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THE
FLORICULTURAL
CAPTIVITY

FLORIST'S MAGAZINE

English & Foreign

CARETAKERS AND CULT.

Vol. 1.



Printed by
W. J. G. & Co.
London.

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W. J. G. & Co.
London.

1855

**FLORICULTURAL
CABINET,
AND
FLORIST'S MAGAZINE.**

JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1835.

VOLUME III.

CONDUCTED BY JOSEPH HARRISON,

GARDENER TO THE

RIGHT HON. LORD WHARNCLIFFE,

WORTLEY HALL.

LONDON :

**WHITTAKER & CO., AVE-MARIA LANE;
AND G. RIDGE, MERCURY OFFICE, SHEFFIELD.**

SHEFFIELD:

PRINTED BY GEORGE RIDGE, MERCURY OFFICE, KING-STREET.

PREFACE.

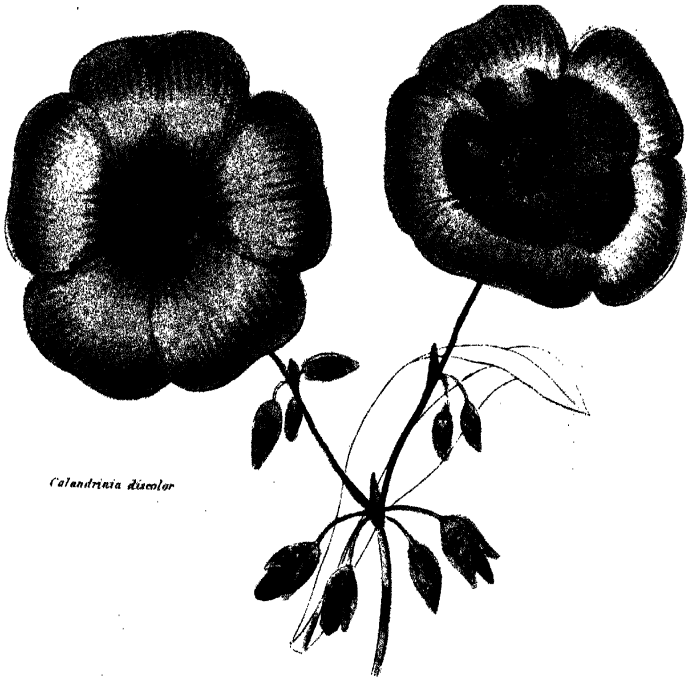
It was with feelings of the most flattering description that we presented the former Volumes of the FLORICULTURAL CABINET to our Readers; and in consequence of the very great increase in the circulation of the Work during the present year, we are free to acknowledge a proportionate increase in the debt of gratitude due from us to our Contributors and Readers; and we beg to offer them our sincere thanks for their continued support.

This, our THIRD VOLUME, will, we feel assured, be found to equal either of the former ones in valuable and interesting information to the Florist; whilst in other respects a considerable improvement has been effected, and we doubt not our Readers will consider that we have fulfilled the pledge we gave in the Preface to our SECOND VOLUME.

We again solicit the co-operation of our Floricultural Friends, in contributing any particulars calculated to instruct and gratify our Readers.

Our next Volume will contain a number of Plans of Flower Gardens, Flower Beds, Greenhouses, Conservatories, &c., several Plates of which are in progress. The Readers of the FLORICULTURAL CABINET who have handsomely formed Flower Gardens, Beds, &c., will much oblige us by sending Sketches and Plans of them, as this will effectually assist us in the furtherance of our object.

Wortley, December, 1835.



Calandrinia discolor



Selbya heterophylla

Calandrinia speciosa

THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

JANUARY 1st, 1835.

PART I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ARTICLE I.—*On the Impregnation and Raising of the
Carnation and Pink from Seed.* By INNOVATOR.

I should not have troubled your readers with the following remarks, had not the Article by Mr. D. PEARCE, on raising seedling Carnations, (inserted in your October Number, Vol. II., p. 219,) been greatly calculated to mislead the inexperienced florist. Persons accustomed to raise seedlings, never think of saving the seed from single flowers. I should say that, from such seed, there would not be a moderately good flower in *ten thousand*. The only fault with at least two-thirds of our present varieties, is, that they are too thin of petals, and will not form a good crown, which is an indispensable property in the criteria of a fine Carnation. I ask, what can look more meagre than these half-double flowers? Take, for instance, "Waterhouse's Rising Sun," a flower possessing every thing in form of petal and in colour; but place it by the side of some full-petalled flower, and you will turn from it, lamenting its deficiency. The same author also speaks of saving seed as "a matter requiring no art." I believe his single flowers will generally produce it, without the trouble of cross-impregnation; and with such a florist as Mr. D. PEARCE, (who asks what is meant by a pin-eyed Polyanthus!!) I should imagine that the seed is every thing, and the produce of but little moment, so that

it yields him a fresh stock of single flowers, to go on with. For the information of your readers, and Mr. PEARCE in particular, if he be really a raiser of Carnations, I will detail my mode of proceeding. I select such flowers as are perfectly double, and I know of none better than the following:—Roi de Capuchins, s. b.; Wood's William the Fourth, c. b.; Addenbroke's Lydia, s. f.; Lancashire Lass, r. f.; Turner's Princess Charlotte, p. f. In Picotees—Hufton's Will Stukely, r. p.; Annesley's Achilles, r. p.; Hufton's Miss Willoughby, p. p.; and Jeeve's Moonraker, p. p. That such flowers as these may produce seed, it will be necessary to let every bud remain to bloom. When they are fully expanded, and the pistils assume a glittering icy appearance, take any one half-expanded bloom, and tear it open, when will be seen the apices, or pods, containing the pollen, or dust: take one of these, and, if not already burst, open it, and draw it along the pistils, till you see some of the powder adhering to them. If this has been properly done, the bloom will close in two or three hours; and if no alteration takes place, repeat it till it does. In two or three days after impregnation has taken place, cut off all the other buds, and remove the plant to a situation where it will get plenty of sun; keep it well supplied with water, and protect the capsule from rain, by placing a square piece of thin board upon the stick, just above it; gather the seed when ripe, and keep it in the pod in a well-corked vial. It will be also necessary to protect the pod from earwigs, which is best done by winding a little fresh sheep's wool round the stick and stem; they will not attempt to pass over it, as it entangles them.

These directions apply equally as well to Pinks, with the exception that the bloom from which the pollen is to be taken must be opened before it begins to expand, or the apices will all be burst, and the pollen gone.

Trusting these practical remarks will prove of service, I beg to subscribe myself,

INNOVATOR.

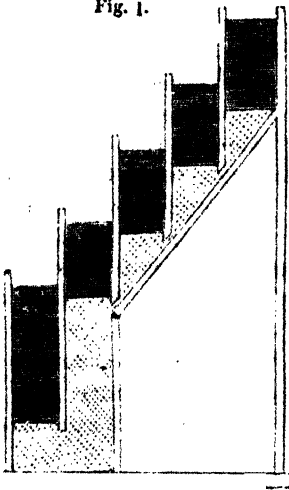
P.S. I have used the terms pistils and apices, in preference to others, as the female parts that should be impregnated in Carnations, &c. are commonly, but very improperly, called "the horns."

ARTICLE II.—*On an Ornamental Stage for a small Flower-Garden, &c.* By AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

The truly delightful and rational recreation enjoyed in the cultivation of flowers has engaged the attention of persons in every period of life, even from childhood to extreme old age, and from the inmates of a palace to those of the humblest dwelling. Nor is attempts at a successful culture confined to the salubrious air of a country situation, but even in large and crowded towns, in places of a very confined and disadvantageous nature, where there is the small plot of ground, there the temple of Flora rears its lovely structure,

With a view to contribute in some degree to an appropriation of such small compartments to the best advantage, the accompanying plans and suggestions are forwarded for insertion in the *Floricul-tural Cabinet*.

Fig. 1.



