ventricosas*. Mr. Clarke, gardener to T. Smith, Esq., Shirley Park, produced *E. translucens*, four feet high, a glorious specimen; *tricolor*, fine and dense; *perspicua nana*, exceedingly lovely; and splendid varieties of *ventricosa*. *E. tricolor*, *perspicua*, *Westphalingia*, and several of the *ventricosas* were particularly fine, from Mr. Hunt, gardener to Miss Traill. Mr. Bruce, gardener to B. Miller, Esq., brought a noble *E. tricolor*, an excellent *E. Cavendishii*, and a few admirable *ventricosas*. Mr. Jackson, nurseryman, of Kingston, sent a small and good *E. tricolor*, a pretty *odorata*, a gigantic *jubata*, which was only partially in flower; a very spreading, rather bare *E. tricolor*; a capital *Cavendishii*; *Daphnæflora*, large and dense; and a pretty specimen of *baccans*. Some fine varieties of *ventricosa*; a beautiful little *tricolor*; *propendens*, in a pleasing state; *spuria*, three feet high, excellent; with *elegans*, small and compact, were from Mr. Frazer, nurseryman, of Leyton, Essex. From Mr. Pawley, of Bromley, we noted a fine *E. Cavendishii*, and some large *ventricosas*. Shown as single specimens there was *E. Cavendishii*, excessively rich, and with an extraordinary mass of flowers, from Mr. Goode, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence; *E. splendens*, a superb plant, from

Mr. Brazier, gardener to W. H. Storey, Esq.; *E. tricolor*, transcendently broad and good, from Mr. Salter, gardener to J. M. Yeeles, Esq., of Bath; and a new species, called *E. pulverulenta*, of a curious upright habit, like a small Cypress, with neat dark pink blossoms. The leaves seem to be covered with a whitish powder; this was from Mr. Dawson, of Brixton Hill.

SMALL COLLECTIONS OF STOVE AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS.—Superior specimens in these were exhibited:—1st, Mr. Hunt's *Boronia serrulata*, a very admirable specimen, so full of branches that there was scarcely a vacant space of two inches on any part of its surface; *Oncidium flexuosum*, wonderfully large, healthy, and compact, and showing that Orchidacæa, as well as other plants, may be subjected successfully to artificial training and management, for the plant, though only two feet in height, and as broad as it was high, had no appearance of having been operated upon by art; *Dendrobium nobile*, in the most perfect health, and with very large flowers; a fine *Ixora coccinea*; a spreading, dense, and well-flowered *Pimelea decussata*; and a magnificent *Leschenaultia formosa*. Mr. Falconer, gardener to A. Palmer, Esq., Cheam, and Mr. Bruce, gardener to B. Miller, Esq., Colliers' Wood, had collections of equal merit. That of the first was composed of *Leschenaultia formosa*, precisely in the shape of a bee-hive, and more thoroughly covered with flower than any plant we have ever before witnessed; a healthy *Oncidium altissimum*; a most magnificent *Polygala cordifolia*, four feet above the pot, and the same in width, surpassed by none in beauty; *Ixora coccinea*, four feet high, yet having none of that bareness at the bottom which is common to tall plants of the species, and being handsomely flowered as well; with *Epiphyllum speciosum*, grafted on *Cereus speciosissimus*, and trained so as to form a gorgeous front of inflorescence. Mr. Bruce's plants were a noble *Epiphyllum speciosum*, treated as that just specified in respect to grafting, but trained into a smaller compass, so as to exhibit the same aspect on every side, and exhibiting great skill in its management; *Coleonema gracilis*, particularly good; a fine *Oncidium flexuosum*; *Aphelaxis humilis*, in the most perfect flowering condition; and a favourable specimen of *Leschenaultia formosa*. Mr. Clarke, gardener to T. Smith, Esq., Shirley Park, showed a collection which, in respect to the healthiness of the plants, was of the highest excellence. It had in it a glorious specimen of *Leschenaultia formosa*; *Boronia denticulata*, magnificently cultivated; *Polygala oppositifolia*, and *Pimelea decussata*, peculiar for the richness of their foliage, and the size as well as deep colour of their flowers; with *Chorozema Dicksonii* and *Eutaxia pungens*, which were as close and well blown as if this were their ordinary habit. In the last collection belonging to this class, contributed by Mr. Frazer, nurseryman, of Leyton, the best plants were one of *Pimelea decussata*, and another of *Epacris grandiflora*; the *Epacris* was about three feet high, and in every respect perfect. As instances of cleverness in culture, most of the specimens thus enumerated, though not excelling others in the exhibition, were of the very highest order of merit. Straggling tendencies had been overcome, compactness of growth obtained, the disposition to bloom increased, the largest plants had been kept luxuriant and free from bareness at the lower part of their stems; while all the while their aspect was generally natural, and such that at least none of the machinery of art was discernible. They were chiefly in large pots, free from stakes, except to the main stem, and these entirely hidden by the branches, with the shoots regularly disposed on all sides, the flowers all standing out well, so as not to be concealed by the leaves, conspicuous for breadth rather than height, and almost as full of flowers at the sides, down to the very rim of the pot, as at the summit.

SINGLE SPECIMEN PLANTS, MESSRS. VITCH AND SON.—*Oncidium lanceanum*, Plant 3 feet high, having nine large spikes of flowers. *Cerides odoratum*, by Mr. Mylam, 4½ feet high, having 20 large racemes of flowers. *Barkeri spectabilis*, 1½ foot high, with 10 spikes of its beautiful flowers, by Mrs. Wray, of Cheltenham. *Mormodius luxuta*, by Mr. Insleay, gardener to G. Barker, Esq. *Pimelea decussata*, more than four feet in diameter, shown by Mr. Poole, of Leyton, Essex; *Stylidium fasciculatum*, probably the most remarkable plant at the exhibition, by Mr. Mountjoy, Ealing. *Siphocampylus betulæfolius*, equal to that of Mr. Green, before described, by Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co.; and by the same gentleman, *Ozothamnus thrysoides*, four feet in height, with

branches extending to the same breadth, sheeted over with small white blossoms, and stated to be evergreen and hardy; with an *Epacris grandiflora*, four feet high, of a most superb description, by Mr. Frazer, of Leyton; and *Aeschylatum venosum*, in the highest perfection, by Mr. Redding, gardener to Mrs. Marryatt; were among the most extraordinary, and could hardly be surpassed. Of new plants, or such as have not been long introduced, there were *Nepenthes ampullacea*, a novel species of Pitcher-plant, with beautifully mottled and fringed pitchers, by Mr. Mylam, gardener to S. Rucker, Esq.; *Luxemburgia ciliosa*, a fine plant, with ciliated leaves, and showy terminal spikes of clear yellow flowers, by Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co., of Exeter, and Mr. Smith, of the Royal Botanic Garden, Kew; *Achimenes multiflora*, with deep lilac flowers, which have a slightly fringed margin, also from Mr. Smith; *Statice macrophylla*, having peculiarly large leaves, and flowers resembling those of *S. arborea*, by Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co., of Exeter; a species of *Lathyrus*, with ornamental reddish-crimson blossoms, by Messrs. Lee, of Hammersmith; *Aquilegia Skinneri*, not well coloured, likewise by Messrs. Lee. *Martynia fragrans*, in a superb condition, by Mr. Creech, gardener to Messrs. Beck, Henderson, and Co., Strand; *Tropæolum edule*, small but good, by Mr. Jackson, of Kingston; and *Stigmaphyllon ciliatum*, by Mr. Green, gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart. The more common species included a *Kalmia latifolia*, on which almost all the flowers were so close as to touch each other before they opened; this was from Messrs. Rollison, Tooting, and excited much notice. *Hotia japonica*, extremely well mauaged, and profusely decked with its white feathery spikes of flowers, from Mr. Redding, gardener to Mrs. Marryatt; *Gompholobium polymorphum* major, trained to a kind of pillar, and very beautiful, from Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co.; a fine species of *Gesnera*, of which the plant was both large and handsome, from Mr. Hunt, gardener to Miss Traill; *Oncidium crispum*, from the same firm; a pretty plant of *Manettia bicolor*, also from Mr. Hunt; *Solya linearis*, conspicuous for its deep blue flowers, a good specimen, from Mr. Hopgood, nurseryman, Bayswater; *Elichrysum sesamoides*, handsomely grown, from Mr. Bruce, gardener to B. Miller, Esq.; *Achimenes longiflora*, not remarkable, from Mr. Stanley, gardener to H. Berens, Esq.; *Vanda teres*, very pale, from Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co.; *Oncidium microchilum*, from Mr. Hunt, gardener to Miss Traill; *Euthales macrophylla*, a good but rather straggling plant, from Mr. Hayes, High Beech, Essex; a pale blue-flowered *Lechenaultia*, from Mr. Goode; and from the same, *Elichrysum retortum*, well treated and singular, *Fuchsia corymbiflora*, handsome, with a very rich specimen of *Gloxinia*

London Horticultural Society's Show, held in the Gardens on July 12.

THE displays of flowers was not so good as those of May and June; this was the case in regard to the larger collections of plants, which are more difficult to make up without an almost unlimited establishment to draw upon. Only one of forty, and one of twenty plants were exhibited.

COLLECTION OF PLANTS.—1st, Mr. GOODE, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, Ealing Park; contained two splendid specimens of the old *Crassula* (*Kalosanthes*) *coccinea*, between two and three feet high, and bearing large heaps of the most brilliant flowers, the hue of which was quite dazzling; *Stenochilus maculata*, a singular old plant, with prettily spotted flowers, of which the fine specimen was producing a considerable profusion; *Xanthosia rotundifolia*, beautifully grown, and well clothed with its pleasing snowy blossoms; a very good dwarf plant of *Epacris grandiflora*, which has been proved, by the shows of the present year, to be one of the most ornamental of greenhouse plants, and to be capable of a high degree of cultivation; *Mirbelia dilatata*, laden with rich terminal racemes of deep pink flowers, and a very handsome object; a pot of *Achimenes longiflora*, in an excellent flowering condition; a very tall *Stephanotis floribunda*, nicely in bloom; *Ixora coccinea*, a large plant, richly bloomed; *Hibiscus Cameroni*, sheeted over with blossoms, which would not open beneath the canvas; one of the old species of *Cassia*, admirably grown, and bearing numbers of dark yellow flowers in clusters at the ends of the branches; a very high plant of *Ron-*

delstia speciosa, with the branches trained so as to be tolerably bushy; *Clerodendron squamatum*, particularly dwarf, with noble heads of its superb flowers; another species of *Clerodendron*, with deeply cut leaves, and white flowers which resemble some *Jasmines*, and are nearly as fragrant; *Cuphea Melvillei*, handsome, but not so fine as it has been produced here; *Begonia sanguinea*, remarkable for the deep sanguine tint of the backs of its curious leaves, and well studded with blossoms; *Erythrina crista-galli*, in a well-cultivated and well-flowered state; *Ixora bandhuca*, a noble plant, with few flowers; *Polygala oppositifolia*, grown into a tree, and having a fine expansive, though dense, head, covered with inflorescence; *Begonia parviflora*, a pretty and free-flowering plant; two globular trellises, beautifully adorned with *Manettia cordifolia*; and an unusually fine specimen of *Static arborea*, bearing a splendid panicle of flowers.—PRIZE, Gold Knightian Medal.

The 2nd collection by Mr. GÆREN, gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart.; it was composed, besides other things, of *Calanthe veratrifolia*, in the richest health; the new and specious *Achimenes grandiflora*; *Chorozema ovatum*, trained on a trellis, and flowering extremely well; a singularly good dwarf spreading plant of *Gardenia radicans*; a very capital specimen of *Crocea saligna*; *Stephanotis floribundus*, on a short funnel-shaped trellis, and blooming well; a large plant of *Leschenaultia biloba*; *Siphocampylus betulæfolius*, still in the greatest perfection; *Pimelea hispida*, fine; a healthy plant of the showy *Nematanthus longipes*, with thick shining leaves, and scarlet blossoms on long drooping peduncles; *Stigmaphyllon ciliatum*, a pretty new climber; an excellent dwarf plant of *Boronia serrulata*; and a most luxuriant specimen of *Ardisia crenulata*, its clusters of rich red berries forming a good relief to its neat white flowers.—PRIZE, Gold Banksian Medal.

In the collections of six there were four competitors. 1st. Mr. CLARKE, gardener to M. T. Smith, Esq., Shirley Park, produced the lovely *Lilium speciosum punctatum*, in a richly-grown state, with a great number of blossoms; *Dracophyllum gracile*, an admirably-managed plant, loaded with neat white flowers; *Philibertia grandiflora*, having unusually large blossoms; *Roella ciliata*, a fine plant, though not thoroughly in flower; an uncommonly handsome specimen of *Pimelea decussata*; and a noble plant of *Polygala oppositifolia*.—PRIZE, Silver Gilt Medal.

2nd. Mr. FRASER, nurseryman, of Leyton, Essex; there were a superb specimen of *Epacris grandiflora*; *Crassula nitida*, something like *C. coccinea*, and nearly as good, finely grown; a good *Euthales macrophylla*; a handsome plant of *Static arborea*; and *Vinca rosca* and *alba*, the latter remarkably beautiful for its cultivation.

3rd. Mr. BRUCE, gardener to B. Miller, Esq., of Mitcham, contained a first-rate plant of *Geranium tricolor*; *Achimenes longiflora*, in a good blooming state; *Clerodendron speciosissimum*, particularly good and splendid; a stunted plant of some *Burchellia*, apparently different from *capensis*; an excellent *Gesnera*, which appeared to be *faucialis*; and *Elichrysum proliferum*, conspicuous for its bright crimson everlasting flowers, and its moss-like foliage.

4th. A collection from Mr. PAWLEY, of Bromley, comprising a superlatively good plant of *Stephanotis floribundus*, fastened to a flat trellis, and flowering well; *Ixora coccinea*, dwarf and excellent; *Mahernia incisa*, *Euphorbia splendens*, and *Oncidium flexuosum*.

HEATHS.—By Mr. GOODE, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence. Of the very first excellence. The group included *E. cerinthoides*, exhibiting a dwarfness, closeness, and luxuriance, which are by no means common to it, and showing 20 or 30 young shoots at the base, just springing up to render the plant still more bushy; *E. metulæflora bicolor*, an admirable plant of a very elegant kind; *E. tricolor elegans*, with flowers of the most delicate tints, and the specimen dense to an astonishing degree; *E. inflata*, an immense plant, superbly filled up with branches, and studded with flowers; *E. Juliana*, in a most excellent condition; *E. perspicua*, a beautiful plant, but the flowers fading; *E. Cavendishiana*, extraordinarily good; *E. Westphalingia*, dwarf and pretty; *E. radiata*, exquisite; *E. eximia*, fine; *E. tricolor superba*, admirable; *E. jasminiflora alba*, splendid; *E. ampullacea vittata superba*, remarkably fine; *E. inflata*, very large, magni-

ficent; *E. viridis*, four feet high, extraordinary; *E. Bowsiana*, very bushy; *E. ventricosa tenuiflora*, lovely; and *E. ventricosa coccinea minor*, a most charming little object. The compactness and healthiness of all these plants were truly surprising, and highly meritorious. Another extensive collection was shown by Mr. Jackson, nurseryman, of Kingston, Surrey; and the plants in it were conspicuous rather for age and size than for a very verdant or magnificent appearance, though there were several of the latter description. The best specimens were *E. tricolor*, a plant of very unusual dimensions; *E. jubata*, four feet high, dense, and splendid; *E. ampullacea major*, dwarf and good; *E. odorata*, 3 feet in height, a beautiful plant; *E. Savilleana*, a little tree; a variety of *E. princeps*, good; *E. jasminiflora alba*, close and fine; *E. ventricosa breviflora*, curious as well as showy; *E. inflata rubra*, excellent; a beautiful seedling from *E. Shannoni*; *E. Jacksoni*, a delightful little plant; a very delicate-coloured seedling variety of *E. tricolor*; with *E. gemmifera* and *aristella*. Mr. Dawson, of Brixton Hill, furnished a beautiful small collection; the principal plants in the group were *E. Massoni*, very good; *E. mutabilis*, excellent; *E. Irbiana*, a remarkably large and handsome specimen; a fine *E. ampullacea*, and *E. Bergiana*. The finest of Mr. Clarke's plants were—*E. tricolor*, particularly good; *E. perspicua*, splendid; *E. Juliana*, capital; and some superb varieties of *E. ventricosa*.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

On July 19th, the last exhibition for the season took place in the inner circle, Regent's Park. The collections of plants were very numerous, and of the most superb character.

A superb collection of fine-grown PELARGONIUMS was sent by Mr. Cock, of Chiswick, which were much admired. It contained 20 plants, viz., Rhoda, Evelyn, Evadne, Master Humphrey, Flash, Queen of the Fairies, Grand Monarch, Prince of Waterloo, Flamingo, Witch, Hebe, Erectum, and Sapphire, Gipsy, Unit, Erectum, Emma, Laura, Queen of the Fairies, and Madame Taglioni (Catleugh's).

Another collection from Mr. STAINES, Middlesex-place, New Road. This collection consisted of 24 Pelargoniums, grown in pots of 24 to the cast; they were remarkable for their health, dwarf growth, and fine the development of the flowers, and might be regarded as specimens of this style of growth; the sorts were—Beauty, Glory of the West, Exquisite, Ivanhoe, Erectum, Enchantress, Cyrus, Vanguard, Comte de Paris, Camilla, Gipsy, Priory Queen, Superb, Rhoda, Rising Sun, Grand Monarch, Enchantress, Jewess, Madeleine, Jubilee, Fair Maid of Devon, Flamingo, Consort, Rienzi; the flowers were large, in fine colour, and the plants covered with handsome trusses; the tops of the pots were not to be seen in any of these plants, being covered with stiff, healthy foliage.

In collections of 6 varieties in pots of 24 to the cast, the only exhibitor in the Amateurs' Class was Mr. STAINES. These consisted of 6 specimens selected from his stock for their bloom, with which they were literally covered; the sorts were—Enchantress, Gorhambury, Gipsy, Priory King, Assassin, and Bridesmaid.

Nurserymen's Class, 12 plants.—1st prize, Mr. CATLEUGH, for Nestor, Angelica, Luna, Madame Taglioni, Celeste, Fair Maid of Devon, Marcella, Mrs. Stirling, Sir R. Peel, Symmetry, Rosetta Superb, and Eclipse.

2nd. Mr. GAINES—Pilot, Hermione, Madeleine, Glory of Jersey, Rising Sun, Lady Sale, Beauty Supreme, Douglas, Coronation, and Morea.

In collections of 12 varieties in 12 sized pots.—1st. Mr. CATLEUGH; his collection was—Witch, Duenna, Master Humphrey, Lord Mayor, Evadne, Enchantress, Selina, Priory Queen, Mrs. Stirling, Erectum, Queen of the Fairies, and Nestor.

2nd. Mr. GAINES—Erectum, Grand Monarch, Mabel, Firebrand, Black-eyed Susan, Matilda, Lady J. Douglas, Gem of the West, Exquisite.

COLLECTIONS OF PLANTS—1st. Mr. BARNES, gardener to G. Norman, Esq., Bromley, contained some excellent specimens, comprising a beautiful little plant of *Rondeletia speciosa*; *Polygala cordifolia*, trained to a wire trellis, and exhibiting one unbroken mass of bloom; *Achimenes longiflora*, in a state of great luxuriance; *Elichrysum humile*, loaded with flowers; *Boronia viminea* and *denticulata*, in remarkably fine condition and neatly trained to hemispherical wire trellises;

Ixora coccinea and *crocata*, dwarf and well bloomed; and very healthy specimens of *Elichrysum proliferum*, *Erica Juliana*, *translucens*, and *eximia*. Mr. GREEN, a most perfect specimen of *Erica viridiflora*, completely enveloped in its singular drooping green flowers; *E. Shannoni*, in equally good condition; *Gompholobium polymorphum*, trained to a circular trellis and blooming freely; a fine plant of *Æschynanthus parasiticus*; a strong specimen of the singular *Nematanthus longipes*, with dark-red flowers hanging on long, drooping peduncles; and *Achimenes pedunculata*. In Mr. PAWLEY'S collection were well-cultivated specimens of *Ixora coccinea*, *Erythrina crista-galli*, with a good spike of flowers; a fine plant of *Mahernia incisa*, and a fair specimen of *Erica ampullacea*.

A good collection was supplied by Mr. HUNT, gardener to Miss Traill, of Hayes; this comprised two magnificent plants of *Boronia serrulata*, trained to hemispherical trellises; *Cattleya Mossiæ*, blooming well; *Crocea saligna*, particularly fine; *Polygala oppositifolia*, exceedingly handsome; *Euphorbia Bronhii*, in a state of great luxuriance; *Rondeletia speciosa*, very large; and *Elichrysum proliferum*, producing its bright star-like flowers in profusion.

2nd. From Mr. CLARKE, gardener to M. T. Smith, Esq., of Shirley Park, were a lovely plant of *Roella ciliata*; *Erica tricolor*, small, but well grown; *Lesche-maultia biloba*, in good health, but not fully in flower, and a very large plant of *Fuchsia corymbiflora*.

3rd. Mr. FRAZIER, nurseryman, Lea-bridge-road, exhibited *Percularia odoratissima*, in great perfection; a robust plant of *Swainsonia galegifolia*; the charming *Erica cubica*, loaded with drooping little bells; a fine specimen of *Mahernia pinnata*, with *Vinca rosea* and *alba*, in admirable condition.

COLLECTIONS OF NINE.—From Mr. MAY, gardener to E. Goodheart, Esq., of Beckenham, were *Gardoquia Hookeri*, exceedingly well grown; *Polygala oppositifolia*, blooming to the margin of the pot; *Erica Juliana*, with a good head of bloom, but naked below; *E. metulæflora bicolor*, a picture of health; *E. eximia*, perfect as a plant, but with the blooms slightly on the decline. Mr. Jackson, of Kingston, exhibited a magnificent specimen of *Erica jasminiflora alba*, *Calceolaria Willmoreana*; prettily spotted after the manner of *Standishii*, with good plants of *Statice sinuata*, *Gardoquia Hookeri*, *Sollya linearis*, and *Hibiscus Cameroni*.

Amongst stove and greenhouse climbers were *Philibertia grandiflora*, blooming profusely, *Hoya carnosus*, tolerably good; a gigantic plant of *Ceropegia elegans*, and a large specimen, with few flowers upon it, of *Manetti bicolor*, from Mr. Clarke, gardener to M. T. Smith, Esq.; and from Mr. Pawley, of Bromley, a vigorous plant of *Stephanotis floribundus*, and a small but healthy specimen of *Gompholobium polymorphum*.

A large collection of scarlet *Pelargoniums* was sent by Mr. Baile, of Hammer-smith, for which an extra prize was awarded.

The Heaths were singularly fine, particularly those from Mr. Hunt, gardener to Miss Traill, Mr. Barnes, gardener to G. Norman, Esq., and Mr. May, gardener to E. Goodheart, Esq. In the collection of the former were *Erica tricolor elegans*, in the highest state of perfection; *Massoni*, *gemmifera*, and *eximia*, scarcely less beautiful: with a fine variety of *princeps*, and a handsome little plant of *E. Savilleana*. The collection of the latter exhibitor contained a surpassingly beautiful specimen of *E. metulæflora bicolor*; the highly brilliant *E. Parmentieri rosea*; *Savilleana*, densely clothed with flowers; and *ampullacea*, extremely handsome. Mr. Barnes exhibited *E. depressa*, in fine condition; *Massoni*, excellent, but with a few withered blooms; and well-cultivated specimens of *E. Bowieana*, *ampullacea*, *splendens*, and *viridiflora*. Mr. Jackson's collection was good, but consisted principally of the plants exhibited at Chiswick. We must not pass over a splendid plant of *E. tricolor superba*, from Mr. Brazier, gardener to W. H. Storey, Esq., of Isleworth: this was certainly one of the finest in the exhibition. Heaths were also shown by Mr. Fairbairn, of Clapham, Mr. Wilson, of the same place, and Mr. Dawson, of Brixton-hill.

The Orchidaceous plants were good, the principal exhibitors being Mr. Mylam, gardener to S. Rucker, Esq., Wandsworth; and Mr. Barnes. The collection of the former comprised *Cymbidium pendulum*, with a raceme of flowers 2½ feet long; the delicately-white *Burlingtonia candida*, growing vigorously on a block of wood; the lovely *Barkeria spectabilis*; the singular *Coryanthes macrantha*;

Stanhopea grandiflora, with two dull white flowers, which quite perfumed the surrounding air; and the curious *Angræcum caudatum*, with the blooms scarcely expanded. *Oncidium Lanceanum*, in healthy condition; *O. Altissimum*, very vigorous; a remarkably strong plant of *Gongora maculata*; *Acropera Loddigesii*, bearing numerous drooping racemes of its singular flowers; with *Catasetum luridum* and *Maxillaria tetragona*, were contributed by Mr. Barnes. F. G. Cox, Esq., of Stockwell, exhibited a pretty specimen of *Oncidium bifolium*, with *Cycnoches chlorochilum*, and *Cattleya Harrisoniæ*. *Miltonia spectabilis*, exhibited by Mr. Mylam, as a single specimen, was exquisitely beautiful. Mr. Henderson, of Pineapple-place, sent (not for competition) an exceedingly fine *Stanhopea oculata*, the lovely *Maxillaria Steelii*, the richly-marked *Oncidium Lanceanum*, two plants of *Achimenes grandiflora*, a species of *Hibiscus*, said to be new; *Costus nepalensis*, finely in bloom; and several other plants. Mr. Mountjoy, of Ealing, exhibited a well-blooming collection of *Lilium eximium*; and Mr. Pearson, of Hampstead-road, some fine seedling *Petunias*. Among the specimen plants most noticeable were *Erica ampullacea*, blooming profusely, from Mr. Dawson, of Brixton-hill. *Ixora coccinea*, three feet high, from Mr. Barnes; *Ceropegia elegans*, covering a flat trellis four feet in diameter, from Mr. Colville, gardener at Ditton House; from Mr. May, a very healthy plant of *Erica aristata major*, not in bloom; from Mr. Dawson, of Brixton-hill, a well-bloomed specimen of the chaste *Erica infundibuliformis*; from Mr. Pamplin, of Walthamstow, a white variety of the Chinese Larkspur; from Messrs. Henderson, a good plant of *Besleria pulchella*; *Achimenes multiflora* from Mr. Glendinning, of Turnham Green; a pretty seedling *Gloxinia*, with flesh-coloured flowers, and *Achimenes grandiflora*, from Mr. Mountjoy, of Ealing; *Erythrina cristigalli*, very handsome, with seven spikes of flowers, and *Plumbago capensis*, neatly tied down to a hemispherical trellis, from Mr. Catleugh, of Hans-place. Flowers of the noble *Beaumontia grandiflora* were shown, but by whom we could not ascertain. Two collections of *Statice* were exhibited; one by Mr. Jackson, of Kingston; the other by Mr. Wood, of Norwood. In that of the former was a pretty species, named *S. pseudo-armeria*, with rose-coloured flowers.

The Roses were particularly fine, especially the cut blooms sent by Messrs. Lané and Son; in this collection there were choice flowers of *Ville de Bruxelles*, *Madame Hardy*, and *Phœbus*.

Although the number of *Fuchsias* was considerable; there was nothing very novel, with the exception of one named *Vesta* from Mr. Smith, of Dalston; this is a handsome full-sized flower, with flesh-coloured sepals and deep crimson petals.

In *Carnations* the first prize was awarded to Mr. Norman; the second prize to Mr. Ward, of Woolwich; and the third prize to Mr. Willmer.

For *Picotees*, Mr. WARD, of Woolwich, received the first prize for *Giddens's Diana*, *Crask's Queen Victoria*, *Sharp's Hector*, *Martin's Union*, *Lady Chesterfield*, *Willmer's Miss Browning*, *Nulli Secundus*, *Cousins's Seedling*, *Willmer's Queen*, *Sharp's Criterion*, *Wilson's Fanny Irby*, *Wain's Queen Victoria*, *Bunkler's Hope*, *Dickson's Trip to Cambridge*, *Wood's Alicia*, *Lady Flora*, *Garrat's Lady Dacre*, *Sharp's Duke of Wellington*, *Miss Willoughby*, *Lad's St. Maur*, *Giddens's Teaser*, *Wood's Agrippina*, *Kirtland's Princess Augusta*, *Giddens's Vespasian*. 2nd prize, Mr. NORMAN, of Woolwich, for *Giddens's Beauty of Hemmingford*, *Seedling*, *Queen of Violets*, *Duke of Cambridge*, *Miss Browning*, *Stanton's Seedling*, *Crask's Queen Victoria*, *Giddens's Diana*, *Lady Chesterfield*, *Mrs. Brown*, *Nottingham Hero*, *Criterion*, *Gem*, *Agrippina*, *John's Prince Albert*, *Sykes's Eliza*, *Belle of the Village*, *Harlequin*, *Luff's Seedling*, *Lady Dacre*, 60, *Giddens's Diana* and *Vespasian*. 3rd prize to Mr. WILLMER, *King's Road*, *Chelsea*, for *Giddens's Susan*, *Isabella*, *Giddens's Duchess of Kent*, *Sharp's Hector*, *Stella*, *Giddens's Lovely Ann*, *Willmer's Queen Victoria*, *Moonraker*, *Giddens's Bleda*, *Crask's Queen Victoria*, *Fair Maid of Perth*, *Wood's Lady Hussey*, *Soon's Prince Albert*, *Jenny Jones*, *Lady Wynford*, *Wilson's Pluperfect*, *Wain's Victoria*, *Annesley's Plenipo*, *Foden's Matilda*, *Wood's Lord Hitchenbrook*, *Willmer's Charon*, *Agnes*, and 35, and *Sharp's Cocked Hat*.

SEEDLINGS.—There were but few *Seedling Pelargoniums* exhibited, and one only selected for a prize; this was *Pamplin's Lord Nelson*, a variety very much

in the way of the Queen of the Fairies; the flower expands more freely, but the top petals are not so bright. Seedling Fuchsias from Mr. Smith, of Dalston, of which reflexa and expansa were selected for prizes, the former variety having large flowers with the sepals turning up, and exposing the whole of the corolla, which is of a rosy purple; the latter variety has smaller and shorter flowers, with the sepals standing out horizontally; the corolla is large, and expands also, of a rosy purple colour. Another variety, named *Coccinea vera*, a slight improvement upon *Cormackii*, was also recommended for a prize. A seedling *Verbena*, named *Excelsa*, having very large and deep rose-coloured flowers, was also selected for a prize.

We visited the splendid exhibition of Mr. Waterers' Rhododendrons, *Kalmias*, &c., held in the grounds at King's Road, Chelsea, near London, and the collection was of the most superb character; it exceeded in variety and beauty every former display. The following were the most striking kinds, and certainly deserve a place in every shrub border.

RHODODENDRONS. *ROSEA ELEGANS*.—Fine rose, without spots, flowers large, in great heads. A profuse bloomer.

MACRANTHUM.—Beautiful pink, flowers good size; blooms profuse, and late, so that it just comes into bloom when the general collection goes off.

PURPURA NIGRA.—A very striking deep purple, producing a distinct effect contrasted with the others.

NIVATICUM.—Nearly white till the decline, then changes to a pale blush. A very large superb flowering plant.

PONTICUM ROSEUM SUPERBA.—Flowers middle sized, of a bright rose. Very profuse bloomer.

BROMELIIFOLIA.—Flowers middle size, pink spotted with yellow, and a most profuse bloomer.

PONTICUM SPLENDENS.—Rosy lilac, large flowers in extensive heads.

PICTUM.—Flowers nearly white, with yellow spots; they are very large and in magnificent heads.

ROSEA ELEGANTISSIMA.—Flowers deep rose, not spotted, large, and in fine heads.

ALBERTII.—Flowers lilac with yellow spots, large blossoms, and in magnificent heads. One was purchased by Prince Albert at the exhibition.

CATAUBIENSE ELEGANS.—Flowers bright rose with a purple tinge at the margin. Blossoms large and in fine heads.

PONTICUM ALBUM SUPERBA.—White, shaded at the margin with a tinge of blush, spotted with green. A very profuse bloomer.

HYACINTHIFLORA.—Flowers double, lilac. A very free bloomer.

WATERIANA.—Lilac spotted with pale green, flowers large, and in fine heads. A most profuse bloomer.

PONTICUM VENUSTUM.—Flowers bright rosy pink with yellow spots, middle-sized heads, and a profuse bloomer.

MAXIMA ALBA.—White tinged with rose outside, spotted with green; large blossoms and heads.

PONTICUM VERSICOLOR.—Rosy purple and white with yellow spots. Blossoms and heads very large and produced in profusion.

MAGNIFLORUM.—Lilac spotted with yellow and green. Blossoms very large and in fine heads.

CAMPANULATUM.—Lilac with yellow centre, spotted with dark. Flowers and heads good sized.

CINNAMOMEA.—White spotted with dark; very neat.

KALMIA MYRTIFOLIA, MYRTLE-LEAVED.—Flowers of a rich rosy pink, produced in such profusion as to be an entire mass; the bushes were 2½ feet high and as much in diameter. A very handsome plant, deserves a place wherever it can be grown.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA.—A bush was exhibited 6 feet high and as much across. In most profuse bloom.



Thursell's Photo Pelargonium: 2. Scutellaria japonica

THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

SEPTEMBER 1st, 1843.

PART I.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

PELARGONIUM, VARIETY, THURTELL'S PLUTO. (*Stork's Bill*.)

GERANIACEÆ. MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

[PELARGONIUM, so named from *pelargos*, a stork; the capsules somewhat resembling the head and beak of a stork.]

No. 1. THURTELL'S PLUTO.—This very superb variety was raised by Captain Charles Thurtell, R.N., of Somerset Place, Stoke, near Devonport. In order to succeed in raising Seedling Pelargoniums possessing perfect properties, none but *first rate kinds* should be cultivated from which to obtain seed, and such plants should be secured from bees, or they will be likely, even from remote situations, to frustrate intentions by bringing pollen from ill-shaped rejected flowers. (See observations on the Impregnation of Pelargoniums in our last Number, at page 191.) Fully aware of this Captain Thurtell, after an enormous expense in purchasing all the best sorts to be procured, he selected thirty-three to raise seedlings from, rejecting seventy others, though they had been purchased at a cost of about as many pounds value. The result, however, has now realized the expectations of Captain Thurtell, by the production of several seedlings of the very first order; viz., roundness in outline, proportionate equality in size of petals, firmness in substance, and a due expansion of the face of the bloom. We have seen kinds exhibited with proportioned petals, firm in substance, striking in colours, but nearly funnel-shaped in appearance, and which concealed, to some extent, the beautiful colours. Captain Thurtell rejects such kinds to raise seedlings from, and perfection in form is the primary object. This being once obtained, everything desired in distinction, &c., in colours can, in due course, be effected. For the considerable pecu-

niary sacrifice and attention given in order to realize so desirable an improvement in the flowers of this most lovely tribe of plants, we feel especially thankful to Captain Thurtell, and when the variety here figured, with several other very superior seedlings, are in possession of growers in general, they will unite with us in similar feelings of obligation. Having, in page 191, described the mode of procedure with seedlings, we proceed to the more general culture as practised by the best London growers.

We have, in recent Numbers, given a description of all the first-rate kinds exhibited for the first time this season; and there are several most superior ones. The beauty and perfection to which (in character and culture) they have attained almost compel every admirer of floral beauties to become what is termed a geranium grower.

Pelargoniums are usually denominated Geraniums, although they constitute a very different family. The following mode of culture applies to the shrubby class of Pelargoniums, usually exhibited at the floral meetings for competition.

They always succeed best when grown in a house apart from other plants, and to be placed upon a stage as near to the glass as circumstances will admit: thus placed is a most essential point in their culture. Where a greenhouse is of necessity appropriated to other classes of plants, then it is best to have pit-frames to grow the Pelargoniums in till blooming season; and when the flower-stems have pushed about half their length, to introduce the plants into the greenhouse for blooming, and when there to be placed as near the glass as possible. When they are in the greenhouse, and the petals are bursting the calyx, the temperature must be kept high, and be kept so till the blooming is over. If it is desired to have large and bold flowers, this attention is very necessary; and, though at a hot season of the year, the house should be kept closed in a great degree, using a canvass shade when mid-day sun is intense. This mode of treatment with blooming plants is the principal reason of the flowers exhibited by the London growers being generally so superior in size to those usually seen in the country.

Having thus premised as to situation, &c., we add some general observations on culture.

In the first week of July, or earlier, if the plants have done blooming, the cuttings are taken off, and inserted around a pot in loam

and leaf mould; then placed in a cool frame, plunged to the rim, which is kept pretty close, and shaded from the sun. Sometimes, instead of being inserted in pots, the cuttings are inserted in an open border, fully exposed to the mid-day sun. This is especially the case when a considerable quantity is required.

In about six weeks the cuttings are rooted; they are then carefully removed, so as to retain the new roots, and potted separately into what are termed sixty-sized pots, in a compost of equal parts of well-enriched loam and sandy peat. After potting, they are placed on boards or slates, in a warm situation in the open air, where they can be shaded for a short time till they can bear the sun, after which they are fully exposed, and the plants of early-struck cuttings have the leads pinched off as soon as the plants begin to push anew. Where there are frames to place them in, the facility for readily shading is afforded. Some of the extensive growers have boards, a foot or so deep, placed along the sides at about five feet apart, and have hoops over, so as to throw mats over for shading, protection from excessive wet, or to afford security against a sudden frost in autumn.

About the last week in September, the plants are usually removed into the house or cool frame, where they are placed as near the glass as circumstances admit of; at the same time they are re-potted into forty-eights, and the leading shoots stopped at the third or fourth joint; this induces the production of lateral shoots, and causes the plants to become bushy. The compost used is one-half well-enriched turfy loam, and the other leaf-mould and sandy peat, to which is added a small portion of bone-dust; but this is given with caution, and never near the surface of the soil. When fire-heat is required, its application is only so as to keep the temperature of the house at about forty degrees; and, whenever admissible by day, to give all that can be, so frost is kept out.

About the middle of December the plants are re-potted into thirty-twos. After this potting, the temperature of the house is increased for about three weeks, so as to stimulate the roots immediately to push afresh, as well as to obtain an early supply of new shoots.

About the middle of February the plants are again shifted into a size larger, any shoots requiring to be stopped are done, and each shoot is tied separately to a proper stake.

At the end of March the plants are carefully examined, and very reely thinned of the lateral shoots, and a regular distribution retained.

In order to have the plant uniform in growth, a small stick is put to each shoot, to which it is secured, and the arrangement made so as to be uniform. Those plants that have filled the pots with roots require shifting into larger, and they are carefully done, keeping the balls entire, as in the former potting, in the compost using a good portion of rotten cow-dung. Twice a-day they require to be syringed over the tops.

About the end of April, or the first week in May, the plants are looked over again, and a considerable thinning of the shoots again takes place, leaving the most vigorous ones for blooming. A careful attention is always given to the watering of the plants, to prevent them flagging. Where there is the opportunity, and superior specimens are desired, liquid manure water is occasionally given; the plants, too, are frequently syringed over the tops, and the house shaded. When the green fly makes its appearance, either the house is smoked or diluted tobacco-water is syringed over the plants, which effectually destroys the insect. Plants thus attended to become fine specimens, blooming profusely and vigorously.

When the blooming season is over, the plants are removed to an exposed situation for a week or ten days, and then are headed down so as to leave each shoot about three inches long. As soon as *they have pushed shoots* about two inches long, they are re-potted; the old soil is nearly all shook off the roots; they are shortened too, and again planted, each in a pot two sizes less than it had been in. Where there are numerous lateral shoots now produced, they are stripped off, so as to leave but a due proportion. These plants are again re-potted in February into twelves, in a compost as before directed; they are afterwards thinned and otherwise treated, as done the previous year. These plants make superior specimens the first season, in size and vigour. When, however, an extraordinary specimen is desired, the plant is not allowed to bloom much the first year, so as to throw all the vigour possible into the wood. It is cut down, as done to the others, to furnish a supply of laterals, and treated in all other respects as above directed.