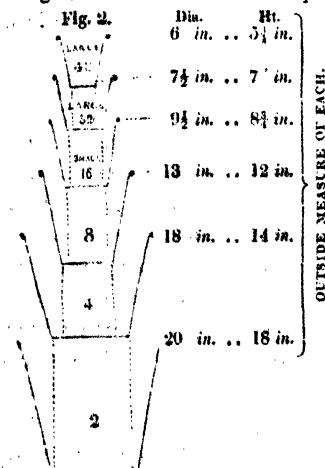
The plan (*fig. 1.*) represents a section of a stage containing a series of elevated troughs, laying at an angle of about fifty degrees. Such may be continued to any required height, so as to conceal any disgraceful object which may previously have been in view from a window, &c., or to give a better finish to the end of a garden. The structure may be built of wood, (old ship planks would answer well,) or of bricks; and if the troughs were based upon the segment of an arch, the space underneath would be useful

for other purposes. The drainage, which is shown by the dotted part, would be quite complete for the required purpose; it may be formed of oyster-shells, gravel, or any other suitable material. The lowest trough is deeper than the others, so that whatever is planted in it may be seen above the tops of any plants which may be grown in a border at the front; or a number of hanging plants might be planted at the front of the trough, in order to hang down and conceal the frame-work, whether of wood or brick. If the

construction be at the back of a house in a confined place, the lowest trough would do for climbing plants, such requiring, in general, a great depth of soil.

If constructed on a large scale, it might be made very ornamental, and would form a handsome termination view from a house; or it would form a pretty object for the centre of a flower-garden, having the construction circular, hexagonal, or octagonal, &c.

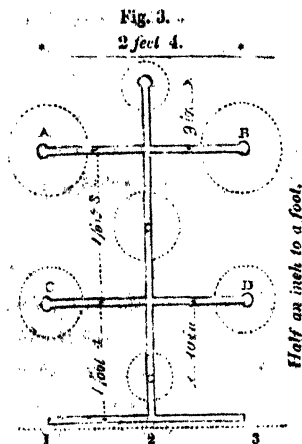
Plants thus grown require very little more water than when grown in the border. I have tried the plan for two years, and speak from experience. The plants flourish well, and bloom most profusely with such treatment. If there should be a head of water two feet above the highest trough, the whole might be very easily watered, by placing lead pipes, with holes two inches apart, along the front edge of each trough. The ends of such pipes must be soldered into the next range of pipe above, and so on up to the cistern; or be connected with a head of water from some other source. The water turned into the horizontal pipes lying in the troughs, would be showered out upon the plants they contained.



The plan (*fig. 2.*) represents a pyramid of flower-pots, upon the same principle as the troughs, each pot standing upon a small hollow pier or supporter, resting in the bottom of the pot below. The space within the pier (say constructed, for the larger pots, with bricks laid flat) must be filled with coarse sand or small gravel, so that the drainage may be complete from top to bottom. Next

season, I purpose erecting a pyramid of this description, and intend to plant it with rock plants, or some of other kinds that will be suitable. Perhaps the Conductor will oblige me with a list of kinds likely for the purpose.*

* We will attend to it, having for some time had several constructions of a similar kind under our own management.—COND.



and a considerable extent of ground may be done in a short space of time.

The dotted circles shew the spaces which each plant is supposed to occupy when full grown.

I have used this kind of rule in replanting my flower-borders, (four feet wide,) and the appearance is much neater and more uniform than any I have seen elsewhere. Besides this improvement, it has enabled me to adopt another, which is to make one number, placed close to the inside of the edging, point out the relative position of each plant between it and the back of the border; consequently, doing away with the use of tallies, which are liable frequently to get hid amongst the plants, or be misplaced. Each number has reference to a book containing a list of the plants or seeds sown, arranged in the following manner:—

No.	10 in. & under.	1½ ft. & under.	2 ft. & under.	3 ft. & under.	4 ft. & under.	4 ft. & above.
1	Name.		Name.		Name.	
2	do.	Name.		Name.		Name.
3	do.		Name.		Name.	

By referring to the book, the name is easily found, and in an extensive collection the names are readily kept correct.

Any person having to plant a flower garden, or border, should, before planting, take a ground plan of it, then mark out the distances, and when the number of plants required is ascertained,

they should be put down in a book, arranging them according to height, colour, and flowering months.

Pimlico.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

ARTICLE III.—*On the Blooming of Double Stocks in Pots.* By W. J. P.

The universal estimation in which this delightful annual is held by the lovers of the floral world, induces me to offer for insertion in the *Cabinet*, the following remarks on what I, with every submission to superior judgment, conceive to be a method meriting adoption.

It is commonly known that innumerable quantities of plants of the Scarlet and White Stock are annually bloomed in pots; but the difficulty which occurs in procuring strong blooming plants in pots, without the aid of a greenhouse, has rendered the system somewhat unpopular with many amateur florists, who naturally dislike to see a degenerate growth and an indifferent bloom in pots, after witnessing the handsome appearance which they present in their flower-beds and borders. The neat rich foliage, and the fragrant property and good continuation of the bloom of the annual Stock, combine to render it a most pleasing and desirable plant to grace the stands of flower-gardens, and the balconies, verandahs, and windows of dwelling-houses. Hence it becomes an object with the florist to direct his attention to blooming the Stock in pots, in the way best calculated to approach the perfection which it attains, when properly treated, in the flower-beds.

I shall first observe, that in order to ensure vigorous plants for early bloom, it is indispensable that the seed be sown in a frame late in the autumn, giving the advantage of all mild weather, but closing the lights at night, and affording sufficient protection of matting during the severity of winter. Some are sown as late as Christmas, weather permitting. The seed sown in spring will never produce plants so early, if so fine, as the autumnal-sown plants. But as this is not the point to which my present purpose is directed, I shall not now dwell minutely upon it; as those who are not desirous of the trouble and nicety attendant on raising autumnal-sown Stocks, can always be supplied, at a moderate cost,

with abundance of plants thus raised at the various nursery-grounds in the environs of the Metropolis, and elsewhere, ready for being drawn from the frames in March. I have in some seasons planted out in the latter end of February. The precise time for planting must, however, be somewhat regulated by the state of the season and the weather.

The soil best suited to the Stock appears to be, a rich light sandy loam, moderately manured with old frame-dung, well incorporated together; or if a heavy strong loam is used, a good portion of sharp grey sand should be united with it, manuring it with old frame-dung, as above.

As soon as the plants appear sufficiently advanced in growth to be drawn from the frames, which is when about an inch and a half in height, and before they begin to run at all weakly, I prick them out on a bed of compost prepared as above, observing, in dibbling the plants in, to let the roots be tolerably firm-fixed in the ground, leaving the little hollow on one side of each plant caused by the action of the dibble,* which allows the young plants to receive and retain a greater degree of moisture, a desideratum at this precise time most important to their existence, and which is always mainly instrumental in their success. Should the weather be dry, occasional waterings between the rows with a fine rose pot must be given. It is an additional advantage to afford night-covering with mats, by means of hoop-bends, at this early season, until the plants are re-rooted and established; for, notwithstanding the Ten-week Stock partakes of the character of a hardy annual, we must avoid exposing them to unseasonable severity; or, as in the case of infancy in ourselves, we may crush that life which might otherwise have matured, and adorned society.

I let the plants remain thus until they are set for bloom, and the young buds are sufficiently developed to enable me to distinguish the "double" from the "single" plants, which is easily done, the double presenting a round, knobbed, full appearance, altogether different from the single. The distinction in the first or early show of the bloom will readily suggest itself to the most uninformed on the subject. I then select such of the double plants as I require for potting, and carefully remove each with a strong

* The one I use is a common planting dibble, but not iron pointed.

rounded garden-trowel, which I do without in the least disturbing the root, taking up each with a good ball of earth attached. I place one strong-looking plant in the centre of a 48-sized pot, filling up the pot with a compost similar to that above described; or I place three plants triangularly in a 36 or 24-sized pot, and settle the plants moderately firm. I then place them in a shady situation until well re-established.

From this transplanting I keep the pots supplied with a regular moisture, preferring evening watering, which revives the plants after the exhaustion occasioned by the effect of the sun. They succeed best when the season is moderately rainy. If the plants are at any time suffered to droop for want of moisture, they will never succeed, and the hopes of the cultivator will be blighted.

By the foregoing method, which I have adopted with the utmost success for several seasons, I have bloomed the scarlet and white varieties in pots, in a degree of perfection and beauty which I really have not been in the habit of observing elsewhere, and which I feel confident can never be acquired by the simple methods resorted to by persons generally, without the assistance of the greenhouse; and the Stocks which are sent out for sale in bloom early in the season, having just emerged from the tender care and skill of the most eminent nurserymen in the suburbs of London, will be sure to contain many single flowers; and when purchased, and their situation consequently changed, they are doomed but to a transient existence.

I have transplanted many hundreds in this manner, and have rarely or ever had one die; they seldom flag at all perceptibly, and even then but for a few hours only. As such, I respectfully beg to recommend the adoption of the plan, of course at the same time strongly urging the necessity of a similar care and attention to what I have here described.