Captain Thurtell states that he never uses pots larger than twenty-fours, quality not quantity being his object; by which means the strength of the plant is thrown into the production of *larger flowers* than are produced by the London growers, with whom quantity seems to be the principal aim.

The following particulars of treatment practised by the most successful grower, Mr. Cock, of Chiswick, was given us by him, which we here annex:—

Mr. Cock strikes his cuttings about the beginning of June, or sooner, if the plants will bear cutting. As soon as rooted they are removed into sixty-sized pots, and set in a shady situation on boards or slates, or in a cold frame. When rooted, they are removed to an open situation, and as soon as the plants will bear the sun without flagging they are stopped. In September they are re-potted into forty-eight sized pots, and at this time he commences training. In December and January those that are sufficiently strong are again shifted into sixteen-sized pots; in these pots they are allowed to bloom. About the middle of July or beginning of August they are headed down and set in a shady sheltered situation; and, when the plants have shoots nearly an inch long, the soil is nearly all shaken from the roots, and they are again re-potted into the same sized pots. As the shoots are formed they are carefully thinned out. In the greenhouse the plants intended for exhibition are kept four feet apart; the front sashes are kept open on all convenient occasions. In November the plants are stopped, and a stake put to each shoot. The leaves are thinned out to allow the air to circulate freely. In December and January the strongest plants are again selected, and potted into eight-sized pots; and at this time additional heat is applied to enable the plants to root rapidly. In February they are syringed in the afternoon, but sufficiently early to allow them to dry before night. In March they are again re-potted in No. two-sized pots; water is now very liberally supplied. When the flowers begin to open, a shading of cheese-cloth is used on the outside of the house. Air is admitted before the sun has much power on the glass, and this is found to prevent the attacks of the green fly. The success of all the other operations depends on the mode of applying fire-heat. The fires are lighted at three or four o'clock in the afternoon, and allowed to go out about nine or ten. They are again lighted about three or four in the morning. The thermometer, during the night, is kept at 40 or 42 degrees Fahrenheit. The soil is prepared thus:—a quantity of turfy loam is chopped and laid up in a heap, a quantity of fresh stable litter is then shaken up and laid in the form of a mushroom bed. If the weather is dry at the time, the manure is well watered; liquid manure and the

steam or ammonia is prevented from passing off by a covering of slates. In this state it is allowed to remain fifteen or sixteen days, and is then mixed with about an equal quantity of fresh loam, and, when the mixing is completed, the heap is at last covered with loam. At the end of a month or five weeks it is turned over three or four times, in order that the dung and loam may incorporate well together. At the end of twelve months it is fit for use. To two barrow-fuls of this compost is added one of leaf-mould and a peck and a half of silver sand.

By the above attention plants are obtained of the most healthy and vigorous growth, two to four feet high, and three to four in diameter, unique in form, and so clothed with fine foliage, down to the rim of the pot, that not a stem is seen.

When bees are allowed to enter the house, they injure the petals and disfigure the flowers; to prevent this gauze blinds are used.

ARTICLE II.

DESCRIPTION OF A PLANT PROTECTOR.

BY MR. MAJOR, LANDSCAPE GARDENER, KNOTHORPE, NEAR LEEDS.

THE annexed sketch is a contrivance of ours for shading or otherwise protecting various out-door plants, which answers the purpose so admirably that we think it well worthy of publicity. It is simply half a common garden-pot (the pot being bisected lengthwise before being submitted to the kiln), twelve inches in diameter, and fourteen inches high (but the dimensions of course may vary according to convenience), of the same width from top to bottom. It may be used in various ways, either erect or longitudinally,* and thus afford a complete shelter to anything newly planted from scorching sun, driving winds, or beating rains; in some cases where required it will be found advantageous to place two with their mouths together, so as to entirely shut up the plant. Their application is universal, their usefulness endless, and their cost so trifling that no garden ought to be without them.

Whilst I am upon this subject I may mention a simple, but I believe effectual, method of protecting tender roses in masses, as prac-

* When the plant is low, so as to be contained under the curved hollow without pressure.

tised at Ash Grove, near Halifax, the residence of Edward Rawson, Esq., which came under my notice during my visits there in the winter months. It was done by merely pricking branches of common whin between the plants, deep enough to prevent the wind from blowing them about. These branches stand very little higher than the roses, and not so numerously as to crowd them; in this way, at that season of the year, the groups presented an improved appearance rather than otherwise. Mr. Rawson is a great admirer of plants generally, but especially of the families of the Camellia, Rhododendron, Azalea, and Roses. In re-modelling his grounds we arranged a rosarium of little less than half an acre. It is truly a treat to visit these grounds during the blooming season.

This simple method of protecting roses may be applied with advantage to many other tender plants after the roots have been covered with decayed leaves or tanners' bark. Where the whin is not very plentiful, common heath or spruce fir branches will answer quite as well.

ARTICLE III.

REMARKS ON THE NECESSARY PROPERTIES TO CONSTITUTE A FIRST-RATE TULIP.

I HAVE been a Tulip-grower for twenty-five years, and an exhibitor too, and not noticing in the FLORICULTURAL CABINET any particular description suited to my mind of the properties essential to constitute each class of Tulips first-rate specimens, I venture to send what I have considered to be so, and by which I have been guided, with much success, during my exhibiting period, and were given me by one of the best growers in the country.

The flower should be composed of six petals, three outer and three inner; they should be alternate, and lay close to each other. They require to be broad and round on the top, and quite smooth on their edges, and of sufficient width to allow of their edges lying on each other when fully expanded, which will prevent any quartering like Prince Leopold, which is decidedly bad. The petals should also be firm in texture, and have a little swell outwards towards the lower part of the midrib of the petal, which forms the shoulder, and is the cause of the

flower retaining its shape. The shape of the cup when fully expanded should be a semi-oblate spheroid, the stalk being inserted in the pole, which pole should be a little depressed. I have here a sketch of the shape. This form I consider best for retaining the beauty of the flower in all its stages. It must be understood that I am now speaking of a flower in full bloom, as the shape alters materially as it closes. The petals ought to be level on the top, and not the inner three higher than the outer, nor the outer ones turned back, which is the case in some flowers, as Comte de Vergennes, and sometimes Louis XVth. When a flower has passed its prime it is not uncommon, I might almost say general, for the three inner petals to become higher than the others, which arises from the three outer being in the character of the calyx, and the others the corolla. The colour of the ground should be quite pure and rich, without stains or specks, whether white or yellow, and the base of the petals around the stamina must be quite clear of any stain or grease, otherwise it will have what we call a dirty bottom, which every amateur dislikes, as nothing short of purity there will satisfy him, it being impossible to remove that defect from a broken flower, particularly if it should possess it when in a fine state. It is also desirable that the yellow grounds should have the same intensity of colour on the outside of the flower as on the inside, as some flowers being nearly white on the outside are rendered defective by it and unfit for showing, certainly, where they show in classes; the Duke of Clarence is an example.

The white grounds should have a thick, fleshy petal, and be quite pure outside; indeed it is desirable that all flowers should have a thick, fleshy petal.

Tricolors, I confess, I am not partial to, although some of them are very handsome.

The three principal classes of the florist's Tulip are the rose (red and white); the byblomen (purple and dark on white); and the bizarre (various colours on yellow); in each class the colours should be well defined and brilliant, and free from the breeder colour, and not liable to flush, which is bad, particularly if it arises from a delicacy of the vessels containing the colouring matter, as it then becomes a character of the kind; some sorts flush after they have been in flower a day or two, as Malibras. The more general cause of flushing is the confined damp in the stages at night inducing the flowers to imbibe more

moisture than they require, which ruptures the vessels, and when the sun rises the colour is diffused by the heat; this is merely accidental, and does not affect the general character of the flower.

The feathered flower is the one I most prefer, which is the feather commencing on the edge of the lower part of the petal, at a short distance from the stamina, and continuing quite round to the same distance on the other side of the petal, being marked deepest on the top; each petal ought to be alike. The rest of the ground-colour to be quite clear from patches or spots, which would destroy the beauty and perfection of the bloom.

The flamed flower, in my estimation, should have this feather, and, in addition, a rich beam up the rib of each petal, branching off on either side, and the points touching the feather; at the same time, sufficient of the ground-colour must be preserved between the flaming to show it to advantage. The more general character is a flame without a feather, or with only an imperfect one, which, however pleasing, cannot be so correct as the other; when the flame is without any feather, it forms a star-like appearance, which is very beautiful; in all cases where there is a second colour in the flame it should be margined by the darker, as it prevents any running taking place.

The single stripe up the petals is curious, and many of the other distributions of colour are showy, but can scarcely be called perfect, however equally they may be placed; whatever the character may be, there should always be a circle of the ground-colour round the stamina.

The stem should be strong enough to keep the flowers erect without the aid of a stick; it should also be elastic, and neither too tall or short for the size of the flower, as is the case with *La Belle Primrose* and *Parmegiano*, and some others.

ARTICLE IV.

ON BLOOMING CAMELIAS FOR A LENGTHENED PERIOD.

BY MR. JOHN HAYWARD, PLEASANT VALE, LLANWRST.

As an amateur florist, my pet has been the culture of *Camellias*, and by a regular process in culture I have them in bloom for nine months in the year. I have my first lot in bloom in October, the time when my *Chrysanthemums* are, and I have a continued show till the end

of June. I have two dozen in bloom at each time. The soil I pot in is one part turfy heath, two parts of rich turfy loam, to which I add another equal part consisting of a portion of sharp sand, bone dust, and charcoal in small bits about the size of a field bean, and a similar quantity of well-rotted hotbed dung. These being incorporated well together, chopped not sifted, for four months before using, make a compost for the plants I have never seen equalled elsewhere. In potting I use a free drainage of turf cut into pieces the size of an Orleans plum, over which I place an inch of moss, and when putting in the compost in potting, I drop in a few pieces of gritty stone, in order to absorb any overplus of water. When I pot I take care to have the soil moderately dry, and in filling it in round the ball to do it in regular layers, pressing it rather firm so that no space be left. Many cultivators advise repotting just before the plants begin to grow. I think this plan better adapted for nurserymen, and those whose only object is to make wood. The production of blossoms is another thing; and in the case of luxuriant plants, this can only be done by a temporary check of some kind, the best of which is, in my opinion, limiting the supply of water at the root, and not calling a new series of fibres into play until the blossom-buds are decidedly formed. I repot Camellias soon after they have made their young growth—as soon as the young leaves are perfectly developed, and the end of the young wood at the point of junction with the wood of the former year begins to turn a little brown. The ball of the plant should be rather moist at shifting; and when it is in a pot-bound state, it should be immersed in tepid water for an hour, about three days previous, allowing a day or two for the superfluous water to drain away before potting: I place the ball immediately on the moss.

The thermometer is kept during the season of growth from 60° to 65° by day, and 50° to 55° by night. The treatment is now of a close and moist character, giving air in moderation and with caution every morning, from ten o'clock until noon, and then, unless very hot weather, shutting close up. A little fire-heat is given every morning, from seven o'clock until eleven, when it is taken away until four o'clock, and then applied for the evening.

When the young shoots become firm, the temperature is raised from 65° to 70° by day, and from 55° to 60° by night, and accompanied with a

free circulation of air, avoiding all cold winds. The main business now is the concentration of those principles which form the future blossom-bud, now in an incipient state; strong action of the root with free watering, and an overmoist atmosphere, will readily convert the would-be blossom-bud into a second shoot. The plants are now very sparingly watered; in fact, a good smart syringing every afternoon immediately the air was taken away, say four o'clock, is nearly sufficient. A little fire is made every afternoon, except on warm sunny days, about two o'clock; but it is put entirely out about five o'clock, as it is only requisite to warm the pipes or flues sufficiently to produce a genial vapour for the night; and half an hour after the fire is pulled out, the flues and floor are saturated with water, to be evaporated by the next day's ventilation.

When the bud is formed it requires feeding; and the fire is dispensed with entirely, merely observing in the case of sunny afternoons to make free use of sun-heat, by shutting up the house early in the afternoon, say from three to four o'clock, according to the weather. Air is given freely at all opportunities, and the plants are syringed heavily at seven o'clock in the morning, and again at four o'clock in the afternoon, saturating the floors and flues, or pipes, with water in the evening. The plants are well watered at the root whenever they require it, using liquid manure from old dung, in the proportion of one part liquid manure to four of clean water. The plants now possess abundance of new fibres, and their powerful action, assisted by liquid manure occasionally, produces both a plump bud and a dark leaf, and enables the plant to store up abundance of necessary food for the expanding blossoms.

At the time of blooming three objects are kept in view, viz.—the complete development of the blossom-bud; the retaining it on the plant as long as possible afterwards; and feeding the later blossom-buds. Free watering, and the use of liquid manure as before recommended, must be persisted in, avoiding excess. The plants require to be kept decidedly moist at the root while in the flowering state, rather more so indeed than at any other period. Syringing is entirely dispensed with, and in lieu thereof a deposit of dew takes place every afternoon at three or four o'clock. My Camellias have been thus treated all the past winter: and as it requires a little nicety to produce this fine dew without at the same time producing drip, I must

state how I have managed it. My fires, which are smouldered up in the evening about ten o'clock, burn but little all night, or at least as slow as possible; they are stirred up directly the gardener comes in the morning, and burn as brisk as possible until eleven o'clock, when they are put entirely out until four o'clock in the afternoon. During the time the brisk fire is kept up, all the air possible is admitted consistent with the weather, so that all damp is carried away, and the leaf and blossoms made perfectly dry for three hours. About two o'clock the channels on the flues, which have become about the warmth of new milk, are filled full of water, and the floors are flooded as well. This produces a genial steam, which, instead of being forced immediately to the roof by a high temperature, to be condensed and become drip, floats over the plants, and is gradually condensed on the leaves and flowers, or remains suspended in the atmosphere. The flues are watered again at four o'clock, and the plants being now covered with dew, I find it expedient to give a little back air at the ventilators, and this remains all night. By these means my Camellias have been covered every night through the past winter with a dew exactly similar to that in a fine night in May out-of-doors. If, however, the weather is so severe that I cannot give air at all, I instantly lower my fires, and the house is kept at 50° heat.

When the plants have done blooming, the temperature is from 50° to 55° by day, and from 45° to 50° at night; the necessary consequence of which is, to cause a great number of wood-buds to push than otherwise would. It also tends to restore the exhaustion into which they have been thrown by blossoming, and render them more excitable when heat is applied.

ARTICLE V.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF CALCEOLARIAS,

BY MR. JAMES STEWART, FLOWER GARDENER, DENBY HOUSE, ARGYLE.

THE Calceolaria being a very favourite tribe with me, I have had considerable experience in the culture of an extensive collection. For several years I had to contend with difficulties, and could not grow them satisfactorily to my mind, not like what I had seen exhibited at the first horticultural shows; but by hints afforded me by two of the most celebrated growers, and perseverance, my practice

has enabled me now to grow them superior to any others I ever saw. The following is the mode of treatment I pursue:—Towards the end of June the plants generally decline in bloom; I then encourage them in growth, cutting away decayed stems, blossoms, &c. A portion of the old soil is removed, and a good top dressing of compost, consisting of one barrowful of turfy loam, one of bog soil, and one of rotted cow-dung, and a portion of small pieces of charcoal. The soil is not sifted. This being given, many of the shoots around the bottom of the herbaceous, and some even of the shrubby plants, will strike root therein. I peg down all that I can, if they are not naturally low enough. Early in July I commence propagating, dividing the offsets from the herbaceous ones, and taking cuttings from the shrubby kinds.

The cuttings from the shrubby sorts are struck singly, in small sixties, in a frame with a gentle bottom-heat, kept shaded, and rather sparingly watered; when rooted, air is more freely admitted, and the plants gradually hardened. As soon as the roots appear through the soil, they require shifting into forty-eights, and placed in a house where they receive plenty of top air—side air and drafts being prejudicial to the free growth of the Calceolaria. When the sun bears considerable power, the plants remain on the shady side of the greenhouse. The temperature of the house is from 45° to 50°.

About the beginning of September, the plants which are growing vigorously require shifting into larger pots, and this operation is repeated as often as the pots are filled with roots. Liberal drainage is at all times given, and regular watering carefully attended to, never allowing the pots to get dry. The decaying leaves are removed, for if suffered to remain upon the plants they cause mildew, and much injury ensues. The plants require to be frequently examined, to watch for the appearance of the green fly; and, when discovered, a check should be put to their increase, by well fumigating the plants, and repeating the operation if the first is not effective, as it is difficult to dislodge these pests from the young and downy leaves. The house is frequently steamed by damping the flues, as the Calceolaria thrives best in a moist atmosphere. During the winter months the plants are removed to the south side of the greenhouse, to receive all the light possible, and prevent their being drawn up weakly. This treatment is continued till the beginning of March, when a gentle

watering over the heads with a fine rose or syringe is very beneficial. As the power of the sun begins to increase, and the flowers approach their blooming season, it is necessary either to shade the plants or remove them to the north side of the house; for if suffered to remain in the sun, and allowed to become dry, the plants will be forced prematurely into bloom before attaining a desirable height and size. When the flower-stems begin to rise, training commences, and a stick is put to each shoot, that it may rise in its proper place and assist in forming a regular head of bloom. A supply of liquid manure twice a-week gives additional strength to the plants and causes the flowers to expand freely. By this mode of cultivation I have had plants this season three feet high and eight in circumference an entire mass of bloom, of the herbaceous class, and of the shrubby some equally splendid, though not so large.

W.

ARTICLE VI.

ON CLOSELY GLAZED CASES IN WHICH TO GROW PLANTS.

BY CLERICUS.

HAVING seen several of Mr. Ward's glass cases, in which plants were thriving admirably, I am glad to observe that more general attention is now turned to the plan, and I am convinced they will come more and more into use the better the capabilities are developed. A friend of mine had a case made four feet high, six long, and three broad, with a small door at each end; in order to grow several Orchideæ in it, he had a number of hooks fixed in at the top in order to suspend baskets and logs from, in, and to which the plants were placed, and growing in luxuriance, the moist, close atmosphere, being quite congenial to them. There are three shelves, the centre one half a yard high, and one on each side nine inches. In it were *Oncidium*s, *Cattleya*s, *Stanhopea*s, *Maxillaria*s, *Dendrobium*s, *Lælia*s, *Gloxinia*s, *Achimenes longiflora*, *coccinea*, and *rosea*, and other plants, besides a number of Ferns. The case is placed opposite to a south-aspected window. During last year Mr. Ward wrote a small treatise on the system, containing 95 pages, (to be had of the booksellers in London,) wherein he states "that a fern and a grass, which came up accidentally in a wide mouthed glass bottle with a lid, first gave him the idea of growing plants in closely glazed cases. He had often tried ineffectually

to grow ferns on rockwork in the yard at the back of his house, and he could not but be struck with one coming up and growing so well in a bottle. He asked himself seriously what were the conditions necessary for its growth. "To this the answer was, 1stly, an atmosphere free from soot (this I well knew from previous experience); 2ndly, light; 3rdly, heat; 4thly, moisture; and lastly, change of air. It was quite evident that the plants could obtain light and heat as well in the bottle as out of it; and that the lid which retained the moisture likewise excluded the soot. The only remaining condition to be fulfilled was the change of air; and how was this to be effected?" The answer is, by the law of the diffusion of gaseous bodies, alluded to in the preceding paragraph; the crevices in the glass case admitting of the exit and entrance of air, but not of the entrance of fuliginous matter. This is the whole secret of the growth of plants in glass cases.

Mr. Ward observes, "The simple yet comprehensive principle on which plants are grown in closed cases does not appear to be clearly understood, and the object of the treatise is to remove erroneous notions respecting it. This self-imposed task is most beautifully and philosophically executed under the following heads:—I. On the Natural Conditions of Plants. II. On the Causes which interfere with the Natural Conditions of Plants in large Towns, &c. III. On the Imitation of the Natural Conditions of Plants in closely glazed Cases. IV. On the Conveyance of Plants and Seeds on Ship-board. V. On the Application of the closed Plan in improving the Condition of the Poor. VI. On the probable future Application of the preceding Facts.

On Natural Conditions of Plants.—Plants are influenced by the atmosphere, heat, light, moisture, varieties of soil, and periods of rest. The effect of an impure, as compared with a pure atmosphere, is exemplified in the plants which grow in large towns, or within the reach of manufactures evolving noxious gases, as compared with those which grow in the open country. Plants grow in different degrees of heat, from 32° to 170° or 180° , in which last temperature certain Cacti alone are found to live. The intensity of light to which plants are subjected varies from almost total darkness to a light double that of our brightest summer's day. The state of atmospheric moisture varies as much as those of atmospheric heat and light. All plants

require rest, and obtain it in some countries by the rigour of winter, and in others by the scorching and arid heat of summer.

Plants in large Towns suffer from deficiency of light, dryness of the atmosphere, fuliginous matter with which the air of large towns is always more or less loaded, and the evolution of noxious gases from manufactories.

Of all these atmospheric causes tending to depress vegetation in large towns, Mr. Ward is of opinion that the fuliginous matter is the most influential. Sulphurous acid gas generated in the combustion of coal, when added to common air in the proportion of $\frac{1}{1000}$ or $\frac{1}{10000}$ part, has sensibly affected the leaves of growing plants in 10 or 12 hours, and killed them in 48 hours or less; and hydrochloric or muriatic acid gas, in the proportion of $\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic inch to 20,000 volumes of air, produced an injurious effect in a few hours, and entirely destroyed the plant in two days. Such were the results of experiments made by Drs. Turner and Christison, and quoted in an article on Mr. Ward's plant-cases, by the late Daniel Ellis, Esq. Mr. Ward has no doubt of the correctness of the experiments quoted; but he contends "that it yet remains to be proved that there exists generally, in the atmosphere of London or other large cities, such a proportion of these noxious gases as sensibly to affect vegetation." In proof of this, Mr. Ward refers to the hundreds of geraniums and other plants, seen in the windows of shops and small houses in numerous parts of London, "growing very well, and without any crisping or curling of their leaves, care being taken in these instances to keep the plants perfectly clean, and free from soot." Now, Mr. Ward's cases "can, and do, exclude the fuliginous portion of the atmosphere," and hence the thriving of the plants grown in them. These cases, however, cannot exclude gases mixed with the atmosphere; from which it may be concluded that the proportion in which deleterious gases exist in it is not such as to be injurious to vegetation, nothing like so much so as the "acidulous emanations" which issue from the numerous chimneys of the chemical factories in a certain part of Glasgow, and which our correspondent in that city informs us "wither up the leaves in the course of a few hours," while the fuliginous particles, according to the same correspondent, are not concerned in injuring vegetation.

Mr. Ward next shows, by quotations from Turner's *Elements of Chemistry*, and from other works, that the constant tendency of the

gases and vapours of the atmosphere is rapidly to permeate each other's bulks, and become equally diffused; and on this principle, and from his experience with the plant-cases, he concludes that the noxious gases, in all ordinary cases, have little or no influence in deteriorating the atmosphere either for plants or animals.

The admirable manner in which the plants grow, the beauty and neatness of appearance, strongly recommend them for every good aspected sitting room. I purpose sending, for a future Number, a list of the plants grown in the several cases in the possession of my friends, and remarks thereon. I have above given a list of some genera growing in a case; it is at the habitation where I am but a lodger; when, however, I am master of a house, I purpose having one of Ward's glass cases.

PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

ACACIA DENTIFERA. Tooth-bearing. (Bot. Mag. 4032.) Leguminosæ. *Polygamia monœcia*. Mr. Drummond discovered it at the Swan River colony, and sent seeds of it, we believe, to the Glasgow Botanic Garden. The plant which was raised is now seven feet high; it blooms most profusely. The racemes of flowers are very large, drooping, each being about six inches long, having from thirty to forty blossoms of a rich yellow, and very highly fragrant. Several of these racemes are produced at the ends of the branches, making a splendid show. The leaves are about six inches long, and a quarter of an inch broad. The plant blooms from March to May, and deserves a place in every greenhouse or conservatory; as it blooms when even a small plant, it can be grown to accommodate either situation.

CLOWESIA ROSEA. Pink-flowered. (Bot. Reg. 39.) Orchidacæ. *Gynandria monandria*. A native of Brazil. The flower stems rise to about three or four inches long, producing five or six erect delicate white flowers tinged with pink. The edges of the petals and end of the lip are beautifully fringed. It is a very interesting flowering plant, of the catasetum division, and has bloomed in the collection of the Rev. J. Clowes of Broughton Hall, near Manchester.

CYTISUS WELDENII. Dalmatian Laburnum. (Bot. Reg. 40.) Leguminosæ. *Diadelphia decandria*. A hardy bush, growing ten feet high; the flowers are produced in short erect racemes, of a bright yellow colour. It is more poisonous than the common Laburnum, even the scent of the flowers produce head-ache.

ERANTHEMUM MONTANUM. Mountain eranthemum. (Bot. Mag. 4031.) Acanthacæ. *Diandria monogynia*. (Synonym, *Justicia montana*.) A native of the Sicar mountains, Ceylon, &c. It is a stove shrub, blooming profusely in spring. The flowers are produced in branching terminal spikes of twenty blossoms on each. The tubular portion of the flower is two inches long, greenish-yellow. The limb (face of the flower) is divided into five lobes, about an inch and a quarter across, of a pretty lilac-purple, spotted with red at the entrance of the tube. It is a very pretty flowering plant, well deserving a place in the stove.

LABICHERA PUNCTATA. Two-pointed leaved. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Leguminosæ. *Diandria monogynia*. A native of the Swan River colony, from whence
VOL. XI. No. 127. T

Mr. Low of Clapton nursery received seeds, with whom it has bloomed. It is a greenhouse shrubby plant, growing neatly erect, something like *Hovea Celaii*. The flowers are produced in short racemes from the axils of the leaves, and to such a length along the branches as to form long spikes. Each blossom is about three-quarters of an inch across, of a pretty yellow colour; blooms very freely in the spring.

LIPARIA PARVA. Small liparia. (Bot. Mag. 4034.) Leguminosæ. *Diadelphia decandria*. A small straggling greenhouse shrub, in the collection at the Royal Gardens of Kew. It blooms profusely in the early spring months. The flowers are produced in terminal bracteated heads, having about twenty blossoms in each, of a rich orange-yellow, tipped at the under side of the end petals with deep red.

ONCIDIUM UNIFLORUM. One-flowered. (Bot. Reg. 43.) Orchidacæ. *Gynandria monandria*. Mr. Gardner discovered this rare species in the forests of the Organ mountains of Brazil. It has bloomed in the collection of Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., at Carclew. Each of the flower stems are about two inches long, issuing from the bases of the leaves, one-flowered. Each blossom is about an inch and a half across. The sepals are of a dingy brown, slightly spotted with brown. Petals of a similar colour; labellum bright yellow spotted with blood-red, and delicately fringed.

RENANTHERA MATUTINA. Morning Rhenanthera. (Bot. Reg. 41.) Orchidacæ. *Gynandria monandria*. Was originally discovered at the foot of Mount Salak in Java, and subsequently by Mr. Cuming in the Phillipine Islands. It has bloomed in the collection at Chatsworth, and with Messrs. Rolissons of Tooting. The flowers are procured in dense racemes, in panicle spikes. Each blossom is about half an inch across, bright yellow spotted and marked with reddish-crimson; the stem of the flower is of a pretty pink.

RHODODENDRON FRAGRANS. Fragrant-flowered. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Ericacæ. *Decandria monogynia*. Probably a hybrid between *R. Catawbiense* and some hardy fragrant-flowered *Azalea*. It has long been in the collection of Messrs. Chandlers of Vauxhall. The flowers are of a pinkish-lilac shaded with deep rose, of a very agreeable fragrance. The shrub is of a neat dwarf habit, and very suitable for the front of a *Rhododendron* bed, or shrub border.

ROSA BRUNONII. Mr. Brown's Rose. (Bot. Mag. 4030.) Rosacæ. *Icosandria polygynia*. A native of Nepal and Kamoan, from whence it was sent by Dr. Wallich to the Royal Gardens at Kew, where planted against a west aspect wall, it proves perfectly hardy, and blooms very profusely. The flowers are produced in large corymbose heads, single, white or cream-coloured when young, but when declining they assume a rich rosy-purple tint. Each blossom is about two inches across, and delightfully fragrant. It grows rapidly, and if allowed to grow naturally, is a climbing shrub, with long slender branches, nearly glabrous, having some stout hooked prickles. It well merits cultivation.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON LOTUS JACOBÆUS.—Will you inform me through the FLORICULTURAL CABINET, how I may obtain seed from the *Lotus Jacobæus*? I have had plants of it for some years, but find that when the flowers begin to wither the foot stalk to which the bloom is attached, drops off. As I am desirous to raise plants from seed of my own sowing, I shall feel obliged for any instruction on this head.

August 19th, 1843.

A CONSTANT READER.

[Each blossom should be impregnated; dissect a flower, and read the remarks on impregnating *Pelargoniums*, which are inserted in our August Number, at p. 189, and seed will be obtained.—CONDUCTOR.]

TO THE PRINCIPAL GROWERS OF PELARGONIUMS, FROM AN ARDENT ADMIRER OF THAT BEAUTIFUL TRIBE OF PLANTS.—Would it not be of very great benefit to the principal growers to have at least three times in each year true drawings of their newest Pelargoniums, figured in the FLORICULTURAL CABINET; many admirers of Pelargoniums only see the list and prices, but do not buy for want of seeing the flowers figured; the expense could be (if any extra) subscribed for by the principal growers, and the editor of course to bear a share. One plate will hold three or four if drawn two sizes less than the flowers naturally are, and this to be stated at foot of the plate.

PELARGONIUM.

REMARKS.

MEETING OF THE LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

REGENT STREET, ON AUGUST 15.

It was announced that the seeds lately brought over by Mr. Hartweg might be obtained by Fellows, upon application being made to the Secretary. Mr. Dean, gardener to J. Bateman, Esq., exhibited a collection of handsome Orchidaceous flowers, comprising a superb variety of *Oncidium Lanceanum*; the richly-coloured *Vanda Roxburghii*; a fine spike of *Cycnoches Egertonianum*, which attracted great attention from its having been produced by the self same pseudo-bulb which last year bore a spike of *C. ventricosum*, the latter having large pale green flowers, while those of the former are small, and of a dark purplish-brown; the same plant this year produced only blooms of *C. Egertonianum*. Cut flowers of *Phaius albus*, and a small species of a *Camarotis*, were also exhibited by Mr. Dean, who received a Banksian medal for *Oncidium Lanceanum* and *Vanda Roxburghii*. From Mr. Errington, gardener to Sir P. G. Egerton, were most beautiful cut specimens of *Cattleya crispera* and *intermedia*, for which, particularly the former, a certificate was awarded; from the same person were leaves of *Rhododendron ferrugineum*, the under sides of which were covered with galls similar to the oak-apple, a disease not at all uncommon upon this species, and produced by the puncture of some insect. Mr. J. Robertson, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, brought exceedingly well-grown plants of *Erica Hendersonii*; the curious *Brassia brachiata*; *Peristeria Barkeri*, with a long drooping scape of rich yellow flowers; and *Galeandra Baueri*; both the latter having been received from Oaxaca three months since, at which time the scape of the *Peristeria* was nine inches long and quite blanched, but by being placed for a time in the shade it arrived at perfection; a Banksian medal was awarded for the *Brassia* and *Galeandra*. From Mr. Groom, of Clapham Rise, were several exceedingly vigorous plants of the highly beautiful *Lilium lancifolium punctatum*. Mr. Standish, of Bagshot, exhibited four seedling *Fuchsias*, which he stated to have been obtained in the following manner: having raised, in 1842, from *F. formosa elegans*, fertilized with the pollen of *F. corymbiflora*, some pretty seedlings, these again seeded freely without assistance, and gave rise to the present plants, which showed that this tribe, instead of degenerating like *Calceolarias*, and many florists' flowers, if not crossed, improved considerably; the seedlings were named *Attractor* and *Colossus*, which resemble each other in colour, but differ in size and character, having smooth waxy crimson carmine tubes and sepals, with long, large, and stout corollas, of a purple-crimson colour; *President*, with rose-coloured tube and sepals, has a large and stout rich coloured corolla, with but little blue in it; and *Candidate* has a carmine tube and sepals, with a stout and long corolla of a deep bluish-carmine; the flowers are large, the two latter long, and large also, and the habit of all promises to be good. From Messrs. Lucombe and Pince were blooms of their beautiful *Fuchsia Exoniensis*. From Mr. Epps, of Tunbridge Wells, was a plant of his seedling *Fuchsia*, called *Monarch*, bearing the greatest resemblance in form and habit to the old *Globosa major*. Mr. R. Cooper, of Croydon, exhibited a white variety of *Mesembryanthemum tricolor*, the blooms of which would not expand in the shade of the room. Mr. Cuthill, of Camberwell, brought four very fine plants

of *Lisianthus Russellianus*, grown in hard earthenware pots; and a specimen of the Beechwood Melon. From Mr. Mountjoy, of Ealing, were cut flowers of a new beautiful vermilion and yellow *Gladiolus*, called the Glory of Ghent, and apparently raised between *G. cardinalis*, crossed with *Psittacinus*; *Gloxinia carnea*; a certificate was awarded for the *Gladiolus*. H. Webb, Esq., 22, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, sent a handsome collection of the dried Ferns of Madeira, beautifully prepared and arranged. From the garden of the Society were fine plants of *Gongora maculata*; *Oncidium microchilum*, a dingy brown species from Guatemala; *Angelonia Gardneriana*, a pretty stove plant from Brazil, *Achimenes multiflora* and *coccinea*, *Salvia hians*, and *Zephyranthes grandiflora*; with cut flowers of *Gladiolus psittacinus*, *Acanthus mollis*, and a variety of *Verbenas*.

MEETING OF THE ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON, ON JUNE 2.

Mrs. M. Stovin presented specimens of *Anemone ranunculoides*, found wild in a wood near Worksop, Notts. Various donations to the Library, Herbarium, and Museum were announced. The conclusion of a paper "On the Groups into which the British Fruticose Rubi are divisible," by Mr. E. Lees, was read. It was here stated that the barren stems offer the best, if not the only plan, of discrimination in subdividing Rubi into groups, especially if the erect or arched mode of growth, and continuance of vitality, be also taken into consideration. And in this view the differences resolve themselves almost entirely into the perfect smoothness, the glaucosity, or greater or less degree of hairiness, and the glandulosity of the barren stems. Commencing then with *R. cæsius*, and ending with *R. idæus*, it will appear that seven groups are easily separable from each other, passing from one into the other in a very natural manner. These, at all events, may be considered the smallest number of species into which our Rubi can be classed without confounding really different things.

1. *Cæsii*.—Having the barren stem round, bloomy, covered with unequal prickles, trailing, rooting; *R. cæsius*, and its various derivatives.
2. *Glandulosæ*.—Barren stem angular, hairy and prickly, setose, very glandular, arched or trailing, rooting; *R. radula* of Weihe and Nees, *Köhleri*, *fusco ater*, &c.
3. *Villicaulæ*.—Barren stem angular, very hairy, but without glands, prickly, arched or decumbent, rooting; *R. villicaulis*, W. and N.; *R. leucostachys*, Smith, &c.
4. *Fruticosi*.—Barren stem angular, glaucous, prickly, arching, rooting; *R. fruticosus* and *discolor*.
5. *Nitidi*.—Barren stem angular, almost smooth, with a few prickles, rooting rarely; *R. affinis*, *nisidus*, *rhamnifolius*, &c.
6. *Suberecti*.—Barren stem angular, very smooth, nearly erect, not rooting; *R. suberectus*, Anderson and Smith; *R. plicatus*, W. and N.; and *R. fissus*, Lindley.
7. *Idæi*.—Barren stem round, downy, covered with innumerable small dilated prickles, erect; *R. idæus* and varieties. The paper was accompanied by numerous specimens, which are deposited in the Society's Herbarium.

PROPAGATING HEATHS.—Fill the pots half full of broken pot, add a handful of good rich open peat soil, and about one inch of pure sand, with a small portion of charcoal dust.

When the young shoots have got past their tender state and become partly hardened, as it is termed, or half ripened, then is the best period to ensure success. Take the most healthy, cut them clean with a sharp knife, clear off with small scissors a portion of the leaves, as far as the cutting is to be inserted, which should be one-third of its length; water the sand, and when drained put them in as firm as can be done so as not to bruise them; water afterwards, and when dried a little put on closely a bell glass, placing the pots in a propagating house, &c. Take off the glass every morning, wipe it with a dry cloth, and leave it off for half an hour, or so, taking care to water the cuttings often, having a fine rosed watering pot. I have seen thousands of cuttings put in, and lost for want of sufficient water. By the above plan they strike nearly universal.

A LONDON HEATH GROWER.

TO BLOOM AMARYLLISES.—As far as my twenty years' practice as an amateur grower of Amaryllises instruct me that most of them make root at the end of summer, and it is in the fibres then made that the deposit of sap takes place to supply the future flowers. I therefore shift my plants entire into fresh pots when they appear to be in full vigour, or still growing, say in June or July, or earlier if required; by this treatment I never fail to flower my bulbs vigorously. I then take off any offsets, which can be readily done. I plant them in strong loamy soil, not sifted, and have a free drainage. When the tips of the foliage turn brown, I withhold water and gradually dry them, keeping them so till the flower stems appear, when water is given, and re-pot as above stated. If the above method be pursued, the result will be invariable satisfaction, and the flowers will be far more vigorous than are usually to be seen.

FLORA.

NEAPOLITAN AND RUSSIAN VIOLETS.—September being the month to take up the plants of these lovely fragrant flowers for forcing, I am desirous of reminding the readers of the FLORICULTURAL CABINET of it, and to state how I manage mine. In May I make a plantation by dividing the old plants singly, and plant them without runners on a rich loamy border, shaded from mid-day sun. I put the plants a foot apart, water well when done. During the summer I regularly dress away all runners as soon as they push, which is very essential to success, and in dry weather water freely. By this attention vigorous plants in full preparation for a profuse bloom are prepared. In September I take up the plants with entire balls and pot them into thirty-two sized pots, in a rich loamy soil, well drained, shade for a few days, and then place them in a cold frame, giving free supply of air till the cold of the season indicate protection. I introduce some into the forcing pit a month before I want the flowers, taking care that they are excited very gradually, which is necessary to success, for if suddenly introduced to a high temperature leaves only will be produced. Having some three-light frames at liberty during autumn and winter, I have additionally to pot culture, planted off two frames full, making a slight hot bed of leaves and spent dry dung mixed, upon which I laid rich loam six inches deep. In this I plant entire, at nine inches apart; watering as required, and giving air when possibly it can be done free from frost; protecting with reeded covers in winter. These furnish a supply till April or May.

SENEC.

TULIPS.—As the season for planting Tulips will soon be at hand (November), persons who have a selection to make should be on the look out, and not delay till planting time arrives. The following sorts ought to be universally grown:—

ROSES.—1st row. Brulante, Eclatante, Catalani, Cerise à belle forme, Lac, Manon, Ponceau, Très Blanc (Dutch), Camuse de Craix, Rose Mignonne, Princess Wilhelmina. 2nd row. Bacchus, Princess Elizabeth, Princess Victoria, Lucette. 3rd and 4th rows. Duchess of Kent, Guido, Rose Brillante, Rose Camuse extra, Aglaia, Claudiana, Comet, Comte de Vergennes, Fair Helen, Rosa Blanca.