I have had them in bloom in May, and with their lateral shoots throughout the summer.

W. J. P.

New North Road

ARTICLE IV.—*On the Age of the American Aloes, or Agave Americana, before Flowering.* Communicated by GULIELMUS.

It is equally as absurd as false, the notion of the American Agaves, or Aloes, flowering but once in a hundred years; since in the first place they flower but once, put out offsets, and then die: in the next place, there are frequent instances of their flowering in England at the age of fifty, sixty, or seventy years; though from their having passed through many hands during that period of years, their exact age cannot be so easily known; but in warmer climates, where they grow in the open ground, they are supposed to flower in twelve or fifteen years, which proves, that for want of warmth and nourishment, they are so long before they arrive at their period of flowering here, for in warm countries they continue to grow most part of the year; in this, only during the spring and autumn.

There is not any plant cultivated in this country, whose cultivation is so improper, and so injudiciously managed. The nature of this Aloe is not to flower until it hath unfolded all its leaves, the flower-stem being situated exactly in the centre of the plant. This circumstance shows that the growth of this plant ought to be encouraged as much as possible; the contrary practice is generally used; the earth, instead of being good nutritive earth, is very little else but lime-rubbish, and the pot or tub one fourth filled with stones from the bottom, the pot generally too small, the roots from their number forcing the earth out of it, and scarce any water given to it. In such a situation it is impossible for any plants to thrive properly, and they will scarcely unfold one leaf in a year; whereas, when they are not stunted of proper nourishment, they will unfold two or three leaves each year, and must consequently flower many years sooner; perhaps in one third of the time.

As this is one of the most magnificent exotic plants, when in flower, of any which are cultivated, it is natural for every person, who is possessed of them, to wish to see them in perfection and full beauty; by pursuing the following directions, they may accelerate their growth many years:—

Let the earth, in which they are planted, be a light sandy loam,

and to every three bushels of it, add one bushel of lime-rubbish, but if the loam be stiff, some sand must be mixed with it, to make it light; let this be well mixed together, and frequently turned before it is used.

In April or August, turn the Aloes out of the pots, and if any of the roots be damaged, withered, or mouldy, cut them off, without disturbing the others; lay about two inches of coarse lime-rubbish; or stones, at the bottom of the pot, then put in a few inches of the mixture, and place the plant on it, filling up the sides of the pot, and giving it a gentle watering to settle the earth to the roots.

Your own discretion will direct you about the shifting of them into larger pots; in general, every other year changing of the pots will be sufficient, and there ought to be about two inches vacancy between the roots and the pots for the earth, and more when the plants are very large.

When the leaves begin to be about three feet long, you must be content with the same tub, as then, from the weight of the plant and earth, were you to remove it into larger, it would be too heavy to remove without great inconvenience.

It is impossible to say how frequently they require to be watered; the best general rule is, whenever the earth at top appears dry, but then give but a little each time, and repeat it the oftener. In winter they will require but a little, and not any in frosty weather.

When they are set abroad in the summer, the small ones, which are in earthen pots, should be placed in a pan, which saves much trouble to the gardener; but in rainy weather, the pans should be turned upside downwards, and if the top of the earth be covered with oyster-shells, it prevents it from drying so fast.

If the autumn proves very wet, they should be removed into the greenhouse early in September, and placed near the windows; the earth also should be changed for two or three inches at the top, and fresh put in its place, without disturbing of the roots; this should also be repeated in October or November, when the plants are placing in order for the winter season; and if this be repeated every two months while they remain in the greenhouse it will be better; at least let the earth be stirred up with a fork, two or three inches deep, if there be not any fresh brought in.

As the nature of the growth of the American Aloe is here, explained by the unfolding of its leaves, until the flower-stem appears; an inquiry into the general number of leaves, which each full-grown Aloe has, will at once inform us of the age of such plant; or at least what age it ought to be of, if it has been properly cultivated, and how long it will be before it flowers, by the help of this further remark: how many leaves does an Aloe generally produce each year?

On some of the leaves of the Aloes at Hampton Court, the dates of years were scratched, which appeared to have remained legible for a considerable time; as this practice may also have been made in other places, on inquiry further into this matter, it will lead us to this proof, how many leaves have been produced in such a number of years, and then, if by a superior method of cultivation, we can make them unfold two or three leaves each year, instead of one, we might have this magnificent plant ornament our gardens with its flowers much more frequently than at present.—
Country Gentleman's Companion.

ARTICLE V.—*Gardening Gleanings, selected from various Authors. No. II.* By SNOWDROP.

ON DISEASED TULIPS AND THEIR CURE, &c.

“ Although the roots of Tulips are for the most part hardy and of long continuance, yet sometimes some of the best kinds will be infected with diseases, notwithstanding our greatest diligence and care in their preservation, which happeneth to the roots of some, whilst out of ground, and to others after they are set. For the first, in observing the root of any good flower, if it appear rivelled or crumpled on the outside, and feel soft and spongy, it is a manifest sign of a consumption, which to prevent, wrap it up in wool dipped in salad oil, and place it where it may receive some little warmth from the fire; and about the end of August, set it in the ground, putting some soot made by a woodfire, mixed with sand, about it, covering the place with a pot, the bottom turned upward, to keep it from wet, until the fibres are come forth, which will be by the end of September or not at all. With such roots thus handled it often happeneth, that though some of the outer folds

rot and consume, yet the middle and heart will remain sound, and in two or three years bear a flower again. Now for such defects as happen to these roots after they are set and put forth green leaves; if any of them begin to fade and wither, open the earth to the bottom of the root to find the cause, and if the root be moist, and feel soft, it is past help; but if any thing hard, it may be recovered by putting soot and dry sand to the root, and covering it as in the former, leaving the place something open that it may dry down the sooner. In hot days take off the pot, and take up the root as soon as the fibres are gone, and keep it in wool wet in oil near the fire; last set it again after the manner of the former, by this means many good flowers have been saved, which neglected had been undoubtedly lost. And as we industriously endeavour to recover such sickly roots of choice flowers, so purposely we infect others more vulgar with sickness, by taking up the roots a little before they come to flower, and laying them in the sun, to abate their luxury, and cause them to come better marked the year following; this I have often done with strong and lusty roots of ordinary flowers, and commonly found the success answer my expectation in many, and some of them to come so well marked, that they might be taken for much better flowers than they are, especially if a new name be put upon them, as some flower merchants about London use to do."—*Rea's Flora*, p. 70.

The experience of a practical man is always valuable, and the above extract appears to me to contain some hints worth notice. In regard to diseased Tulips I would suggest the trial of charcoal instead of soot, as from its well known preservative powers it would probably be more effectual in stopping disease, and moreover be much more easily procured than wood soot. As to "infecting Tulips with sickness" to abate their luxuriance, the mode recommended might probably cause breeders to break the following year; but it should only be tried on those the foliage of which does not indicate the usual sign of breaking. REA's remark on the knavery of some "London Flower Merchants" was more strongly amplified by GILBERT, in his *Florist's Vade Mecum*, and which, although published 150 years ago, is very applicable to a certain class of *Tulip-mongers* of the present day. He speaks in his epistle to the reader of "Mercenary Flower Catchers about

London, or some of the same stamp scattered up and down the country, *falsely* *new names on old flowers to enhance their price*; and if a plant of value and a rarity, though you pay dear for it, unless you receive it in Flower, you shall to your cost and disappointment experience their unfaithfulness."

SNOWDROP.

ARTICLE VI.—On the Culture of those Plants which are arranged in the Natural Order Gesneriaceæ.
By Mr. F. F. ASHFORD, Colston Hall.

I am induced, by the request of your correspondent, Mr. J. B. DENTON, relating to Gloxinias, (Vol. I., p. 242,) to inform him, in few words, of a method by which he may not only increase his plants, and keep them in good health, but also flower them in their proper season to great perfection. I have taken the liberty of introducing the other genera which belong to the same order (Gesneriaceæ) as the Gloxinias, considering them of equal value and beauty, and as requiring the same kind of treatment. Such, therefore, being the case, their culture shall be treated on collectively.