BYBLOMENS.—1st row. David Pourpre, Violet Parfaite, Violet Blondeau. 2nd row. Bijou des Amateurs, Lord Liverpool, Strong's Emperor, Addison, Mentor, Sophia, Desdemona, Perle d'Angleterre, Rainbow. 3rd row. Ambassador, Incomparable de Maroc, Lord Winchelsea, Regulator, Violet, Alexander, Louis, Zucherelli, Acapulco, or Roi de Siam, Roscius, Thalia. 4th row. Violet Quarto (the tall strain), Both, Malvina. The two last are tall, not very good, but there are so few tall Byblomens that anything must do for a fourth row.

BIZARRES.—1st row. Canning, Everard, Strong's King, Miraim, Gloria Mundi Yellow, Vulcan. 2nd row. Abercrombie, Lawrence's Bolivar, Charbonnier, Garrick, Polyphemus, Waterloo (renamed by Strong, Charles X.), Pompe Funebre. 3rd and 4th rows. Catafalque, Earl Grey, Fabius, Leonardi da Vinci, Lord Collingwood, Titian, Carlo Dolci, or Lord Munster, Croesus, Emperor of Austria, Lady Collingwood, Milo, Davey's Trafalgar (changed by Lawrence to Duke of Clarence), Sir Edward Codrington.

TULIPA.

ON HYACINTHS.—The Hyacinth bulbs, I perceive, are now to be had of the seedmen; and in order to have fine blooms by Christmas they ought to be potted by the first week in September, this does not unnaturally hasten their vegetation, as is the case when planted much later, say the end of the month, from which circumstance the flowers are proportionably smaller. In Holland the first lot of forced Hyacinths is potted by the middle of August, and in order to prevent the foliage being excited, till the pots are filled with roots, they cover them deeply with rotten bark or leaf-mould, &c. In five weeks they are taken out, the pots generally being well filled with roots, and placed closeish to the glass in cold frames, admitting plenty of air during the day, closing the lights at night; by this mode of treatment the foliage and flower stems are gradually brought forward. By the end of October and afterwards, less air is admitted; and when severe frost occurs the sashes are covered for protection.

[See culture of in former Numbers.—CONDUCTOR.]

TULIP SHOW, WALTON, DERBYSHIRE.—This show was held at the Hat and Feathers, Walton, and the following prizes were given:—Feathered bizarres—1. Duc de Lancaster, Mr. Marsden; 2. Trafalgar, Mr. Beard; 3. Firebrand, Mr. G. Holmes; 4. Defiance, Mr. Marsden; 5. Priestman's Seedling, Mr. Rodgers; 6. Crown Prince, Mr. Beard; 7. Black Prince, Mr. Mather; 8. Dutch Catafalque, Mr. Beard. Flamed bizarres—1. Albion, Mr. Marsden; 2. La Cantique, Mr. Rodgers; 3. Gabriel's Patriot, Mr. Rodgers; 4. Sovereign Royal, Mr. Beard; 5. Albion, Mr. Rodgers; 6. Lustre de Beau é, Mr. Beard; 7. Duc de Savoy, Mr. Mather; 8. La Cantique, Mr. Mather. Feathered Roses—1. Lady Crewe, Mr. T. Oakley; 2. Lady Crewe, Mr. Beard; 3. Mrs. Mundy, Mr. Holmes; 4. Velure, Mr. Beard; 5. Doolittle, Mr. Beard; 6. Unknown, Mr. Holmes; 7. Rose Bagot, Mr. Marsden; 8. Triomphe Royale, Mr. Mather. Flamed Roses—1. Unique, Mr. Marsden; 2. Unique, Mr. Marsden; 3. Rose Vesta, Mr. Marsden; 4. Neptune, Mr. Marsden; 5. Lady Barbara, Mr. Marsden; 6. Incomparable d'Holland, Mr. Holmes; 7. Lord Hill, Mr. Marsden; 8. Josephine, Mr. Marsden. Feathered Byblœmens—1. Violet Alexander, Mr. Marsden; 2. Washington, Mr. Marsden; 3. Bienfait, Mr. Holmes; 4. Violet Alexander, Mr. Oakley; 5. Gay Stella, Mr. Oakley; 6. Angelina, Mr. Oakley; 7. Bagot, Mr. Holmes; 8. Violet d'Antonio, Mr. Rodgers. Flamed Byblœmens—1. Sable Rex, Mr. Marsden; 2. Mr. Stretton, Mr. Beard; 3. Ward's King, Mr. Rodgers; 4. Roi de Tulipes, Mr. Beard; 5. Angelina, Mr. Marsden; 6. Violet le fond Noir, Mr. Marsden; 7. Wolstenholmes' Byblœmen, Mr. Oakley; 8. Pennsylvania, Mr. Marsden. Sells—Bizarre Breeder, Mr. Beard; Rose Breeder, Mr. Holmes; Min d'Or, Mr. Marsden; White Flag, Mr. Mather.

WARRINGTON TULIP SHOW.—At the spring meeting of the Warrington Floricultural and Horticultural Society, the following prizes were awarded for Tulips:—Premier prize for the best Tulip, Bienfait, Mr. Hardy. Feathered Bizarres—1. Sultana, Mr. Hardy; 2. Trafalgar, Mr. Wilson; 3. Royal Sovereign, 4. San Josef, 5. Surpasse Catafalque, 6. Firebrand, Mr. Hardy. Flamed Bizarres—1. Crown Prince, 2. Unknown, Mr. Penketh; 3. Lustre, 4. Phoenix, 5. Wright's No. 63 Seedling, 6. Unknown, Mr. Nunnerley. Feathered Byblœmens—1. Grotius, 2. Bienfait, Mr. Hardy; 3. Unknown, Mr. Nunnerley; 4. Seedling, Mr. Wilson; 5. Surpassant, 6. Buckley's No. 46, Mr. Hardy. Flamed Byblœmens—1. Violet fond Noir, Mr. Nunnerley; 2. Queen Caroline, 3. Unknown, 4. Rowbottom's Incomparable, Mr. Wilson; 5. Queen of May, Mr. Penketh; 6. Sable Rex, Mr. Nunnerley. Feathered Roses—1. Heroine, 2. Lady Crewe, Mr. Hardy; 3. Walworth, Mr. Wilson; 4. Duc de Bronti, Mr. Hardy; 5. Hero of the Nile, Mr. Bloore; 6. Doolittle, Mr. Wilson. Flamed Roses—1. Roi de Cerise, Mr. Hardy; 2. Triomphe Royale, Mr. Nunnerley; 3. Lord Hill, Mr. Bloore; 4. Unique, Mr. Nunnerley; 5. Rose Ruby, Mr. Wilson; 6. Count Vergennes, Mr. Bloore. Breeders—Bizarre, Shakspeare; Byblœmen, Lancashire Hero; Rose, Mrs. Mundy, Mr. Hardy. Sells—White Flag, Mr. Bloore; Yellow Min d'Or, Mr. Hardy.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Advices have been received from Mr. Hartweg, dated Bogota, 31st March. He was at that time on the point of starting for the town of Guaduas, a place 5000 feet above the sea, in a thickly wooded country, and thence he was to proceed to Carthagena on his return to England. His collections from Popayan and elsewhere filled 14 chests, in which were 25 species of Orchidaceæ, several fine plants of *Thiebaudia floribunda*, four boxes of roots and cuttings in earth, 121 kinds of seed, and about 4000 dried specimens.

TO DESTROY COCK ROACHES.—We understand that the following method has been successfully practised by Messrs. Loddiges in their hot-houses. One ounce of arsenic is mixed with four ounces of tallow, and the two are melted together in an earthen pipkin. When thoroughly incorporated by stirring, and partially cooled, small pieces of wood are dipped in the tallow, which forms over them a coating. They are stuck about in the pots, when the cock-roaches greedily attack them and perish.

LANCASTER FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Tulips: 1. Black Bagot, Wirtemberg, Walworth, Roi de Ceris, Trafalgar, Bizarre le Noir, Mr. Richardson; 2. Black Bagot, Grunda Superb, Trafalgar, Lustre de Beauté, Dolittle, Triomphe Royal, Mr. Hargreaves; 3. Duke of Lancaster, Albion, Ambassador, Roi de Ceris, Dolittle, Roi de Ceris, Capt. Wilkinson. Feathered Bizarres, 1. Trafalgar, Mrs. Ford; 2. Charles X, Mr. Richardson; 3. Duc de Savoy, 4. Prestman's Seedling, Duchess of Hamilton; 5. Catafalque Old Dutch, J. Stout, Esq.; 6. Goud Wears, Mr. Richardson; 7. Je ne sçai quoi, Mr. Walmsley; 8. Surpasse Catafalque, Mr. Richardson; 9. Leopoldina, Mr. Walmsley. Feathered Byblœmens—1. Bienfait, 2. Black Baqueta, Mr. Richardson; 3. Ambassadeur d'Holland, Capt. Wilkinson; 4. Gastilla, Mr. Richardson; 5. Rowbottom's Incomparable, Mr. Walmsley; 6. Incomparable, Duchess of Hamilton; 7. Neat and Clean, Mr. Hargreaves; 8. Thompson's Violet, Mr. Hargreaves; 9. Maitre partout, Mr. Richardson. Feathered Roses—1. Duc de Bronti, Mr. Richardson; 2. Dolittle, 3. Compti de Vigilis, Duchess of Hamilton; 4. Hero of the Nile, 5. Walworth, 6. Holden's Rose, 7. Triomphe Royale, 8. Unknown, 9. Duchess of Lancaster, J. Stout, Esq. Flamed Bizarres—1. Le Noir, Mr. Hargreaves; 2. Albion, Mr. Richardson; 3. La Cantique, Mr. Gawthorpe; 4. Smith's Alexander, Mr. Hargreaves; 5. Liberal, Mr. Richardson; 6. Madame de France, do.; 7. Beauty Frappante, Mr. Jopson; 8. Garicola, Mr. Hargreaves; 9. Chaboneur Noir, Mr. Richardson. Flamed Byblœmens—1. Sable Rex, Mr. Hargreaves; 2. Duchess of Lancaster, Mr. Richardson; 3. Pompey's Pillar, Mr. Jopson; 4. Princess Charlotte, Captain Wilkinson; 5. Incomparable Voortrelim, Mr. Richardson; 6. Grand Cid, do.; 7. Duc d'Anglaise, Mr. Hargreaves; 8. Zamere Brune, Mr. Jopson; 9. Incomparable, T. Rawsthorne, Esq. Flamed Roses—1. Roi des Cerises, Mr. Richardson; 2. Triomphe Royale, Mr. Hargreaves; 3. Unknown, Mr. Walmsley; 4. Unique, J. Stout, Esq.; 5. Lord Hill, Mr. Richardson; 6. Neptune, Capt. Wilkinson; 7. Vulcan, J. Armstrong, Esq.; 8. Abia de Diana, Mr. Walmsley; 9. Duchess of Clarence, Capt. Wilkinson. Selves—1. Mr. J. Walmsley; 2. Capt. Wilkinson; 3. Mr. J. Richardson; Yellow Tulip, Mina d'Or, Mr. Hargreaves; White Tulip, Duchess of Hamilton; best double Tulip, 1. Mariage de ma Fille, Mr. Walmsley; 2. Bizarre, Mr. Whalley; 3. Yellow, Duchess of Hamilton.

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER.

Annual flower seeds, as *Clarkia*, *Collinsia*, *Schizanthuses*, Ten-week Stocks, &c., now sown in pots, and kept in a cool frame or greenhouse during winter will be suitable for planting out in open borders next April. Such plants bloom early and fine, and their flowering season is generally closing when spring-sown plants are coming into bloom.

Carnation layers should immediately be potted off.

China Rose cuttings now strike very freely; buds may still be put in successfully.

Calceolaria seed should be sown soon, or be reserved till February.

Cuttings of stove plants, as *Vincas*, *Roellias*, *Justicias*, *Clerodendrons*, should

now be struck; they will make pretty plants for next season; as also sundry greenhouse plants.

DAHLIAS.—Where the laterals or buds are very numerous, they should be thinned out so as to have vigorous blooms. Towards the end of the month collect seed of the early-blown flowers.

Mignonette may now be sown in pots to bloom in winter.

Pelargoniums, cuttings of, may now be put off; plants of which will bloom in May. Seeds should be sown as early now as possible.

Pinks, pipings of, if struck, may be taken off and planted in the situations intended for blooming in next season.

Plants of Herbaceous Calceolarias should now be divided, taking off offsets and planting them in small pots.

Verbena Melindris (chamædrifolia). Runners of this plant should now be taken off, planting them in small pots half filled with potsherds, and the rest with good loamy soil, then placing them in a shady situation. It should be attended to as early in the month as convenient. When taken into a cool frame or greenhouse for winter protection, much of the success depends on being kept near the glass; or sink a box or two half filled with potsherds, and the other good loamy soil, round the plant, so that the runners, being pegged down to the soil, will soon take root at the joints. When a sufficient number are rooted, separate the stems from the parent plant, and those in the boxes will be well established, and, being removed before frost, are easily preserved in winter, as done with those in pots.

Plants of Chinese Chrysanthemums should be re-potted if necessary; for if done later the blossoms will be small. Use the richest soil. Pinch off the heads to cause the production of laterals, so as to have a head of flowers.

When Petunias, Heliotropium, Salvias, Pelargoniums, (Geraniums, Mesembryanthemums, Bouvardias,) &c. have been grown in open borders, and it is desirable to have bushy plants for the same purpose the next year, it is now the proper time to take off slips, and insert a number in a pot; afterwards place them in a hot-bed frame, or other situation having the command of heat. When struck root, they may be placed in a greenhouse or cool frame to preserve them from frost during winter. When divided and planted out in the ensuing May in open borders of rich soil, the plants will be stocky, and bloom profusely.

Tigridia pavonia roots may generally be taken up about the end of the month.

Lisianthus Russellianus seed sown immediately will produce plants for next year's blooming. It is one of the finest plants grown. It is best treated as a stove biennial.

Plants of Pentstemons should be divided by taking off offsets, or increased by striking slips. They should be struck in heat.

The tops and slips of Pansies should now be cut off, and be inserted under a hand glass, or where they can be shaded a little. They will root very freely, and be good plants for next season.

LOBELIAS.—Off-sets should be potted off, so as to have them well rooted before winter.

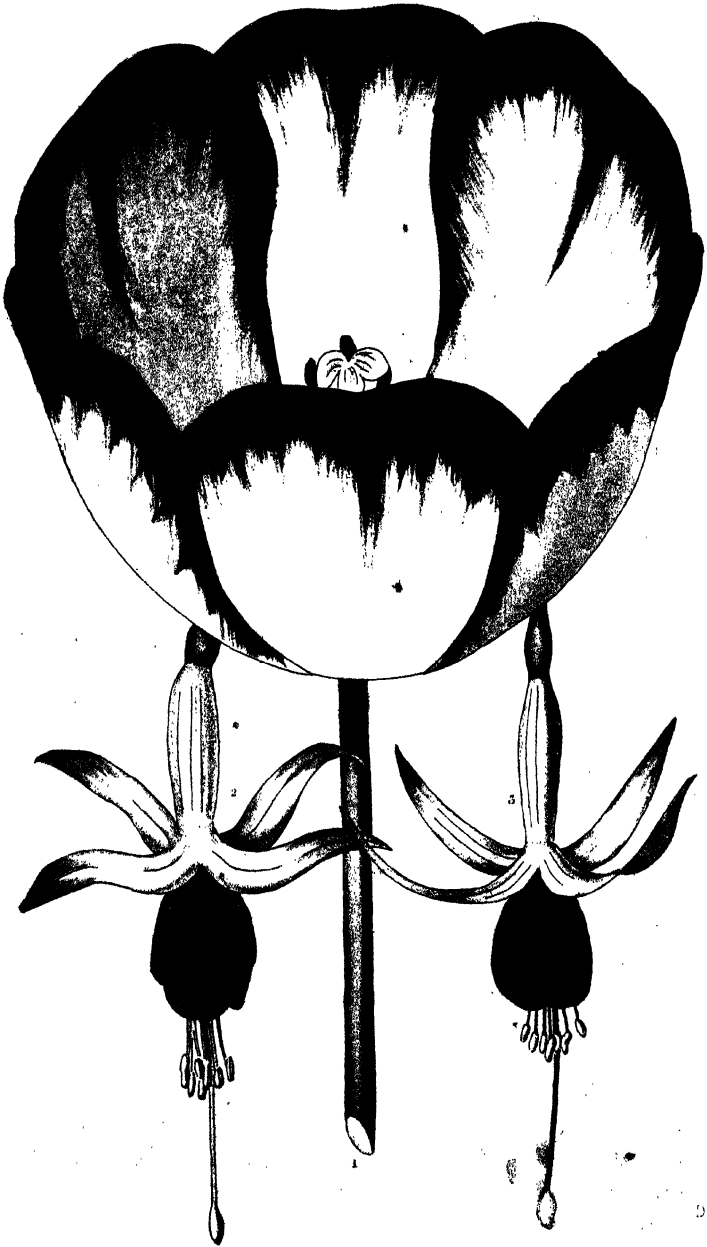
Greenhouse plants will generally require to be taken in by the end of the month; if allowed to remain out much longer, the foliage will often turn brown from the effects of cold air. The earlier succulents are the better.

Seeds of many kinds of flowers will be ripe for gathering this month.

When Lilies, Crown Imperials, Narcissuses, &c., require dividing, take them up now, and replant them immediately.

Ranunculus beds should now be prepared as follows:—The depth of soil to be two feet and a half, of a rich, clayey, friable loam, retentive of moisture; about six or eight inches from the surface to be a rich light loam, of a sandy nature. Remove the whole of the soil with the remains of the dung given last year, and turn up the subsoil a whole spade in depth, breaking it well. If the beds are allowed to remain in this state for a day or two to sweeten the subsoil, it will be an advantage. Then place upon the subsoil a layer of cow-dung, at least one year old, four inches thick; then scatter over it the fine powder of new-slaked lime, to correct any acidity and destroy the worms. Then fill up with new light soil, taken from the surface of the old tulip-bed or potato-ground, which has been frequently turned to sweeten it.





THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

OCTOBER 1st, 1843.

PART I.
EMBELLISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

No. 1. GROOM'S VICTORIA REGINA TULIP.

THIS fine byblomen Tulip was raised by Mr. Groom, Florist, of Clapham Rise, near London, and by Tulip florists is considered a *first rate* kind, meriting a place in the most select collection.

In former numbers of this publication, we have inserted articles on the general treatment of Tulips, by some of the best growers in the country, to which remarks we respectfully refer our readers, and we deem it unnecessary to give a repetition in this place.

We have often seen Mr. Groom's collection in bloom, and he grows them in a very superior manner; we, however, add, that he advises the bed should be made four and a half feet wide, the pit to hold compost should be dug out two feet deep. He prepares a compost as follows:—In the summer of the year previous to planting in, he obtains rich turfy loam four inches thick; a layer is laid on the ground, over it two inches thick of rotten cow manure, then a layer of turf, another of manure, &c., alternately. The heap is turned over, and well chopped two or three times during the year. A month before the time of planting, &c., the pit is made; six inches thick of fresh turfy soil, in pieces of four inches square, is thrown into it; upon this is the compost, filling up the bed, so that when it finally settles, the surface may be four inches higher than the walk around it, and the surface be left convex, (crowned as it is sometimes termed,) so as to

throw off the water. In the compost he recommends, Mr. Groom informed us, the Tulip does not grow too vigorous to be what is called rank, viz., causing the colours to run, but the plants grow bold, strong, and healthy, retaining all their delicacy of tint. From November 1st to the 10th is the proper period for planting. The surface of the compost is then stirred up a few inches deep; being levelled, an inch thick of light loam and river sand, equal parts, is spread over it, upon which the bulbs are firmly placed, in rows about six and a half inches apart each way, the bed having seven rows, and finally are covered with the loam and sand four inches deep, leaving the surface convex.

In arranging the kinds, he begins in the centre row with a Bybloemen, next a Bizard, then a Rose, and thus continues the classes. The second row a Bizard, next a Rose, then a Bybloemen. By this arrangement he obtains a *regular mixture* of the three classes of colours. Protection is given to the bed from January till the severity of winter is over; the surface being covered with two or three inches of dry leaves, over which is scattered a sprinkling of soil, is the best cover, and when not required for protection is readily removed to allow the Tulips to push without interruption. The flowers are shaded at the time of blooming. The distinguishing properties and qualities of the flowers in the classes into which Tulips are divided, are as follows:—

The ground, by which we mean the white or yellow on which the other colours are marked, should be pure and rich, without spots or stains; and it is of the greatest importance to have it quite clear of any colour or marks at the base of the petals around the staminæ, for a stain there is a permanent defect which no cultivation can remedy: it is also desirable in the yellow grounds that the colour outside of the petals should be of the same intensity as inside, as there are many flowers possessing good qualities that are rendered defective by having a very pale yellow or nearly white outside. There is a class of flowers called tricolors, having neither white nor yellow grounds.

The three principal classes into which the Tulip is at present arranged are,—the Rose, having a rose or cherry colour on a white ground; the Bybloemen, containing all the shades of purple and brown, also on a white ground; and the Bizard, having various colours on a yellow ground. Neither colour is considered superior to

the others; at the same time, there is no doubt the rose on white is most pleasing to the eye.

In the distribution of the colour it is considered a fine rich sharp feather, as it is termed, (which is so named from the resemblance it has to the feather part of the quill, but by the French florists called the moustache,) commencing on the edge of the lower part of the petals, a short distance from the staminæ,—and continuing completely round the top, where it should be deepest, to the other side, with each petal alike,—and leaving the remainder of the flower of the clear ground colour, without any spots or specks, as the most perfect and beautiful character. Next to this comes the flamed flower, which has, besides the feather, a rich beam up the rib of each of the petals, branching off on either side, and the points meeting the feather; at the same time preserving a sufficiency of the ground colour between the flaming to display it to the greatest advantage. There is also another kind of flame, which is a flame beginning at the lower part of the petals, and branching upwards without any feather; this gives a beautiful star-like appearance when the flower is expanded. There are other distributions of colour, such as a single stripe up the rib of the petal, &c.; all the petals however should be *alike*, or as nearly so *as possible*, and in all cases there should be a circle of the ground colour round the staminæ.

Whatever the shade of colour is, it should be well defined and clear, and the flower free from the breeder, that is the *original* colour; and if there is a second shade, which is sometimes the case in the flamed variety, it should be bordered with the darker colour; which prevents its flushing or running. The flushing or *smearing* of the colour is at all times very objectionable.

Nos. 2 and 3. SEEDLING FUCHSIAS

We have raised this season, and which, with several others of the most distinct and beautiful character, we shall offer for sale early next spring. Our object has been to raise kinds, where the colours of the sepals (outer part of the flower) and corolla (inner part) should be as strikingly *different* as possible, to give the most distinct contrast, and our efforts have been amply repaid by raising numerous kinds of the most delicate *white, flesh, pink, and rose* sepals, having

very distinct and beautiful corollas. We also endeavoured to raise such as would have the sepals *reflexed*, in order *fully* to exhibit the corolla, in which we have succeeded. The two here figured, with the others we purpose sending out, are selected from an immense number which have bloomed with us for the first time this season. All the kinds are most profuse bloomers.

ARTICLE II.

A FEW REMARKS UPON RAISING TULIPS FROM SEED.

BY MR. JOHN SLATER, FLORIST, CHEETHAM HILL, NEAR MANCHESTER.

HAVING read in a publication, edited by a great man in his own conceit, "seeds of Tulips, Crocuses, Hyacinths, Iris, and bulbous roots may be sown," in his journal of gardening operations for the month of September, I am induced to make a few observations upon this subject.

It has been generally stated by florists that the seeds of tulips should be sown late in October or early in November, in boxes, and then put in a cold frame. I tried this plan for a number of years, and never raised a bulb from such sowings; and many of my acquaintance have experienced similar results. I then tried January, and succeeded much better; and then the first week in February, and still raised more bulbs from the same quantity of seed. This year I followed up my plan, and raised more and larger roots than heretofore, and fancied I had arrived at the true period; but having some seed from Lord Hill, which I was wavering as to whether I should raise bulbs from, a variety deficient in form as well as bottom, although its colours are excellent, I put it away, and in April I took the packet of seed and sowed in a hyacinth pot; and upon taking them up when dead down, which was the middle of the month of August, I was much struck at their size, and upon weighing some found them to be four grains and others three, whilst the largest of the February sowing, which are considered the largest ever seen for one year's growth, only weighed two grains. Such is the fact; and it is a question whether, upon trying the same experiment next season, there will be the same results. Of this I have no doubt, as the last sowing (in April) had not the same attention paid to them, as after sowing they were placed in a walk, until they attracted my

attention by the vast number of seed which vegetated compared with the early sowing, and I am certain there was no difference as respects the quality of the seed.

In the early sowing, having unfortunately lost my papers which were attached to the following varieties, Louis XVI., Lady Crewe, and Lillard Violet, I mixed them altogether, and in one pot particularly the seed did not vegetate as well as the others, and this was owing to having neglected covering it with a glass the same as the others, which will tend to confirm my opinion that a late sowing is preferable.

Had I been successful in obtaining seed this season, I intended to have sown it about a week after being gathered, and put in a stove, so that it might be so much earlier raised up; and I have no doubt but a year might be gained by that means, provided the bulbs are never disturbed. I am persuaded that, if so treated, they would be up in three weeks; and, supposing them to be sown early in August, they would have the whole of September and October to grow in, and they would come up again in February the same as the others, thereby saving a year.

ARTICLE III.

A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF TULIPS.

BY MR. JOHN SLATER, FLORIST, CHEETHAM HILL, NEAR MANCHESTER.

FABIUS

Is a third row flamed Bizarre, raised by Mr. Lawrence from the seed of Louis XVI.; form good, bottom pure, stamens tinged when heavy flamed, and clear when otherwise. A fine stage flower.

FAIR FLORA

Is a second row flamed Byblomen, raised by the same person who raised Beauty, Lancashire Hero, &c.; the cup rather long, bottom creamy, colour dark, and an excellent marker.

FLEUR DE DAME

Is a first row flamed Rose, good cup and bottom, excellent colour, and a good stage flower.

GABEL'S GLORY (CHARLES X.)**GEORGE IV. (CHARLES X.)****GLENCOE**

Is a second row flamed Bizarre, raised by Mr. Lawrence; form good, bottom pure. A first-rate stage flower.

GLORY

Is a third row flamed Byblomen, from the same sowing of seed as Fair Flora, &c.; form good, bottom creamy at opening, but soon bleaches white; flower large, colour dark, heavy marker.

GUERRIER

Is a second row flamed Rose, cup rather long, bottom pure, and sometimes comes feathered. A good stage flower.

GRISDELIN NOIR

Is a second row feathered Byblomen, cup short and good, bottom pure, colour dark, petals rather incline a little inwards. Will be a good stage flower.

IVANHOE (SLATER'S)

Is a second row feathered Bizarre, broke from a seedling breeder; form good, bottom pure, ground colour not very strong, being rather a pale yellow, feathering heavy, and promises to be an excellent stage flower.

INTILE (RIDER'S)

Is a third row flamed Bizarre, cup rather long, bottom pure, excellent marker; the colour and style of Charles X.

LA DELICATESSE

Is a third row feathered Byblomen, good cup and bottom; colour and marking in the style of Bienfait.

LADY WILLMOTT

Is a second row flamed Rose, although it occasionally comes feathered, and in point of form much superior to any of the Sherwood's; but the bottom is stained. It is an excellent marker and stage flower, often taking its station high on a stage at an exhibition.

LARBE DE DIANA

Is a second row feathered Rose, good form, but much yellower than Wallworth at opening; heavy marker.

LENTICHRIDES

Is a second row feathered Byblomen, cup middling, bottom creamy, and requires much bleaching for a stage flower.

LIVIA

Is a fourth row flamed Byblomen, cup rather long, bottom pure, colour dark; an excellent steady marker.

LORD BROUGHAM (WELLS'S)

Is a fourth row flamed Bizarre, cup rather long, bottom pure. An excellent stage flower.

LORD DENBIGH

Is a third row flamed Byblomen, form good, bottom creamy, and a dark cherry colour.

MADAME VESTRIS (alias CLARK'S CLIO and GOLDHAM'S PRINCESS

SOPHIA OF GLOUCESTER)

Is a third row feathered Rose; sometimes it comes in a good flamed state; the cup good, but rather long; the bottom pure, and marks with a very deep feather.

MARCELLUS

Is a second row flamed Bizarre, good cup and bottom; marks well; colour dark. An excellent stage flower.

MARIA (GOLDHAM'S)

Is a second row flamed Rose, good but rather long cup, stamens tinged; fine rich colour; not a heavy marker.

MARY ANNE (GOLDHAM'S)

Is a second row feathered rosy-coloured Byblomen, good cup and bottom.

MARY ANNE (LAWRENCE'S)

Is a third row flamed rosy-coloured Byblomen, although catalogued as a Rose; form not very good, bottom pure, petals rather pointed; a very excellent marker.

MUSADORA

Is a second row flamed Byblomen, good cup and bottom; colour dark; very heavy marker, and a good stage flower.

OPTIMUS, HUTTON'S (alias SURPASSE OPTIMUS),

Is a second row feathered Bizarre; ground colour very rich, and an excellent marker and stage flower.

OPHIE

Is a fourth row flamed Bizarre, cup rather long, bottom pure, yellow good ; marks and colours in the style of Charles X.

PANDORA

Is a second row flamed Byblomen, good cup and bottom ; marks well. This has been considered a crack flower by some, and sold at a very high price. It is scarcely ever seen perfect, being no doubt a tender variety, and generally much injured by the frost, which causes its three outer petals to be very green, and scarcely ever bleaches out,

PASSE REINE D'EGYPT

Is a second row rosy-coloured flamed Byblomen ; form good, excepting the petals being pointed ; bottom pure ; marks well.

PATTY (LAWRENCE'S)

Is a second row flamed Byblomen, good cup, bottom creamy, colour darkish, and is a good marker.

PETIT DONCEIL

Is a second row flamed Byblomen, good cup, bottom bad, and not worthy a place in any collection.

PLUTO SUPERB (same as DAVID).

PONCEAU TRES BLANC (same as CATALINA).

PONCEAU TRES BLANC (Dutch)

Is a second row flamed Rose, of a scarlet colour ; its cup good, and a rich china white, beautifully flamed with a scarlet colour.

QUEEN OF HEARTS (FRANKLIN'S)

Is a third row feathered Rose, raised from seed and broken by Mr. Franklin, of the City-road. The cup of this flower is good, the bottom creamy at opening, the feathering a bright scarlet, and is a first-rate stage flower.

QUEEN VICTORIA (WILLMER'S)

Is a third row flamed Byblomen, good cup and bottom, but stamens slightly tinged ; is a heavy marker, and the colours good and dark.

RAVEN

Is a first row flamed Byblomen, raised from seed by Mr. Bromley, of Horley-hill, near Manchester, and broken for the first time from the breeder in my collection this year. The cup of this flower is good, the bottom pure, colour dark, and is a fine marking variety.

REID'S SIR JOHN MOORE

Is a third row feathered Byblomen, the cup good, but rather long, bottom pure, and is a fine heavy marker. This variety is very scarce.

RICHARD COBDEN

Is a second row feathered Bizarre, raised by a florist in the neighbourhood of Nottingham. The form is good, the bottom pure, and is a first-rate flower, being steady. The colour of the feathering is as dark as Surpasse Catafalque.

ROSE MIGNONNE

Is a third row Rose, cup long, petals pointed, creamy bottom, colour good; will not do for a stage flower.

SALVATOR ROSA

Is a second row flamed Byblomen, introduced by Mr. Brown, of Slough; cup good, bottom pure, and colours in the style of Violet Wallers. This is the finest Byblomen cultivated, and is also a steady marker, and will always rank as a first-rate stage flower. Price 15/.

SARAH (LAWRENCE'S)

Is a second row feathered rose, cup rather long, bottom pure, stamens tinged.

THALIA (CLARK'S)

Is a fourth row feathered Byblomen, cup rather long, but good, bottom pure, colours good. This variety is highly prized in the south.

URSINA MINOR

Is a third row flamed Byblomen, good cup, bottom rather creamy, and is a good marker.

VIOLET BONDAINE

Is a second row feathered Byblomen, cup rather long, bottom and marking same as Bienfait Incomparable, and were it not for the cup being longer would be called as such.

VIOLET POMPEURE

Is a second row flamed Byblomen, good cup, bottom creamy, and is an excellent marker.

VIOLET ROUGEATRE

Is a third row flamed Byblomen, cup good, bottom pure, and is an excellent marker and stage flower.

VIOLET SOVEREIGN

Is a third row feathered Byblomen, good cup, bottom pure, and colour dark.

ARTICLE IV.

ON CLIMBING PLANTS FOR THE CONSERVATORY AND GREENHOUSE.

BY CLERICUS.

I HAVE lately seen a plan recommended of growing the fine new hot-house climbers so as to have them bloom in vigour in a conservatory or greenhouse, by having them planted in a heated pit, constructed behind the conservatory, &c.; this pit, heated by hot water or fire flue, the stem of the plant introduced through an opening in the back wall, the shoots are easily and regularly disposed, so as to have a fine bloom of these new and beautiful flowers for eight months in a year. At the close of the autumn the stems are readily drawn into the pit, and there secured to have a rest, in a temperature of about 45 to 50 degrees. As spring approaches, the pit, with both top and bottom heat, being put into gradual operation, induces the pushing of the buds, and as soon as observed the stems are introduced through the back wall into the conservatory, &c. I have had this plan in successful operation for ten years, and I find that the tenderest hot-house climbers do admirably when the roots are in a proper temperature, the branches grow vigorous, and bloom profusely, with the usual cooler atmosphere of the conservatory and greenhouse. I have had fine specimens in profuse bloom this summer of *Mandevilla suaveolens*, *Stephanotus floribundus*, *Allamanda Cathartica*, *Thunbergia Hantayneana*, *Bignonia venusta*, *Canavalia Bonariensis*, *Ipomæa mutabilis*, *Ipomæa Learii*, &c. I have my plants growing in the heated pit, in a mixture of rotten tan, peat, and loam. I think Rendle's tank system would answer well to heat the soil. I turned out the top of an *Ipomæa Learii* to train in the open air against the glass end of the conservatory, and it has been an entire mass of bloom since June. I believe the same method will succeed with many other tender plants.

ARTICLE V.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF CYCLAMENS.

BY A FOREMAN OF A LONDON NURSERY.

THE admirer of curious, gay, and fragrant flowers ought not to neglect the culture of the little lonely kinds of Cyclamens. The early flowering kinds are truly ornamental in the winter and spring months for either greenhouse or sitting-room, and continuing for a lengthened period in bloom, renders them additionally attractive. And as bulbs can at this season be obtained for blooming the coming one, I am induced now to send a few remarks on their successful cultivation. I have had, for the last ten years, upwards of three thousand pots annually under my care, so that I have had to give considerable practical attention during that period.

I beg the reader to notice I grow them in pots, so that I am enabled to remove them previous to winter, and place them on shelves in a back shed, keeping them dry. I do not shake the bulbs out of the soil, as it dries them too much, but put them in the soil they bloomed in. The time of resting the roots depends on the sorts. *C. Europeum* and *Neapolitanum* will be in bloom when *C. Persicum* is at rest. In potting, have the pots well drained with potsherds, and use a compost in a rough state, consisting of equal parts of sandy loam and leaf mould, to which add a quarter of well-rotted manure.

The bulbs should never be wholly covered with the soil, but about a third be exposed. The bulbs should be planted as soon as the least sign of vegetation is observed. In promoting their blooming it must be done very gradually, and great care is requisite not to water too liberally, or the leaves will be very liable to damp off in the dull season, especially those of *C. Persicum* and its varieties. Cyclamens are readily increased by seeds, which should be sown as soon as ripe. Those sown in autumn must be kept in the seed-pot till the end of May, and then be carefully potted singly. Those sown in spring must remain in the seed-pot till the following spring. When seed is sown in autumn the pots should be placed in a warmish part, on a shelf of the greenhouse, and be kept moderately dry. When sown in spring the pots should be placed in a cool frame, and be kept uniformly moist, not wet, till the plants push; and as the young plants are very liable to damp off, care is required in watering.

ARTICLE VI.

REMARKS ON SCUTELLARIA SPLENDENS.

BY R. W. G., SURREY.

Two years ago I purchased a plant of *Scutellaria splendens*, which, having much increased to some extent, I planted a bed of it in a warm situation in my flower garden, as well as retained several for the greenhouse, and now in both situations the plants are in profuse bloom, and very highly interesting and ornamental, the numerous long spikes of scarlet flowers producing a fine display. It deserves cultivation in every situation it can be grown in. The plants I turned out into the flower garden were what I raised last summer, and they were nearly coming into bloom when I turned them out, entire, into the bed in June, and all my plants have been in fine bloom from that time, and appear likely to flower to the end of October, if the season proves fine to that period.

It is a half shrubby plant, and is generally regarded as an herbaceous perennial, and requires rest in winter, similar to the *Gardoquia multiflora*, or *betonicoides*. It requires repotting each season; and when the buds begin to push, then the previous year's wood should be pruned away, so as only to leave a sufficiency of young shoots to bloom the forthcoming season. I find it grow vigorously and bloom profusely in a compost, well drained, consisting of equal portions of sandy loam and leaf mould. The plant is readily increased by division, or taking off cuttings of the young shoots when about four inches long, cutting them close from their origin, and having them inserted in sand, and placed in a gentle hot-bed temperature. I do most confidently recommend the plant to the notice of the readers of the *CABINET*, and can assure those who grow it that it will amply repay any attention given it. It can now be procured at a trifling cost at the principal nursery establishments.

REVIEW.

ON RENDLE'S TANK SYSTEM OF HEATING BY HOT WATER.

OUR attention has lately been called by Mr. Rendle, nurseryman, of Plymouth, to a method of heating by hot water, which appears worthy of being more generally known. The principle upon which it acts is

capable of being carried out to any extent, and is at once simple and economical. Mr. Rendle has given full particulars of it in a published pamphlet, which he forwarded us. In describing it to our readers we can only do so briefly, but enough to show its principle, as acted upon very successfully by a correspondent.

Mr. Rendle, in June last, forwarded to the London Horticultural Society a paper upon the subject, which was read at one of their meetings. The main point in which it differs from other methods is, that the hot water, instead of circulating round the house in pipes or open gutters, is contained in the centre of the building in a wooden tank, upon the lid of which is a layer of bark or sawdust, raised three or four feet above the floor, for the reception of pots of cuttings, plants, &c. This tank is divided lengthways by a partition in the centre, with the exception of about two inches, which are left open at one end to allow the water to circulate; its opposite extremity is connected with a small boiler by means of a pipe. The water, upon becoming heated in the boiler, flows through the pipe into the tank, and, after passing round the latter, returns to the boiler by another pipe: in this manner the circulation of the water is kept up.

The tank in a small house is about nine inches deep. Its lower part is formed of wood, and the upper of slate, one portion of which is covered with tan for plunging in cuttings, &c.; the remaining part is left bare, so that, on sprinkling it with water, a copious vapour is obtainable. The waste of water in the tank is trifling; when, however, it requires to be replenished, it is easily effected by means of a small orifice left for that purpose in the slate covering.

The boiler, by which this comparatively large body of water is heated, is of diminutive size, and, perhaps, we cannot give a better idea of it than by supposing one of Rogers's to be divided crossways into two; the lower portion, hermetically closed, will then represent the boiler in question. As in Rogers's, the fire is contained in the centre, and is supplied with fuel from the top. It stands upon a grating raised a few inches from the floor, and is surrounded at the distance of two or three inches by an iron case, from one side of which the smoke makes its escape through a small chimney. This outer case or covering is almost double the height of the boiler; and, the more effectually to prevent the radiation of heat from its sides, an iron cylinder slides down through the opening by which the fire is fed,

and fits exactly within the top of the boiler. This answers the double purpose of containing a body of fuel, which settles down and supplies the fire during the night; and, when the lid is placed upon the outer case, of checking the draught of the fire, which is only continued through some small passages cut in the sides of the cylinder. A small opening also communicates with the fire from the outside, through which the former can be stirred when necessary.

During the time in which this system has been in working, the water has never been within many degrees of the boiling temperature, yet the thermometer within the house has seldom, on the coldest nights, fallen below 60° or 65° . Its great advantages are, that the tank in which the water circulates will, with such modifications as circumstances may require, serve as a stage for plants, either in the centre or round the sides of a house, by which the expense of hot-water pipes will be dispensed with; and its extreme simplicity, which is such that any person situated at a distance from engineers might, with a little ingenuity and the assistance of a carpenter and blacksmith, erect an apparatus of his own, since any boiler which would create a circulation of water would answer as well as the one above described, although it might not be equally economical. We may also state that the atmosphere of the house in which this system is adopted is remarkably pure.

Mr. Rendle observes, it is a plan which can scarcely be recommended too strongly; for, not only is it adapted for the smallest propagating-house, but also for plant structures of the largest size. My tank or cistern is about 20 feet long and 5 feet broad; it is situated in the centre of a house, and, except at the end where the boiler is fixed, is surrounded by a walk. The boiler is one of Rogers's, and acts admirably. The depth of the tank is only six inches, and this is quite sufficient. On the top I have placed large slate slabs, cemented to each other, to prevent a superfluity of steam from escaping into the house. (Tiles, it is stated, being more porous, are better.)

When first I thought of this excellent mode, I imagined that, to keep up a sufficient heat in the house, I should be obliged to retain a constant fire; but such is not the case. If the fire is lighted for two hours in the morning and evening, it is quite sufficient to maintain a steady and genial bottom heat; as the large body of water in the

reservoir, when once heated, remains warm for a considerable length of time. The thermometer is generally on an average at 65°. In a small house this principle can be adopted for less than 5l.; and in larger ones at a cost at least one-half less than that of hot-water pipes. As you justly remark, a common blacksmith and carpenter are all that are required to put it up. I doubt not but before many years it will be universally adopted by all those who grow pineapple, melon, cucumber, or even stove and orchidaceous plants, when we shall find dung, leaves, and other fermenting materials excluded from the pinery and stove, and used only for manures. Even I, who can procure tan and dung at a very low rate, am a saver of at least 20l. a-year by this discovery; therefore the saving must be very great in a larger establishment, where hundreds of loads of dung, tan, and leaves are consumed annually.

On the 28th of December last the apparatus was set at work, and my foreman commenced propagating Dahlias, which are potted and placed on the top of the slates, and surrounded by sawdust. They are now breaking luxuriantly; hundreds of cuttings are already off, and plunged in sawdust in another part of the tank. I have used the apparatus for more than eight months, and have been highly successful in striking some thousands of plants. It is certainly the most complete plan that possibly can be adopted for a propagating-house.

PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

ACACIA SPECTABILIS. Showy Acacia. (Bot. Reg. 46.) Leguminosæ. Polygamia Monœcia. This very neat and pretty species has been introduced into this country by H. B. Lott, Esq., from New Holland, where it was found growing in Wellington Valley, and on the eastern coast. Mr. Bentham has enumerated 340 species, and this it is said is the handsomest yet introduced. Mr. Lott presented the plant to Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co., of Exeter, with whom it has bloomed. The appearance of the plant is a beautiful delicacy and softness, the leaves and branches being covered with the most delicate bloom. The flowers are of a clear and soft yellow, and are produced in large racemous masses at the ends of the shoots. It deserves a place in every greenhouse and conservatory.

ACACIA ROTUNDFOLIA. Round-leaved. (Bot. Mag. 4041.) Leguminosæ. Polygamia Monœcia. James Backhouse, Esq., sent this very interesting and pretty species from New Holland in 1842. It has bloomed in the greenhouse at Kew Royal Botanic Gardens. It now forms a shrub about four feet high, with straggling branches; but is found to be well adapted for training to a wire trellis, fixed to a garden-pot, in which it makes a very elegant appearance. The

flowers are produced most numerous in very long racemes, there being more flowers than leaves, of a delicate yellow colour. The plant deserves a place in every greenhouse and conservatory.

BERBERIS PULCIS. Sweet-fruited Barberry. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Berberacæ. Hexandria Monogynia. Although this plant has been in this country for thirteen years, such is its beauty and merit that we are induced to notice it again. It is an hardy evergreen shrubby plant, growing four or five feet high, and is a very interesting and beautiful plant at all seasons. It blooms from March to June, and is succeeded by fine round berries of a rich purple colour. The flowers are of a deep yellow colour. When the berries are ripe they have a very delicious flavour, and make excellent preserves and tarts. When grown singly on a lawn, it makes a very pretty object. It is highly ornamental when arranged with other shrubs in the border. It is particularly pretty when trained dwarf to form an edging round a bed of Roses, Hollyoaks, Dahlias, &c. It is easily arranged to form an edging of six or twelve inches high, &c., and whether in fine bloom, in fruit, or having only its striking evergreen foliage, it is pretty. Plants can be procured at a very low price at most nurseries.

ÆCHMEA FULGENS. Brilliant flowered. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Bromeliacæ. Hexandria Monogynia. Sent to Paris from Cayenne, in South America, and from thence to Chatsworth, where it has bloomed. It is not so straggling as many of the Pine Apple tribe of plants are; it blooms freely, and the flower spikes are compact. The flowers are of brilliant blue and scarlet, very showy. It increases by suckers, which arise as the Pine Apple does.

KRYTHROCHITON BRAZILIENSIS. Brazilian Red Coat. (Bot. Reg. 47.) Rutacæ. Pentandria Monogynia. A native of shady places in the virgii woods of Brazil. It is stated that it forms a small tree about ten feet high, having no branches; the leaves are long, leathery, and collected at the end. From amongst them rises a long three-cornered flower-stalk, at the end of which are a few large white flowers, each blossom being about two inches across. It has bloomed in the collection at Sion-house Gardens.

EUCALYPTUS SPLACHNICARPON. Splachnum-fruited. (Bot. Mag. 4036.) Myrtaceæ. Icosandria Monogynia. A native of King George's Sound, where it grows to a considerable size. It has been found at the Swan River as a considerable tree. It grows freely in this country in the greenhouse. The flowers are produced in terminal peduncles, bearing many large flowers, each being about two inches and a-half across, of a yellowish green. It is in the collection at the Royal Gardens, Kew.

GASTROLOBIUM ACUTUM. Sharp-leaved. (Mag. Bot. 4040.) Leguminosæ. Decandria Monogynia. A native of Swan River colony, and sent to Kew in 1842. It is a greenhouse shrub, growing about two feet high, branching with angled shoots. The flowers are produced numerous in racemes. Each blossom is about half an inch across, being of a deep rich red and yellow, very beautiful. It deserves a place in every greenhouse.

ISOPAGON SCABER. Rough-leaved. (Bot. Mag. 4037.) Proteacæ. Tetrandria Monogynia. From Swan River colony. It has bloomed at Kew, the plant being four feet high. The cones of flowers are about two inches across, of a purplish-rose colour.

OTTHONNA TUBEROSA. Tuberous-rooted. (Bot. Mag. 4038.) Compositæ. Syngenesia Necessaria. In the Kew collection. It is a native of the Cape. The flowers are produced solitary; the flower-stem about six inches high. The blossom is of a bright yellow, each being about an inch and a-half across.

RHIPHALIS BRACHIATA. Opposite-branched. (Bot. Mag. 4039.) Cactæ. Icosandria Monogynia. From Buenos Ayres, and has lately bloomed in the Glasnevin Botanic Garden. The flowers are of a greenish yellow, each being about three-quarters of an inch across, and are produced numerous.

SCHIZANTHUS CANDIDUS. White flowered. (Bot. Reg., 45.) Scrophulariacæ. Diandria Monogynia. This new kind was discovered near Coquimbo by Mr.

Bridges. It is a very pretty half-hardy annual. The flowers are of a pure white, each blossom being an inch and a half across.

STANHOPEA MARTIANA; VAR. **BICOLOR.** Two coloured. (Bot. Reg. 44.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. A native of Mexico. The sepals are straw-coloured, or almost white, sparingly marked with clusters of little vinous dots; the petals pure white, with large spots of intense crimson; the lip is of an ivory white, except a slight colour at the base. Each blossom is about four inches across; very fragrant. It has bloomed with Messrs. Rollissons, at Tooting. It is very handsome.

TROPEOLUM POLYPHYLLUM. Many-leaved Indian Cress. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Tropæolaceæ. Octandria Monogynia. This genuine species was imported by Mr. Knight, of King's Road, Chelsea Nursery, from Bolivia or Upper Peru, and has bloomed with Mr. Knight. The flowers are somewhat like *T. edule*, but the plant is of a very different habit. The stems are more numerous, much stronger, grow with greater erectness, have nothing of the twining character, and bear their leaves more densely. By these characteristics it is most easily distinguished; and the flowers being axillary, are, from the greater closeness of the leaves, much less scattered. They are of a deep yellow or orange colour, with a long spur to the calyx. It readily increases by cuttings.

NEW AND RARE PLANTS SEEN IN NURSERIES, &c.

At Mr. Low's, Clapton Nursery.

BRUGMANSIA.—A new kind. It has the dwarf and close habit of *B. sanguinea*, with similarly formed downy leaves, but the blossoms like those of the *B. suaveolens*, and quite as white. It is a very valuable acquisition.

LISIANTHUS RUSSELLIANUS.—Two very vigorous plants, received from the country, are in splendid bloom. They are growing in turfy loam, which is light and full of fibre. In such a soil, with a few pieces of charcoal scattered among it, and a free bottom drainage, no doubt in a suitable temperature, the plant will not fail to be vigorous and healthy, and when properly grown it is one of the finest of plants.

LOBELIA LONGIFLORA.—A prickly shining-leaved plant; appears to be a hot-house perennial herbaceous one. The flower stems are near half a yard high; the flowers are white, produced numerously. It blooms all the summer, and has a very neat and pretty appearance.

SCYPANTHUS ELEGANS.—This plant we formerly noticed, but it being so very ornamental for the greenhouse or open border in summer, we again refer to it. Its rich yellow flowers, numerously produced, have a very beautiful appearance. It well deserves cultivation. Each blossom is somewhat of the form, and nearly as large, as the *Loaza aurantiaca*, but of a bright yellow.

CLERODENDRON KEMPFERII.—This plant is closely allied to *C. speciosissimum*, but the flowers are of a darker and more brilliant scarlet; it is so in the specimen in bloom in the hothouse at Mr. Low's.

GLOXINIA RUBRA, VARIETY.—Several varieties with rose-coloured flowers marked with white down in the inside of the throat, have been long in bloom, and are very distinct and beautiful.

GLOXINIA SPECIOSA, VARIETY.—A plant Mr. Low received from Messrs. Veitch's is in bloom; the flowers have not the purple of the old species, but are of a bright blue.

GLOXINIA DIGITALIFLORA.—A dwarf habited plant. The flowers have a longer tube than usual, of a fine crimson-purple colour. It has bloomed with Mr. Knight and Messrs. Rollissons.

GOMPHILOBIUM SPLENDENS.—A bushy plant, not at all climbing. The flowers are of a deep yellow colour. It is in bloom at Mr. Low's, and is a very handsome plant; deserves a place in every greenhouse.

LYCHNIS MUTABILIS.—In habit like *L. coronaria*. The flowers are at first of a deep pink or salmon colour, but afterwards change, so as to be nearly white, the contrast being very curious and pretty. It bears a fine head of flowers. It has bloomed with Messrs. Rolliasons.

MALVA CREEANA ALBA.—It is a white variety of *M. Creeana*, and has a very pretty appearance, especially when grown near together, as with Mr. Low, the contrast being interesting.

MAXILLARIA HARRISONIA ALBA.—A white-flowered variety of this noble plant is in bloom with Messrs. Loddiges.

TURRZA LOBATA.—A house shrubby plant, lately bloomed at Chatsworth. The flowers are very like orange blossoms, a pure white.

EARINA SUAVEOLENS.—A rare orchideous plant, from New Zealand, where it grows on trees not very densely covered with leaves. The flowers are produced in spikes, white with a double yellow spot on the lip; beautiful and richly fragrant. Messrs. Loddiges recently received it.

ASTER CABULICUS.—Introduced from Cabul, along with *Erysimum Perofskianum*. It has bloomed in the garden of the London Horticultural Society. It is a half shrubby bush, quite hardy. The flowers at first are white, then change to a pale lilac, having the appearance of a Michaelmas Aster.

ALSTRÆMERIA MAGNIFICA.—Collected by Mr. Bridges, near Coquimbo. Dr. Herbert, Dean of Manchester, regards this as a new species, allied to the *A. Ligtu* of Fenille. The flowers are suffused and marked with yellow, light and deep purple.

ALSTRÆMERIA CHORILLENSIS.—From Peru. The flowers are intermixed, spotted and marked with white, green, rose, and yellow.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON SLUGS.—I saw in your Magazine that a cabbage leaf heated and rubbed with grease attracts slugs. I have tried it in my larder, which is infested with them, and it has failed. If you can publish some effectual plan for destroying these very unpleasant animals I am sure you will confer a favour on many in these parts.

Oakingham.

H. R.

ON PELARGONIUMS FOR AN EXHIBITION.—I should be very much obliged if some correspondent would give me a list of a few of the best Pelargoniums in each class of colours. As by our society's rules I must have my plants in possession before December, I should be glad to have the list in the October or November Number of the CABINET.

Cheshire.

A COMPETING FLORIST.

ON AMARYLLIS BELLADONNA AND OTHER BULBS.—A subscriber to your FLORICULTURAL CABINET will feel obliged by some of your correspondents answering the following questions:—Can the *Amaryllis Belladonna* be successfully grown in pots so as to bloom yearly, and how? What is the best method of cultivating *Ixias* and *Sparaxis* in pots.

Being partial to bulbs I shall likewise be glad to know what kind can be grown in pots in a dwelling-house.

An answer to the above in an early Number of your CABINET will greatly oblige

Halifax, Sept. 15, 1843.

A NEW SUBSCRIBER.

REMARKS.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

THIS Society held its seventh meeting for the season at the Botanic Gardens, Dr. Neill, the President, in the chair. John Kirk, Esq., was elected a Resident Fellow. Mr. Brand read a communication from Dr. Joseph Dickson of St. Helier's, Jersey, respecting some recent discoveries in the Flora of that island. Dr. Neill communicated an interesting letter from Mr. Brackenridge, who was at one time a journeyman in the Experimental Garden here, and now holds the post of Botanical Curator at Washington. We insert full excerpts from his letter, the more readily, that his successful career may encourage others of his profession to similar exertions. Mr. Brackenridge writes, "I spent the first fourteen months in the United States very much to my satisfaction, as foreman to Mr. Buist, who has one of the largest plant establishments in America. When the South Sea expedition was organised, I was induced by Mr. Poinsette, the secretary of war, to accompany it in the capacity of Assistant-Botanist and Horticulturist. The voyage lasted nearly four years, and my compensation during the last three years was 1200 dollars per annum. The squadron (under the command of Lieutenant Wilkes) on its way out touched at Madeira, the whole of which we scoured. I ascended the peak of Ruivo (6246 feet high) almost to its very summit. It is covered with dense forests of *Erica arborea* and *Mediterranea* (which some travellers have called Pine trees.) Several of these Heath trees are forty feet high, and at eighteen inches from the ground, their stems are two feet in diameter,—*E. Mediterranea*, always the largest. At the very summit is a small species (perhaps new) in habit like Mr. M'Nab's *E. ramulosa*. The Madeira mahogany (*Laurus Indica*, and *fetens*) is in great abundance, and as large as the English Oak. In five days we collected 460 species of plants on the island. At the Cape de Verds, Rubiaceus annuals and grasses were the principal plants found. But Brazil, at which we next touched, may be denominated the head quarters of Flora. I went about 150 miles inland, in a N.E. direction, from Rio de Janeiro, travelling most of the way through forests of flowering-trees, fantastically adorned with innumerable parasitical and epiphytical plants. These trees were often propped up by aerial roots, which reminded one of the rigging or stays of a ship. The undergrowth in such places consists of Palms, arborescent and many other Ferns, with a goodly number of Solanaceous and Rubiaceus shrubs. The Organ Mountains, seventy miles from Rio, after all that Mr. Gardner and others have done, abound in thousands of fine plants not yet known. I spent about eight days on these mountains, and found plants so varied and attractive that I did not know well which to select. On rocks there are *Gesnerias*, *Gloxinias*, *Cacti*, *Tillandsias*, and *Orchidæ*, in the greatest profusion. I calculate that more than one-half of the plants of Brazil are still unknown to botanists. Insects, birds, and quadrupeds are as varied, in proportion, as the vegetable kingdom. We spent about two months on *Tierra del Fuego*. Here was a contrast to Brazilian vegetation: stunted Birches, with *Misodendrons* in tufts like birds' nests on their tops—scrubby *Berberries*—*Winter Bark*—and *Embothrium* (a splendid proteaceous shrub), were the characteristic features. The face of the hills is covered with spongy, mossy turf, in which we found a *Primula* (like *Scotica*), *Drosera*, *Pinguicula*, several species of *Pernettyas*, a *Myrtus*, and the charming *Calixene*—with many nice things which I thought well adapted for your alpine frame. We reached Chili in the dry season, so that we did not find much in flower till we arrived at the mountains. Behind *Santiago*, on the *Andes*, in the region of perpetual snow, we found an immense number of Alpine plants belonging to genera and tribes new to us. Figure to yourself 10 or 12 kinds of umbelliferous plants, with Heath-like leaves, and fruit as large as that of *Heracleum*, and yet none of them over one inch in height. In Peru, behind *Lima*, we crossed the *Andes* at the height of 16,000 feet, and descended a considerable way on the opposite side, along one of the branches of the *Amazon*. This was a rich journey for us in plants,—fine *Rhododendrons* (?) at the height of 13,000 feet. At the base of the snow was a dense sward of plants, none of them over an inch high, principally composed of *Saxifragas*, *Compositæ*, *Gentianas*,

and curious Calceolarias. At 14,000 feet we found vast patches of an *Echinocactus*, so wrapt up in its own wool, that at a distance we took the patches for sheep. The scenery here was of the grandest kind. We saw some splendid *Cacti*, *Alstromerias*, and *Tropæolums*, and on our way down, fields of *Butyracerosum* and *Oxalis crenata*. Very little rain falls in the vicinity of *Lamsy*, so that to raise fruit and vegetables recourse must be had to irrigation. The *Chorimolia* (*Annona tripetala*), is here the finest of all fruits I ever tasted. You will, no doubt, have heard of our discovering an Antarctic continent (Ross says it is only a batch of islands). Of this I cannot speak, having been left at Sydney, with the other scientific gentlemen. Here we chartered a schooner, and went to New Zealand, where we spent eight weeks. This same New Zealand is not the fine country that the English Government and land speculators crack it up to be. The climate is very wet, and the soil cold and poor—consisting principally of a stiff yellow loam, on great part of which nothing grows but a species of *Pteris*, whose roots form the principal food of the natives. The surface of the country round the Bay of Islands is very irregular—high ridges and valleys succeeding each other in rapid succession. In some of these valleys, from eight to ten species of *Corniferous trees* are found—among them the *Courie Pine* (*Agathis Australis*), 120 feet high. Leaving New Zealand, we touched at *Tongataboo* on our way down to the *Fiji Islands*—260 in number—all which we surveyed. In doing this, two of our officers were brutally murdered by the natives. We had also a proof of these islanders being cannibals, as they brought in a canoe, alongside of our ship, part of a human body, which they were eating. We discovered several new islands on the line in passing to the *Sandwich Isles*. The grandest sight seen during our cruise was the volcano on the *Island of Hawaii*. After spending six months on the north-west coast of America, our voyage lay again by the *Sandwich Isles*; and searching for a near passage to the *China Sea*, we were led among the *Sooloo Isles* and *Straits of Malabac*, then down to *Singapore*, which is a very flourishing place. Here I met a cousin of *Sir Walter Scott's*, who looks very much like what the old man was. During this voyage we collected and dried upwards of 10,000 (?) species of plants; sending also a great many live ones and seeds to the *National Institute* at *Washington*, to which I am at present attached. To me the most interesting of these plants is a species of *Nepenthes* from *Singapore*, bearing pitchers much larger every way than those of the *distillatoria*, and, when perfect, capable of holding a pint of water. There are other two species at *Singapore*, one with many small pitchers in bunches, on a woody stem, found in pools of water, while the other covers a low sandy island in the *Strait*, about three miles off the roadstead. At *Manilla* there is a species distinct from any I have seen elsewhere.

Professor *Graham* exhibited some very beautiful and interesting exotics, recently brought into flower in the greenhouses and stoves; and afterwards accompanied the members over the garden, which presented a most charming appearance. Every season it is becoming more and more developed, and the late alterations reflect much credit on the learned Professor and his able coadjutor, *Mr. M'Nab*.

Mr. James M'Nab exhibited specimens of *Laburnum*, presenting some remarkable anomalies. He stated that several years ago, a tree was sent from the *Epsom Nursery* to the *Royal Botanic Garden* here, as a curiosity, bearing three distinct varieties of *Laburnum* on the same root, without any further engrafting than that of working the red *Laburnum* on the yellow. This tree is now to be seen in flower, the yellow and red flowers being predominant. Last spring he observed a tree of the red *Laburnum* in the *Horticultural Garden*, bearing several large tufts of *Cytisus purpureus*, with one small shoot of the yellow. The same tree this year has ten distinct shoots of the yellow, and a quantity of those of *C. purpureus*. On *Monday last*, at *Dysart House*, he observed two trees, one bearing *Cytisus purpureus* and *Cytisus Laburnum coccineum*, the other *Cytisus Laburnum* and *C. Laburnum coccineum*; but neither of them having more than two varieties. This afternoon he examined the plants of the red *Laburnum* in *Messrs. Lawson's Nursery*, three years grafted, and found several of them producing shoots of the yellow, but only one of them having *C. purpureus*; and in the nursery of *Messrs. J. Dickson and Sons*, several of the plants, two years grafted, have shoots of the yellow, but none of

the purple. The red *Laburnum* first appeared at Paris in 1828, in the nursery of Mr. Adam, and was a hybrid between the common *Laburnum* and *Cytisus purpureus*. Dr. Graham observed that it was difficult to explain the cause of this phenomenon, viz., of males reproducing the different forms on one plant. It had occurred also in plants of the *Cactus* tribe, but had no parallel in the animal kingdom—there the general form and habit merely are affected by crossing. He considered the subject to be one of much interest, as the phenomenon was at variance with existing theories.

NOTTINGHAM FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The third meeting was held at the Assembly Rooms, August 2. The prizes were as follow:—Carnations—1. Mr. Pearson: Gameboy, Lord Brougham, Marquess of Granby, Lady Flora, Beauty of Woodhouse, Mrs. Horner, Victoria, Nulli Secundus, Lady Hinchiubrook. 2. Mr. U. G. Pickering: Clark's London, Hepworth's Hector, Toone's Ringleader, Ely's Lady Ely, Princess Charlotte, Derby Willow, Brown's Lovely Ann, Jackson's Delight, Ely's Grace Darling. 3. Mr. F. Wood: Hepworth's Brilliant, Puxley's Prince Albert, Hufton's Foxhunter, Mansley's Euclid, Elliott's Duchess of Sutherland, Kirkland's Duchess of Gloucester, Robinson's Duke of Wellington, John's Prince Albert, Wilmer's Elizabeth. Scarlet Bizarres—1. Martin's Splendid, Pickering; 2. Ely's Jolly Dragoon, Taylor. Crimson Bizarres—1. Wood's William IV., Taylor; 2. Cartwright's Rainbow, Pickering; 3. E. Mundy, Esq., Pearson. Scarlet Flakes—1. Simpson's Marquess of Granby, Pickering; 2. Rob Roy, Taylor; 3. Ringleader, Pearson. Purple Flakes—1. Mango, Taylor; 2. Knott's Alfred the Great, Pickering; 3. Beauty of Woodhouse, Pearson. Rose Flakes—1. Unknown, Taylor; 2. Barringer's Apollo, Pickering. Heavy-edged Red Picotee—1. Derby Willow, Pickering; 2. Robinson's Will Scarlet, Robinson; 3. Derby Willow, Taylor. Light-edged Red Picotee—1. Robinson's Duke of Wellington, Robinson; 2. Wheeler's Queen Victoria, Pickering; 3. Sharp's Wellington, Pearson. Heavy-edged Purple Picotee—1. Boothman's Victoria, Taylor; 2. Hutton's Nehemiah, Pickering; 3. Monarch, Pearson. Light-edged Purple Picotee—1. Nulli Secundus, Pearson; 2. John's Prince Albert, Wood; 3. Robinson's Nottingham Hero, Robinson. Best collection—Mr. Pickering; 2. Mr. Pearson. Seedling (first-class flower) Scarlet Bizarre, Mr. Robinson.

LEEDS HORTICULTURAL AND FLORAL SOCIETY.—Held in the Assembly Rooms, August 9. Florist's Flowers. Fourth Class. Carnations and Picotees, pan of twelve dissimilar Blooms—B. Ely and Son, viz., Caxton, Twitchet's Don John, Fire Fly, North Midland, Mango, Leviathau, Miss Walker, Emperor, Seedling, Empress, Field-Marshal. Open to Gentlemen's Gardeners and Amateurs, pan of eight dissimilar Blooms—1. J. Ripley, viz., Jolly Dragoon, Caxton, Captain Ross, Lord Lonsdale, Marquess of Granby, Mrs. Horner, Ada, Mark Anthony; 2. B. Ely and Son; 3. J. Kearsley. Open to all, Scarlet Bizarres—1. Duke of Sutherland; 2. Seedling, 62, B. Ely and Son; 3. Col. Wainman, J. Kearsley. Pink Bizarres—1. Caxton, B. Ely and Son; 2. Mrs. Goldsworthy, J. Ripley; 3. H. Meynell, B. Ely and Son. Scarlet Flakes—1. Marquess of Granby; 2. Lord Lonsdale, B. Ely and Son; 3. Bright Venus, J. Kearsley. Purple Flakes—1. Mango; 3. British Queen, J. Kearsley; 2. Milwood's Premier, B. Ely and Son. Rose Flakes—1. Lady Ely; 2. Duchess of Sutherland; 3. Lady Flora Hastings, B. Ely and Son. Scarlet Picotees, heavy-edged—1. Mark Antony, J. Ripley; 2. Seedling; 3. Lady Howden, B. Ely and Son. Purple Picotees, heavy-edged—1. Nulli Secundus; 2. Field-Marshal; 3. Seedling, B. Ely and Son. Scarlet Picotees, light-edged—1. Mrs. Horner, W. Clark; 2. Mrs. Talbot; 3. Seedling, B. Ely and Son. Purple, light-edged—1. Kirkland's Victoria; 3. Empress, B. Ely and Son; 2. Unknown, J. Schofield. Rose Picotees—1. Marchioness of Waterford; 2. Seedling; 3. Maid of Orleans, B. Ely and Son. Sells—1. Purity; 3. Seedling, B. Ely and Son; 2. Virgin Queen, J. Schofield. Pansies, open to all, pan of twelve—1. J. Schofield, viz., Curion, Prince Albert, Seedling (unique), Imogene, Princess Royal, Jewess, Bridegroom, Warrior, Maid of Milan, Queen of the Whites, Virgin

(Schofield), William Tell; 2. H. Major, viz., Prince of Wales, Conservative, Marchioness of Anglesea, Jehu, Waltham Abbey, Bridegroom, Curion, Hector, Oliver Moonshine, Alicia, Black Bess, Fair Rosamond; 3. J. Kearley. Pan of six Seedlings—1. J. Schofield; 2. W. Clark. Pan of twenty-four Fansies—1. J. Schofield, viz., Maid of Milan, Imogene, Surprise (Schofield), Princess Royal, Prince Albert, Peter Dick, Glory of Knostrupe, Hector, Jewess, Seedling (unique), Eclipse, Earl of Clarendale, Defiance, Seedling, Bridegroom, Seedling, Warrior, William Tell, Curion, Vivid (Schofield), Sunbeam, Lively Bride, Epping Forest, Queen of the Whites; 2. H. Major, viz., Prince of Wales, Conservative, Black Bess, Marchioness of Anglesea, Bridegroom, Miss E. Crossland, Princess Royal, Hector, Jehu, Curion, Glory of Knostrupe, Waltham Abbey, Pliny, Alicia, Elizabeth, Oliver Moonshine, Kélipse, Fair Rosamond, the Prince, Desideratum, Surpasse Imogene, Sunbeams, Perfection, Lictor.

CAMBRIDGE FLORISTS' SOCIETY.—The show of Carnations and Picotees, which was held at the Red Lion Hotel, on July 24, was much better than might have been anticipated, considering the remarkable coldness of the season. The prize stands of these flowers exhibited respectively an agreeable variety of the choicest sorts, and appeared to give much satisfaction to the connoisseurs in such matters. It will be seen from the list subjoined that Don John (against which some of the northern florists have been making such an outcry) maintains its position as a first-rate scarlet bizarre; it occupied on this occasion the dozen places assigned to its class. We must not omit to notice a beautiful seedling Picotee exhibited by Mr. Wood, of Huntingdon, and named Wood's Princess Alice; this flower obtained the first seedling prize, and also took the first prize in its class, beating all the older varieties. Carnations.—Mr. R. Haylock, premier prize, Dalton's Lancashire Lass. Scarlet Bizarres—1, 2, 3, and 4, Mr. Twitchett, with Twitchett's Don John; 5, Mr. Rickard; 6, 7, and 8, Mr. Twitchett; 9, Mr. Marshall; 10, Mr. Rickard; 11, Mr. Haylock, all with Twitchett's Don John. Crimson Bizarres—1 and 2, Mr. Wood, with Wood's William the Fourth and Ely's Lord Milton; 3, Mr. Twitchett, Count Paulina; 4, Mr. Wood, Paul Pry; 5, Mr. Ready, Paul Pry; 6, 7, 8, and 9, Mr. Twitchett, with Puxley's Prince Albert, Paul Pry, Jaques's Gloriana, and Count Paulina; Nos. 10 and 11, not claimed; 12, Mr. Marshall; Hufton's Duke of Wellington. Scarlet Flakes—1 and 2, Mr. Haylock, Addenbrooke's Lydia, and 3, with Stearne's Dr. Barnes; 4, Mr. Wood, Addenbrooke's Lydia; 5 and 6, Mr. Haylock, with Addenbrooke's Lydia and Dr. Barnes; 7, Mr. Wood, Wilson's William the Fourth; 8 and 9, Mr. Twitchett, with Marquis of Granby and Low's Grand Sultan; 10, Mr. Wood, Addenbrooke's Lydia; 11, Mr. Twitchett, Marquis of Granby; 12, Mr. Wood, Wilson's William the Fourth. Purple Flakes—1, Mr. Twitchett, Mansley's Beauty of Woodhouse; 2, Mr. Ready, Lascelles' Queen of Sheba; 3, Mr. Wood, ditto; 4, Mr. Wood, Millwood's Premier; 5, Mr. Green, Queen of Sheba; 6, Mr. Marshall, Headly's Seedling; 7, Mr. Haylock, Queen of Sheba; 8, Mr. Haylock, Hufton's Bellerophon. Rose Flakes—1 and 2, Mr. Haylock, Dalton's Lancashire Lass; 3 and 4, Mr. Wood, Sir George Crewe; 5, Mr. Haylock, Duchess of Devonshire; 6, Mr. Rickard, Lancashire Lass; 7, Mr. Dickerson, Duchess of Devonshire; 8, Mr. Twitchett, Tasker's Princess Royal; 9, Mr. Wood, Yates's Supreme; 10, Mr. Wood, Pullen's Queen of England; 11, Mr. Marshall, Duchess of Devonshire; 12, Mr. Wood, Yates's Supreme. Seedling Carnations—1, Mr. Twitchett, not named; 2 and 3, Mr. Wood, ditto. Picotees.—Mr. Twitchett, premier prize, Sharpe's Elegante. Red (heavy edged)—1, Mr. Haylock, Sharp's Duke of Wellington; 2, Mr. Wood, ditto; 3, Mr. Twitchett, Brinkler's Masterpiece; 4, Mr. Wood, Wood's Marshal Soffit; 5, Mr. Ready, Giddens's Sir Robert Peel; 6 and 7, Mr. Haylock, with Sharp's Wellington and Sharp's Hector; 8, Mr. Rickard, Sharp's Wellington; 9, Mr. Ready, Hector; 10, Mr. Haylock, ditto; 11, Mr. Wood, Seedling; 12, Mr. Haylock, Sharp's Wellington. Red (light edged)—1, Mr. Twitchett, Sharp's Gem; 2 and 3, Mr. Rickard, Sharp's Gem; 4, Mr. Wood, Wood's Victoria; 5, Mr. Rickard, Sharp's La Delicate; 6, Mr. Wood, Wood's Lady Paget; 7 and 8, Mr. Dickerson, La Delicate and Sharp's Cleopatra; 9, Mr. J. Taylor, Russell's

Incomparable; 10, Mr. Dickerson, Sharp's Cleopatra; 11, Mr. Twitchett, La Delicate; 12, Mr. Rickard, Sharp's Gem: Purple (heavy edged)—1, Mr. Wood (Seedling), Wood's Princess Alice; 2, Mr. Twitchett, Sharp's Defender; 3, Mr. J. Taylor, Hufton's Drusilla; 4, Mr. Wood, Seedling; 5, Mr. Marshall, Crask's Queen Victoria; 6, Mr. Ready, Drusilla; 7 and 8, Mr. Wood, Seedling; 9, Mr. Green, Drusilla; 10, Mr. Marshall, Queen of England; 11 and 12, Mr. Twitchett, Crask's Victoria and Queen of England. Purple (light edged)—1 and 2, Mr. Twitchett, Sharp's La Elegante; 3, Mr. Ready, Gidden's Vespasian; 4, Mr. Wood, unknown; 5, Mr. Ready, Vespasian; 6, 7, 8, and 9, Mr. Twitchett, with Brinkler's Lady Emily, Brinkler's Lady Chesterfield, and Brinkler's Lady Emily; 10, Mr. Wood, Wood's Lord Hinchinbrooke; 11, Mr. Twitchett, Lady Chesterfield; 12, Mr. Ready, Vespasian. Rose (heavy edged)—Mr. Crisp, five prizes, with Green's Queen Victoria. Rose (light edged)—1 and 2, Mr. Wood, with Gidden's No. 122 and Favourite; 3 and 4, Mr. Twitchett, Brinkler's Beauty of Cranfield; 5, Mr. Twitchett, Purchas's Granta; 6, Mr. Wood, Purchas's Matilda. Yellow Picotees—1, Mr. Wood, Martin's Victoria; 2, Mr. Haylock, ditto; 3, Mr. Marshall, ditto; 4 and 5, Mr. Rickard, Howlett's Paragaph; 6, Mr. Wood, Reine de Français. Seedling Picotees.—1 and 2, Mr. Wood, Wood's Princess Alice. Dahlias grown in a pot.—1, Messrs. Hudson, Argo; 2, Messrs. Hudson, Ruby.

SALT-HILL DAHLIA SHOW.—This exhibition was held on September 22nd, in the grounds of the Slough Nursery. The stands of Dahlias were very numerous, all good, and many of them remarkably fine. The following is a list of the awards:—Class I.—Amateurs—12 Blooms, 19 Exhibitors: 1. — Emmerson, Esq.; 2, Mr. Howard; 3, Mr. Shelton; 4, Mr. Headley. Class II.—Gardeners—12 Blooms, 12 Exhibitors: 1, Mr. Maher; 2, Mr. Turville; 3, Mr. Ford; 4, Mr. Weedon. Class III.—Nurserymen—24 Blooms, 17 Exhibitors: 1, Mr. Brown; 2, Mr. Bragg; 3, Mr. Keynes; 4, Mr. Harrison. Seedlings of 1842.—Four Blooms: 1, Mr. Spary, for Lady Antrobus, white and lavender; 2, Mr. Brown, Lady St. Maur, white tipped; 3, Mr. Brown, Rembrandt, dark; 4, Mr. Turville, Champion of Essex, vivid scarlet. Seedlings of 1843.—One Bloom: 1, Messrs. Heale, Emperor of the Whites; 2, Mr. Proctor, Nonpareil; 3, Mr. Whale, Duchess of St. Albans; 4, Mr. Headley, Meteor. The second competition for the prize of 10*l.*, offered for the best white, was awarded in favour of Mr. Bragg's Antagonist. The names of the flowers in the successful stands, &c., will be given in our next Number, the show taking place too late to insert in our present Magazine. In extent and excellence of specimens those exhibited were much superior to any former show; all the stands were fine and good, but many of them especially so. The exhibitors comprised most of the first-rate growers in this country, whether amateurs, gardeners, or nurserymen.

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER.

ANNUAL flower seeds, as Clarkia, Collinsia, Schizanthuses, Ten-week Stocks, &c., sown soon in pots, and kept in a cool frame or greenhouse, during winter will be suitable for planting out in open borders next April. Such plants bloom early and fine, and their flowering season is generally closing when spring-sown plants are coming into bloom. Many of the hardiest kinds should be sown in the open borders.

Biennials, as Scabions, Sweet Williams, Canterbury Bells, &c., should now be planted where to bloom next season; they do better than when kept till spring.

Cactus.—Plants that have been kept in the open air now put in the stove will soon bloom.

Carnation layers should immediately be potted off if not done before.

China Rose cuttings yet strike very freely.

Calceolaria seed should be sown soon, or be reserved till February.

Cuttings of stove plants, as *Vincas*, *Roellias*, *Justicias*, *Clerodendrons*, should now be struck; they will make pretty plants for next season; as also sundry greenhouse plants.

DAHLIAS.—Where the laterals or buds are very numerous, they should be thinned out so as to have vigorous blooms. Collect seed of the early-blown flowers; Heap soil round the stem to save the crown from injury by frost.

Mignonette may now be sown in pots to bloom in winter.
Pelargoniums, cuttings of, may now be put off; plants of which will bloom in May. Seeds should be sown as early now as possible.

Pinks, pipings of, if struck, may be taken off and planted in the situations intended for blooming in next season.

Plants of Herbaceous *Calceolarias* should now be divided, taking off offsets and planting them in small pots.

Verbena Melindris (*chamædrifolia*). Runners of this plant should now be taken off, planting them in small pots half filled with potsherds, and the rest with good loamy soil, then placing them in a shady situation. It should be attended to as early in the month as convenient. When taken into a cool frame or greenhouse for winter protection, much of the success depends on being kept near the glass; or sink a box or two half filled with potsherds, and the other good loamy soil, round the plant, so that the runners, being pegged down to the soil, will soon take root at the joints. When a sufficient number are rooted, separate the stems from the parent plant, and those in the boxes will be well established, and, being removed before frost, are easily preserved in winter, as done with those in pots.

Plants of Chinese *Chrysanthemums* should be re-potted if necessary; for if done later the blossoms will be small. Use the richest soil.

When *Petunias*, *Heliotropium*, *Salvias*, *Pelargoniums*, (*Geraniums*, *Mesembryanthemums*, *Bourviardias*,) &c. have been grown in open borders, and it is desirable to have bushy plants for the same purpose the next year, it is now the proper time to take off slips, and insert a number in a pot; afterwards place them in a hotbed frame, or other situation having the command of heat. When struck root; they may be placed in a greenhouse or cool frame to preserve them from frost during winter. When divided and planted out in the ensuing May in open borders of rich soil, the plants will be stocky, and bloom profusely.]