Gesneriaceæ ranks the 113th order of the natural arrangement of JUSSIEU, and, consequently, belongs to sub-class Calycifloræ of the class Dicotyledons, in the first grand division Vasculares. This class contains 6 genera, and 38 species, viz. :—

- Genera 1. *Gesneria*, sp. 13, cl. 14, or. 2, LINNÆUS.—CONRAD GESNER, a famous botanist of Zurich.
 ——— 2. *Gloxinia*, sp. 4, cl. 14, or. 2, HERETTIEU.—B. F. GLOXIN, of Colmar, a botanist.
 ——— 3. *Besleria*, sp. 12, cl. 14, or. 2, LINNÆUS.—BASIL BESLER, an apothecary of Nuremberg.
 ——— 4. *Sinningia*, sp. 6, cl. 14, or. 2, ESENBECK.—W. SINNING, gardener to the Bonne University.
 ——— 5. *Codonophora*, sp. 2, cl. 14, or. 2, LINDLEY.—*Kodon*, a little bell, and *phorea*, to bear.
 ——— 6. *Pentraphia*, sp. 1, cl. 14, or. 2, LINDLEY.—*Pente*, five, and *raphia*, a spike.

The species are fine tropical plants, with broad, fleshy, downy leaves, and purple or red flowers, with intervening shades. All the species require stove heat to grow well and flower freely, their native country being either the Indies, or Equinoctial America.

The six genera all belong to the class 14, and order 2, of the Linnæan classification, *Didynamia Angiosperma*. It will not be foreign to the purpose of spreading information, if I here give the definition of these two terms:

Didynamia is derived from three Greek words, namely, *dis*, twice—*dyo*, two—and *nema*, a filament; signifying the power and authority of two, which depends upon the presence of four stamens in the corolla, one pair being longer than the other. This circumstance alone is sufficient to distinguish this class from the 4th (*Tetrandria*), which has also four stamens, but all are of an equal length. The flowers of this class have also their particular structure, besides what its title expresses, their corolla being either singent, or personate.

Angiosperma is derived from *aggeion*, a vessel, and *sperma*, seed; signifying that several seeds are enclosed in an undivided pericarpium. The structure of the flowers of this order are personate or masked.

Cultivation.—As soon as the species have done flowering, decrease the quantity of water till the flower-scapes and foliage are quite dead, after which not any must be given them till the following season. When all appearance of vegetation ceases, clear the tops of the pots of all the decayed remains of the season, and place the pots on their sides in a cool place, where no frost can reach them. In the month of March, or as soon as nature begins her operations, they must be taken out of the pots, and all the dry soil shaken from the roots; they must then be repotted in pots 3 in. diameter and 3½ in. deep, watered, and placed in a warm cucumber-frame. They may remain here till they begin to show flower, repotting them as often as the roots appear to be crowded about the sides of the pots, and watering as often as this necessary article may seem to be required, though it should be but sparingly administered to this tribe of plants, as they are furnished with succulent roots, and carnosé or fleshy leaves and stems, which will cause them to rot if too much water be given. When the flower-stalks begin to appear, remove them from the frame to a house with the temperature of from 70 to 80 deg. Fahr. They must now be carefully examined, and kept free from dust, insects, &c.; also regularly watered, and (those that require it) tied up to neat sticks. If treated in this manner, and a little extra care

and attention be bestowed upon them, Flora will, at her proper season, reward us with a rich display of beautiful flowers. When Nature has retired after performing her duties of the season, remove the plants to their winter place of torpidity, there to remain till the next year shall require the same routine of culture; and here we may exclaim, with the poet—

“Farewell, ye perishing and perished flowers!
Ye shall revive when vernal skies are blue.”

Compost.—This is a very essential part, and should be particularly observed, if a good produce of flowers is the object. The proper ingredients should be in the following proportions:—One barrowful of maiden hazel loam; half ditto sandy peat; quarter ditto drift sand. These should be well chopped (not sifted) and mixed several times during the preceding winter, to pulverise and decompose the whole mixture.

Propagation.—Some species may be increased by dividing the roots at the time of potting, and all by means of single leaves with the whole of the petiole (leaf-stalk) adhering to them. These, with the root divisions, if put into the same frame with the old plants, will soon strike plants for flowering next season.

May 29th, 1834.

F. F. ASHFORD.

ARTICLE VII. — *On Plants which are peculiarly adapted for Planting in Masses; each kind being showy and profuse in Flowering.* By FLORA.

(CONTINUED FROM VOL. II., PAGE 280.)

Salvia angustifolia, Narrow-leaved Sage. Diandria, Monogynia. Labiate. This very fine blue flowered *Salvia* is a most charming plant. The fine azure blue flowers are produced in profusion, and the plant not growing higher than from a foot to half a yard, renders it a great favourite. It merits a place in every flower-garden. The plant is a herbaceous perennial, and increases by division, or by cuttings of the young shoots, taken off close to the old wood; and struck in heat they root freely. It is a native of Mexico, also of New Spain, growing in dry elevated situations. It thrives abundantly with me in the open border during summer. I plant it out at the end of April, in a bed of rich leaf mould and loam. It

begins blooming in June, and continues to the end of the season. I then take up the plants, and preserve them in pots or boxes in the greenhouse, or cool frame through winter. A bed of this lovely plant, growing near the following named species, makes a very pleasing contrast.

Salvia cardinalis, syn. *S. splendens rubra*, *S. fulgens*. Dian. dria, Monogynia. Labiatæ. This very splendid flowering *Salvia* was first raised in this country, in the gardens of the Earl of EGREMONT, Petworth House, Sussex, from seed received from Brazil; and in consequence of its extreme beauty, free flowering, ease of propagation, and its hardy habit, few plants have spread more rapidly and extensively through the country than this. It is a most valuable addition to the ornamental plants of a flower garden, or pleasure ground, and will keep in bloom from June to November, or even later. The plant is readily increased by cuttings, taking off the young shoots, when about six inches long, cutting them off close to the mother branch; they will root very easily at any period of the year, by placing them in moist heat. The cuttings should be inserted as soon after being taken from the old plant as possible, for if kept out of water or soil a short time, they wither and do not often recover. The plan I pursue with this plant is as follows. Strong plants will usually grow about five feet high; I therefore select a bed of tolerable size, that will correspond with the height of the plant. Having done this, I take the old plants for the centre of the bed, and young plants struck either in autumn or early in spring, for the outer portion of it. These latter plants feather down close to the edge of the bed, which gives the whole a very striking appearance. The soil is composed of one half fresh turfy loam, well enriched, and in order to give this addition to the bed I remove some of the old soil. Fresh soil is very essential, as there will be a much greater profusion of flowers with it than otherwise, it amply repays for the extra trouble. At the end of the season, I take off a lot of cuttings, and strike them in a frame. The young plants at the side of the bed, I take up and place them closely together in large garden pots, or a box, leaving the plants about half a yard, or two feet high; these I preserve in a cool frame, or if room, in a cold part of the greenhouse. I planted out a bed of this plant, and pegged them down, at the time of planting out early in May.

The points of the shoots took an erect position, and formed flowering spikes about a foot high. The bending of the stems checked the growth of the plants, and caused them to flower in so dwarf a manner. I adopted this method, in order to have the plant low enough to correspond with contiguous beds of dwarf plants, and it fully answered my expectation. I turned out some three or four years' old plants into the shrubbery border, and they made bushes of six feet high, and the same in diameter. These have stood, the two last winters, in the open air, and bloom profusely each summer; but the spikes of flowers are not so luxurious as are produced on the younger plants, which I use for the centre of the bed in the flower garden.