Fritidia pavonia roots may generally be taken up about the end of the month.
Lisianthus Russellianus seed sown immediately will produce plants for next year's blooming. It is one of the finest plants grown. It is best treated as a stove biennial.

Plants of *Pentstemons* should be divided by taking off offsets, or increased by striking slips. They should be struck in heat.

The tops and slips of *Pansies* should now be cut off, and be inserted under a hand glass, or where they can be shaded a little. They will root very freely, and be good plants for next season.

LOBELIAS.—Off-sets should be potted off, so as to have them well rooted before winter.

Greenhouse plants yet out will require to be taken in by the middle of the month; if allowed to remain out much longer, the foliage will often turn brown from the effects of cold air. Where they are in all air should be admitted by day. The plants should not be watered over head at the close of the day. Water the soil too only in the early part of the day, if not so attended to the leaves will be liable to damp off. Loosen the soil at the surface frequently, it contributes much to health.

Seeds of many kinds of flowers will be ripe for gathering this month.

When *Lilies*, *Crown Imperials*, *Narcissuses*, &c., require dividing, take them up now, and replant them immediately.

Hyacinths for forcing, if not already done, should be potted immediately. So of *Guernsey Lilies* and other bulbs.

See last month's Calendar for *Ranunculus* leds.



1. *Erhites hirsuta*. 2. *Glozania Handleyana*.

THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

NOVEMBER 1st, 1843.

PART I.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

No. 1. ECHITES HIRSUTA. HAIRY FLOWERED.

APOCYNÆA. PENTANDRIA. MONOGYNIA.

IN our Number for May last, we gave a figure of *Echites splendens*, a splendid flowering hothouse, conservatory, or warm greenhouse climber, and now have the pleasure of figuring its climbing companion, *E. hirsuta*. It was discovered growing on the Organ Mountains of Brazil, by the collector of Messrs. Veitch's of Exeter, with whom it has bloomed, and proves a valuable acquisition to the lovely tribe of climbing plants, deserving a place in every collection.

No. 2. GLOXINIA HANDLEYANIA.

This very neat and handsome flowering variety has been raised, along with other beautifully distinct kinds, by Mr. Handley, gardener to Gill Bridges, Esq., Narborough, near Leicester. It is a hybrid raised from *G. rubra*, impregnated with *G. alba*, and merits a place in every collection. The ease with which *Gloxinias* are grown, the long period of blooming, the profusion of flowers produced when properly managed, and the compactness of growth, combine to render the tribe worthy of every attention.

ARTICLE II.

FLORICULTURAL GLEANINGS.—No. 12.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE OF THE LATE MR. BENJAMIN ELY;
WITH REMARKS UPON SOME OF HIS NEW PICOTEES.

BY MR. WILLIAM HARRISON, SECRETARY TO THE FELTON FLORISTS' SOCIETY.

FLORICULTURE has been truly said, by a great and good man, to afford some of the greatest charms and purest pleasures of which human life is susceptible. This seems so self-evident, that little need be said to establish the truth of the assertion. We have every-day proofs of the sovereign sway which the beauty of flowers holds over the minds of almost all classes of society, in those hours of tranquil contemplation when the clang and turmoil of business have given up their almost ceaseless reign, or the syren blandishments of pleasure have left their debilitated subjects in a state of apathetic satiety. Even children will be found rambling by the river's brink, in the early return of spring, culling their bouquet of Primroses, while all is music and gladness around them, as if rejoicing in the resuscitation of prostrated nature. The experienced florist may, at the same time, be often found bending over his frames of Auriculas and Polyanthuses, and watching the expansion of every pip, and the prosperity of every new variety, with all the eager anticipation of hope. The student may be often found escaping from his solitary closet, with aching eyes and weary brain, eagerly longing for the same calm and unalloyed enjoyment, as a solace from those hard and dry studies to which his inclination, or his profession, have bound him. The artisan turns from his shop with the same hope, and in the delight afforded by the contemplation of a fine bloom, or the higher feeling excited by discovering a valuable variety in his seedling bed, feels all the delicious charms which success affords to the ardent mind of man. The tradesman, after years of anxious speculation in the varied path of commerce, retires from the bustle of the metropolis, to some quiet suburban villa, and there, among the many gems which the present advanced state of floriculture offers to the inspection of his admiring eyes, frequently exclaims—

“These are thy glorious works, Parent of good,
Almighty! thine this universal frame
Thus wondrous fair; thyself how wondrous then!”

Such instances of the pleasures afforded by floriculture might be multiplied *ad infinitum*, were it necessary; but it is not. But it does seem necessary, and only common justice, that the names of those florists who have added so much interest to the science of floriculture, by raising so many new and esteemed varieties of florists' flowers, should be rescued from oblivion; and that brief sketches of their lives and success as florists should be furnished by chroniclers in their respective localities, so that the dates of the raising of their best flowers may be preserved and registered in works like the CABINET. One would imagine that brief memoirs of this kind would be a peculiarly interesting feature in such a work, and that they would be read with interest by the great mass of amateurs in the kingdom, who feel pleasure at the success of any man who has the good fortune to add to their stock of floral beauties.

But the life of a florist, like that of an author, is seldom the subject of curiosity, except when something new and valuable emanates from him and attracts public attention. As some new and interesting literary production brings the latter into greater notice before the public, so the production of a new flower that eclipses the most of its contemporaries brings the raiser into floral fame, and gains for him

"A local habitation and a name,"

which he would otherwise never have acquired. Who does not recollect the—I may almost say—sensation caused by the appearance of Fanny Kemble (Tulip)? Who can forget what an acquisition Cox's Yellow Defiance was considered to the Dahlia grower? Who has forgot the pleasure he felt when he bloomed the first pod of his first plant of Ely's Doctor Horner? Whoever saw a bloom of Dickson's Duke of Devonshire without glorying in Mr. D.'s success? Who was not glad at the appearance of Twitchett's Don John and Headley's Sarah? But I must stop, or I shall run over a list of all the modern stars in the floral firmament; and will only add that they who did rejoice in beholding those floral acquisitions, and in the success of their raisers, must have been narrow-minded and locally selfish in the extreme; and I shall now proceed to detail a few particulars respecting the life of the late Mr. Benjamin Ely, who has undoubtedly been one of the most successful of the northern florists.

Benjamin Ely, whose name is so well known to the admirers of the Carnation and Picotee, was born at Rhode's Green, in the parish

of Rothwell, near Leeds, on the 12th of January, 1749. Of being of humble parents, and the state of education in the country being then very low, it is not to be wondered at that the education he received was very limited. He was in early life bound apprentice to a blacksmith;—an occupation certainly not the most favourable for the development of the human mind. From his childhood he betrayed a fondness for the beauties of nature, and this naturally led him to acquire a taste for the charms of gardening, which he continued to retain till the day of his death. The first commencement of his growing Carnations was in the year 1803, and from this time he continued to add to his stock such flowers as came under his observation, and were the reigning favourites in these days; till, in 1811, he succeeded in blooming a few seedlings, amongst which was a scarlet flake, which he sold to Mr. Wood, of Bradford, for the sum of 30s., and which was named by Mr. Wood the Blazing Comet. This flower may be fairly denominated the alpha of Mr. Ely's success, and was a successful flower in its day. In 1815 he succeeded in raising a purple flake, which he also sold to Mr. Wood, and for which he received the sum of 20l. This flower is grown to the present day under the name of Wood's Commander-in-Chief, and although it is inferior to many now in existence, a good bloom of it occasionally wins yet at an exhibition. In 1819 he raised a great quantity, both of Carnations and Picotees, and sold the best of them to Mr. Wood, for the sum of 50l.: this was the last wholesale purchase Mr. Wood made from him, as he now resolved to send his new flowers out himself.

During this period Mr. Ely carried on the business of a master blacksmith, at Carlton, where he resided for a period of twenty years, greatly esteemed by his neighbours and acquaintances for the honesty and integrity of his business transactions, and for the industry and sobriety of his personal conduct. Here he became the father of a numerous family, having no fewer than twelve children, nine sons and three daughters, to the oldest of whom he gave a good plain education. It does not appear, however, that the tastes and inclinations of his older children had been similar to those of their parent, as it was only from his seventh son, who was named after himself, that he derived any assistance in his floricultural operations. This son was bound apprentice to his father as a smith, in 1824, and was encour-

aged to persevere with his father in their floral labours, by the present of a few pots of Carnations, which he grew with success, and from which the Mayor of Ripon (scarlet bizarre), and several others, made their appearance, and were considered fine at that time.

Mr. Ely's stock of flowers had now become so extensive, and his fame as a successful raiser of Carnations and Picotees so spread abroad, that he became anxious for more garden ground, his space at Carlton being very limited; and, in 1826, he purchased a piece of ground at Rothwell Haigh, on which he erected himself a house and shop. In 1827 he resolved to remove to his own premises, and, consequently, in that year we find that he removed away with all his family from Carlton, where he had spent so many years of comfort and happiness, and for two years more carried on the smith business, along with that of a public florist; but as the latter continued to increase upon him, he found the two trades totally incompatible with each other, and that he would be obliged to give up one of them. Being passionately fond of the Carnation, it is not to be wondered at that he at length resolved to resign the smith business altogether, and to rely on the culture of florists' flowers alone as the means of his future support. From this time, therefore, we find that Mr. Ely launched his bark on the sea of life as a public florist.

About this period Mr. Ely was very anxious to improve the mental acquirements of the younger branches of his family and to extend their education; but his means being somewhat limited, and his finances nearly absorbed by his recent purchase at Rothwell Haigh, he was not able to do without the assistance of his son, and it appears that in this respect he had not been able to gratify his wishes.

From this time till the day of his death scarcely a single season passed over Mr. Ely's head without producing something new and worthy of circulation from his seedling beds; but it was reserved for the auspicious season of 1838 to bring to light that grand acquisition, Ely's Doctor Horner, a plate of which appeared in the CABINET of March, 1839, and which may be safely pronounced to be the facsimile of a perfect Picotee, and which received the following notice from the editor at the same time:—"We now state that this unrivalled and noble flower was raised by Mr. Ely, the celebrated Carnation grower, of Rothwell Haigh, near Leeds. It was sent out by him last year, in a limited number, at 7s. 6d. per pair (its present

price), and has been the wonder and admiration of all who have seen it. Its peculiar excellence consists in its extraordinary size, its bold broad well-rounded petal of remarkably strong fleshy substance, which causes the flower to remain an untaxed time in bloom; the ground colour is a pure ivory white, free from specks or stains; the edging is of the richest purple, clear, distinct, and free from all tendency to striping; the flower is high and well crowned, and filled in the centre with its fine imbricating petals. It is altogether infinitely superior to every other Picotee in cultivation, and must be in all valuable collections. This flower is named in honour of Dr. Horner, an highly esteemed and talented physician at Hull, who has greatly favoured the promotion of horticultural pursuits." This is a very favourable notice, but the success which has attended the introduction of this Picotee into all localities where there is heavy competition fully attests the truth of the description, and proves it to be a first-rate flower, and highly creditable to the raiser. Ely's Mrs. Horner, a very beautiful scarlet-edged Picotee, came out about the same time, and has already been favourably noticed in this work, and is still held in the highest estimation by the competing amateur.

In 1840 Mr. Ely sent out his Grace Darling and Mrs. Hemmingway, along with Mrs. Bentley, Lady Howdon, and Bishop of York; the two first we have grown with unmingled gratification and already noticed in a former number of the CABINET, the three last-mentioned we have not seen.

In the autumn of 1842 Mr. Ely sent out his George Lane Fox, Mrs. Bosville, Mrs. Meynell, Emperor, Empress, Mrs. Ramsden, Field Marshal, Great Western, &c., and these were the last which the worthy gentleman lived to circulate in the floral world. Through life he had been blessed with uninterrupted good health, scarcely ever being troubled with anything more serious than a day's cold, which rarely prevented him from pursuing his occupation; but within the last twelve months he had been frequently ailing, and he expired on the 26th of March, 1843, at Rothwell Haigh, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, deeply regretted by his numerous relatives, and highly esteemed through life by his acquaintance, and the numerous customers with whom he had transacted business in the floral world.

Through life Mr. Ely was distinguished for his integrity and

industry as a tradesman, and for the strictest sobriety in his social intercourse with society; and may be said to have left behind him a name without a blemish. His character would induce one to suppose that he had taken for his motto the Latin proverb—

"Fama semper vivet."

Peace to the ashes of the veteran florist! He now "rests from his labours," and has reached

"That undiscover'd country, from whose bourne
No traveller returns;"

leaving behind him a name which will long survive in the history of Floriculture, and be thought of with the greatest respect by the English florist.

It has not been thought necessary in the foregoing remarks, to mention the many Carnations sent out by Mr. Ely in late years, as a mere recapitulation of their merits would have extended this article to too great a length. Several of them have already been favourably noticed in this work, and others of them may, perhaps, form the subject of some future descriptive paper.

The following remarks on the new Picotees will be found to be very correct, as they were taken down last month with every care, when the plants were in full bloom.

ELY'S FIELD MARSHAL (heavy edged purple.)

Ely's Field Marshal is unquestionably one of the finest purple edged picotees in cultivation, and is worthy of introduction into the choicest collection. The petals are finely formed, and of the most brilliant glittering whiteness, and the edging perfectly confined to the margin of the petals, without so much as one pencil mark in the whole bloom. A fanciful writer would say that the hand of Nature's artist was improving, and growing steadier, as the burden of advancing years increased upon him; for certainly the marking of this lovely addition to our collections is faultless. The pod is long and finely formed, and not so liable to burst as that of Ely's Dr. Horner, and the petals not so inclined to be doubled and crumpled in the bloom as those of the Doctor sometimes happen to come. It is a strong and vigorous grower, getting as strong and tall as the Doctor, but I think it will turn out a greater favourite than even that valued flower, being more easily bloomed and dressed, more pure in the

centre of the petals, and not inferior in any one point; and no doubt the demand for it after this season will be very great. It ought to be introduced immediately into every collection. It was universally admired at the Morpeth exhibition on the 2nd of September, where it received a prize, and, at the Felton exhibition on the 4th, it carried off both the first and second prizes.

ELY'S EMPEROR (heavy edged red.)

The Emperor is another valuable addition to our collections, and is decidedly the best heavy edged red Picotee that has yet appeared in the north of England, being much larger and purer than Alcides, Aspasia, Red Gauntlet, &c. It possesses a good long pod, not liable, apparently, to bursting, the petals of a good size and finely formed, the edging a fine heavy red on a beautiful white ground, and the centre of the petals perfectly pure, except two or three slight touches on the guard leaves. It is a much larger and stronger grower than Mrs. Horner, noticed two years ago, and will, I think, surpass that variety, the edge of the Emperor being heavier and more striking. It is well worthy of the attention of the competing florist.

ELY'S EMPRESS (light edged purple.)

The Empress is a very delicate light edged purple Picotee. In substance it is much the same as Mrs. Horner, the pod very similar and not liable to bursting, the white beautiful and not sullied by a single mark, and the edge light and of a rosy purple. The two blooms before me are on a weak split stem, and I have no doubt that it may get much larger on a more healthy plant, but such it has bloomed with me. It seems a very delicate and desirable variety of the light edged class.

ELY'S GREAT WESTERN (heavy edged purple.)

The Great Western is another magnificent variety of the heavy purple edged class. It gets to a very superior size, the first bloom being generally above three inches in diameter, and the pod long and not liable to bursting. The edge of this variety is like that of the Field Marshal, almost entirely confined to the margin of the petals, which gives those varieties a much more delicate and attractive appearance than those that are so much inclined to stripe in the centre of the petals. This variety should, also, be added to every collection.

ELY'S GEORGE LANE FOX (light edged red.)

This is another fine variety with rather a light edge of scarlet. It possesses a fine long strong pod, not inclined to burst, petals well formed, and the lace quite confined to the margin. It is a desirable variety of the light edged red class,

ELY'S MRS. BOSVILLE (light edged red.)

This is another light edged red, and all that has been said of the last named variety, may, with equal truth be said of this. It possesses a fine long pod something like that of Mrs. Horner, but the lace is more delicate and more confined to the margin than even in that esteemed variety, and when more known, will no doubt be highly esteemed by the critical part of the floral world.

ELY'S MARCHIONESS OF WATERFORD (rose)

The Marchioness of Waterford is a very delicate rose Picotee. It gets to an excellent size, but its lace extends considerably down the middle of the petals, a fault, which I for one would like to see all new varieties totally destitute of. It gets to an excellent size, but seems rather flat, being deficient in central petals to form a semi-circular crown.

ELY'S FAVOURITE (light purple edge.)

Ely's Favourite is another fine light edged variety only coming out this autumn. It, too, possesses a fine pod, well formed petals, a rosy purple edge, quite confined to the margin, and the ground a fine brilliant white. Having only seen a single bloom of this variety, I can only say that it seems as desirable as any of the foregoing.

ELY'S MRS. MEYNELL (heavy edged red.)

This is another very beautiful heavy edged scarlet Picotee, but unfortunately my plant is not very healthy, and, consequently, it is probable that I do not see it in its best state. The flower is of the middle size, the petals most beautifully rounded, the pod long, and not in the least inclined to burst, and the petals totally free from central pencillings. Its only fault is that it is rather deficient in central petals, the blooms being beautiful but flat.

ELY'S MRS. RAMSDEN (light edged purple.)

Ely's Mrs. Ramsden is another very desirable and delicate Picotee, of the light edged purple class. My plant of this variety has not been very vigorous, and was rather late in getting into bloom, but it seems about two and a half inches in diameter, the petals well formed, the lacing slight and of a rosy purple, the white pure and fine, and entirely free from all markings, there being not a single speck in either the first or second flowers, which is all I have seen of this variety. It seems every way desirable for the competing florist.

FORSYTH'S FAERIE QUEEN (yellow.)

This seedling was raised by Mr. Forsyth, gardener to A. J. Baker Cresswell, Esq., M. P., of Cresswell, and took the seedling prize at Felton on the 4th September. There is something very delicate and beautiful about this variety, the ground being a good yellow, and the edging light and of a beautiful pink colour, but unfortunately it extends a good way down the middle of the petals, a blemish which the severe judgment of modern florists can scarcely pass over at the present day. To those who can overlook this and who are fond of yellow grounds, it will be a delicate and desirable variety.

BURN'S ST. CUTHBERT (yellow.)

This is another seedling raised by Mr. Burn, the raiser of Lady Prudhoe, (noticed last autumn). There is something exceedingly grand about this Picotee, the size being tremendous, the yellow very rich and the edging a pale purple, made up of pencillings almost confined to the margin of the petals. But unfortunately the petals are rather serrated and the pod almost globular, so that it is almost impossible to bloom the first pod without bursting; at least not without as much trouble as is required by Fanny Kemble. This added to its serrated edge makes it only valuable as a border or parterre flower, and for this it is exceedingly beautiful.

Felton Bridge End, October 4th, 1843.

ARTICLE III.

REMARKS ON THE TREATMENT OF PLANTS WHEN GROWN
IN DWELLING-ROOMS.

BY A SUBSCRIBER, HALIFAX, YORKSHIRE.

HAVING observed in your FLORICULTURAL CABINET for July last, a communication from Scotus of Glasgow, upon blooming plants in sitting-rooms, I beg to observe, that, like him, being an amateur, and passionately fond of Flora's beauties, and having neither greenhouse or garden, I am constrained both to grow and bloom my plants in my dwelling-house, and which, I assure the readers of the CABINET, I do with considerable success. I have now (September 28) in my parlour window, which faces the east, several plants in full bloom, particularly *Fuchsia racemiflora*, *Chandlerii*, and *tricolor*, also *Cyclamen Europæa*, and *odorata*, and four *Camellia* plants in bud, one or two of which I expect to be in full bloom in the course of another month. I have also grown with equal success *Gloxinias*, *Lilium eximeum*, *longiflorum*, *Tigridia pavonia*, *Acacia armata*, *Geraniums* of different sorts,—in short, during this season my window has presented a complete mass of bloom, and been the admiration of all who have passed. I may also observe, that I have grown and bloomed several plants of the *Epacris* tribe, and amongst others *Epacris grandiflora*, which was a most splendid object, and I have now an *Epacris* (of which I have not got the name, but which bears small white bell-shaped flowers,) [probably *Campanulata alba*—CONDUCTOR] in bud, and will flower in the course of the succeeding January. Last summer I succeeded in blooming *Fuchsia corymbiflora* (from a young plant) before it had attained three feet in height; I mention this, from having seen plants in large pots growing to the height of six or seven feet without ever having shown any disposition to bloom. The plan I adopt is to use a rich soil, and confine the roots in a small pot, which will cause the plant to bloom much sooner. In order to grow plants and bloom them in a dwelling-house, it is necessary to pay every attention in watering regularly with water of the same temperature as the room in which the plants are, as by using it cold from the well or tap it very often gives a check from which the plants do not soon recover, never to overdo the thing, and always taking care to water in at the pot top. Another requisite is to pot the plants whenever they stand in need, and that in soil or compost suited to the

nature of the plant, taking care at all times, when the weather is congenial, to give a moderate supply of air, and to keep the plants as free from dust as possible, which may be done by occasionally syringing, particularly when the plants are in a healthy growing state in spring and summer, and also by syringing the leaves of Camellias, and plants of a similar class.

The reader will no doubt smile when I state, that so enthusiastically fond am I of plants, that I have generally from seventy to eighty of one sort or another,—some in the parlour, some in the kitchen, and others up-stairs, so that when one goes out of bloom I take it away and bring another in its place from my *reserve* up-stairs or in the kitchen.

Having lately seen in this Magazine charcoal recommended as a medium in which to strike cuttings, I have had a zinc pan made, about two feet in circumference, with a false bottom pierced with holes, upon which I place the pounded charcoal, and underneath there is a place for hot water with two tubes, through one of which hot water is poured in, and which will keep hot for a considerable time, and when cold, the other serves to draw it out; but the best plan would be to have a small spirit lamp underneath, which would diffuse a genial warmth by causing the steam to percolate through the charcoal, and which, I think, could not fail of success,—indeed, I have failed in very few instances, either with cuttings or seeds, and have at present cuttings of *Cobæa scandens* which I believe are rooted.

I find I am lengthening this communication too much for your pages, and merely observe, in conclusion, that in potting I use the soil quite rough and unbroken, mixing a few small stones along with it. Should these rambling remarks prove acceptable, I shall perhaps trouble you with some further remarks at a future period.

[We shall be glad to receive further communication.—CONDUCTOR.]

ARTICLE IV.

REMARKS ON DESIRABLE VARIETIES OF HEARTSEASE.

BY THE SECRETARY OF THE BOXLEY, IN KENT, HEARTSEASE FLORAL SOCIETY.

Being an admirer of this interesting flower, I am willing to use all the means in my power to improve upon what we already have.

That the flower should be circular, flat, thick-velvety, and smooth-edged, I think no one will dispute; but colour is a matter of fancy, and I fancy a very dark or black, a deep purple, a rich crimson, a brilliant yellow, an exquisite sky blue, a pure and stainless white, and dazzling scarlet. I consider that a bed of Pansies possessing such forms and colours would be one of the most delightful of herbaceous elegance. I also consider that the scarlet would be the most excellent novelty. But it appears to me that there is a desirable variation in the arrangement of colour, if I may be allowed to dictate to Nature, in the painting, I should like to see the following description of varieties, and by a due attention to admixture of the finest sorts only, as well as in colours, I believe they may be produced, and I respectfully invite the co-operation of Heartsease growers thereto.

A pure white or yellow ground, with a solid black, purple, crimson, blue, or scarlet centre or eye, and edged all round each petal with any of these colours, either feathered or a clear belt.

A pure white or yellow, with clear and regular stripes across each petal of black, purple, crimson, blue, or scarlet.

A black, purple, crimson, yellow, sky-blue, or scarlet, edged all round each petal with a clear belt of white or yellow.

Dividing them into the following classes:—

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Plain or self. | Margin-feather. |
| Margin-belt. | Simple flake. |
| Compound flake. | |

ARTICLE V.

ON GROWING HEATHS,

BY A NOBLEMAN'S FLOWER GARDENER.

IN potting, let the centre of the ball or collar of the plant be placed, so that it be in a thirty-two sized pot, two inches higher than the rim, in a large pot three inches, so that they be what is called, potted high.

Let the plants be potted when they want it, whatever period of the year it may be, as they do not all make their growth at one time.

Have coarse sweet soil from a common where Heath grows, it will be found a loose decayed vegetable earth, gritty, sandy, or stony.

Have the top split, don't sift it, use it when chopped well, and in a rough state, and plenty of uneven stones, rough flints, or pebbles in it. So they are grown naturally, and so should they be treated elsewhere. To these have a few pieces of coarse charcoal. Have a good drainage, to prevent the plants being soddened with water. Broken pots, heath, turf, and pieces of coarse charcoal, form a proper drainage, having two inches deep, or more, of it.

Take care to allow abundance of air at all times, it can be done safely, both night and day. Some of the best houses I ever saw Heaths grown in, had air admitted as low as the pots stood on a bed in the middle of the house. The roof was double and low, so that air was admitted on both sides and a current went through, which tended to keep the plants dwarf. Give a good syringing over head often of a fine morning; this is essential to health; this will not cause mildew; only pot, have air, &c., as above, and no mildew will affect the plants. Poor soil, drought at bottom, and damp at the top will produce it. Where it does exist, common sulphur dusted under and over the plant, will eradicate it, only don't allow the house in which the plants are in to be closed when much heated, or the vapour from sulphur would impregnate the air and injure the plants. Give plenty of air and no harm will ensue.

The house in which they grow must be kept clean. Heaths in their native habits have purity of light and air, so should be the case in the house if health is concerned. In winter, as little fire heat as possible should be used, only just enough to keep frost out. Let the water given be pure and soft.

The above general directions were, what I learned with the best Heath grower I ever saw. All who pursue the same method will realise success the most desirable.

August 10th, 1843.

PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

LBIAETHUS NIGRESCENS. Black-flowered. (Bot. Mag. 4043.) *Gentianem.* *Pentandria Monogynia.* A native of Mexico, seeds having been sent to the Royal Gardens at Kew; the plant has bloomed there. It is a greenhouse biennial, producing an upright stem, scarcely branched for about a foot and a half, but towards the end of summer it pushes forth several shoots, which terminate on a large much branched panicle two to three feet high, and half a yard

bread. The flowers are drooping, after the manner of the Fuchsia, each blossom being about an inch and a half long. Corolla, a deep purplish-black, tube widening to the top, then having a five-parted limb, which recurve. The plant at Kew has now been in profuse bloom for four months. Dr. Hooker observes, "I scarcely know a more interesting plant that has for many years been introduced to our collections, even in this age of novelties." It deserves a place in every greenhouse. It produces seed, and strikes readily from cuttings.

GARDENIA SHERBOURNIÆ. Mrs. Sherbourne's Gardenia. (Bot. Mag. 4044.) Rubiaceæ. Pentandria Monogynia. A native of Sierra Leone, and has been introduced into this country by Mrs. Sherbourne, of Hurst House, Prescott, Lancashire, where, in the very superb collection of stove plants, it has bloomed. It is a climbing branching plant, having a fine foliage, each leaf being about four inches long, and near three broad. The flowers are produced singly at the axils of the leaves. Each blossom is between funnel and bell-shaped, the limb having five rounded spreading lobes, white outside, and a deep blood colour within. It is a valuable acquisition to the lovely tribe of stove, conservatory, or warm greenhouse climbers.

COLUMNÆA SCHIEDEANA. Mr. Schiede's Columnea. (Bot. Mag. 4045.) Gesneriaceæ, Didynamia Angiospermia. Mr. Schiede discovered it growing on old trees, near Miantla, in Mexico. It is an *epiphyte* in its native woods, but grown in our stoves it thrives well in a pot of common mould, and blooms most profusely. Each corolla is about three inches long, orange yellow, streaked and spotted with dull red. The calyx is red, large, five-parted, and in contrast with the corolla is striking and showy. The stems grow to about a yard high. It deserves a place in every stove, or warm greenhouse.

HYPOCYRTA STRIGILLOSA. Rough-leaved. (Bot. Mag. 4047.) Gesneriaceæ. Didynamia Angiospermia. A native of the Organ Mountains of Brazil, where it was discovered by Messrs. Veitch's collector, and has bloomed in the stove in their establishment, at Exeter. The stems are somewhat succulent, in the way of some of the Gesnerias. The flowers are produced solitary, from the axils of the leaves. Each blossom is about an inch long, tubular, the upper half beneath singularly swollen, with a projecting inflation, rich red, with a small part towards the end of the tube yellow. It is a neat flowering plant.

GLOXINIA DIGITALIFLORA. Foxglove flowered. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Gesneriaceæ. Didynamia Angiospermia. From Mexico, or South American origin, and has bloomed in the collection of Mr. Knight, King's Road, Chelsea. It is of the habits of the usual kinds. The inside of the tube is white, the outside pale rose. The five-parted limb a purple crimson. It is a very pretty addition to this handsome genus. Each blossom is about three inches long, and an inch and a half across the mouth.

ROSA HARDII. Mr. Hardy's Rose. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Rosaceæ. Icosandria Polygynia. An hybrid raised by Mr. Hardy, gardener at the Luxembourg Gardens, Paris. Each flower is single, about two inches and a half across, of a deep yellow colour, having a rich brownish-red blotch at the base of each petal, similar to the Gum Cistus. It is rather of a delicate growth, but thrives best in heath-mould, of an open fibrous texture, well drained. It is quite hardy, and well worth a place at the front of a rose-bed, or border.

ANTIRRHINUM MAJUS. VAR. QUADRICOLOUR. Four-coloured flowered Snapdragon. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) A pretty hybrid Snapdragon, in the collection of Mr. Low, of Clapton Nursery. It is of the large flowered kind, and each blossom is of four colours, viz., orange, yellow, purple and crimson. Like the other new hybrids, it is an ornamental plant for the flower border.

NEW AND RARE PLANTS SEEN IN NURSERIES, &c.

HOVEA SPLENDENS. A native of the Swan River Colony, and raised from seed by Mr. Knight, nurseryman, King's Road, Chelsea. It is not quite so diffus on its growth as *H. Celsii*, but has somewhat of its habit. The leaves are of a darker green and terminated by a long point, which is not the case with

the leaves of *H. Celavi*. The flowers are of the richest intense blue, and renders the plant one of the most charming greenhouse plants grown, and deserves a place in every greenhouse.

HOVEA. (*NOVÆ SPECIES*.) Another new species raised by Mr. Knight. The leaves are long, narrow, strap-shaped, and pointed, somewhat like *H. pungens*. The flowers are rather lighter coloured than those of *H. pungens* and a little less. It is a very pretty and interesting plant.

BRACHYSEMA BRACTEATA. The foliage is long, lanceolate, and the plant is of an erect and stiff habit, shrubby and not climbing. The flowers are of a deep rich crimson, and renders the plant a very ornamental and striking object. It has bloomed in the collection of Messrs. Hendersons', Pine Apple Nursery, Edgware Road, London.

BEGONIA HYDROCOTYLIFOLIA. The leaves rise about three inches high, and the flower stems from six to eight. The blossoms are of a delicate pink colour, and in elegant panicles. We saw it in the collection at Kew, and enumerated it in the list we gave of the kinds grown there in our number for March last.

DOUCKLAERIA DIVERSIFOLIA. A neat little hothouse, very branching shrubby plant, growing about eight inches high. The leaves are green on the upper side and of crimson red beneath. The flowers are of a pale blue, and the plant is literally covered with them. It has bloomed at Messrs. Youngs', of Epsom Nursery.

CAMPANULA PUNCTATA. This is a very showy and handsome species. The flowers are in form, and nearly the size too, of the common Canterbury Bell, of a light cream colour, spotted inside with dark. We saw it in the collection of Messrs. Hendersons' hardy herbaceous plants.

DIGITALIS MINOR. A pretty flowering species growing a foot high; the flowers are bluish, spotted inside with dark. An interesting addition to the border flowers. It is in the collection of Mr. Henderson.

BIGNONIA FREEMANNIA. The leaves and stems are hairy. The foliage is very fine, pinnate, serrated, twelve on a footstalk. It is from the Gold Coast, and sent to Messrs. Loddiges's, of Hackney. It has not yet bloomed in this country, but is a noble looking plant.

BEGONIA PRÆSERIANA. A pretty species of this interesting tribe; the leaves are about nine inches long, of a shining green, the edges being hairy. The flowers are of a French lilac colour, in fine panicles. At Messrs. Loddiges's.

NORUNTI BRAZILIENSIS. The foliage is fine, very similar to the *Rhododendron Catawbiense*. The plant is a climber apparently. It has not yet bloomed with Messrs. Loddiges's.

BIGNONIA LAURIFOLIA. A fine looking plant, its laurel-like foliage, of a bright shining green, being handsome. It has not bloomed at Messrs. Loddiges's.

FRANCISCA VILLOSA. The plant has much the appearance of *Sullya heterophylla*, with a broader leaf. It is a climbing plant. Not yet bloomed with Messrs. Loddiges's.

GARDENIA AMÆNA. A very neat bushy plant with small leaves. Not yet bloomed with Messrs. Loddiges's.

IXORA ALBA. The foliage is very fine, like a thick-leaved *Rhododendron*. The flowers, it is said, are of a pure white, and is a very valuable addition to this fine flowering genus, making a beautiful contrast with the scarlet and orange coloured kinds.

IXORA TWEEDIA. The foliage is of the middle size, a leaf being about two inches long. It forms a very neat dwarf bush. Neither of the above were in bloom, and, we understood, had not yet flowered with Messrs. Loddiges's.

ECHITES GIBSONI. The foliage has much the appearance of the well-known old stove plant *Jasminium Sambac*. It is stated "that it is a very fine species" of this interesting genus. At Messrs. Loddiges's.

Ironia stratiotes. The foliage is of the middle size, waved. It forms a neat bush. Not yet bloomed at Messrs. Loddiges's.

Clerodendron Augustifolium. Leaf is about an eighth of an inch broad. Not yet bloomed with Messrs. Loddiges's.

Brunfelsia violacea. The plant has a noble appearance, the leaves are eight inches long and four broad. We were informed the flowers are said to be very beautiful, but it has not yet bloomed at Messrs. Loddiges's.

Epacris coruscans. A very pretty flowering species, in bloom at Messrs. Low's Nursery, Upper Clapton. The tube is near an inch long, of a beautiful carmine-pink, with the end white. It deserves a place in every greenhouse.

Statice platyphylla. At Mr. Low's. It is the finest of the tribe we have yet seen. The flowers are produced in large panicles, and each blossom is three times the size of any other bloomed in this country.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON STAGE TULIPS.—It would oblige several old southern Tulip growers, if, in your next number of the CABINET, you would be so kind as to explain what Mr. Slater, in his descriptive catalogue of Tulips, means by the term "a good or fine stage flower." Perhaps Mr. S. may laugh at our ignorance; had it been applied to an Auricula, Carnation, &c., we should have understood it, but never having seen Tulips grown in pots, or in any way by which they could be removed to a stage during the blooming season, we are quite at a loss to know what he means.

October 3, 1843.

KENT.

[There are many Tulips grown whose flowers are ornamental, but which do not possess acceptable properties for exhibiting at a show in competition with others, and we doubt not but Mr. Slater means the flowers deemed fit to compete with those usually placed on a stage. It has no reference to mode of growing, as the flowers exhibited are always cut specimens.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON THE IMPREGNATION OF PELARGONIUMS.—Having tried the experiment of impregnating Pelargoniums according to the method laid down in the FLORICULTURAL CABINET for the month of August last, I am glad to say I have been (in a limited measure) successful in obtaining seeds from a few plants out of the many which were acted upon, although the flowers of the respective plants were all in the same state of expansion, that is to say, full bloom; the anthers of all were alike full of ripe farina, and the stigma of every one of them presented a cloven or horn-like appearance, which I conceived to be in a proper state, between which the impregnating dust was freely deposited, and the anthers used for impregnating every single flower were six in number. Now an old subscriber and a constant reader of the CABINET wishes to be informed how this difference is to be accounted for, that some Pelargoniums can be impregnated and others not. I shall feel obliged by being informed how those can be distinguished which cannot be fructified, so that a useless application of the farina obtained from choice flowers may not be applied in vain.

NOBIS FILIUS.

ON A LIST OF SIX OF THE BEST ROSES IN EACH CLASS.—The season now approaching for planting Roses, a New Subscriber will be much obliged by a list of six of the best in each class being given in the October or November Number of the CABINET.

[Mr. Rivers has given us the following list.—CONDUCTOR.]

PROVENCE ROSES.—The prominent character of which is large pendulous flowers, very fragrant:—

- De Nancy, brilliant rose, large.
- Duc de Choiseul Pontue, bright Rose, mottled, beautiful.
- Superb striped Unique, white striped with pink.
- Spotted, carmine, spotted white, beautiful.
- Rachel, rose, very large and perfect.
- Triomphe d'Abbeville, light vivid crimson.

Moss ROSES:—

- Blush, very fine and distinct.
- Celina, brilliant crimson, shining leaves, large, superb.
- Eclatante, brilliant rose, very robust.
- French Crimson, bright rose, double and distinct.
- Malvina, lilac rose, fine and distinct.
- Unique de Provence, pure white, blooming in large clusters.

FRENCH ROSES:—

- Aurelie Lamare, bright rose perfect.
- Boula de Nanteuil, crimson-purple, very large, superb.
- Colummella, deep rose, margined blush, beautiful.
- Grandissima, brilliant, crimson, superb.
- Kean, scarlet, perfect, splendid.
- Oracle du Siecle, crimson, superb.

FRENCH ROSES, FLOWERS VARIEGATED:—

- Fornarina, deep rose marbled with white.
- Modeste Guerin, bright rose mottled with white, superb.
- New Village Maid, red striped with pure white.
- Œillets Parfait, nearly white, finely striped with rose and bright red, beautiful.
- Superb Marbled, violet-purple, marbled, variable.
- Tricolor d'Orleans, red, white stripes.

HYBRID PROVENCE ROSES:—

- Blanche Fleur, French white, perfect, beautiful.
- Emerance, pale lemon, perfect.
- Enchanteresse, deep rose, perfect, superb.
- Laura, rosy-blush, perfect, superb.
- La Volupte, deep rose, perfect, superb.
- La Ville de Londres, bright rose, large, perfect.

HYBRID CHINA ROSES:—

- Charles Fouequir, cherry-red, superb.
- Chenedole, light vivid crimson, large, very beautiful.
- Comtess de Larepede, silvery pale blush, perfect, superb.
- Decandolle, brilliant crimson, scarlet, superb.
- Hypocrate, brilliant rose, perfect.
- Triomphe de Laqueue, lilac rose with red centre, perfect, beautiful.

(To be continued.)

ON ERICARIDIUM GRANDIFLORUM.—I saw this other day, in a botanic garden, a fine specimen of a plant to me quite new, but apparently hardy, and much resembling the Clarkie pulchella. The name on the label was "Ericaridium grandiflorum." Can any of your correspondents tell me its place in the natural system of botany, country, date of introduction, whether an annual or perennial, and general culture—in a word, "all about it."

GLADIOLUS.

ON THE BEST FUCHSIAS.—Before the season passes over for purchasing Fuchsias, I should be glad if some one of your numerous readers would give the names of a dozen of the best varieties that will answer to the following properties, which I believe is the criterion of a good Fuchsia. The flower, of whatever colour, should be clear and distinct, with the corolla and sepals of a different shade, which latter with the tube should be of good substance throughout, sepals long, expanding freely, so as to expose the corolla, the petals of which ought to be round, with the pistil and stamens long.

Cornwall.