Verbena chamædrifolia, Germander-leaved. Synonym, V. *Mc-livres*, Scarlet-flowered Vervain. Didynamia, Angiospermia. Verbenacea. This plant is a native of Buenos Ayres, growing through a very extensive tract of that country. The dazzling, brilliant, scarlet flowers cannot be exceeded by any other plant yet introduced into this country. And blooming from April to November, in the open air with us, makes it one of the most desirable plants in cultivation. It is found to survive the two last winters in this country, but I fear will not be sufficiently hardy for a severe winter. It has been found difficult of keeping through the winter, even protected in a pit or greenhouse; I find that old plants taken up and potted, generally suffer from the operation and die; and that if runners are potted off into small pots, as late as October, they rarely survive the winter. By the following method I have, however, succeeded admirably, both in cultivating and keeping it through the winter, both in doors and the open air. The plant requires a fresh soil, well enriched with vegetable manure, or rotted hotbed dung. In the centre of a small flower garden, I had a pyramid of turfy loam and dung, raised six feet high; and at the end of April I planted it with the *Verbena*, one small plant every six inches, and gave them a good watering at the time, in order to settle the soil to the roots. The plants flourished amazingly, and throughout the summer I had a splendid scarlet pyramid. Very little water was ever required, even in the drought of the present summer. Where there is an unsightly wall, and it is wished to conceal it, nothing could do this more pleasingly and effectually than throwing up a sloping bank of soil, and planting

the Verbena. From the success of my pyramid I am confident it would be a pleasing and striking object. In a flat bed of this plant, I find it does not flower very freely during summer, unless the bed have a substratum of drainage made of broken pots, stones, &c. ; and it is impossible to keep it through a mild winter in the open air, without a good drainage, the cold damp of the soil destroying the tender roots. I find that the plants survive the open air on the sunny side of my pyramid remarkably well ; and some plants which had grown on a rockwork also endured the winter without any injury whatever. From these circumstances, I am persuaded, it requires a dry situation for the roots through winter, and if this be attended to it will answer. With a small flat bed I had, I placed a willow hurdle, (an old hamper lid,) about six inches below the surface at the time of planting, and at the end of October, I took up the plants and soil entire upon the hurdle, and placed it in a cool part of my greenhouse, and it continued to flourish through winter. Early in March, I took off a considerable quantity of side shoots and rooted runners, potted them into small pots (60's,) and put them into a hotbed for a fortnight ; they struck into the soil immediately, and furnished me with an abundant supply for planting out of doors in April. I tried to keep young plants through winter in small pots, but could not succeed with any that were taken off the old plant later than the last week in August.

FLORA.

November 18th, 1834.

ARTICLE VIII.—On *Verbena pulchella*, var. *albiflora*.

By N. B.

A friend of mine sowed seeds of *Verbena pulchella* in the spring of the present year, and succeeded in raising four plants, which have bloomed ; two of them are varieties with *white* flowers, and prove a most pleasing addition to the flower-garden plants. The plant and flowers give a very lively effect, and will be suitable for a bed, contrasting admirably with *Verbena chamædrifolia*.

In order to bring the above new variety into notice, as well as to induce other persons to the very delightful pursuit of attempting to raise new varieties of plants, I forward this for the *Cabinet*, and also a drawing of the plant in bloom.

N. B.

PART II.

NEW OR RARE PLANTS

Anigozanthus Manglesii, Mr. Mangles's Anigozanthus. (*Brit. Flow. Gard.*) The crimson-coloured flower-stalk of this herbaceous perennial plant, terminating in a spiked raceme of from ten to twelve erect flowers, of a green colour, tipped with white, renders the plant more singular in its appearance than handsome. Like the other species of Anigozanthus, this will grow freely in the open air during summer, growing to the height of three feet, and may be kept in a cool frame or pit during winter. ROBERT MANGLES, Esq. Whitmore Lodge, Berks, received seeds of it from New Holland; and being a native of that country, it will doubtless flourish in loam, peat, and leaf mould, as such a compost will suit all plants from that part. Anigozanthus, from *anicho*, to elevate, and *anthus*, a flower. Class, Hexandria; order, Monogynia; natural order, Hamodoraceæ.

Eupatorium glandulosum. (*Bot. Reg.*) This pretty herbaceous, perennial plant, was received from Mexico. The stems rising three feet high, and crowned by corymbose heads of white flowers, give it a pretty appearance. Like all other Eupatoriums, the present species is most readily increased.—Eupatorium, from *Eupator*, King of Pontus, using the plant as an antidote to poison. Syngenesia, Polygamia equalis. Compositæ, Eupatoriæ.

Gaillardia picta, painted flowered. (*Brit. Flow. Gard.*) This is a very handsome flowering, hardy, perennial, herbaceous plant, growing from two to three feet high. The flowers are about two inches across, of a fine crimson red, each petal (twelve to fourteen) being tipped with bright yellow.—The disk is dark coloured, something like *Cortopsis tinctoria*. The plant readily increases, either by seed, or cuttings. It may be obtained of most of the public nurserymen. It is cultivated in most of the London nurseries, MILLER'S Bristol Nursery, &c. All the Gaillardias grow well in a mixture of turfy loam and leaf mould. Gaillard, from GAILLARD DE CHARENTON-NEAU, a Botanical Amateur. Syngenesia, Polygamia, Frustranea. Compositæ, Helianthoæ.

Gaillardia bicolor, var. *Drummondii*. Two coloured-flowered. Synonym, *Gaillardia aristata*. (*Bot. Mag.*) Like the preceding species, this is a very handsome flowering plant. The flowers are about the same size, but the petals are of a deeper blood colour, and the tips are of a fine yellow, but less of it than *G. picta* possesses. The plant is a native of Mexico, will flourish well in the open air in this country during summer, but in severe winters would require the protection of a frame. It is increased by seeds or cuttings.

Genista amxanlica, Amsantan Genista. (*Brit. Flow. Gard.*) This pretty trailing spreading, hardy shrub, rising about two feet high, and clothed with numerous spikes of golden coloured flowers; is very ornamental, and suitable for the front range of a shrub border, or rockery, &c. and as its native country is Naples, it will be found perfectly hardy and grow in any common soil. Genista, from *gen*, a small bush. Diadelphia Decandria. Leguminosæ.

Heliopsis laevis, smooth leaved. Synonyms, *Dupthalmum helianthoides*, *Rudbeckia oppositifolia*. (*Bot. Mag.*) This plant has been cultivated some years in the gardens of this country, and its fine orange-coloured flowers give

it a showy appearance. As it merits a place in the flower garden, we bring it into notice in this place. *Heliopsis*, from *elios*, the sun, and *opsis*, a likeness to. Syngenesia, Superflua. Compositæ.

Hemanthus carneus, hairy leaved, pink flowered. (*Bot. Mag.*) The three valved spathe, contains near twenty flowers, of a pretty pale, rosy, pink colour, which form a handsome umbelliferous head. Coming from the Cape of Good Hope, it will flourish either in the greenhouse, or in the open border in summer, having a warm situation. *Hemanthus*, from *aima*, blood, and *anthos*, a flower, referring to the blood-coloured flower of that well known species, *H. coccineus*. Hexandria, Monogynia. Amaryllidæe.

Lalage ornata, gay flowering. (*Bot. Reg.*) This is by far the handsomest of this natural order of New Holland plants that we have seen, and ought to be grown in every collection of greenhouse plants. Mr. KNIGHT, of Chelsea, is very fortunate in possessing so desirable a plant. The leaves are oval, good sized, of a fine deep green, and the plant makes a very neat bush, supplying plenty of cuttings, by which it is easily increased. The flowers are produced in profusion, and are nearly half the size of a common sweet pea blossom. The colours are a mixture of orange, crimson, yellow, and dark-brown purple, appearing slightly streaked. *Lalage*, we suppose, referring to *LALAGE*, mentioned in Horace's poetry. Monadelphia, Decandria. Leguminosæ.

Leptosiphon densiflorus, thick flowered. (*Bot. Reg.*) This is a rare plant at present; but being annual, we hope its seed will be distributed through the country ere long, by the London Horticultural Society, though the seeds are produced sparingly. The flowers are of various colours, as white, purple and bluish, and being produced in abundance, make a showy appearance. The corolla is more than an inch across. If the seeds be sown in pots, and at different seasons, as autumn sown, to bloom first in spring, say from April; a winter sowing would bloom from June to August; and a spring sowing would bloom from September to November. The plants must be turned out of the pots into the open border, where they will flourish. *Leptosiphon*, from *Leptos*, slender, and *siphon*, a tube; referring to the slender, tubulous part of the flower. Pentandria, Monogynia. Hydrophyllæe.

Myanthus cornuus, drooping flowered Fly Wort. Synonym, *Catasetum trifidum*. We noticed this plant in Vol. I, page 157, but its name having been altered, we mention it here on that account. The flowers are green, spotted with brownish red. *Myanthus*, from *muia*, a fly, appearance of flowers in a dry state. Gynandria, Monandria. Orchidæe.

Nierembergia calycina, large flowered. (*Bot. Mag.*) This species is a native of Buenos Ayres, and is singularly pretty. The flowers are white, and have a yellowish tubular part, near four inches long, with the white spreading five lobed corolla, one inch across at the extremity. The plant will flourish, like the other species, in the open border, in a warm situation, during summer; and cuttings struck towards the end thereof and preserved in a greenhouse or frame through winter, will easily keep up a supply of plants. It is an ornamental plant for the greenhouse during summer, if cultivated in pots. This kind, with several others entirely new in this country, are cultivated in the Glasgow Botanic Garden. *Nierembergia*, from J. C. NIEREMBERG, a Spanish Jesuit and Botanist. Pentandria, Monogynia. Solanæe.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

A friend of mine informs me that many of the Cactus Tribe of Plants can be made to bloom twice in the course of one year, and that each successive one they will do the same; but he does not know the means that are employed. I shall, therefore, be glad if any of the readers of the *Cabinet*, who knows the method of management, will give me a few hints on the subject, and also, if the various kinds require a different treatment?

York, Nov. 6th.

A. Z.

ON THE TREATMENT OF HYACINTHS, &c., AFTER BLOOMING IN WATER.—I am much obliged to several of the correspondents of the *Cabinet*, for the information respecting Heliotropes and Myrtles, and I trust, now, some one will be kind enough to give me instructions for the treatment of Hyacinths, Narcissii, &c., after they have been blown in water. I always purchase some fine roots in autumn, and my flower stand is much admired through the early spring, or indeed winter, but I am quite at a loss what to do with them when the flowers fade. Should the stalk be allowed to wither, or rather cut off; and then should they be potted, or put in the borders to strengthen; and if dried, by what means. I know they will not flower again for a season or two, in water, nor perhaps even in earth, but my bulbs generally die. I also wish to know the proper compost for Tigridias, as that in the garden is rather a rich heavy soil, and they do not bloom well in it. The *Floricultural Cabinet* is a most agreeable and welcome little volume. The information is so accurate and general, and the convenience of asking information, and the readiness with which it is communicated, is perfectly delightful. I am very anxious for the answer to "A Reader," from Stoneleigh, as the reader has put the very questions for a succession of flowers, that I intended to have done, being equally desirous of my garden being stocked with beauties, succeeding each other.

MYRTELLA.

Vicarage, Nov. 21st, 1834.

ON ECCEMOCARPUS SCABER.—I shall be much obliged if any correspondent of the *Floricultural Cabinet* will inform me, when is the proper time to sow the seed of *Ecceiocarpus scaber*; whether this year's seed (1834), or that of 1833, is the best, as I find it most difficult to raise plants. An early answer to this my first request will much oblige,

Carmarthenshire, Nov. 3d, 1834.

AN AVOWED ADMIRER OF FLORA.

ON CHANGING THE COLOUR OF THE ROSE.—I should be greatly obliged if the Conductor of the *Floricultural Cabinet*, or any of its readers, will inform me if the following account (which has been told me) be true, viz., "That if a bud from a rose tree be inserted into a black currant bush, or common bramble, it changes the colour of the roses to a black.

FLOR. FERRARIA.

ON CARNATIONS.—Will any of the readers of the *Floricultural Cabinet* inform me the name and address of the Professional Florist, who is in the habit of sending out the most properly layed and cleanest Carnation plants, I am induced to ask this, because I have lately received plants from one who is considered respectable and experienced, which were not only filthy with aphid, but layered at the sixth or eighth joint, instead of the second or third, and those long joints too. It is true they were rooted, but I know, and the Florist also knows well, that it will be a difficult matter to propagate the sorts next year by laying, from such plants.

R. A. P.

ON LAYING CHRYSANTHEMUMS.—In your Number for April last, there is a paper upon growing Chrysanthemums, to bloom them *dwarf*, by Mr. GEORGE HARRISON, of Downham, Norfolk. Now, I have followed every direction therein stated, and at this time, when the plants ought to be under glass, they have not made any roots, consequently cannot be taken from the mother plant, which is a great disappointment to me. I should feel obliged if yourself or Mr. G. H., could give me any further information, as I fear the frost will hurt them. I found great difficulty in bending them in the pots; would sitting them as we do Carnations have been prejudicial? Allow me to observe, I perfectly agree with "Pansy," in all his suggestions respecting your amusing and useful publication, contained in the February Number, which I have only just been able to procure. An early answer to the above will much oblige,

HEPATICA.

[NOTE.—Growing at this place, in the open border, a row of Chrysanthemums, about two hundred yards long, we had ample means afforded us of trying the method described in the paper alluded to by our correspondent. We, therefore, had some shoots bent, with difficulty, into small pots; but as no signs of rooting appeared in three weeks, we had a considerable quantity of shoots layered into the open border, same as done to Carnations. This was done in the last week of September. The shoots struck root immediately, and in the first week of October they were taken up, and potted into a very rich soil, placed in the shade for a few days, and then kept in a warm and sunny situation till the time of taking them into the houses. The plants are greatly benefited by being liberally supplied with liquid manure. The above plan will answer. We, however, prefer dividing the old roots in spring, potting them, retaining two or three stems, pinching off the ends of the shoots at half a yard high: this causes the production of lateral shoots, and three or four being retained gives a check to luxuriant growth of shoots, and affords abundance of blossoms, amply repaying in November and December, for every trouble bestowed. An article containing a description of Chrysanthemums, and a method of successful cultivation is sent us, and will appear before long.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON CAPE BULBS.—I shall feel much obliged if you will inform me of the best method of treating the "*Panacratium maritimum*," and also if you, or any of your numerous correspondents, can give me any information respecting the management of the following Cape Bulbs, viz.:—*Amaryllis revoluta*, *Amaryllis longifolia*, *Massonia pustulata*, *Brunsvigea Josephina*, *Hæmantis tigrinus*, *Gladidolus roseus*. By inserting these queries in the *Cabinet*, at your earliest convenience, you will confer a benefit on a regular subscriber.

ERICA.

SEEDLING CARNATIONS AND DAHLIAS.—I will thank some of the correspondents of the *Cabinet*, who are in the habit of judging flowers, to have the goodness to inform me what are strictly considered "seedling" Carnations and Dahlias, and generally admissible as such for competition. Whether they are usually disqualified after having once bloomed, or not until they have been shewn, named, or gained a prize. And whether the exhibitor ought not himself to raise and cultivate the plants from seed.

C. W. J.

ON GOLD FISHES.—Can any of your correspondents give directions for the feeding, management, and breeding, of gold and silver fishes? S. A.

ON ANOMATHECA CRUENTA, &c.—A Constant Reader of the *Cabinet* is anxious to observe, that he felt great pleasure in perusing Article VIII. of the August No., which treats of Plants peculiarly adapted for planting in beds in masses, and hopes the correspondent will keep his promise each month. Should it not be deemed an intrusion, he would venture to observe, that the *Anomatheca cruenta*, a showy plant, flowering profusely from May to November, would answer in every sense the above purpose. If you judge this worthy of admission into your valuable pages, his mode of culture, &c., are at your service.

A. B.

September 6th.

[We shall be obliged by the favour at an early opportunity.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON A LIST AND DESCRIPTION OF CAMELIAS.—In an early Number of the *Floricultural Cabinet*, (May, 1833,) AN ESSEX PRACTICAL GARDENER, treats on the cultivation of the Camellia, and at the end of the article he says—“For your next Number I purpose sending you a list and description of those sorts of Camellias I grow, and which are the handsomest of the varieties I can meet with in the neighbourhood of London.” A Subscriber, who is anxious for every information concerning Camellias, has in vain hoped in every succeeding Number to find the promised list, and felt much disappointment at its omission.

September 10th, 1834.

[We have not received it yet, though twice promised. If some of our friends will favour our correspondent with the information solicited, we shall feel much obliged.—CONDUCTOR.]

ANSWERS.

LIST OF PHLOXES, &c.—On looking over the August Number (Vol. II., p. 186) of your entertaining *Cabinet*, I find, under the head “Queries,” that a lady wishes for a list of Phloxes; and being desirous that a taste for plants should be encouraged in ladies generally, I am induced to send the following list, in which I have specified the respective heights and colours of flowers. If the whole number of species here enumerated are collected together, they will, when in bloom, make no inconspicuous show in a lady’s garden.