C. W. F.

ON ERYTHROLENA CONSPICUA.—In consequence of seeing three articles in your valuable Magazine upon the subject of the *Erythrolena conspicua*, I last spring procured some seed, and raised several plants in a hot-bed, which (after following the usual routine) I planted out where they were finally to remain in the autumn. During the winter I lost most of them, more, I believe, from the ravages of slugs than from the cold; three, however, remained, and have grown up tall, about four feet high, and have blossomed, and are now in blossom; but in this I am much disappointed, and wish to know whether the cause of it rests with the plant or season. In the first instance the plant, evidently of the thistle tribe, grew with a long stem and few alternate leaves, and had to be supported with a stake, which, with the scanty foliage, gives a stiff and formal appearance. Secondly, the blossom, which resembles the thistles, never expands. After having first thrown forth an imbricated green calyx, with scarlet closed petals, from the mouth of this proceeds what I believe in synganecious plants are called florets; but they have never expanded, and, though each plant has half a dozen or more flowers, I must say they have very little beauty. Will you have the kindness to let me know if the flowers never expand more than this. I should mention the flowers all die away after having made this progress. I also wish to know whether the plant is now to be thrown away, or whether it may bloom another year.

Your three correspondents, B., Liverpool, page 193, vol. iii., Scarlet Thistle, p. 29, vol. v., and Mr. Joseph Plant, Cheadle, Staffordshire, all speak of it as a plant well worth cultivation; but in my own case, except that the flowers are a fine scarlet, I think a common thistle far handsomer. I also observe Mr. Plant talks of a profusion of yellow blossoms, which disagrees from your other two correspondents and my own experience. I should feel much obliged if you would invite one of your correspondents to renew the subject. There was no seed of the *Erythrolena conspicua* to be obtained from the London seedsmen this spring.

Herts.

H. M.

P.S. The plant is grown in rich garden soil.

ON CLOSELY-GLAZED CASES IN WHICH TO GROW PLANTS.—It would greatly oblige me and many more of your readers of the CABINET if we were informed of the shape that the cases of Mr. Ward's are; or, perhaps, Mr. Clericus would not think it a trouble to do so, as he has seen so many, and has promised to give us some further account of them. I should like to know the depth of the soil in the bottom, and whether the case is made of wood or not, and the shape of the roof, the size of the doors, and the size of the glass, and whether it is made of lead, or what else.

A CONSTANT READER.

ON A BLUE HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS.—A subscriber of many years standing wishes to know what cultivation is requisite to change the colour of the *Hydrangea* from pink to blue. The writer has tried many of the plans that have been recommended, but never yet with success.

REMARKS.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, REGENT-STREET.—Sept. 5.—From Messrs. Veitch and Son, of Exeter, were beautiful cut specimens of *Echites splendens*, and a species of *Allamanda*, said to be *grandiflora*, but appearing to be only *cathartica*; also a beautiful little plant of a *Verticordia*, for which a certificate was awarded. Mr. Henderson, of Pine Apple-place, exhibited a plant of *Stanhopea Wardii*, bearing a fine spike of its beautifully spotted flowers; also a new species of *Achimenes*, which sprung up spontaneously among the roots of a mass of *Orchidaceæ*, which was purchased from Mr. Skinner last year, and having, in its habit of growth and appearance of foliage, a marked resemblance to *A. pedunculata*, but distinctly different in the flower, which is of a violet-rose colour, with a dingy yellow throat, closely dotted with small brown spots; the flowers also are rather larger than those of the last-mentioned variety; although it is not so handsome as some of the others, yet it evidently possesses considerable merit; for this a Silver Knightian was awarded. From Mr. J. Robertson, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, were beautiful plants of *Catasetum Russellianum*, *Oncidium microchilum*, *Maxillaria Deppei*, and *Stanhopea graveolens*, having a remarkably fine spike of its pretty yellow flowers; also splendid plants of *Lilium lancifolium album*, *speciosum*, and *lancifolium rubrum*; the latter about six feet in height, and bearing fifteen fully expanded blooms. This plant was stated by Mr. Robertson to have been presented to Mrs. Lawrence some time ago by Baron Hugel, and is perhaps the only plant of the kind in the country: a silver Knightian was awarded for the *Stanhopea* and *L. lancifolium rubrum*. Mr. H. Groom, of Clapham Rise, also exhibited a collection of *Lilium lancifolium album*, and *lancifolium roseum*, particularly well-grown specimens, varying from five feet to five feet and a-half in height, and producing seven and eight stems from each pot, literally covered with beautiful white and pink flowers. They had been grown in a span-roofed house, about 21 feet long by 18 feet in breadth, on a horizontal stage: a Knightian Medal was awarded for them. From S. Rucker, Esq., was a fine plant of a most beautiful new variety of *Miltonia candida*, and a cut flower of *Govenia* sp., very curious, and rather handsome: a Banksian Medal was awarded for the *Miltonia candida*. Mr. Trenfield, of Lee, sent some seedling *Verbenas* and a hybrid *Gloxinia*, with light pink flowers. Mr. Pawley exhibited cut flowers of two new seedling *Fuchsias*. From the gardens of the Society were plants of *Peristeria Barkeri*, with its fine pendulous scape of yellow flowers; *Bolbophyllum Careyannum*, *Achimenes coccinea* and *longiflora*, *Babingtonia camphorosmæ*, an exceedingly pretty plant, bearing on its fine drooping branches a multitude of its small white flowers. This plant was imported a few years ago from Swan River; also *Fuchsia sanguinea*, *Statice mucronata*, and cut flowers of *Lupinus semperflorens*, sent by Mr. Hartweg, particularly remarkable on account of its forming a large bush, densely covered with flowers, during the whole year, in its native country, Peru.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. Oct. 17.—From Mr. Robertson, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, were *Erica hyemalis*, and *Solandra*, the former richly covered with flowers; a fine specimen of *Zygopetalum rostratum*, with large white labellum, striped with purple, making a good contrast with the darker upper petals. Plants of the curious *Polystachya macrantha*, and *Saccolobium denticulatum*, the latter growing on a block of wood, and having a fine healthy dark green foliage, and a cluster of small white-fringed flowers. From the same collection were *Oncidium ciliatum* and *Suttoni*; the latter with a spike of bright yellow blossoms; *Galeandra Baueri*, which has kept blooming since the middle of August; *Tetranema mexicanum*, very useful, on account of its blooming at this season of the year, when flowers are so desirable; and *Hippeastrum alicum*, with large dark red flowers; and a large specimen of *Sedum Sieboldii*, a pretty plant, with drooping branches, which terminate in fine masses of flowers. A Banksian medal was awarded for *Erica Solandra*, *Zygopetalum rostratum*, *Saccolobium denticulatum*, and *Tetranema mexicanum*. Messrs. Lucombe and Co., of Exeter, sent an excellent plant

of *Cymbidium giganteum*; this, a native of the East Indies, with large flowers, striped with a tawny brown, and said to be very fragrant, is supposed to be the first specimen of the species that has been seen in this country; along with it was a long yellow-flowered *Lobelia*, of no beauty. A Banksian medal was awarded for the former. From the Rev. G. R. Rashleigh was an *Anthocercia*, having a tall panicle of small yellow star-like flowers, striped with brown; it did not possess beauty enough to render it worthy of cultivation; its seeds had been sent to Mr. Rashleigh from Swan River. Mr. J. W. Dawson sent a well-grown plant of *Erica Banksii*, with beautiful dark-green foliage, long greenish white corolla, and dark-brown stamens; for this a certificate was awarded. From Messrs. Veitch and Son, of Exeter, was a shrivelled specimen of *Dolichos purpureus*; it had arrived in bad condition, owing to its being packed in dry cotton, which in that state absorbs all the moisture of leaves and flowers. The best way of transmitting specimens of cut plants to a distance, is to wrap them up in damp coarse brown paper, which will preserve their beauty for a considerable length of time; or if cotton is used, it should at all events be well damped and separated from the plants by folds of paper. The plant from which this specimen was cut, is said to have been only a few months old, and not more than two feet high, with no fewer than ten spikes of bloom, besides the one that was sent. Mr. Scott, gardener to Sir G. Staunton, Bart., sent fruit of the purple Guava, *Psidium Cateleyanum*, from a plant which has produced fruit in abundance since June; also fruit of the *Passiflora quadrangularis*, which measured nine inches long by five inches and a half in diameter, and weighed three pounds; together with fruit of the Akee tree, *Blighia sapida*, and of the Laurel-leaved Granadilla, or Water Lemon—the *Pomme de Liane* of the French. This plant is a native of the West Indies, and not very frequently seen in this country; the pulp, which is inclosed within a very pretty orange-coloured rind, marked with green spots, is what is eatable; it is rather acid to the taste, and agreeable in hot countries. A certificate was awarded for the *Blighia sapida*. From Mr. Osborn, of Fulham, was a cut specimen from North America of *Shepherdia argentea*, covered with clusters of pretty dark red berries, like those of the *Pyracantha*, which were said to have arrived to only about one-third their usual size when ripe. The tree from which this specimen was taken is stated to be twenty-five feet high, and about the same in breadth, quite covered with fruit; it never bears fruit in this country, because all the plants here are male. When the females shall have been procured from North America, they will be most valuable hardy shrubs. From the gardens of the Society were plants of *Fuchsia Chandlerii* and *racemiflora*, a species of *Cestrum* that had been imported from Guatemala by Mr. Skinner, with dark green foliage and bright orange flowers, and a very pretty autumn plant; also the beautiful *Mitonia caudata* and *Oncidium sanguineum*, with the following plants, viz., *Fabiana imbricata*, *Mahernia incisa*, *Phyllocladus asplenifolius*, *Berberis actinacantha*, and *Fuchsia globosa*, which were placed in Brown's patent pots about the beginning of June, and were fully exposed to the sun, along with other plants in the common pots. These were growing beautifully, the foliage was perfectly green and healthy, and the plants had never lost a leaf. The great advantage in the double pots is, that plants placed in them in very hot weather, and exposed to the sun, only require watering, on an average, once, where those in the common pots require it three times; there must not, however, be any water admitted into the cavity in the side of the pots, as from their porous nature the water passes through and keeps the soil too damp. They seem to answer for all kinds of plants very well, but require more drainage than the common pot, in order to guard against excess of moisture.

ON SALVIA PATENS.—When *Salvia patens* is planted in light soil on a dry sub-soil, and the surface covered over at the approach of winter with four inches thick of dry leaves, having a sprinkling of soil spread over the same to prevent their being blown away, the roots of the *Salvia* will be preserved uninjured through winter, and push numerously the following spring. I find it is the humidity and changeableness that destroys the roots, not the cold. This is the case with many other similar plants.

Chiswick.

A PRACTICAL GARDENER.

ON PELARGONIUMS BEING FIGURED.—I was much pleased with the suggestion of a correspondent who signed himself "Pelargonium," in the last number of the CABINET, respecting the figuring of that beautiful plant oftener than at present; by so doing I have no doubt there would be many more purchasers of Geraniums than there are now, for however alluring, and perhaps accurate, the descriptions otherwise given may be, it falls very far short of the figure of the same flower, if the flower is first-rate; for instance, who could do justice by description to the Queen of Fairies, or the Wonder, represented in the Floricultural Magazine for November, 1841, or to the Princess Royal, Glory of the West, and Sunrise, the figures of which are given in the number of the CABINET for November, 1842, and again, Thurtell's Pluto, in your last. I think great praise is due to "Pelargonium" for bringing the subject before the public, but I differ with him in the mode of covering the additional expense. In my opinion, if the figures of the best sorts are brought forward from time to time, with a few hints as to their culture, &c., a double number might be charged for, and I feel quite confident your subscribers would be gratified, I am sure I should be, although but a working man.

Crayford, in Kent.

THOS. MIDDLETON.

[We are most anxious to serve our respected correspondent and all other friends satisfactorily, and we thank them for any hint as to how we can best do so.—CONDUCTOR.]

HYDRANGEA.—A fact has come to my knowledge which may be useful to the lovers of blue Hydrangea. A lady, a friend of mine, removed some plants that had always showed pink blossoms from a former place of residence, and planted them in a bed of bog-earth. They immediately began to blow blue, and have continued to do so for the last three or four years—as fine a blue as the plant is capable of. On examining the bog-earth, I find that it is very fully charged with a yellow ochraceous matter, which I suppose to be an oxide or a carbonate of iron (sand, a little clay, and peat, forming the bulk of the mass). The springs which feed the peat-bog from whence the earth was taken are strongly impregnated with sulphuret of iron, from the pyritical iron ore of the country; a smell of sulphuretted hydrogen is sometimes to be perceived about them; and I have seen sulphur sublimed amongst the peat-turf fires of the cottagers, who burn it. In the chemical changes which take place also amongst the bog where the water throws down its iron, I think it not improbable that the sulphuric acid unites itself with a portion of the aluminous matter of the clay, and the plants may thus get alum in its nascent state. But, whether it be the superabundant oxide of iron, the sulphur, or the sulphuric acid, or the aluminous compound, the fact of ferruginous peat-bog being favourable to the blueing of Hydrangeas may be relied on. Perhaps it may be right to mention, that the subsoil of the above-mentioned Hydrangea-beds is of a chalky nature.

P. R.

ON PROTECTING HALF-HARDY PLANTS DURING WINTER.—Many readers of your CABINET, who, like myself, have not a house to winter half-hardy plants, will be glad to hear that my experience for several years enables me to recommend the following mode of protecting them. As late as possible, but before endangered by frosty nights, Scarlet Geraniums, Lobelias, and the more tender varieties of Fuchsia, may be preserved in a dry cellar, if taken up entire, and their roots covered with road or other sand, either singly or many together, in boxes, pots, or pans. Tubers of *Salvia patens*, *Commelina celestia*, *Marvel of Peru*, and *Lychnis fulgens*, &c., will also do well with the same treatment, provided the sand be previously dried. Hoping that this example of announcing for the benefit of others, will be imitated by many whose necessity prompts experiment, I subscribe myself,

S. S.

The following list of the best *Chrysanthemums*, continued from December Number of last volume.—

- Achmet Bey—Fine crimson purple.
 Adventure—Yellow, fine double expanded flower.
 Beauty—Very light blush or lilac, flower expanded.
 Conductor—Yellowish-orange, ranunculus form.
 Curled Lilac—Very beautiful lilac.
 Champion—Lemon colour, petals recurved, flower full.
 Campestrina—Dark crimson, incurved, very double and regular.
 Chaucellor—Centre of flower lemon, edged with pink, very large, quilled.
 Diana—White, outer edge tinged with rose, petals incurved.
 Defiance—White, petals incurved.
 Eclipse—Superb white, double.
 Elegans—Deep rosy-lilac, incurved petals.
 Empress—Pinkish-lilac, long, flat, expanded petals.
 Euchartrass—Fine creamy white.
 Flechier—Beautiful crimson purple.
 Grand Napoleon—Dark crimson, velvety, full, and well formed.
 Goliath—Light sulphur, or lemon colour, incurved petals, very large.
 General Foy—Shaded and mottled purple.
 Insigne—Whitish, back of petals purplish lilac, petals broad, incurved.
 King—Pink, petals incurved, flower full, and well formed.
 Marquis—Fine pale rose, very double.
 Maria—Bright red, broad expanded petals.
 Ne plus ultra—Creamy-white, petals beautifully incurved, forming a full double flower.
 Perfection—Pinkish blush, petals incurved.
 Princess Maria—Light pink, very double, ranunculus form.
 Prince de Benevente—Pretty pale pink.
 Sultana—Dark crimson, fine.
 Striatum—Pinkish, petals incurved.
 Starry Purple—Singular and pretty.
 Two-coloured Incurved—Red and orange.
 Vesta—White, tinted with lilac, petals broad, flower large and full.

TO BLOOM THE BRUGMANSIA SUAVEOLENS, (*DATUREA ARBOREA*, formerly) WHILE THE PLANT IS SMALL. Cuttings put in in February soon strike root, if cut clean through close under a joint, &c.; when rooted pot them singly into a sandy loam in small pots, and keep them in warmish light situation in the greenhouse. As soon as the pots are filled with roots, shift them into pots ten inches in diameter, having the soil of a turfy rough nature, with broken stones intermixed. Water liberally. When the roots have begun to mat at the side of the pot, so as to make a firm ball, the plant must be taken out of the pot, and three inches be pared off the ball all around, then repot in the same pot taken out of. Sometimes a repetition of paring is required. By this process plants at two or three feet high may be caused to bloom beautifully.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS.—Your correspondent, Mr. Beaton, in a recent number of the "Gardeners' Chronicle," remarks that he likes Mr. Corbett's open-trough system of heating with hot water, but appears rather to doubt whether the vapour can be confined sufficiently for ripening fruit. We are able to answer any objection on this point, as we have this summer (not one in which the sun's rays have been too liberally distributed) witnessed several instances in which Pines and Grapes have been ripened in the highest perfection in houses heated solely by Mr. Corbett's apparatus. The opinion in favour of this method which we expressed in an early number of your valuable paper, has most satisfactorily been confirmed in every place where this apparatus has been erected.—*Lucombe, Pince, and Co., Exeter Nursery, Gardeners' Chronicle.*

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR NOVEMBER.

All greenhouse plants should have a free supply of air admitted, except when it is frosty. The plants should not be watered in the evening, but in the early part of the day, so that the damps may be dried up before the house is closed, as they are, during the night, prejudicial to the plants. The soil in the pots should frequently be loosened at the surface to prevent its forming a mossy or very compact state. The plants must not be watered overhead. *Duculia gratissima* is the finest ornament for the greenhouse and conservatory, now and through the winter.

The plants of the Cactus that have been kept in the open air during the summer may be brought to bloom successively by taking such as are desired to bloom immediately into the heat of a forcing pine-house. Other plants, to bloom afterwards, should be kept in a greenhouse protected from the frost.

Plants of the Calceolaria that have been grown in the open borders during the summer months, and now taken up and potted, should be kept in a cool frame, or cool part of the greenhouse, being careful not to give too much water; just sufficient to keep the soil moist will only be necessary. Offsets will be found rooted; take them off and pot them.

Dutch bulbs, &c., may be successfully planted this month. See articles on best modes of the culture of each, in former numbers of the CABINET. Many persons who take a delight in growing some showy Hyacinths or other bulbous plants for adorning a room window, &c., in winter or early in spring, have been frequently disappointed by the abortiveness of some and weakness of others. This principally arises from the inability of the plant to develop itself with a rapidity equal to the quantity of moisture it imbibes on account of its upper surface being acted upon too immediately by the atmosphere, &c.; hence arises the necessity of covering the bulb. That such is a fact is evidenced by the admirable and certain success of nearly every bulb, especially Hyacinths, that is covered with about six inches of old spunt bark. This or some similar light material should always be used. Even bulbs intended to bloom in glasses we prefer starting in the old bark, and then transferring them to the glasses when the shoots are about two inches long. Where such covering is not adopted, it is of advantage to have the pots or glasses kept in a dark place till the shoots are two or three inches long.

Plants of some of the Chrysanthemums that are grown in pots and taken into the greenhouse will be found to have pushed a number of suckers. If the offsets are wanted for the increase of the kind, it is advisable to pinch off the tops, so as to prevent their exhausting the plant to the weakening of the flower. If the flower-buds are thinned out freely it conduces to the increased size of those left. If the offsets are not wanted, it is best to pull up the suckers entire. Attention will be required to watering, as the roots absorb much if given: give manure water occasionally. If the plant is allowed to wither, it checks the flowers, whether in bud or expanded. So much do we admire this handsome genus of flowers, that we are fully persuaded their beautiful blossoms, exhibited in form and colour, will most amply repay for any labour that may be bestowed on the plants.

Dahlia seed is best retained in the heads as grown, spread singly where they will not be liable to mould, and kept in a dry but not too hot a situation; being thus kept in the chaff, the small seeds will not shrivel, but be kept plump. The roots must be dried well before being put away, or will be liable to rot.

Fuchsias and greenhouse plants, intended to be inured to the open air, will require to have protection at the roots, and probably, for the first winter, over the tops too, by furze branches, canvass, wicker-baskets, &c.

Tubers of Commelinas, and buds of Tigridias, should be taken up and preserved dry through winter.

Shrubs, deciduous or evergreen, may now be successfully planted. If in exposed situations they should be secured to stakes.

Herbaceous border plants may still be divided and re-planted.

Roses, Persian Lilacs, &c., for forcing, should now be gently forwarded, if required for bloom by Christmas. Straw or reed hurdles ought now to be prepared for covering frames, &c., in the depth of winter.

4



1. *Achimenes hirsuta*. 2. *Glaucinia digitaliflora*

THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

DECEMBER 1st, 1843.

PART I.
EMBELLISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

1. ACHIMENES HIRSUTA. HAIRY ACHIMENES.

GESNEREACEÆ. DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

THIS is another interesting and valuable acquisition to the lovely family of Achimenes, and deserves, like the others, to be grown in every collection. The habit of the plant is somewhat in the way of *A. pedunculata*. The flowers are much larger than those of the latter named species, and the plant blooms very freely. The plant we saw exhibited on 5th September last, was a beautiful specimen, and continued so up to the end of October, when we last saw it in the collection of Mr. Henderson, of the Pine-Apple Place Nursery, Edgware-road, London.

It sprang up spontaneously among the roots of a mass of Orchidaceæ from Guatemala, which Mr. Henderson recently purchased of Mr. Skinner. When we saw it, plants were offered at a guinea each. It thrives with the same kind of treatment as *A. longiflora*, *rosea*, &c., and ought to be a companion for them wherever practicable.

2. GLOXINIA DIGITALIFLORA. FOX-GLOVE FLOWERED.

GESNEREACEÆ. DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Last month we figured a very neat and handsome Gloxinia raised in this country; we now give one of South American, or Mexican

origin, which was flowering freely in the collection of Mr. Knight, Nurseryman, of King's Road, Chelsea, London, when we visited that place the past summer. Its beautiful flowers, produced in vast profusion, renders it a valuable acquisition, and it ought to be grown in every collection.

ARTICLE II.

REMARKS ON BLUE-FLOWERED HYDRANGEAS, AND ON SALVIA PATENS.

BY E. C., OF CHELMSFORD, IN ESSEX.

ON looking over your November Number, I see two inquiries respecting the manner of growing Blue Hydrangeas, and though unable personally to afford the information desired, I would state that the largest and handsomest Blue Hydrangeas I have ever seen were those I met with in September last, in front of a pretty cottage in the midst of that picturesque spot, "Shanklin Chine," in the Isle of Wight, where they were growing in the open air of a very large size, and covered with splendid bunches of deep blue flowers. I regret that I did not make particular inquiries as to the nature of the soil, &c.; but from other appearances in various parts of the "Chine," I should think there is little doubt that the soil is a kind of bog earth, impregnated with sulphuret of iron, similar to that referred to by your correspondent "P. R.," at page 270; their great size is of course owing to the genial atmosphere of the locality, and the sheltered situation. I also saw other fine plants in different parts of the island, but principally blue.

SALVIA PATENS.

At page 269 there is mention made of the winter treatment of this plant. My plan is, as soon as the stems are cut down by the frost to pot the roots and place them under the green-house stage during the winter, where they get just about enough water from the draining of the pots above to keep them moderately damp, and in the spring, when they begin to shoot, I turn them out into the borders, where they flower abundantly through the summer.

ARTICLE III.

ON HEATING A GREENHOUSE.

BY MR. WILLIAM HOLMES, OF SHRUBLANDS, SPRINGFIELD, NEAR CHELMSFORD,
IN RESEX.

HAVING been a subscriber to your valuable little CABINET from its commencement, and having derived much useful information in perusing its pages, I feel it a duty if that I can contribute my mite, be it ever so little, for the information of others in return for what information I have thus gained. I allude to a system of heating a greenhouse. The question is often put—can you inform me of the best method of heating a greenhouse? I will not pretend to give the inquirers the best, but, however, I think one of the best, having tried it in a new greenhouse this season, and it answers at present my most sanguine expectations.

It is, in the first place, one of Arnott's stoves; which, as it was placed in the old house, was the occasion of the plants burning at one end, and almost freezing at the other, in winter; this is what I have endeavoured to remedy, and I think I have succeeded thus, I have placed the stove against the back wall, between the end face of the stage (the stage has two faces, the one to the front and the other to the end of the house,) and the end wall; a pipe then runs under the stage the whole length of the house, and then is carried into the flue of one of the house chimnies; upon this pipe is fixed a copper trough, which is filled with water, and also a cistern placed upon the stove, which is also filled with water, and this water, upon the fire being lighted, very soon boils, this causes a good deal of steam, which counteracts the dry heat off the pipe, and gives a humid atmosphere, which I find highly beneficial to the plants; any degree of heat may be obtained, at least so it appears at present, for the temperature of the house rose eight degrees in the space of half an hour; this is a desideratum upon a sharp frosty night.

Should this brief account be of any service, upon a more lengthened trial, I will forward you the results more in detail.

[We shall feel additionally obliged by the favour of the remarks.—
CONDUCTOR.]

ARTICLE IV.

ON THE PINK.

BY FLORISTA.

SEVERAL articles having already appeared in the CABINET on the cultivation of the above flower, the following remarks are offered with a view of combining its properties, in order that all florists may be unanimous in their opinions regarding it.

It is generally understood that northern and southern florists are at issue on the properties requisite to constitute a first-rate variety of this particular class of florists' flowers; the southern florists contending that the northern pinks are too thin of petal, as well as being below the standard in the size of bloom; whilst, on the other hand, the northern growers object to the southern pinks, on the ground that their form of petal is not good; a diversity of colour in the lacing and eye; irregularity of lacing, particularly on the guard leaves, where the lacing is often of a lighter colour, besides a tendency to break off abruptly in the centre; and an almost invariable propensity to burst.

I am not so uncharitable as to suppose that a florist, whether northern or southern, is not competent to decide the merits of a flower when it is presented to him; but it is here where the difference in opinion occurs, simply, because each entertains distinct ideas of perfection.

An eminent writer on the properties of florists' flowers, has, in a recent publication, established the following as a standard for this class of flowers,—“That it should be circular and rise like half a ball; the petals should be thick, broad, smooth at the edges without notch or serrature; they should be regularly disposed, and each row be smaller than that under it; the ground should be pure white. The colour, whatever it may be, should reach from the inside of the petal, far enough outwards to show in front beyond the petal above it, and form a rich eye; and a narrow even lacing or stripe of the colour should appear inside the white edge, which should be just the same width outside the lacing as the lacing itself is, and as even. There should be no break or vacancy in the lacing, and the colour inside of the petal as well as the lacing ought to be well defined, forming a circular coloured eye or centre to each row of petals.”

It is generally understood that the northern florists do not accede to this standard, as they consider all pinks not thoroughly laced to the edge of each petal useless, and such are invariably discarded from their shows, as possessing a fatal defect, termed "feather edged."

I must candidly admit, that several of the northern varieties have pre-eminence in shape of petal, and regularity and boldness of lacing, over the southern ones. I saw several blooms the last season, and their superiority in this respect was evident; the petals being large, fine and well shaped, with edges free from notch or serrature, and regularly laced, and had besides beautiful centres or eyes. As a comparison to the above, "Wakeling's Florist's and Amateur's Guide," gives a portrait of a pink called "Norman's Henry," which, in my opinion, is nothing more than a confused mass of petals, void of form or of any other good quality; and yet this flower is styled a first-rate show variety.

I do not wish to be understood that I am commending the northern flowers beyond their merits; yet I cannot bring myself to confess that two or three tiers of petals constitute a double flower; but, I must admit, that if they were possessed of more petals they would be all a florist could desire.

One of the southern pinks, a much esteemed flower, and generally exhibited at the metropolitan and neighbouring exhibitions, carries with it, according to the preceding standard, a disqualifying defect, yet it is allowed to win: this flower is "Garrett's Alpha." The colour of its centre and the lacing being of different shades. A still further departure from the standard laid down is displayed in "Unsworth's Omega," a flower repeatedly noticed in winning pans at the metropolitan exhibitions, in which the shape of the interior petals assimilates more closely in form to the ace of spades than any thing else I can imagine.

It would be very desirable, if some of the southern cultivators, Mr. Ibbitt, Mr. Norman, or any of the large growers, would favour us, after the manner of Mr. Harrison, with a descriptive list of pinks, possessing the good pod and steady lacing which invariably exhibits itself in "Holmes's Coronation," when in a healthy state; and also the name of such flowers as approach in form to the shape of half a ball, as stated in the before quoted extract.

I have at several times purchased pinks from the south, and, with

the exception of Coronation, the flower above noticed, have never been able to obtain a prize at a Midland or Northern Exhibition with them, which strengthens the supposition that that flower approximates to a standard which would, in all probability, meet the views of the northern and southern growers.

A Midland County, November 17, 1843.

PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

ACROPHYLLUM VERTICILLATUM. Whorl-leaved. (Bot. Mag. 4050.) Cunoniaceæ. Decandria Monogynia. Mr. Allan Cunningham discovered this plant growing upon the blue mountains of New Holland. It is a neat shrubby greenhouse plant, growing about two feet high; branching, the ends of which are of a red-purple colour. The flowers are produced numerously in dense whorls of a greenish-white, with numerous yellow anthers, appearing similar to those of small Hypericums (St. John's Wort), and possess a very neat and interesting appearance. It blooms profusely during the spring months, and well deserves a place in the greenhouse, as a companion to several of the spring-flowered Acacias and Mimosas.

AERIDES AFFINE. Rose-coloured Air-plant. (Bot. Mag. 4049.) Orchidæ. Gynandria Monandria. Discovered by Dr. Wallich on the mountains of Nepal, and sent to the Royal Gardens at Kew. The flowers are produced numerously on a pendant raceme six or eight inches long. Each blossom is about an inch across, of a purplish-rose colour, spotted with dark, and the lip having a streak of red up its middle. It is a graceful and pretty flowering plant, and blooms freely in spring.

ALSTREMERIA LINEATIFLORA. Lined-flowered. (Bot. Reg. 58.) Amaryllidaceæ. Hexandria Monogynia. Roots of this plant were sent from Peru by John Maclean, Esq., of Lima. It is one of the finest of its class, and although somewhat similar to *A. ligtu*, *pulcra*, and *pelegrina*, it is very apparently distinct. It is a greenhouse perennial, blooming very freely when grown in a compost of loam and sandy-peat, giving it when in a growing state a free supply of water, and plenty of air. It requires an autumn rest, like the others, and to be repotted in January. The flowers are produced in corymbose heads of eight or ten together. Each blossom is about an inch and a half across, the prevailing colour being a pretty pink. The two upper petals are pink at the ends, the lower parts being white and yellow spotted with red. The edges of the sepals and petals are lined with slight streaks verging to the edges. The sepals have a stripe of green up the middle of each.

BORONIA FRAZERI. (Bot. Mag. 4052.) We saw this plant in bloom at Messrs. Loddiges's under the name *Boronia Anemonifolia*, and it has been figured by Mr. Paxton as such. It is a very neat and pretty flowering plant, branching much, and blooming freely. Each blossom is about three-quarters of an inch across, of a rosy-red colour.

DUYANA LONGIFOLIA. Long-leaved. (Bot. Reg. 59.) Anacardiaceæ. Polygamia Monœcia. A native of South America, which in ordinary winters will live in the open air of this country. Seeds of it were received by Mr. Low, of Clapton Nursery, from Buenos Ayres; a plant of it has grown freely and bloomed against an open wall in the London Horticultural Society's Garden. The blossoms are very small, of a yellowish-white, produced numerously in dense clusters at the axils of the leaves. It is an evergreen shrub.

DENDROBIUM RUCKERII. Mr. Rucker's. (Bot. Reg. 60.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. It is supposed to have been discovered by Mr. Cuming in the Phillippine Islands. Each blossom is near two inches across, of a rich nankeen yellow colour when expanded, but the outside is nearly white. The labellum is of a deep orange with a white edge, and having a band of brownish red round its inside, the outside being pink. They are very deliciously fragrant.

ELEUTHERINE ANOMALA. Anomalous. (Bot. Reg. 57.) Iridaceæ. Monadelphica Triandria. Its similarity to the West Indian *Marica plicata* (*Sisyrinchium latifolium* of Sweet, Hort. Brit.) renders it probable that the present plant has been imported from that country. It is a little dwarf plant, the flower stems rising about four or five inches high. Each blossom is about an inch across, white.

LUXEMBURGIA CILIOSA. Fringe-leaved. (Bot. Mag. 4048.) Sauvagesiæ. Monadelphica Polyandria. Mr. Gardner discovered the plant growing on the Organ Mountains of Brazil, seeds of which were sent to the Royal Gardens at Kew, where and with Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co., of Exeter Nursery, it has bloomed in the stove, the plant growing about four feet high, but in Brazil ten to twelve feet. It is a beautiful shrub. The flowers are produced in many flowered terminal racemes, subcorymbose, having 30 or upwards of blossoms in each. A separate flower is about an inch and a quarter across, of a pure bright yellow colour.

PETALIDIUM BARLERIOIDES. Barleria-like. (Bot. Mag. 4053.) Acanthaceæ. Didynamia Angiospermia. (Synonym, *Ruellia bracteata*.) A native of the Indian Mountains, from whence it was sent to the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew by Dr. Wallich. It requires to be grown in the hot-house, and there blooms very profusely. It is an upright shrub. The flowers are produced one, two, or three from the axils of the leaves on short footstalks. Each blossom, between funnel shaped and campanulate, is about an inch and a half across, white having a streak of reddish hairs up the inside. It is a very ornamental plant.

DENDROBIUM TAURINUM. Bull-headed. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Orchidæ. Gynandria Monandria. Mr. Cuming discovered it, and sent it from Manilla to Messrs. Loddiges's, with whom it has recently bloomed. The flowers are produced in noble drooping racemes at the ends of the stems. Each flower is two inches across, of a yellowish green or cream colour, edged with lilac-purple,

SILENE SPECIOSA. Showy Catchfly. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Silenaceæ. Decandria Trigynia. An evergreen herbaceous perennial plant, the flower stems rising about a foot high, hairy. The flowers are of a deep scarlet, very much like in all respects to those of *S. laciniata*, and it requires the same mode of treatment, to be kept from excessive damp in winter in a cold pit, or an airy part of the greenhouse. It can be had at several of the principal nurseries now.

LILIUM TESTACEUM. Pale-red. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Liliaceæ. Hexandria Monogynia. A native of Japan, in the way of *L. Thunbergianum* or *aurantiacum*. It has bloomed with Mr. Mountjoy, of Ealing. It grows about three feet high, the blossoms are of a pale orange-red with darker spots. The flowers are drooping. It is a very pretty species, requiring similar treatment to *L. speciosa*, &c.

PLANTS NOTICED IN BOTANICAL REGISTER, BUT NOT FIGURED.

MAXILLARIA RUGOSA. From Brazil. The flower scape is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. Sepals and petals purple. Labellum very dark purple.

CRYPTOSANUS SCRIPTUS. Orchidæ. A Brazilian species. The flowers are very small, and are produced on small racemes, green with blood-coloured spots and lines.

CATTLEYA AREMBERGII. A Brazilian species. Flowers very large, of a fine lilac colour.

EPIDENDRUM GLUTINOSUM. From Rio Janeiro. The scape a foot high. Petals and sepals greenish purple, marked outside with purple lines. Lip of a whitish-yellow, having the middle lobe marked with purple lines.

STANHOPEA GUTTULATA. The flower is rather small for the genus, of a pale nankéen colour, closely covered over with small crimson and brown spots, and dots even up to the tip of the labellum. A very interesting species.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON PLANTING RHODODENDRONS.—About two years ago I planted a large border with Rhododendrons, formed of a compost which I considered very suitable, but they languished, and the leaves turned yellow. I have now prepared an entirely new compost, thus:—one-third heath-mould from a dry stony moor, one-third fine light loam from a rich pasture, and the remainder equal parts of river sand and vegetable mould, well prepared for at least half a year; and as the above failure may have arisen from latent moisture, I propose placing in the bottom a stratum about six inches deep of broken brickbats and river sand, covered with twigs of larch or other wood; but I should esteem it a great favour to have the benefit of your opinion or suggestions in your very next Number.

The situation of the border is partially shaded by trees from the meridian and afternoon sun, and therefore one that I considered eligible.

A SUBSCRIBER.

ON PRUNING STANDARD ROSE TREES.—A few directions in an early Number of your CABINET on a successful mode of pruning the standard Roses will much oblige a young gardener and constant subscriber.

Wiltshire.

A. E.

[Every shoot of last year's wood that remains must be shortened to three or four buds. If not pruned in this (apparently) severe manner the head will soon become straggling, the shoots weakly, and flowers small. Only as many shortened shoots must be left for blooming as will keep the head properly supplied without crowding, bearing in mind that each of the three or four buds left will produce a shoot. Attention must also be paid to have the head equally balanced. Where the head of a standard has been improperly treated, and in consequence the shoots of several years, now old wood, are too extended, then cut the shoots of old wood back to within a few inches of their origin, and so form a new head. The portion of old wood retained will push shoots, which generally will bloom the following season; and if, in a seldom case, they should not, they will not fail to do so every subsequent one if properly treated. Judicious severe pruning is essential to secure satisfactory success in blooming the Rose, and annually have a dressing of manure on the surface of the bed to be washed in by the rains in winter and spring.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON ARNOTT'S STOVE, &c.—Will any of your correspondents favour your readers by informing us how the Arnott stove answers for greenhouses; also, what size a tank should be to hold water sufficient to give out heat for ten hours in a moderately sized greenhouse?

I think Geraniums, if kept dry, and not excited into growth in winter, will bear a lower temperature than is generally supposed. Last night the thermometer out doors stood at sixteen degrees below freezing at ten A.M., and a small Arnott-stove, which I use in my greenhouse, must have gone out early in the night, for the coals, &c. were unconsumed when I examined it this morning. At half-past seven this morning I found the thermometer in the house, which is perfectly well

sheltered, standing at twenty-eight degrees; and although I had several Geraniums left in the house (the best having been placed within doors), not one of them appears to have been injured. Under the flower-stage is a large open tank of water, supplied from the roof; I mention this as there is a common prejudice in favour of the effect of water placed near anything required to be protected from frost. I have known a farm servant place a pail of water near potatoes; and the reason given for the proceeding was, "Because the frost will go to the water." In this, as in many other cases, the fact may be correctly observed, however absurd the reason or inferences; and I think it quite possible that my open tank of water, either by preventing the atmosphere within the greenhouse from being deprived of all its moisture, or from some other and unknown causes, may have preserved my Geraniums in a temperature four degrees below freezing, and when ice had formed in a pan of water left on the stage. Can any of your readers give us any information on the point, if so, an early communication of it will oblige

Cornwall, February 17, 1843.

A. B. C.

ON CHARCOAL.—How am I to use charcoal in mixing it with a compost to pot in?

A LEARNER.

[Break into small fragments about the size of a horsebean.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON WOODLICE.—I have a small forcing-house heated by fire-flue, and bark pit to place plants in. I am troubled with woodlice; how am I to get rid of them the easiest and most effectual way, so as not to disturb the tan in which several of my plants are rooted?

[Put a cold boiled potato into a small pot, and cover it loosely with moss; place this trap in the corner of the bed which the insects most frequent. A few of these traps would soon reduce their numbers if they were looked to every morning, and all the insects collected in them destroyed in boiling water.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON TROPÆOLUM TUBERS.—Would you be kind enough to favour me in what manner the bulbs of the *Tropæolum Jarratti* and *tricolorum* are to be started; two roots, one of each, were bought of a nurseryman last month, and the pots containing the roots are plunged in a melon frame, but neither of them are started as yet, although they have been there full a month.

Does the *Gesnera Zebrina* require much heat and water, or not. An answer in next month's *CABINET* will much oblige

Totness, June 17.

A TWELVE MONTHS' SUBSCRIBER.

[The tubers of *Tropæolum* require rest; if those obtained had not had it duly, they then push very tardily; we have had some which did not push under six weeks or two months. It sometimes occurs that tubers are damaged at the crown, and rendered abortive, and though for years keep sound yet cannot push. The *Gesnera Zebrina* does well with us in a warm greenhouse, but better with a higher temperature. When it is growing it requires to be kept moist, not wet.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON SOWING SEED OF *PENTSTEMON SPECIOSUM*.—Having saved seed of *Pentstemon speciosum*, when and how am I to sow it, and what course to take with the young plants. A list too of some of the best kinds, with an early reply will oblige

December 7, 1842.

LUCY.

[Sow the seed in a pot, just covering it with light fine sifted soil, placing it in a cool frame or greenhouse. Keep the surface just moist; when the plants are strong enough, take them out with all the small roots possible, and pot into sixty-sized pots, well drained, and early in May turn out into the open border.

As plants are very liable to die off, seedlings should be raised every season. The following are the best kinds :—

P. argutum, blue.	P. grandiflorum, purple.
P. atropurpureum, dark purple.	P. latifolium, white and purple.
P. angustifolium, light purple.	P. Mackayanum, purple, yellow, and white.
P. campanulatum, reddish purple.	P. Murrayanum, scarlet.
P. cobæa, white tinged with purple.	P. Ovatum, blue.
P. crassifolium, bluish-lilac.	P. procerum, blue and purple.
P. diffusum, purplish-blue.	P. pulchellum, bluish-lilac.
P. digitalis, white.	P. speciosum, fine blue.
P. gentianoides, reddish-purple.	P. Scouleri, purplish-lilac.
P. _____ coccineum, scarlet.	P. venustum, purple.
P. glandulosum, light blue.	
P. glaberrimum, blue.	

ON THE PANSY.—In show Pansies is the pencilled eye or dark eye the most esteemed?

Guernsey, January 13, 1843.

A SUBSCRIBER.

[If the properties in all other respects be equal, of course the other is a matter of taste. Generally, however, preference is given to the dark eye.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON THE HEARTSEASE.—Will the secretary of the Bexley Heartsease Society have the kindness to explain what he means by the “simple and compound flake” of a Heartsease or Pansy? see page 261, last Number. I can understand what the margin of a Pansy is, from having grown and admired such flowers as “Thompson’s Eclipse;” I can also distinguish between “simple and compound” interest; and I know full well what the flake of a Carnation is; but when this gentleman talks of the “simple and compound flake” of a Pansy, he is altogether out of my depth; and if he will condescend to enlighten me in the January Number, he will no doubt confer an obligation on many new beginners, and particularly on your constant reader,

November 14, 1843.

IGNORAMUS.

THE TULIP.—I am very fond of the Tulip, and as good Bizarres are scarce in my locality, I will feel obliged if any amateur will give me a description of “Sir Thomas Hammond,” as I see it catalogued at a high price, and imagine it must be good. I should also like to know by whom it was raised, or at least by whom it was broke from the breeder. Attention to this will much oblige

Northumberland, November 20, 1843.

DUTCH PONCEAU.

NEW POLYANTHUSES.—Having just seen that Mr. George Hudson of Kingston, is advertising four new Polyanthuses, viz. Lady Grey, Lady Lincoln, Red Rover, and Negro Boy, I would take it as a particular favour if he would oblige me and the other readers of the CABINET, by giving us a description of their respective merits, similar to the descriptions which have already appeared in the CABINET. There is much room for improvement in the Polyanthus, and no doubt, if those new varieties are fine, they will meet with a ready sale. For my part, I shall be happy to hear that they surpass all the existing varieties; and if Mr. Hudson has time to accede to my request he will confer a great favour on

Felton Bridge-end, November 20, 1843.

WM. HARRISON.

ON PRESERVING STOCKS AND WALLFLOWERS GROWING IN THE BORDER IN WINTER.—I have some fine sorts of Stocks and double Wallflowers, growing in the open beds, how am I to protect them through winter, as in former winters I have usually lost the far greater portion?

R. H. P.

[Get some furze branches and stick them round, after which tie them secure. This will protect, at the same time it admits a sufficiency of air so as to keep the plants healthy.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON A LIST OF HARDY HEATHS.—A subscriber from the first to your CABINET, will be obliged by you, or any of your correspondents, giving a list of thirty of the best English Heaths, and if any publication on Hardy Heaths. T. S.

[<i>E. australis</i> , rosy-purple.	<i>E. vagans</i> , red.
<i>E. ciliaris</i> , light purple.	<i>E. vagans alba</i> , white.
<i>E. cinerea</i> , purple.	<i>E. vagans purpurea</i> , purple.
<i>E. cinerea alba</i> , white.	<i>E. vagans rubescens</i> , pale red.
<i>E. cinerea atropurpurea</i> , dark purple.	<i>E. vagans tenella</i> , red and yellow.
<i>E. cinerea carnea</i> , flesh.	<i>E. virida purpurea</i> , green and purple.
<i>E. cinerea prolifera</i> , purple.	<i>E. vulgaris</i> , purple.
<i>E. cinerea rubra</i> , red.	<i>E. vulgaris alba</i> , white.
<i>E. cinerea stricta</i> , purple.	<i>E. vulgaris coccinea</i> , scarlet.
<i>E. codonodes</i> , light rose.	<i>E. vulgaris decumbens</i> , red.
<i>E. carnea</i> , flesh.	<i>E. vulgaris flora plena</i> , purple.
<i>E. carnea herbacea</i> , pink.	<i>E. vulgaris spicata</i> , red.
<i>E. Mediterranea</i> , purple.	<i>E. vulgaris tomentosa</i> , red.
<i>E. ramulosa</i> , rosy-purple.	<i>E. vulgaris variegata</i> , red.
<i>E. ramulosa rubra</i> , red.	<i>Menziesia polifolia</i> , purple.
<i>E. sicula</i> , red.	<i>Menziesia polifolia latifolia</i> , purple.
<i>E. stricta</i> , purple.	<i>Menziesia polifolia longifolia</i> , purple.
<i>E. tetralix</i> , flesh.	<i>Menziesia polifolia flora alba</i> , white.
<i>E. tetralix alba</i> , white.	<i>Menziesia polifolia nana</i> , rose.
<i>E. tetralix carnea</i> , flesh.	<i>Menziesia polifolia pallida</i> , rose.
<i>E. tetralix Mackaiana</i> , flesh.	This genus comprises the Irish Heaths.

The above lot deserve a place wherever they can be grown. If in an entire bed, or in patches, they must be grown in sandy peat soil. The above will furnish bloom from April to November, and are very interesting and ornamental.—CONDUCTOR.]

REMARKS.

ON CINERARIAS.—This pretty tribe of plants so ornamental during autumn, winter, spring, and early summer, for the greenhouse, sitting-room, &c., should now be repotted. As soon as seed is gathered, cut down the tops; prepare in a cool frame, or similar protected suitable situation, a compost of rich loamy soil; reduce the old balls, and place the plants at suitable distances from each other, having about one inch of soil over the old balls. In a short time they will produce suckers; as soon as well rooted they should be taken off and be potted, well drained in rough, rich, sandy loam and peat, placing them in a similar situation to where they previously grew. As they require it repot, and by the end of September many of the stronger offsets will be fine blooming plants for the autumn, and the lesser ones come in successively through the subsequent seasons. Care in winter must be taken not to rot them off by water, as they are rather susceptible of it. To have a stock for the purpose persons should now procure them; they are to be had very cheap, in various shades of blue, purple-rose, pink and white, &c.—CONDUCTOR.

ON ROSE DE LISLE FOR STOCKS TO BUD UPON, &c.—A correspondent in the "Gardeners' Chronicle," writes that this is the best Rose for stocks, growing vigorously, and as hardy as the Dog Rose, and buds take with much greater certainty than in any other kind yet tried. Half-ripened cuttings of the Rose de Lisle strike readily when put in in August, and placed in a slight hotbed

frame. As soon as struck they are potted singly into small pots, and are slightly protected in severe frost during the first winter. In the third year, if towards the latter end of April they should be planted out in rows in rather poor stubbly loam, having their roots barely covered. The plants must then be pegged down, which will cause them to send up suckers; the strongest on each plant must be secured to stakes, and all the rest cleared away. The soil from both sides of the rows must be taken out about a foot in width, and two inches deep, close to the plants; its place must be filled with rotten dung, beat firmly down, and covered with soil.

Under this treatment the plants will grow freely, and make numerous fibres. Early in the succeeding spring the tops of the branches must be cut back, more or less, and the ends of the young shoots pinched off, so as to cause numerous leaves at the extremity of the stocks. As soon as buds can be procured, and the bark separates freely from the wood, the stock should be budded in the common way; and three or four days after the ends of a cord to be fastened one foot below the inserted buds, and after the extremities of the stocks are beat down, the other end of the cord is to be affixed to them, so as to form a semi-circle, with the buds in the centre on the upper side. By this concentration of the sap, the buds are almost immediately excited, and if neatly inserted and carefully bent, nineteen out of twenty will succeed. Two or more varieties can be grown with equal success on the same stocks, by merely giving them a wider circle.

When the buds have formed about five leaves, the head of the stocks should be cut off close to the buds; they may then be tied up perpendicularly. The young shoots must be compelled to form heads, by pinching off their extremities. The bandages should be loosened by degrees, to allow room for the stock to expand.

COTONEASTER MICROPHYLLA.—To cover a bank in a pleasure-ground, whether under partial shade or in an open situation, the *Cotoneaster microphylla* is one of the best plants for the purpose. It grows close to the ground in such places, and very rapidly extends; the numerous white flowers make it showy when in bloom, and its red berries equally so.

ON NEAPOLITAN VIOLETS.—I read the interesting article inserted in the October Number, on forcing the winter supply of Sweet Violets, to which my experience prompts me to add the additional attention of having a good bottom heat of from seventy to seventy-five degrees. Now that hot-water tanks are answering so admirably, placed in a chamber underneath the bed in which plants are grown, that would probably be better than mine has been, heated with hotbed dung and bark. This bottom heat during the first two months after planting on the bed is essential to flourishing through the winter, it gives them a fair start from November to April; a bottom heat of about sixty degrees is quite enough, giving air when it can be done safely. I have never failed for the last ten years to have a supply of flowers from October to April, in a four-light frame of them.

Taunton, November 2, 1843.

FLORA.

ON GRAFTING IPOMEEA HORSFALIAE.—I have found the *Ipomoea Horsfalliae* to be very difficult to propagate in any other way than by grafting. I have several other kinds which strike readily from cuttings, and they soon form small tubers like Dahlias. I strike the cuttings in March, and by July the fresh tubers are formed; I shake them out of the pots, and cut away a piece of each just big enough to fit to it a cutting from the *I. Horsfalliae*. I cut the scion so as to have one bud above the tuber, and one at the part where they have to close, as it assists the more rapid union. Having fitted them together I secure them firmly with matting, then put them each in a small pot, and place them in a hotbed, from whence I have moist temperature to heat the stove, and in a week they unite and soon grow rapidly.

Vicragy Beds.

PROPAGATING TREE PEONIES BY GRAFTING.—The Peony-mountain, &c. grow very slowly when raised from cuttings, but when grafted on the tubers of herbaceous kinds they soon unite and grow vigorously. I have grafted fifty the past season, and all have succeeded admirably. I performed the operation on August 1st, taking up tubers from the common Peony of the garden borders, cut it through horizontally, taking about one-third its length off. I then cut out a small triangular portion of the side, and formed the scion so as to fit it entire, having only one bud above the tuber. After securing them with matting, I clayed them up in the usual manner, and having potted, one in a pot, and placed them in a hotbed frame, they soon united and have grown freely. I removed them at the middle of September into a cool frame, where they now are doing admirably.

JUVENIS.

CRITERION OF A CARNATION.—The calyx or pod should be long, firm, and entire, and of sufficient substance to support.

The petals should be thick, broad, and substantial, perfectly smooth, and free from notch or indenture on the edge. The outside or guard petals should rise gracefully above the pod, and turn in a horizontal direction, having a gradual slight concavity, or disposition to cup, but not terminating in an abrupt curl at the outer edge, the whole forming a complete circle. The interior petals should rather decrease in size as they approach the centre, and each row be regularly and alternately arranged above the other, so as never to be crowded, nor, on the other hand, to have a loose and gaping appearance; in fact, the spaces should be only sufficient to display the colouring distinctly. The number of petals in a first-rate specimen should not be less than seventeen, three of them being placed in the centre to form a crown, the whole will then, when well arranged, produce.

The form, when held on a side view, of the half of an oval or elliptic, and having, when seen from above, a fine circular appearance.

The colours, whether bizarre or flake, should be strong, brilliant, and distinct throughout.

The ground colour should be a pure white, free from speck, blotch, tint, or tinge of any sort.

The flakes should be broad and bold, commencing at the extreme edge, of a proportionate width to the petal, running through to the centre, or so far as the eye can discern, and diminishing in breadth as they approach to the centre in the same ratio as the petal.

The distribution of colours should be equal in every respect, in a flake not less than three divisions on each petal, in a bizarre not less than five divisions, and when properly arranged their respective and united beauties should be strikingly apparent.

Size not to be lost sight of, though not to take precedence unless the other general properties be equal.

ON TULIPS AND ANEMONIES.—A certain contributor has said of the northern florists that they are a century behind the southern ones. It seems to me, if not a century behind, they are very much behind, for puffing up Tulips, a flower that lasts about a fortnight, and then the beauty is gone for that year. I wonder what southern amateur would pay pounds, or even shillings, whilst single Anemones can be purchased for so many pence, a flower with their lovely arranged anthers, contrasting delightfully with their splendid and almost innumerable shades of colours, surpassing any Tulip in brilliancy.

I for one beg of my brethren of the north not to fill so many pages of the *CASIER* for those outcasts of the south, but let them die a natural death.

P.S.—As the Kentish contributor has not named a Camellia in his list, that I saw in bloom, planted out in conservatory, in the collection of Mrs. Palmer; I now take the liberty of doing so. Its name is *Ramsdenia*, which for magnificence surpassed every Camellia I ever beheld.

A SOUTHLANDER,

ON THE CAUSES OF FOULNESS OF COLOUR IN THE CARNATION.—There are few circumstances which cause so much disappointment to the practical florist as the running into colour, or sporting, as it is technically called, of his flowers. It might naturally have been concluded, that a subject of such vast moment to him would have been, from the first, carefully investigated, and its cause explained and made manifest, in order to its being remedied. Nothing, however, has been attempted respecting it; so indisposed are men to think for themselves, and so apt are they to follow the beaten track! hence, ignorance is allowed to prevail, and error to be perpetuated.

It is the opinion commonly prevalent among florists, that the cause of sporting, or foulness of colour, in the Carnation, is to be attributed to an over-nutritious soil; and hence the remedy universally prescribed is the growing of them in a poorer or reduced soil, to make them return to, or preserve them in, a clean state. It is my fixed belief, however, that the converse of this is the case, viz., that the cause of sporting or running of the colour in this flower is really dependent on a deficiency of nourishment, either in quality or quantity. On considering the history and economy of the Carnation, we find that it is naturally single, consisting of five petals, and is also a self, or a flower of one colour. Now it is by cultivation in our gardens that it becomes double, the stamens being converted into petals, and is also made to break into those beautiful stripes which constitute the flake and bizarre. And as it is exalted cultivation which has changed its character and raised it to this condition, so are neglect in its culture and deficiency of its proper nutriment the cause of its degenerating and running back again to its pristine state; reducing it first to a self, and eventually, indeed, to a single flower. Any circumstances, therefore, which deprive the plant of a due and full supply of suitable food, whether it be a poor soil, or it be a cold and ungenial season, which cramps the energies of the plant, and prevents the due elaboration of its nutrient juices, will cause the flower to degenerate and its colours to run. I consider an untoward season tantamount to a poor soil in its ultimate effects on the plant. The flake or bizarre state, I repeat, is manifestly the effect of high cultivation, and the running into a foul or self state must be considered a degeneration, induced by a low degree of culture or defective supply of suitable nutriment; and in this view of the case nothing appears to be more unphilosophical, and more inconsistent with reason, observation, and fact, than the attributing the variegated and brilliant colours of the Carnation to a leprosy, a degeneration, and weakness of the vital energies of the plant. The pink affords equal illustration of the position I wish to establish; it also is naturally single, but by culture it becomes double, and acquires the beautiful laced colour on the edges of the petal; in unpropitious seasons, however, or when grown in poor soil, this characteristic marking, like the stripes of the Carnation, becomes indistinct, or is altogether wanting. In the case of the Tulip also, the circumstances are the same; if the bulb of the finest flower be left in the ground, it becomes flushed and foul in colour, and eventually turns to a self or breeder state; for the bulb, year after year sending down its roots into the same portion of soil, at length exhausts it, and hence, unable to meet with a due supply of food, it degenerates into its former state of a self-coloured flower.

I have but one experiment to adduce on this subject, interesting at it is, as well to the vegetable physiologist as to the practical florist. I planted in pots ten layers of a run purple flake Carnation—Ely's Lady Hewley; five of them in poor garden soil, the other five in cow manure, six years old, with a due portion of sand. Those which grew in the poor soil still continued selfs; while of the latter three bloomed beautifully clear-flaked flowers, the remaining two still continuing in the self or run state. This, like a single experiment, is corroborative of my theory.

A correspondent of the *Chronicle* mentions the case of a Carnation which had been foul in colour for two years, becoming clean on its stalk, being nearly cracked in two at a joint, and supposes that the return to a clean state was owing to the over-supply of nourishment, which he thinks to be the cause of foulness, being cut off from the flower. As this is a striking example, apparently strongly militating against my theory, I shall take the trouble of giving its true

explanation, and it may serve to show how seemingly only are the objections which may possibly occur to the minds of some florists on this subject. I lay hold of this fact, then, as very strong proof of the truth of my own opinion; and will show that when the stalk of a Carnation is thus cracked at a joint, the flower-buds above will have a greater abundance of nourishment, and hence will, in all probability, become clean. As thus: the nutritious juices absorbed by the roots are propelled upwards, even through the small portion of the uncracked stem, and after being transmitted to the flower-buds, their course downwards to the plant and roots is checked, obstructed, and rendered almost impossible, at the cracked joint; hence an unusually abundant supply is maintained at the top of the flower-stalk. The flowers there situated, thus plentifully supplied with nutritious food, break into all those fine stripes which cultivation has naturally induced in them. Further, it is especially worthy of remark, as greatly establishing the truth of the above explanation, that when the stalk of a Carnation is cracked at a joint (a circumstance not unfrequent in wet seasons), the flowers are for the most part large, fine, and boldly developed. Indeed, this is precisely what happens, and admits of explanation, on the same principle as the ringing of apple-trees; that is, making incisions through the bark, to cause them to bear more plentifully; in other words, arresting the flow of sap downwards from the branches to the root, and thus, by augmenting its supply in the upper parts, rendering it subservient to the greater production of fruit.

The compost most suitable for the Carnation is, simply, two parts old pasture sods, two years old, and one part old frame manure, three years old, with a sufficient addition of coarse river-sand, to prevent tenacity of the soil. Pasture sods reduced to mould are preferable to soil taken from a greater depth, inasmuch as they contain the fibrous roots of the grass, which, during their gradual decay, afford a constant supply of most acceptable nourishment. I must here close my observations on this delicate, and, to the florist, most important subject; with the assurance, however, that though more important engagements have compelled me to dismount a favourite hobby-horse, the cultivation of florist's flowers, I shall always be ready to communicate the reminiscences of a florist, when information is sought for, as in the present instance, on an important subject—for he is, of all men, the greatest miser who is a niggard of knowledge.—F. R. HORNER, M.D., Hull, 10th August, 1841.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*.

FASTENING DOWN PLANTS IN FLOWER-BEDS.—Instead of pegs, I employ matting cut into lengths of four inches, and these divided into three or four pieces: I double these pieces round the shoots, and fasten the end of the matting in the soil with a small dibber. In this way, a boy or a woman may trim and tie down all the plants in a flower-garden in less time than it would require to procure pegs, while the work is much more neatly done than if the best pegs had been used.—AMICUS.

BUDDING ROSES, &c.—The bud for insertion is taken off the shoot very close to the eye; the tip or part of the bark below the bud is cut off quite close, to allow the bud to be pushed closer into the stock without being bruised. It then requires only to be tied above the bud, and a composition applied to exclude the air and keep the bud cool, consisting of two-thirds cow-dung and one-third stiff loam. The bud requires no untying, and generally grows so closely into the stock as hardly to be distinguished from a shoot, and is not so liable to be blown out or injured. The composition is applied in a liquid state, with a small brush.

The large showy roses that flower in June and July should be pruned in February. As many of the strongest young shoots as the tree is capable of supporting should be left, and the rest cut out; the branches left for flowering should be shortened back about one-third, and those intended for next year's wood to be about three buds. By this method of pruning I have many roses with shoots from three feet to six feet long, covered with blossom buds. Those standards which have long shoots are hooped over each other, and produce a beautiful effect. Those dwarfs that admit of it have their shoots pegged down, or, if planted close together, they are intertwined, and thus the ground is

covered with roses: if a little attention is paid to colour, a very pleasing effect may be produced. The young shoots intended for the next season are allowed to grow erect, and have the full influence of light and air. My reason for this kind of pruning is, that, as rose trees usually begin to grow early, the first 12 inches of a shoot 3 feet long are produced when the soil is moist and the sun has but little power; the second 12 inches are added when the soil is becoming drier, and the sun has greater influence, in June, July, and August, and on this part of the shoot the best flower-buds are formed; the last growth takes place in the autumn, when the days decrease in length, and consequently this part of the shoot is not well matured. Roses should always be thinned in summer, to increase the strength of those shoots intended to produce flowers next season. In November I cut back the arched branches, and cover the ground with a coat of well rotten dung, and in the spring peg down the young shoots, as above described.—ROSA.

PROPAGATION OF PINKS.—The pink is propagated by a friend of mine, something after the manner in which the vine is coiled. He makes the soil much firmer than is usually done in the general manner of piping. He does not use a dibber to plant with, but the fore-finger, but lays the lower end of the slip *horizontally* upon the surface of the soil, and so presses it down into it; when, from the firmness of the soil, the slip is compelled to clip round the end of the finger, with the other hand he turns up the top to its perpendicular, and presses the lower end down till the tail is about half an inch beneath the soil; he then makes the soil firm, and the operation is complete. If the slips are too long, he cuts them up to a joint, to a suitable length. He has slipped off hundreds, and have not even cut off the rag left on in slipping, and by the above process not one cutting has failed; yet it is better that the ragged end be cut off, either with a sharp knife or with scissors, which is generally the most expeditious method. Not more than one in a hundred fails.—DIANTHUS.

CURIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL ROSES, MESSRS. RIVERS, SAWBRIDGECWORTH.—Among the Chinas were several valuable for their changeable properties, opening of a light rose, then becoming darker, and finally dying off quite crimson; the varieties that possess this singularity are Belle Isidore, Etna, Rubens, Camellia Panaché, and Virginie. An Italian variety called Manetti, of strong growth, has been found to make an excellent stock for Teas and Chinas. Among the finest things that we saw, was a quarter of dwarf Rose du Roi, growing and flowering with the greatest luxuriance; they made the surrounding air “redolent with Roses.” A number of interesting experiments on different manures have been tried, and the following are the results up to this time:—Lance’s humus is a much better top-dressing for Roses than ammonia; half-inch bone-dust is an excellent manure for Tea and China Roses planted in a close soil, in consequence of its acting mechanically as drainage, as well as a manure; nitrate of soda as a top-dressing for seed-beds of Spruce Fir, killed them all; but Lance’s humus put on some beds of young Elms, has accelerated their growth considerably. We observed a very ingenious method for preserving seeds in pots from mice and birds, or preventing them being washed out by rain, as well as equalising the temperature; it consisted of a circular plate of burnt clay, about the same thickness as the pot, perforated with holes; it is laid on the top of the pot when the seeds are sown. One of the houses was heated by means of an Arnott’s stove, with a pan of hot water placed on the top of it, connected with an air-chamber; by this means a gentle bottom-heat is obtained, as well as a moist atmosphere. Another house, about fifty-six feet long, was also heated with a 20-inch Arnott’s stove; this house was ventilated by means of wooden shutters placed behind and in front, the top-lights being fixed on the top of the 4-inch brick walls, without plates or rafters. A large collection of hardy plants is grown here, and there are handsome specimens of some of the kinds, particularly a large Fern-leaved Beech close to the house, which is, indeed, quite a tree; and the original plant of *Quercus Turneri*, which is, without doubt, a seedling. *Salix Americana pendula*, grafted standard high,

forms a very elegant tree, with glaucous foliage, and fine purple shoots; and *Acacia hispida* major, also grafted as a standard, suffers little from the wind if the tips of the young shoots are kept constantly pinched off. Among the new and rare plants we observed *Ligustrum angustifolium*, a handsome evergreen shrub, said to be hardy; the purple-leaved common Berberry, a hybrid *Pyrus* between *spectabilis* and *japonica*, which has larger and higher-coloured flowers than the former, and *Spiræa venusta*, a handsome herbaceous plant, with the habit of *ulmifolia*, but which has bright pink flowers. *Quercus spicata* and *Clematis Sieboldii*, planted in a rather cold soil, survived the last winter uninjured without protection.

CULTURE OF THE AMARYLLIS.—Directions are commonly given to repot the plants as soon as they show flower, or before they begin to grow. "When first I cultivated amaryllis I pursued this plan, to the destruction of many of my bulbs, and whenever I have recurred to it since, or seen it tried by others, the same effect, either of complete or partial decay, has followed. If amaryllis be shifted into fresh pots, either soon after the leaves die off, or just before they begin to grow, the whole of the young roots perish, and decay so begun extends to the coats of the bulbs, forming a canker which it is almost impossible to cure. The management which I should recommend is invariably to repot such bulbs as require it when their foliage is in full vigour or still growing, say in June or July, or earlier, according to the treatment they have received. When the foliage dies at the tips, water should be gradually withheld, and the bulbs kept dry till the flower-buds appear. When the stem is half-grown water may be administered very moderately, but the plant should not have much till the leaves are six inches long."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*.

ANSWERS.

A LIST OF SHOW PELARONIUMS.—Noticing in the October Number of the *CABINET* that a correspondent requests a list to be given of some of the best *Pelargoniums* in each class of colour; and having had the opportunity, in the care of the collection of Mr. Catleugh, at Hans-place, Sloane-street, Chelsea, I am enabled very confidently to recommend the following as every way, if well grown, calculated to answer the purpose desired by your correspondent.

W. ELPHINSTONE.

Amyntor, F, rose.	Pre-eminent, C, in the way of Nymph, fine, bold flower, of a rosy-carmine, dark spot.
Black Dwarf, G, dark.	Paris, C, orange.
Constellation, G, light with dark top.	Queen of the Fairies, G, whitish with dark top.
Creole, G, purple.	Rising Sun, Gaines's, carmine-scarlet, dark spot.
Duke of Cornwall, Lyne's, orange.	Rosetta Superb, rose.
Emma, Lumsden's, white.	Rhoda, F, orange.
Eclipse, C, orange.	Symmetry, G, light with very dark spot.
Favourite, F, dark.	Sapphire, F, crimson.
Flash, G, rosy crimson.	Sir R. Peel, F, purple.
Flamingo, G, rosy-scarlet.	Unit, G, light.
Grand Monarch.	Wizard, G, dark orange.
Gipsev, F, dark.	Witch, G, white.
Hebe, Beck's, dark.	Wonder, G, dark.
Lady Villiers, F, beautiful rosy-flesh, dark spot.	
Luna, F, light.	
Madelina, dark rose.	
Madame Taglioui, orange.	
Melone, C, dark crimson.	
Maid of Honour, Cock's, rose, blush top with dark spot.	
Nestor, light with dark top. [fine.	
Pulchellum, F, white with blush tinge,	

G, raised by Rev. R. Garth.
 F, " E. Foster, Esq.
 C, " Mr. Catleugh.

A LIST of handsome flowering herbaceous Perennials, &c., for the Flower Garden, in compliance with the request of an Old Subscriber (see page 20).

	Height in Feet.	Colour.	Period of Blooming.
<i>Achillea millefolium rubrum</i> (Mil-foil)	2	red	May to Oct.
,, <i>ptarmica</i>	2	white	,,
<i>Aconitum Chinensis</i> (Monk's Hood)	3	blue	July to Oct.
<i>Adenophora denticulata</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$	,, . . . . .	June to Sept.
<i>Adonis vernalis</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$	yellow	Mar. to April.
<i>Agrostemma Bungeana</i>	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	scarlet	June to Oct.
* <i>Alstræmeria ovata</i> . . . . .	..	red and yellow	,,
* ,, <i>acutifolia</i> . . . . .	..	,, . . . . .	Aug. to Oct.
* ,, <i>psittacina</i> . . . . .	..	crimson	,,
* ,, <i>aurantiaca</i> . . . . .	..	orange	June to Oct.
* ,, <i>hirtella</i> . . . . .	..	red and yellow	,,
<i>Alyssum saxatile</i>	1	yellow	June to Sept.
,, <i>montanum</i>	1	,,	May to Aug.
* <i>Amaryllis Belladonna</i> , B	2	rosy-red	July to Aug.
* <i>Anagallis Phillipsi</i>	2	blue	June to Nov.
* ,, <i>fruticosum</i>	2	vermillion-red	,,
* ,, <i>Monelli</i>	2	blue	,,
* ,, <i>lilacina</i>	2	lilac	,,
<i>Anchusa violacea</i> , Bugloss	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	violet-blue	May to Oct.
,, <i>incarnata</i> . . . . .	..	flesh	,,
<i>Anemone vitifolia</i> , T	2	white	June to Oct.
,, <i>nemorosa plena</i> , T	1	white and red	April to June
,, <i>coronaria</i> , single & dble, T	1	various	,,
,, <i>portensis</i> , single & dble, T	1	,,	,,
* <i>Anomatheca cruenta</i> , B	1	blood	May to Sept.
<i>Antholyza æthiopica</i> , B	2	scarlet and green	June to Aug.
,, <i>præalta</i> , B	2	orange	,,
<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i> , and <i>rubra</i> and <i>alba</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$	yellow, red, and white	April to Sept.
,, <i>montana</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$	pink and white	June to Aug.
<i>Antirrhinum majus</i> (Snapdragon), various, as scarlet, crimson and white, carnation striped, pink, red, white, single and double, rose, single and double	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	various	June to Nov.
<i>Aquilegia glandulosa</i> (Columbine)	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	white and blue	June to Sept.
,, <i>concolor</i>	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	purple and violet	,,
<i>Arabis lucida</i> (Wall Cress)	$\frac{1}{2}$	white	May to Aug.
,, <i>alpina</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$	,, . . . . .	Mar. to June
<i>Asclepias pulchra</i> (Swallow Wort)	2	purple	June to Sept.
,, <i>tuberosa</i>	2	orange	,,
<i>Asphodelus luteus</i> (King's Spear)	3	yellow	,,
<i>Aster amelloides</i> (Star Wort)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	violet	July to Sept.
,, <i>amellus</i>	2	purple	Aug. to Oct.
,, <i>dumosus</i>	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	white	Sept. to Nov.
,, <i>grandiflorus</i>	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	purple	,,
,, <i>Novæ Angliæ</i> , and var. <i>rubra</i>	5	purple & red	,,
,, <i>roseus</i>	4	rose	,,
,, <i>pulchellus</i>	1	purple	May to Sept.
,, <i>pulcherrimus</i>	2	blue	Sept. to Nov.
,, <i>spectabilis</i>	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	,, . . . . .	Aug. to Oct.
,, <i>blandus</i>	2	pale blue	Sept. to Nov.
,, <i>elegans</i>	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	blue	Aug. to Nov.
,, <i>paniculatus</i>	3	,,	Sept. to Nov.

	Height in Feet.	Colour.	Period of Blooming.
<i>Aster diffusus</i>	2	white	Sept. to Nov.
„ <i>alwartensis</i>	1½	red	May to June
<i>Astrantia major</i> (Master Wort)	2½	striped red & white,	June to Oct.
„ <i>minor</i>	2	pink	„
<i>Bellis perennis</i> (Daisy)	½	various	April to Oct.
<i>Bupthalmum grandiflorum</i> (Ox-eye Daisy)	1½	yellow	June to Oct.
<i>Calophanus oblongifolia</i>	½	blue	July to Oct.
* <i>Calochortus splendens</i> , B.	1½	white and red spot .	„
* „ <i>venustus</i> , B.	1½	lilac	„
<i>Campanula azurea</i> (Bell Flower)	..	..	..
„ <i>carpatca</i>	1	blue and white . .	June to Sept.
„ <i>pumila</i>	½	white, „	„
„ <i>persicafolia</i>	2	white, double white, blue, double blue	„
„ „ <i>maxima</i>	2	blue	„
„ „ <i>grandes</i>	2	„	„
„ <i>pyramidalis</i>	3 to 4	blue and white, var.	July to Oct.
„ <i>sarmatica</i>	2	pale blue	June to Sept.
„ <i>glomerata</i>	2	violet	May to Sept.
„ „ <i>single and dou- ble white</i>	1½	white	„
„ <i>speciosa</i>	2	purple	May to Aug.
„ <i>grandiflora</i>	2½	„	„
„ <i>garganica</i>	1½	pale blue	June to Oct.
„ „ <i>alba</i>	1½	white	„
„ <i>latifolia macrantha</i>	2	lilac	July to Oct.
„ <i>nitida</i>	1½	blue, white, and double white	„
„ <i>Barlerii</i>	1	purple	„
<i>Catananacha cœrulea</i>	3	blue	„
„ „ <i>bicolor</i>	3	white and blue . .	„
<i>Centaurea montana</i> (Bottle)	2	blue	„
<i>Chelone barbatum</i>	3	scarlet	„
„ „ <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	white	„
<i>Clematis erecta</i> (Virgin's Bower)	3	„	„
<i>Colchicum autumnale</i> (Autumn Cro- cus)	½	purple, white, and and double purple	Sept. to Oct.
<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i> (Tickseed Sun- flower)	2½	yellow	July to Oct.
„ <i>tenuifolia</i>	1½	„	June to Sept.
„ <i>grandiflorum</i>	2	„	„
<i>Cosmos diversifolia</i>	3	lilac	Aug. to Sept.
<i>Coronilla varia</i>	3	„	July to Sept.
<i>Crucianella styloso</i> (Cross Wort)	2	pink	May to Nov.
<i>Cyclamen europeum</i>	½	red	Aug. to Sept.
„ <i>hederifolium</i> . . . . .	..	purple and white .	May to July
<i>Delphinium Barlowi</i> (Larkspur)	2½	blue	June to Sept.
„ <i>grandiflorum</i> . . . . .	..	white, blue, double dark blue.	„
„ <i>chinense</i>	4	light blue, white, and bluish purple.	„
<i>Dianthus barbatus</i> (Sweet William) 1½	1½	var.; double white, double crimson, &c	„
„ <i>atrorubens</i>	1½	dark red	„
„ <i>latifolius</i>	1½	rosy-pink	„
„ <i>superbus</i>	2	whitish-lilac . . .	„
„ <i>cariophyllus</i>	2	carnations, various; mule pink, &c.	„

	Height in Feet.	Colour.	Period of Blooming.
<i>Draba aizoides</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$	yellow	Mar. to Apr.
<i>Digitalis albus</i> (Fox Glove)	$2\frac{1}{2}$	white	July to Sept.
<i>Dracocephalum austriacum</i> (Dragon's Head)	$2\frac{1}{2}$	blue	June to Sept.
„ <i>speciosum</i>	1	„	„
„ <i>superbum</i>	1	white	„
„ <i>grandiflorum</i>	1	blue	„
<i>Erythronium dens canis</i> , B (Dog's tooth Violet)	$\frac{1}{2}$	white and red	Mar. to Apr.
<i>Galega officinalis</i> (Goat's Rue)	3	lilac and white	May to Sept.
<i>Geranium nodosum</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$	rose	June to Oct.
„ <i>striatum</i>	2	white, pencilled	„
„ <i>sanguineum</i>	2	rosy-red	May to Aug.
<i>Geum atrosanguineum</i>	2	red	June to Sept.
<i>Gardoa betonicoides</i> (Sword Lily)	$1\frac{1}{2}$	rosy-red	June to Oct.
<i>Gladiolus byzantinus</i> , B	2	red	July to Sept.
* „ <i>psitticinus</i> , B	3	„	Aug. to Oct.
„ <i>communis</i> B	2	„	„
„ „ <i>carneus</i> , B	2	flesh	„
<i>Hesperis matronalis</i> (Rocket)	$1\frac{1}{2}$	white, purple, double white, double purple.	June to Sept.
<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i> (Hawkweed)	$1\frac{1}{2}$	orange	„
<i>Helianthus multiflorus plenus</i> (Sun- flower)	3	yellow	Aug. to Oct.
<i>Hepatica Americana</i> , &c.	$\frac{1}{2}$	blue and pink, dble blue, double pink	Mar. to May
* <i>Hunnemannia fumarifolia</i>	$1\frac{1}{2}$	yellow	June to Sept.
<i>Hyacinthus orientalis</i> , B	1	various	April to June
<i>Hypericum elegans</i> (St. John's Wort)	$1\frac{1}{2}$	yellow	June to Aug.
„ <i>pulchrum</i>	1	„	„
<i>Iberis semperflorens</i> (Candy Tuft)	1	white	May to Sept.
<i>Iris chinensis</i>	$1\frac{1}{2}$	pale blue	May to Aug.
„ <i>xiphioides</i>	2	blue and yellow, and numerous others	„
„ <i>sibirica</i>	$2\frac{1}{2}$	„	„
<i>Lathyrus grandiflorus</i> (Pea) climber . . . . .	..	deep rose	June to Oct.
<i>Liatris speciosa</i>	3	rosy purple	July to Oct.
<i>Lilium atrosanguineum</i>	$2\frac{1}{2}$	dark red	June to Aug.
„ <i>aurantium</i>	4	orange	„
„ <i>candidum</i>	4	white	„
„ <i>bulbiferum</i>	$2\frac{1}{2}$	orange	„
* „ <i>japonicum</i>	3	white	„
„ <i>martagon</i>	$2\frac{1}{2}$	red, double white, orange, purple	„
* „ <i>speciosum</i>	4	orange	„
„ <i>tigrinum</i>	3	„	„
* <i>Linum monogynum</i> (Flax)	2	white	June to Sept.
* „ <i>flavum</i>	1	yellow	„
<i>Lobelia atrosanguineum</i> , <i>cœlestis</i> , <i>fulgens</i> , <i>grandis</i> , <i>speciosa</i> , <i>siphilitica</i> , <i>coccinea</i> , <i>pyra- midalis</i> , <i>violacea</i> , <i>coccinea</i> <i>splendens</i> , <i>dentata</i> , <i>alton- towriensis</i> , <i>purpurea</i> , <i>nigra</i> .	..	various	June to Nov.
<i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i>	$2\frac{1}{2}$	blue, white, and pale blue	June to Aug.
„ <i>grandifolius</i>	$2\frac{1}{2}$	purple	„