Phlox	Ht. in ft.	Colour.	Phlox	Ht. in ft.	Colour.
<i>nivalis</i>	- 1	white.	<i>coldryana</i>	- 2½	lilac purple.
<i>subulata</i>	- 1	pink.	<i>Thompsoniana</i>	- 3	lilac.
<i>reptans</i>	- 2	purple & blue.	<i>undulata</i>	- 3	ditto.
<i>divaricata</i>	- 1	blue.	<i>tardiflora</i> (longi- flora of some)	- 3	white.
<i>pilosa</i>	- 1	rose lilac.	<i>penduliflora</i>	- 3	pink lilac.
<i>setacea</i>	- 1	pink.	<i>paniculata nana</i>	- 3	lilac.
<i>ovata</i>	- 1½	purplish rose.	<i>odorata</i>	- 3	rose lilac.
<i>maculata nana</i>	- 1½	pink lilac.	<i>latifolia</i>	- 3	pink.
<i>Lyonii</i>	- 1½	lilac.	<i>autumnalis</i>	- 3	purple lilac.
<i>Listontana</i>	- 1½	rose purple.	<i>Wheelerii</i>	- 4	pink purple.
<i>intermedia</i>	- 1½	rose lilac.	<i>scabra</i>	- 4	lilac.
<i>canadensis</i>	- 1½	lilac.	<i>reflexa</i>	- 4	rose purple.
<i>triflora</i>	- 2	pink.	<i>pyramidalis</i>	- 4	reddish lilac.
<i>suffruticosa</i>	- 2	rose purple.	<i>excelsa</i>	- 4	pink lilac.
<i>suaveolens</i>	- 2	white.	<i>acuminata</i>	- 4	purple.
<i>do. fol. variegata</i>	- 2	ditto.	<i>paniculata</i>	- 5	lilac.
<i>glaberrima</i>	- 2	rose lilac.	<i>ditto alba</i>	- 6	white.
<i>corymbosa</i>	- 2	lilac.	<i>Ingramiana</i>	- 4	blue purple.
<i>Carolina</i>	- 2	rose lilac.			
<i>maculata</i>	- 2½	pink lilac.			

All the species are propagated either by division of root or by cuttings.—*Lobelia purpurea* may probably be *Lobelia speciosa*, though there is a new species called *purpurea*. If it is *speciosa*, it may be increased by offsets from the root; if *L. purpurea*, but sparingly from cuttings. Both must be housed in winter, (particularly *purpurea*,) and not over-watered. But perhaps neither of these species may be the one mentioned.—As to the new *Gladiolus*, if *Gladiolus psittacinus* is meant, the plant should, when withered, be suffered to remain in the pot, quite dry, until spring, and then re-potted. If in the border, it should be taken up, put in a bag, kept in a dry airy place until spring, and then planted out in the border, protecting from frost.—*Query*—If the double white *Hepatica* mentioned be not the semi-double French white, and if a full double white (which I never heard of any one seeing before), I should wish to know where it can be purchased.

Great Bookham, Surrey.

J. W. D.

REMARKS.

NEW DAHLIAS.—We purposed giving a description of twenty or more New Dahlias in the present Number, but are unavoidably prevented giving that quantity till next month. For the present we give the particulars of six Seedlings of Mr. Brewer’s, London Road, Cambridge. From the circumstance of their having obtained prizes at the underrated splendid Dahlia exhibitions, we conclude that the sorts are very superior in the class to which

they belong, and merit a place in every select collection. We are informed that the kinds were selected out of 7000 Seedlings. From the fact of their having bloomed two seasons, their merits are correctly ascertained, and we opine may be depended upon according to description given.

Brewer's King of the Dahlias, delicate white with crimson edge, and finely cupped petals, grows three feet high.

Brewer's Scarlet Perfection, dark scarlet, cupped petals, grows four feet high.

Brewer's Beauty of Cambridge, clear white, tipped with bright violet purple, four to five feet high.

Brewer's Eminent, fine large double, three to four feet high.

Brewer's Lass of Richmond Hill, bright primrose, very good formed flower, four feet high.

Brewer's Grand Monarch, light and dark purple shaded, very large and good flower, five feet high.

The above sorts were exhibited and won prizes at the London Horticultural Societies' show, Metropolitan Society show, Cambridge Horticultural show, Cambridge Florist show, &c. &c. obtaining seven splendid Prizes of Plate, Medals, &c. More particulars will shortly be given in the Advertising sheet of the Cabinet.

REFERENCE TO THE EMBELLISHMENTS.

1. *Calandrinia discolor*, two-coloured leaved. This very beautiful species of *Calandrinia* produces flowers similar in size and form to *C. grandiflora* (see Vol. II., plate II.) but are of a brighter rosy hue. It succeeds well treated as a greenhouse plant, but still better if it be planted in the open border, in a warm sunny situation, where the plant will grow more vigorously, and the flowers be much larger. Like *C. grandiflora*, we find it very susceptible of injury from excessive wet, either at the roots, or heart of the plant. A bed of the plant makes a conspicuous show. It flowers from June to the end of September. Class, Polyandria; order, Monogynia; natural order, Portulacææ.

2. *Sollya heterophylla*, various leaved. The plant is a native of Van Dieman's Land, and is a very beautiful twining evergreen shrub. It is treated as a greenhouse plant, but we find it stands the open border in this country, either trained against a south-aspected wall, or trellis in a sheltered situation. Its pretty evergreen foliage, and azure blue flowers, produced in profusion in the open border, render the plant a desirable one, meriting a place in every collection. It blooms from July to October. We find it grows very vigorously in a mixture of turfy loam, peat and leaf mould. The plant is readily increased by cuttings. *Sollya*, in honour of R. H. SOLLY, Esq., F. R. S., and L. S., &c., &c. Pentandria, Monogynia. Pittosporææ.

3. *Calandrinia speciosa*, showy. This very pretty hardy annual is a native of Northern California. The plant produces blossoms in vast profusion, which open only when the sun shines upon them; they then exhibit a light crimson carpet of flowers. The plant requires a fresh turfy loam soil, and vegetable mould, and to be grown on a raised bed or bank. Seeds should be sown at twice. Those sown early in Spring produce plants which bloom from June to August; those sown in May or June, from September to the end of the season. The plant produces abundance of seeds. A very few seeds scattered in a place, will raise plants for a patch extending half a yard or more. The plant lies prostrate, not rising more than four inches.

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR JANUARY.

DAHLIAS.—Seed should be sown any time about the latter end of the month or early in the next. The old roots should be potted and placed in a hot-bed frame, or stove, for early flowering, or raising by slips.

ROSES.—Those growing in pots, if placed in the stove, will bloom about the latter end of March.

TULIPS.—The beds will require sheltering from severe storms of hail, rain, &c., if such occur.

1

2

3

Leptanthes graciliflora



Leptanthes graciliflora

Leptanthes graciliflora

THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

FEBRUARY 1st, 1835.

PART I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ARTICLE I.—*Directions for the Flowering of Dutch
Bulbs in Pots or Glasses.* By MR. SAML. APPLEBY,
Florist, &c. Doncaster.

Hyacinths may be planted in pots from the latter end of October until December. The soil used should consist of about one-third of white or river sand, and the remaining two-thirds equal proportions of vegetable mould and loam. The pots should measure about six inches across the top. When the bulbs are planted, the pots are to be lightly filled with earth; then the bulb may be placed in the centre, and pressed into the earth, so that it may be about half covered. After this, the earth should be made solid all round the sides of the pot, to fasten the root. When the bulbs are thus potted, they should be removed into a cool place, in order that they may become well rooted before the tops shoot up. Much light is not necessary at this period; indeed, this deprivation of light causes them to root more quickly than they would otherwise do. For the first fortnight or three weeks after potting, they may be placed upon a shelf in a shed or a cellar, or in any other convenient place, providing it be cool. Little water is also requisite; once watering, immediately after the roots are planted, being sufficient, if the situation is tolerably damp where the pots are placed.

If the stock of bulbous roots, such as Hyacinths, Narcissus, Early Tulips, &c., be large enough to occupy a small frame, the pots may be put within it after planting, and they may be covered a few inches deep with rotten tan, or any other light material. The pots will soon become well filled with roots, and the shoots produced by bulbs previously well rooted will be stronger, and the flowers larger, than if they had been put in a warm and light situation. When they are rooted, a few may be introduced occasionally into the room window or on the mantel-piece, if there be sufficient light. Light is quite essential when the tops begin to grow. By this means a succession of flowers may be had during the greater part of the spring.

If it is wished to bloom Hyacinths in water-glasses,—the glasses should be filled up with water, but not so high as to come in contact with the bulb. Too much moisture before the roots protrude might cause the bulb to decay. The glasses may be put in a light, but cool situation, until the roots are grown half the length of the glass, at least. The longer the roots are before being forced into flower, the finer the flowers will be; and when rooted they may be kept warm or cool, as flowers are required in succession. The flowers will not put forth even when the glasses are filled with roots, if they are kept in a cold place. The water should be changed about twice every week, and rain or river water is better than spring water. Although the practice of growing bulbous roots in water is common, it is by no means preferable to growing them in earth. There are many failures when bulbs are grown in water, which are chiefly caused from their being more liable to rot before they begin to emit roots than when grown in soil. Keeping the bulbs quite clear of the water is a partial, but only a partial preventive. Another cause is, that when the roots have attained some length they frequently decay, and the loss of the flowers is the consequence. Should success attend the growing and blooming of the greater part of those placed in water-glasses, the bulbs will be good for nothing afterwards, but those grown in pots might be planted the year following in the garden, and they would make pretty border flowers for several years.