	Height in Feet.	Colour.	Period of Blooming.
<i>Lychnis chalsedonica</i>	2 to 3	scarlet, double scarlet, white, double white.	June to Sept.
" <i>coronaria</i>	2½	red, white, double red, double white	"
" <i>fulgens</i>	1	scarlet	"
" <i>Bungeana</i>	1	"	July to Sept.
<i>Lysimachia quadrifolia</i>	2½	yellow	"
<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>	3	purple	"
" <i>salicaria</i>	3	"	"
<i>Mimulus cardinalis</i>	2	red	"
" <i>Harrisonia</i>	2	rose and purple	"
" <i>luteus, varietus.</i>	1	yellow, &c.	"
<i>Monarda didyma</i>	2½	red	"
" <i>purpurea</i>	2½	purple	"
<i>Narcissuses, various</i>	1	various	Mar. to May.
* <i>Nuttallia grandiflora</i>	2½	pink	July to Oct.
<i>Oenothera fruticosa</i>	2	yellow	June to Sept.
" <i>salicifolia</i>	2½	"	"
" <i>macrocarpa</i>	½	"	"
" <i>speciosa</i>	1	white	April to Oct.
" <i>grandiflora</i>	2½	yellow	June to Oct.
<i>Ornithogalum pyramidale</i>	1½	white	June to Sept.
<i>Pæonia officinalis</i>	2	red	May to July.
" " <i>alba</i>	2	white	"
" " <i>rosea</i>	2	rose	"
" " <i>anemoneflora</i>	2	pink	"
" " <i>carnea</i>	2	flesh	"
" " <i>Buxteri</i>	2	crimson	"
" " <i>fulgens</i>	2	deep crimson	"
" " <i>moutan</i>		purple	"
" " <i>albida plena</i>	3	double white	"
" " <i>carnea plena</i>	3	double flesh	"
" " <i>papaveracea</i>	3	white and red	"
" " <i>speciosa</i>	3	pink	"
" " <i>rosea plena</i>	3	double rose	"
" " <i>punicea</i>	3	carmine-red.	"
" " <i>albiflora</i>	3	white	"
" " <i>fragrans</i>	3	blush	"
" " <i>grandiflora</i>	3	red	"
" " <i>carnea grandiflora</i>	3	flesh.	"
<i>Papaver bracteatum</i> (Poppy)	3	orange-red	May to Aug.
" " <i>orientale</i>	3	orange	"
<i>Pentstemon gentianoides</i>	2½	deep purple	May to Oct.
" " " <i>coccinea</i>	..	scarlet.	"
" " " <i>atropurpureus</i>	..	purple	"
" " " <i>campanulatus</i>	..	rosy-red	"
" " " <i>ovatum</i>	..	blue	"
" " " <i>speciosum</i>	..	"	"
" " " <i>diffusum</i>	..	purple	"
" " " <i>cobæa</i>	..	white and rose	June to Sept.
" " " <i>Murrayanum</i>	4	scarlet	"
<i>Phlox suaveolens</i>	2	white	May to Oct.
" " " <i>omniflora</i>		"	"
" " " <i>cordata grandiflora</i>	3 to 4	lilac	"
" " " <i>glaberrima</i>	2	red	"
" " " <i>Carolina</i>	2	pale purple	"
" " " <i>pyramidalis</i>	3	purple, lilac, white	"
" " " <i>Broughtonia</i>	2	red	"

	Height in Feet.	Colour.	Period of Blooming.
<i>Phlox tardiflora</i>	2	white	Sept. to Nov.
„ <i>glomerata</i>	2	rose	Aug. to Oct.
„ <i>formosa</i>	2½	white	„
„ <i>Van Houtte</i>	2	white and crimson stripes.	„
„ <i>elegantissima</i>	2	red	May to Oct.
„ <i>brilliante</i>	2	bright rose	„
„ <i>Ingrami</i>	2	lilac	„
„ <i>carnea</i>	2	flesh	„
„ <i>pulchella</i>	2	pink	„
„ <i>procumbens</i>	1	rose	„
„ <i>Listoni</i>	2	purple	„
„ <i>setacea</i>	¼	lilac	„
„ <i>speciosissima</i>	2	„	„
„ <i>paniculata</i>	3	purple, pink, white	„
„ <i>nivalis</i>	½	white	April to June.
<i>Potentilla atrosanguinea</i>	2	deep crimson	June to Oct.
„ <i>Heazlegravi</i>	2	rich crimson	„
„ <i>ignescens</i>	2	bright crimson	„
„ <i>coccinea</i>	2	scarlet	„
„ <i>Garneriana</i>	2	yellow and red	„
„ <i>Hopwoodiana</i>	2	„	„
„ <i>Thomasi</i>	2	bright yellow	„
„ <i>formosa</i>	2	rosy purple	„
<i>Primula vulgaris</i> (Primrose)	½	double white, double crimson, double purple, double yellow, double flesh, double violet, double copper.	Mar. to July.
* „ <i>prænitans</i> (Chinese)	1	rosy pink, white, double white, fringed.	Mar. to Oct.
<i>Pulmonaria grandiflora</i> (Lung Wort)	1	pink	May to Aug.
<i>Pyrethrum inodorum plena</i> (Feverfew)	2	double white	May to Oct.
„ <i>roseum</i>	2	rose	„
<i>Ranunculus acris plena</i>	2	double yellow	„
„ <i>platanifolius plena</i>	2	double white	May to Aug.
<i>Rudbeckia purpurea</i>	4	light rosy purple	July to Sept.
<i>Saponaria ocymoides</i> (Soap Wort)	2	pink	June to Sept.
<i>Scilla amœna</i> , B	½	blue	Mar. to May.
„ <i>bifolia</i> , B	½	blue, white, red	„
„ <i>verna</i> , B	½	blue, white, rose	„
<i>Scutellaria grandiflora</i>	2	red	July to Sept.
<i>Silene laciniata</i> (Catchfly)	1½	scarlet	„
<i>Solidago lanceolata</i> (Golden Rod)	2	yellow	Aug. to Nov.
„ <i>speciosa</i>	2½	„	„
* <i>Spigelia marilandica</i>	1	red and yellow	July to Sept.
<i>Spirœa filipendula plena</i>	2	double white	Aug. to Nov.
„ <i>barbata</i>	2	white	„
„ <i>aruncus</i>	2	„	„
<i>Statice latifolia</i>	2	blue	July to Oct.
„ <i>bellidifolia</i>	2	„	„
<i>Symphitum Bohemicum</i>	2	scarlet	May to Sept.
„ <i>hybridum</i>	3	red and blue	July to Sept.
<i>Thalictrum aquilegifolium</i> (Meadow Rue)	2½	white	June to Oct.
„ <i>purpureum</i>	„	purple	„

	Height in Feet.	Colour.	Period of Blooming.
<i>Thalictrum formosum</i>	2½	dark purple . . .	June to Oct.
<i>Tigridia pavonia</i> , B	1½	orange and red . .	„
„ <i>conchiflora</i> , B	1½	dark yellow and red	„
<i>Trifolium rubrum</i> (Trefoil)	1½	red	June to Sept.
<i>Tradescantia virginica</i>	1	blue	„
<i>Tradescantia rosea</i>	1	rose	„
<i>Valeriana rubra</i>	2½	red	„
„ <i>coccinea</i>	„	scarlet	„
* <i>Verbena chamædrifolia</i>	½	scarlet, and nume- rous hybrids.	June to Nov.
* „ <i>Tweediana</i>	„	scarlet and nume- rous hybrids.	„
* „ <i>venosa</i>	„	lilac-purple . . .	„
* „ <i>teucroides</i>	„	white, rose, lilac .	„
<i>Veronica chamædrys grandiflora</i>	½	blue	May to Sept.
„ <i>incana</i>	2	„	„
„ <i>incisa</i>	2	„	„
„ <i>montana</i>	1	„	„
„ <i>grandes</i>	2	white	„
„ <i>glabra alba</i>	2	„	„
„ <i>elegans</i>	2½	pink	May to Aug.
<i>Viola odorata plena</i>	¼	double blue, double white, double pur- ple, double flesh, and single of each	Mar. to May.
„ <i>tricolor</i> (Heartsease)	½	numerous	Mar. to Nov.

All the above are handsome flowering plants, the best we have seen of the various genera, and if properly grown will not fail to give satisfaction. Those thus marked * require protection in winter in a cool frame or otherwise. There are many fine flowering plants might be added to the above list, which are termed greenhouse plants, also new half-hardy and hardy annuals, but we have omitted them, in order to give a list of such in our next number, not wishing to occupy too much room in this.

CONDUCTOR.

ON DESTROYING COCKROACHES.—On looking over a late CABINET, I see a receipt for the destruction of cockroaches. The most simple method I can assure the readers, from experience, is to procure a hedgehog, and keep it confined near where they are troublesome, feeding it with bread and milk occasionally, and they will disappear.

JAMES ROLLINS.

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER.

PLANT STOVE.—Roses, Honeysuckles, Jasmines, Persian Lilacs, Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Carnations, Pinks, Primroses, Mignonette, Stocks, Aconites, Persian Irises, Crocuses, Cyclamens, Rhodoras, Cinerarias, Hyacinths, Ribeses, Sweet Violets, Lily of the Valley, Correas, Deutzias, Mezereums, Hepaticas, Gardenias, &c., required to bloom from January, should be brought in early in the present month. The plants should be placed at first in the coolest part of the house; never allow them to want water. Pots or boxes containing bulbous-rooted flowering plants, as Hyacinths, Narcissus, Persian Irises, Crocuses, &c., should occasionally be introduced, so as to have a succession of bloom. Cactus plants that have been kept out of doors, or in the greenhouse, should occasionally be brought into the stove for flowering, which gives a succession. If any of the forced plants be attacked with the green fly, a syringe with diluted tobacco-water will destroy them. If the leaves appear bit, and turn brown (the effect of damage by red spider), a syringe of soap-suds at the under side of the leaves

is effectual to destroy them. The glutinous substance remaining not only kills those it is applied to, but prevents others returning there. The old *Eranthemum pulchellum* with its fine blue flowers, *Justicia speciosa*, *Gesneria Zebrina*, *Justicia pulcherrima*, and *Appellandria cristata*, are fine winter ornamental blooming plants.

GREENHOUSE.—As much fire as will barely keep out frost will be necessary, and for the purpose of drying up damp arising from foggy nights, or from watering. All possible air should be admitted in the day-time, but mind to keep the plants from damage of frost. *Crysanthemums* will require a very free supply of air, and a good supply of water. By the end of the month many will be going out of bloom; such should be cut down; and if any kind be scarce, the stalks may be cut in short lengths, and be struck in heat. Always cut the lower end of the cutting close under the joint. If seed be desired retain the blooming stems on the plants, and keep them for some time in an airy warm situation to perfect. If greenhouse plants require watering or syringing over the tops, let it be done on the morning of a clear day, when air can be admitted; and towards evening a gentle fire-heat should be given.

FLOWER-GARDEN.—Be careful to protect beds of what are technically called "Florists' flowers," should severe weather occur. *Calceolarias* that were cut down and repotted last month will require attention. Not to water too much, or they will damp off. Keep them in a cool and airy part of the greenhouse or pit. Whilst in a cool and moist atmosphere, the shoots will often push at the underside numerous rootlets. Where such are produced, the shoots should be taken off and potted; they make fine plants for next season, and are easier propagated now than at any other season. Protect the stems of tender climbing *Roses*, and other kinds, by tying a covering of furze over them, that whilst it fully protects admits sufficiency of air for the well being of the plant.

Auriculas and *Polyanthuses* will require plenty of air in fine weather, and but little water. The like attention will be required to *Carnations*, *Pinks*, &c., kept in pots. *Dahlia* roots should be looked over, to see if any are moulding or likely to damage. Let the roots be dry before they are laid in heaps. Newly planted shrubs should be secured, so that they are not loosened by the wind. The pots of *Carnations* and *Picotees* should be placed in a situation where they may have a free air, and be raised above the ground. If they are under a glass-case, it will be much better than when exposed to the wet and severity of the winter, or many will in all probability be destroyed. Where it is desirable to leave patches of border-flowers undistributed, reduce them to a suitable size by cutting them round with a sharp spade. When it is wished to have a vigorous specimen, it is requisite to leave a portion thus undisturbed. *Ten-week Stocks* and *Mignonne*, in pots for blooming early next spring, to adorn a room or greenhouse, must not be over watered, and be kept free from frost. A cool frame, well secured by soil or ashes at the sides, and plenty of mats or reeds to cover at night, will answer well. Tender evergreens, newly planted, would be benefited by a little mulch of any kind being laid over the roots. During hard frosts, if additional soil be required for flower-beds upon grass lawns, advantage should be taken to have it conveyed at that time, so that the turf be not injured by wheeling. Pits or beds for forcing *Roses*, &c., should be prepared early in the month. Tan or leaves are most suitable, unless there be the advantage of hot water or steam. New planted shrubs of the tender kinds should have their roots protected by laying some mulch, &c. Suckers of *Roses*, &c., should now be taken off, and replanted for making bushes, or put in nursery rows; soils for compost should now be obtained. Beds of *Hyacinths*, *Tulips*, &c., should have occasional protection. Any roots not planted may successfully be done in dry mild weather till February.

INDEX.

A.

AUTHORS.

	Page
A. B. C., query by	91, 280
A Beginner, query by	134
A Competing Florist, query by	242
A Constant Reader, query by	91, 218, 267
———— Subscriber, query by	90
A. E., query by	280
A Florist of a Midland County, remarks by	60
A Foreman of a London Nursery, on potting plants.	128
———— on the culture of Cyclamens	238
———— on <i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i>	108
A Friend, on Wild Flowers	7
A Gardener in Yorkshire, on <i>Euphorbia Jacquiniflora</i>	111
A Juvenile Florist, query by	44
A Kentish Subscriber, on the <i>Camellia</i>	53, 78
A Learner, query by	281
A London Heath Grower, on Heaths	220
———— Practitioner, on forming Wax Models of Flowers.	2
A New Subscriber, query by	163, 242
A Nobleman's Flower Gardener, on growing Heaths	261
A Practical Gardener, query by	269
A Southlander, remarks by	285
A Subscriber, on Plants in Dwelling-rooms.	259
———— query by	115, 180, 189
———— of many Years' standing, query by	267
———— from the First, remarks by	168
A Twelve Months' Subscriber, on <i>Cobæa scandens</i>	5
———— on <i>Fuchsia Corymbiflora</i>	110
———— query by	19, 281
A Welchman, remarks by	94
A Youth, but an Ardent Florist, query by	44
An Old Subscriber, query by	20, 91, 114
Antiquarius, remarks by	20
Azalca, query by	162

ORIGINAL.

A Midland Counties' Florist, reply to the remarks of	122
A Young Tulip Grower, advice to	105

NEW PLANTS.

Abutilon <i>Bedfordiense</i> , noticed	83
<i>Acacia dentifera</i> , ditto	217
———— <i>rotundifolia</i> , ditto	239

	Page
<i>Acacia spectabilis</i> , noticed	239
<i>Achimenes grandiflora</i> , reference to plate	121
———— <i>hirsuta</i> , ditto	273
———— <i>multiflora</i> , ditto 169, noticed	41
<i>Achroynchia Cunninghamii</i> , ditto	62
<i>Acianthera punctata</i> , ditto	43
<i>Acrophyllum verticillatum</i> , ditto	278
<i>Æchmea fulgens</i> , ditto	240
<i>Aerides offinis</i> , ditto	278
———— <i>virens</i> , ditto	133
<i>Agapanthus umbellatus</i> , var. <i>maximus</i> , ditto	62
<i>Alstromeria chorillensis</i> , ditto	242
———— <i>lineatiflora</i> , ditto	278
———— <i>magnifica</i> , ditto	242
<i>Amica zygomeris</i> , ditto	113
<i>Androsache lanuginosa</i> , ditto	89
<i>Angræcum versicolor</i> , ditto	43
<i>Antirrhinum majus</i> , var. <i>quadricolor</i> , ditto	263
<i>Aster Cabulicus</i> , ditto	242

MISCELLANEOUS.

<i>Amaryllis</i> , on Blooming the	221
———— remarks on	289
———— <i>belladonna</i> , query on	242
———— remarks on	144
<i>Anemones</i> and <i>Ranunculuses</i> , on taking up	46
April, Floricultural Calendar for	96
<i>Aristolochia gigas</i> , query on	44
Arnott's Stove, query on	280
<i>Auricula</i> , query on the	91
<i>Azaleas</i> , answer on	19, 134
———— query on	19, 134

B.

NEW PLANTS.

<i>Barnadesia rosea</i> , noticed	163
<i>Becium bicolor</i> , ditto	89
<i>Begonia</i> (nov. spec.), ditto	19, 65
———— <i>argyrostygma</i> , ditto	65
———— <i>Barkerii</i> , ditto	65
———— <i>castanæfolia</i> , ditto	65
———— <i>coccinea</i> , ditto	132
———— <i>crispa</i> , ditto	65
———— <i>dichotoma</i> , ditto	65
———— <i>Fischerii</i> , ditto	65
———— <i>Freemania</i>	264
———— <i>heracleifolia</i> , ditto	65
———— <i>hydrocotylifolia</i> , ditto	264
———— <i>insignis</i> , ditto	65
———— <i>longipes</i> , ditto	65
———— <i>macrophylla</i> , ditto	65
———— <i>mexera</i> , ditto	65
———— <i>parvifolia</i> , ditto	65

	Page
<i>Begonia platanifolia</i> , noticed	65
——— <i>Preseriana</i> , ditto	264
——— <i>sanguinea</i> , ditto	65
——— <i>scandens</i> , ditto	65
——— <i>spathulata</i> , ditto	65
——— <i>undulata</i> , ditto	65
<i>Berberis dulcis</i> , ditto	240
<i>Bignonia picta</i> , ditto	187
<i>Boronia anemonifolia</i> , ditto	63
——— <i>Frazeri</i> , ditto	278
<i>Bossiaa eriocarpa</i> , ditto	134
——— <i>panicifolia</i> , ditto	133
——— <i>virgata</i> , ditto	17
<i>Brachysema bracteata</i> , ditto	264
<i>Brassia brachiata</i> , ditto	42
——— <i>Wrayæ</i> , ditto	89
<i>Bromhedia patustris</i> , ditto	89
<i>Brugmansia</i> (nov. spec.), ditto	241
<i>Brunfelsia violacea</i> , ditto	265
<i>Burchellia Capensis</i> , ditto	64

MISCELLANEOUS.

Botanic Society of London, remarks on the Royal	197, 220
Botanical Society of Edinburgh, ditto	243
<i>Brugmansia suaveolens</i> , remarks on Blooming	271
Bulbs, query on	242

C.

AUTHORS.

C. J. M. C., on <i>Ranunculuses</i>	102
C. R., query by	65
C. W. F., on Fumigating Greenhouses	118
——— query by	267
Carnation, query by	115
Clericus, on Climbers for a Conservatory, &c.	234
——— on closely Glazed Cases, in which to grow Plants	214
——— on the Culture of <i>Chrysanthemums</i>	127
——— <i>Gloxinias</i>	87
——— <i>Mesembryanthemums</i>	171
——— remarks by	45
<i>Cobæa scandens</i> , query by	44

ORIGINAL.

Cactus, on the Yellow and Scarlet <i>Passiflora</i>	79
<i>Calceolarias</i> , on the Cultivation of	212
<i>Camellia</i> , observations on the	53, 78
——— on Blooming for a lengthened period	209
——— on the Culture of the	49
<i>Camellias</i> , a descriptive List of	55, 78
<i>Carnations</i> , ditto	29, 56
——— descriptive Remarks on	8
Cases, on closely Glazed in which to grow Plants	214

	Page
Charcoal, experiments with	77
Chrysanthemum, remarks on the Culture of the	127
Cobæa scandens, on the Culture of	5
Cyclamens, ditto	235

NEW PLANTS.

Callistemon pinifolium, noticed	42
Camellia Japonica Albertii, reference to plate	49
Campanula grandis, noticed	89
——— Lefingii, ditto	113
——— punctata, ditto	264
Catasetum Wailesii, ditto	42
Catesbia parviflora, ditto	65
Catha paniculata, ditto	133
Cattleya Arembergii, ditto	279
Ceanothus divaricatus, ditto	134
Centradenia rosea, ditto	113
Centranthera punctata, ditto	43
Cestrum viridiflorum, ditto	161
Chorizema Dicksoni, ditto	63
——— Spartioides, ditto	187
Cineraria, var. celestial, reference to plate	122
Cleisostoma dealbata, noticed	43
Clerodendron (nov. spec.), ditto	65
——— angustifolium, ditto	265
——— Kæmpferii, ditto	241
Clowesia rosea, ditto	217
Coburgia versicolor, ditto	17
Coleonema pulchra, ditto	44
Columnnea Schiedeana, ditto	263
——— splendens, ditto	62
Comarastaphylis arbutoides, ditto	160
Comparettia rosea, ditto	62
Correa bicolor, ditto	41
Cryptosanus scriptus, ditto	279
Cymbidium Devonianum, ditto	161
Cynoches pentadaetylon, ditto	113
Cytisus Weldenii, ditto	217

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cactus, Yellow and Scarlet Passiflora, answer on	118
Calampelis scabra, remarks on	45
Camellia, on the	93
——— query on the	65, 91
Campanula grandis, ditto	115
Carnation, criterion of a good	285
——— on foulness of Colour in the	286
Cases, query on Ward's	267
Charcoal, answer on	281
——— query on	281
Chrysanthemums, a list of	271
Cinerarias, remarks on	283
Cockroaches, to destroy	293, 295
Cookcombs, query on	169

Cotoneaster microphylla, remarks on	Page
Cuttings	284
	95

D.

AUTHORS.

D. O., answer by	119
Dahl, on Charcoal	77
—— on the yellow Cactus and scarlet Passiflora	79
—— remarks by on a Descriptive List of Tulips	125
Dianthus, on the propagating of Pinks	283
Dutch Ponceau, query by	282

NEW PLANTS.

Daviesia latifolia, noticed	63
Dendrobium aqueum, ditto	43
———— crumenatum, ditto	132
———— cucumerinum, ditto	187
———— planibulbe, ditto	189
———— rhombeum, ditto	90
———— Ruckerii, ditto	279
———— sanguineum, ditto	42
———— taurinum, ditto	279
Dendrochilum latifolium, ditto	189
Deutya scabra, ditto	65
Diadelphia decandria, ditto	18
Digitalis minor, ditto	264
———— purpurea, var. superba, ditto	90
Diospyros Sapota, ditto	187
Doucklaeria diversifolia, ditto	264
Dracophyllum gracile, ditto	63
Duvana longifolia, ditto	278

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dahlia Show, remarks on the Salt-hill	247
December, Floricultural Calendar for	295

E.

AUTHORS.

E. A., query by	44
E. C., on blue flowered Hydrangeas, &c.	274
Elphinstone, Mr. W., on Pelargoniums	289
Erina, query by	114

ORIGINAL.

Ely, Mr. Benjamin, Biographical Notice of	250
Euphorbia Jacquiniiflora, on the Culture of	111

NEW PLANTS.

Echites atropurpurea, reference to plate	121
———— Gibsoni, noticed	264

	Page
<i>Echites hirsuta</i> , noticed 62, reference to plate	249
——— <i>splendens</i> , ditto 90, reference to plate	97
<i>Echium petroœum</i> , noticed	133
<i>Elichrysum retortum</i> , ditto	64
<i>Elutherine anomala</i> , ditto	279
<i>Epacris corruscans</i> , ditto	265
<i>Epidendrum arbusculum</i> , ditto	134
——— <i>auritum</i> , ditto	42
——— <i>glutiniosum</i> , ditto	280
——— <i>ovulum</i> , ditto	189
<i>Eranthemum montanum</i> , ditto	217
<i>Eria floribunda</i> , ditto	134
<i>Erina suaveolens</i> , ditto	242
<i>Erythrochiton Braziliense</i> , ditto	240
<i>Eucalyptus splacnicarpon</i> , ditto	240

MISCELLANEOUS.

<i>Ericas</i> , query on	114
<i>Erichardium grandiflorum</i> , query on	266
<i>Erythrolena conspicua</i> , ditto	267
Exhibitions, query on Floral	91

F.

AUTHORS.

Flora, on Blooming Amaryllises	221
Florista, on the Pink	276

ORIGINAL.

Floricultural Gleanings	9, 80
Florists, a few Hints to	156
Flowers, observations on Wild	7
——— on Blanching in the Flower Garden	37
——— on obtaining Double	156
——— on the Names of	38
<i>Fuchsia corymbiflora</i> , on the	110

NEW PLANTS.

<i>Franciscea villosa</i> , noticed	19
<i>Fuchsia alpestris</i> , ditto	63
——— <i>Exoniensis</i> , reference to plate	145
——— <i>Harrison's Goldfinch</i> , ditto	227
——— <i>Madonna</i> , ditto	227
——— <i>prima donna</i> , ditto	145
——— <i>splendens</i> , ditto	17

MISCELLANEOUS.

February, Floricultural Calendar for	48
Ferns, query on Hardy	189
Floral and Horticultural Society of Lancaster, Exhibition of	223
——— Leeds, ditto	245
——— Nottingham, ditto	245

	Page
Floricultural Society, Royal South London, remarks on	142
Florists' Society of Cambridge, Meeting of the	246
Flower Seeds, remarks on Annual	168
Flowers, answer on Impregnating	189
———— query on Double	114
———— the Impregnation of	134, 189
Fuchsias, answer on	119
———— query on	90, 267

G.

AUTHORS.

G. T. D., answer by	23, 118
———— on Camellias	93
———— on White Rocket and Thunbergia alata	36
Gladiolus, query by	266

ORIGINAL.

Gloxinias, on the Culture of	87
Greenhouse, on Heating a	275

NEW PLANTS.

Gardenia amœna, noticed	264
———— Sherbournia, ditto	263
Gastrolobium acutum, ditto	240
Gesnera Murkii, ditto	19
Gesneria polyantha, ditto	63
Gladiolus æquinoctialis, ditto	18
———— oppositifloris, ditto	19
Gloxinia digitaliflora, ditto 263, reference to plate	273
———— discolor, noticed	43
———— Handleiana, reference to plate	249
———— rubra, var., noticed	241
———— speciosa, var., ditto	241
Gompholobium (nov spec.), ditto	63
———— Hendersonianum, ditto	43
———— splendens, ditto	241
Gongora truncata, ditto	134
Grammatophyllum multiflorum, var. tigrinum, ditto	18

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gentianella, query on	134
Gloriosa superba, remarks on	94
Greenhouse Plants, answer on	20
———— query on	20
Greenhouses, on Fumigating	94, 116
Grub, query on a	114

EXTRACT.

Gardener's Chronicle, extracts from	20, 95, 135, 286
---	------------------

H.

AUTHORS.

H. D., on raising <i>Ixias</i> , &c.	154
H. M., query by	267
H. R., ditto	242
Harrison, Mr. William, a descriptive List of Polyanthus, by	146
————— biographical notice, by	250
————— descriptive remarks on Carnations, by	8
————— on the names of Flowers	38
————— on the properties of the Tulip	80
————— query by	282
Hayward, Mr. John, on Blooming Camellias, for a lengthened period	209
Holmes, Mr. Wm., on Heating a Greenhouse	275

ORIGINAL.

Heartsease, remarks on desirable	260
Heaths, on Growing	261
Horticultural Societies, remarks on	103
Hot Water, on Rendle's system of Heating by	236
Hydrangea hortensis, experiments on	26
————— on the Culture of	88
————— remarks on	274

NEW PLANTS.

Habrothamnus fasciculatus, noticed	189
Hermannia incisa, ditto	63
Hibiscus liliflorus, ditto	64
Hovea (nov. spec.), ditto	264
————— pungens, var. major, ditto	113
————— racemulosa, ditto	42
————— splendens, ditto	162
Hydromestus maculatus, ditto	133
Hypocalymna robusta, ditto	63

MISCELLANEOUS.

Heaths, a list of hardy	283
————— on striking cuttings of	95
————— remarks on propagating	220
Heating, query on	91
Horticultural Society of London, remarks on,	22, 46, 66, 92, 115, 135
	163, 190, 219, 223, 268
Hot Water Apparatus, remarks on	271
Hoya carnosa, answer on	23, 163
————— query on	163
Hyacinths, remarks on	222
Hyacinthus plumosus, query on	19
Hydrangea, remarks on the	270
————— hortensis, query on	267
Hydrangeas, answer on	119

REVIEW.

Horticultural Essays, reviewed	144, 174
--------------------------------	----------

I.

AUTHORS.

Ibbett, Mr. Thos., a few Hints to Florists, by	156
Ignoramus, query by	282

ORIGINAL.

<i>Ixias</i> , on raising Hybrid	154
--	-----

NEW PLANTS.

<i>Ilex Paraguayensis</i> , noticed	188
<i>Impatiens glanduligera</i> , ditto	161
<i>Indigofera stachyoides</i> , ditto	90
<i>Ipomæa cymosa</i> , ditto	133
<i>Isopogon scaber</i> , ditto	240
<i>Ixora alba</i> , ditto	264
— <i>sessilis</i> , ditto	265
— <i>Tweedia</i> , ditto	264

MISCELLANEOUS.

<i>Ipomæa Horsfalliæ</i> , remarks on	284
<i>Ixias</i> , query on	19

J.

AUTHORS.

J., on Horticultural Societies	163
J., query by	45
Juvenis, on the Tree Pæony	285

NEW PLANT.

<i>Jasminum ligustrifolium</i> , noticed	64
--	----

MISCELLANEOUS.

January, Floricultural Calendar for.	24
--	----

K.

AUTHORS.

K. W., query by	114
Kent, ditto	265
Kurssner, Mr. J., Experiments by	26

L.

AUTHORS.

Louisa, on the Culture of the Neapolitan Violet	40
— query by	19
Lucy, ditto	134, 281

NEW PLANTS.

<i>Labichea punctata</i> , noticed	217
<i>Lælia acuminata</i> , ditto	113
<i>Lathyrus nervosus</i> , ditto	18
————— <i>pubescens</i> , ditto	63
<i>Leianthus nigrescens</i> , ditto	262
<i>Lilium testaceum</i> , ditto	279
<i>Liparia parva</i> , ditto	218
<i>Lisianthus Russellianus</i> , ditto	241
<i>Lobelia longiflora</i> , ditto	241
<i>Lomatia illicifolia</i> , ditto	161
<i>Luxemburgia ciliosa</i> , ditto	279
<i>Lycaste plana</i> , ditto	188
<i>Lychnis mutabilis</i> , ditto	242

MISCELLANEOUS.

<i>Lobelia cyanea</i> , query on	115
<i>Lotus Jacobeus</i> , ditto	218

M.

AUTHORS.

M. G., query by	162
Mackenzie, Mr. Peter, on Blanching Flowers	37
Major, Mr. Joshua, description of a Plant Protector by	206
————— on the Consumption of Smoke	28
Middleton, Mr. Thomas, remarks by	270
Moore, Mr. T., on the Culture of Roses in Pots	173

ORIGINAL.

<i>Mesembryanthemums</i> , on the Culture of	170
--	-----

NEW PLANTS.

<i>Malva Creeana alba</i> , noticed	242
<i>Manettia splendens</i> , ditto	64
<i>Marcetia excoriata</i> , ditto	161
<i>Maurandia (nova ?)</i> , ditto	43
<i>Maxillaria galatea</i> , ditto	43
————— <i>Harrisonia alba</i> , ditto	242
————— <i>rugosa</i> , ditto	279
<i>Medinilla erythrophylla</i> , ditto	132
<i>Mormodes luxatum</i> , ditto	188

MISCELLANEOUS.]

Manure, query on Liquid	44
March, Floricultural Calendar for	71
May, ditto	120
Mixture to destroy Insects, remarks on a	45

N.

AUTHOR.

Nonus Filius, query by	189, 265
----------------------------------	----------

NEW PLANTS.

Nematanthus longipes, noticed	161
Nemophila discoidalis, reference to plate	122
Niphæa oblonga, noticed	43
Noruntia Braziliensis, ditto	264

MISCELLANEOUS.

November, Floricultural Calendar for	272
--	-----

O.

NEW PLANTS.

Oberonia miniata, noticed	43
Odontoglossum citrosimum, ditto	42
Oncidium bicallosum, ditto	90
———— candidum, ditto	189
———— cuneatum, ditto	43
———— Forkeli, ditto	43
———— Lemonianum, ditto	43
———— mirochilum, ditto	133
———— uniflorum, ditto	218
———— volubile, ditto	43
Othonna tuberosa, ditto	240
Oxylobium capitatum, ditto	90
———— obovatum, ditto	168

MISCELLANEOUS.

October, Floricultural Calendar for	247
---	-----

P.

AUTHORS.

P. R., remarks on the Hydrangea, by	270
Pelargonium, query by	219
Phelps, Mr. Wm., on the Double Yellow Rose	6
Philo, on striking Heaths	95

ORIGINAL.

Pelargoniums, on the Culture of	201
Phloxes, on the Culture of	73
Pink, on the	276
Plant Protector, description of a	206
Plants, on a new method of Potting	128

	Page
Plants, on Climbing	234
— on the failure in Blooming of	152
— in Dwelling-rooms, on Treating	259
Polyanthuses, a descriptive List of	146

NEW PLANTS.

Passiflora actina, noticed	113
Pelargonium, "Thurtell's Pluto," reference to plate	201
Peristeria Humboldtii, noticed	114
Petalidium barleroides, ditto	279
Petrea stapeliæ, ditto	64
— volubilis, ditto	64
Pharbitis astrina, ditto	18
Phlox Van Houttii, ditto 42, reference to plate	73
Pitcairnia micrantha, noticed	134
— undulata, ditto	133
Pleroma Benthalianum, ditto	113
Pleurothalis fœtens, ditto	43
Poinciana Gilliesii, ditto	114
Polyspora axillaris, ditto	161
Portulacea splendens, ditto	188
Puya recurvata, ditto	133

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pæonies, remarks on Tree	285
Pansy, answer on the	282
— query on the	282
Pelargoniums, answer on	162, 289
— query on,	162, 219, 242, 265
— remarks on figuring	270
— to Growers of	219
Pentstemon speciosus, answer on	281
— query on	281
Perennials, a List of	290
Pinks, on the propagation of	288
Plants, on fastening down	287
— on protecting during Winter.	270
Polyanthuses, query on New	282

Q.

EXTRACT.

Quarterly Review, extract from	38
--	----

R.

AUTHORS.

R. H. P., query by	282
R. W. G., on Scutellaria splendens	236
Rollins, Mr. James. on destroying Cockroaches	295
Rosa, on budding Roses	109, 288
— on hybrid perpetual Roses	95

Rosa, on forcing Roses	Page
— remarks by	144
	22, 45, 94

ORIGINAL.

Ranunculus, remarks on the	102
Rocket, on the Culture of the White and Thunbergia alata	36
Rose, observations on the Double Yellow	6
Roses, on Budding	109
— on the Culture of in Pots	173

NEW PLANTS.

Renanthera matutina, noticed	218
Rhipsalis brachiata, ditto	240
Rhododendron fragrans, ditto	218
— Rollinsonii, ditto	133
Ribes albidum, ditto 114, reference to plate	169
Roellia ciliata, reference to plate	97
Rosa Brunonia, noticed	218
— Hardii, ditto.	263

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ranunculus, on the Culture of the	93
— query on the	45
— Roots, on taking up	46
Ranunculuses and Tulips, query on	44
Rhododendrons, ditto	280
Rose, remarks on the Double Yellow	22
Rose de Lisle, remarks on	283
Roses, a List of Six of the best in each Class	266
— answer on	280
— on budding	287
— on curious and beautiful	288
— query on pruning Standard	280
— remarks on forcing	144
— hybrid perpetual	95
— protecting tender	22
— pruning	44, 95

AUTHORS.

S. P., on the Hydrangea hortensis	88
S. S., remarks by	270
Scotus, on the blooming of Plants	152
Senex, on the Neapolitan and Russian Violets	221
— on the properties of a first-rate Tulip	207
Slater, Mr. John, a descriptive Catalogue of Carnations by	29, 56
— Tulips by	33, 148, 229
— five minutes advice to a young Tulip grower	105
— on raising Tulips from seed	228
— on Mr. Cienny's attack upon the descriptive	
Catalogue of Tulips	93
— remarks by	74
— reply to the article of a Midland Florist, by	122

	Page
Spring-Ville, remarks by	45
Stewart, Mr. John, on the Cultivation of <i>Calecolarias</i>	212

ORIGINAL.

<i>Salvia patens</i> , and <i>Hydrangea hortensis</i> , remarks on	274
<i>Scutellaria splendens</i> , ditto	236
Slater, Mr. John, reply to	158
Smoke, on the consumption of	28

NEW PLANTS.

<i>Salvia bicolor</i> , noticed	43
<i>Sauranja spectabilis</i> , ditto	18
<i>Schizanthus candidus</i> , ditto	240
<i>Scutellaria Japonica</i> , ditto	188
————— <i>splendens</i> , ditto	161
<i>Scypanthus elegans</i> , ditto	241
<i>Silene speciosa</i> , ditto	279
<i>Siphocampylus longipedunculatus</i> , ditto	133
<i>Stanhopea guttata</i> , ditto	280
————— <i>Martiana</i> , var. <i>bicolor</i> , ditto	241
<i>Statice platyphylla</i> , ditto	265
<i>Stigmaphyllon heterophyllum</i> , ditto	132

MISCELLANEOUS.

<i>Salvia patens</i> , query on	269
September, Floricultural Calendar for	223
Slugs, query on	242
Smoke, remarks on the prevention of	93
Stocks and Wallflowers, answer on	283
————— query on	282

T.

AUTHORS.

Tulipa, remarks by on Tulips	221
Twitchett, Mr. J., reply by to Mr. Slater	158
Tyro, remarks by	45

ORIGINAL.

Tank system of Heating, remarks on the	236
<i>Thunbergia alata</i> and White Rocket, on the	36
————— <i>grandiflora</i> , on the Culture of	108
<i>Tropæolum azureum</i> , article on	1
Tulip, Tyso's <i>Polydora</i> , ditto	25
Tulips, a descriptive Catalogue of	33, 148, 229
————— remarks upon a paragraph in 60, 74	228
————— on raising from seed.	225
————— on the Culture of	80, 207
————— on the properties of	125
————— remarks on descriptive Lists of	98
————— Mr. Glenny's attack upon the descriptive Catalogue of	98

INDEX.

311

Page

NEW PLANTS.

Talinum teretifolium, noticed	42
Trollius acaulis, ditto	161
Tropæolum azureum, reference to plate	1
———— polyphyllum, noticed	241
Tulip, Groom's Victoria Regina, reference to plate	225
—— Tyso's Polydora, ditto	25
Turræa lobata, noticed	242

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tropæolum tubers, answer on	281
———— query on	281
Tulip Show, remarks on the Walton	222
———— Warrington	222
Tulips, query on Stage	{265, 282
—— remarks on	221
—— and Anemonies, remarks on	285
—— Ranunculuses, answer on	80
—— query on	44

V.

ORIGINAL.

Violet, on ure of the Neapolitan	40
--	----

NEW PLANTS.

Vriesia psittacina, noticed	63
---------------------------------------	----

MISCELLANEOUS.

Violets, remarks on the Neapolitan and Russian	221, 284
--	----------

W.

AUTHOR.

W. J., on the Ranunculus	93
------------------------------------	----

ORIGINAL.

Wax Models of Flowers, on forming	2
---	---

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wire-worm, answer on the	168
—— query on the	115
Woodlice, answer on	281
—— query on	281
Worms, query on destroying	44

X.

AUTHOR.

X. Y. Z., query by	91
------------------------------	----

Z.

NEW PLANT.

Zichya villosa, noticed	18
-----------------------------------	----

PLATES.

Achimenes grandiflora	121
———— hirsuta	273
———— multiflora	169
Camellia Japonica Alberti	49
Cineraria Cœlestial	121
———— Ne plus ultra	121
Echites atropurpurea	121
———— hirsuta	249
———— splendens	97
Fuchsia (vars. No. 1, 2, 3)	73
———— Exoniensis	145
———— Harrison's Goldfinch	225
———— Madonna	225
———— Prima donna	145
Gloxinia digitaliflora	273
———— Handleiana	249
Nemophila discoidalis	121
Pelargonium, Thurtell's Pluto	201
Phlox Van Houttij	73
Ribes albidum	169
Roellia ciliata	97
Scutellaria Japonica	201
Tropæolum azureum	1
Tulip, Groom's Victoria Regina	225
———— Tyso's Polydora	25





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