Similar treatment to that now described is required for the large rooted Narcissus whether in pots, or glasses.

To force early Tulips in pots, they should be planted about three

or four in each pot, just within the earth, which may be of the same sort, and the management the same as recommended for Hyacinths and Narcissus.

Crocuses will force well. They should be planted near together, say from ten to twenty in a pot, according to its size. Let them root naturally after planting, before they are forced into flower; they require similar treatment to the preceding.

In order that bulbous roots which have been forced shall not be quite exhausted, they may be planted in the garden with the ball of earth entire, as soon as the flowering is over, if the weather is favourable. They will thus mature their roots and leaves, and be strengthened sufficiently to bloom again the following season. If bulbs are neglected when their flowering season is over, they will not recover such neglect for a considerable time, but if carefully placed in the garden till their leaves become yellow, when the root will be matured, they may then be taken up and kept in a dry cool place until they are wanted the following season for planting.

SAMUEL APPLEBY.

ARTICLE II.—*On the Culture of the Dahlia.* By W. J. P.

I conceive that it may be acceptable to a large portion of your readers, who doubtless are yet in the very dawn of their Dahlia fancy, to receive the opinions and practical results of more matured and ardent amateur growers of this premier flower of our frequently charming autumns; for we cannot generally seek information from those who cultivate the plant for extensive emolument—interest and occupation alike combining to prevent it. I have bloomed with some attention and success, for several years past, a select few of the varieties most highly appreciated; and if you deem the following remarks on the subject not superfluous, they are much at the service of your esteemed periodical.

I would have gladly compressed this Article into a more limited compass, but my direct object being to simplify as much as practicable, and render comprehensive the whole course of treatment of the Dahlia for the guidance of the young beginner, I am compelled to enter much into detail, and with that view, have embodied such observations as I believe are calculated to produce that end.

An impression has been entertained by many persons, that the Dahlia is a native of a very hot country, but such is decidedly erroneous, for Mexico, in North America, (from whence it was imported,) although situated between the tropics, possesses the properties of a temperate climate, highly fertile, and yielding some rare productions of nature. It follows, therefore, that our climate is in point of temperature somewhat more assimilated to the native clime of the Dahlia than has been pretty generally imagined; and, considering our national ardour and skill in Botanical research, with the highly cultivated soils used in the pursuit, England must stand unrivalled, and claim the palm of excellence, in the culture of this Autumnal Emperor of the Floral World.

Propagation of the Roots.—Growers who propagate for sale, prepare their hotbeds mostly in February or beginning of March, by which means their plants are ready to send out early in May; but as that season is admittedly too early to risk the planting of tender and valuable Dahlias, it is, therefore, quite unnecessary for those who cultivate for their own amusement, to prepare the hotbed so early as above mentioned; independently of which, the earlier in the season the roots are put into excitement, the greater the degree of attention and skill required to guard against and counteract the effects of inclement weather. I, therefore, strongly advise the young Dahlia bloomer not to prepare his bed until about the 25th of March. Make the bed of fresh hot stable dung, something larger each way than the size of the frame intended to cover it. After the bed is made up, allow it to remain about a week to ferment, that the rank strong heat may in some degree subside.

The bed being prepared and the frame placed on, fine sifted very sandy soil should be spread over it to the depth of about three inches; the roots put on and the tubers covered with similar soil, being cautious to leave the crown of the root uncovered. The lights may then be put on, observing that if great heat arise from the bed, to raise the lights a little at the back, to admit of the escape of the rank steam. This may be allowed both day and night, while really necessary; but cautiously protecting the roots by covering the glass at night with matting, so secured as to prevent their being carried off by the wind. The ventilation of the frame should, of course, be proportionate to the degree of heat and steam emitted

by the bed. This precaution is particularly necessary as the roots begin to push shoots, for if not attended to, they will sustain much injury, if they be not wholly destroyed.

At this time, the bed should be occasionally moderately moistened by a light fine watering with water in a tepid state, but avoid as much as possible wetting the growing shoots. Admit air in the day-time when the weather is favourable, by partly or wholly removing the lights, (but not if the air is frosty), but be most careful to replace them with the mat covering before night—for one frost would annihilate every shoot, and thereby at once blight the hopes of the Florist, and render a nullity all the attentions previously bestowed.

The shoots being advanced in growth to about three inches in length, may be detached by means of a sharp knife, cutting through the shoot immediately under the joint nearest the crown of the root. In performing this, much caution is necessary not to remove or injure any minute buds or eyes, which may be connected with the lower leaves or base of the cutting, but insert it as under mentioned just as it is cut off; for upon this mainly depends the perpetuation of the plant as after alluded to. Insert these cuttings in pots called sixties, filled with rich mellow sandy soil, and plunge the pots nearly up to the rims in the bed; which at this time must be well shaded from the sun, and the covering of mats continued at night, when the shoots will readily strike root, and if the bed be much reduced in strength, apply linings or outer coatings of hot dung to the frame, as observation may suggest and necessity require.

When sufficiently rooted and established, they may be removed to a cold frame, the pots being placed on a good layer of ashes or lime siftings, to prevent the access of worms, and the plants then gradually inured to the open air as prudence may dictate. If they become pot-bound, that is, the pot filled with the matted fibrous root before the time of planting, they should be shifted into 48 sized pots, which is the largest I would at all recommend unless intended to be bloomed in pots.

Instead of cutting off the shoots as above described,—if the propagator requires but a limited supply of plants, or does not feel a confidence in performing the work, or desirous of the trouble,—he may allow the roots to remain until the shoots are a little more

advanced in growth, and then remove the root from the bed, place it on a board and divide it (using a sharp knife) into as many pieces as the shoots will admit of; but in doing this he must first examine the under part of the root, for shoots will sometimes arise from the bottom of the root and grow upwards between the tubers. It is requisite, therefore, to mind, that in cutting the root with a view to preserve one shoot, another is not destroyed. In doing this, it is as well to cut no more of the root with each shoot than appears to be connected with it. Each piece thus divided should then be planted in a large sized 60 or 48, and placed in the bed, plunging the pots but about half way. The more gentle and moderate the heat of the bed for this system of propagation the better, and more air during the day will require to be given to plants thus treated, being stronger and growing much quicker than the mere cuttings, which have to generate an entire and distinct root. As soon as plants thus treated appear to be established and begin to increase in growth, they should be entirely removed from bottom heat, and exposed fully to the open air by day, merely protecting them at night in a frame until the approach of planting time.

There will doubtless be many whose occupations would necessarily restrict their attentions to a hotbed, and for that reason will not provide themselves with one. In that case the roots may be placed in the ground in a warm south aspect in the beginning of May, and completely covered, not more than two inches, with fine light sandy mould, and kept moderately moist, and covered at night with hand-glasses or mats thrown over hoops, and many will thus succeed; and when the shoots appear above ground and are sufficiently grown, the root may be taken up, divided and potted as above, and when well rooted, planted in their places of destination.

I can give to those thus circumstanced one satisfactory assurance, that plants raised from divisions of the root as above described will make vigorous and prolific blooming plants, and are by far the most certain to calculate on as capable of propagation in the following spring, which is not invariably the case with those raised from the ordinary cuttings, as first described, notwithstanding the root may be perfectly sound, for every generative particle connected with the shoot is unquestionably by this means pre-

served. I will not remark further on these occasional failures, than that it is generally understood to be occasioned by detaching the young shoot unskillfully, without the incipient or minor buds or eyes connected with the base of it. Some few roots which I have propagated in this manner, (by divisions) have produced luxuriant plants and flowers which have gained me several marks of distinction, when exhibited in competition in a private association of amateur florists.

Planting.—On this and the subsequent treatment, much depends the success and beauty of the forthcoming bloom.

The last week in May, or first in June, I consider the most safe and proper time for this work; for it is calculated on an average of years, that there are only two months in the year, viz. July and August, in which the thermometer is not liable during some part of the night, to fall as low as 32° .

The soil intended for the reception of the plants should have been laid up in ridges during the preceding winter and spring, and should consist of a good sandy loam, well manured with old frame dung, also well exposed to the previous winter. If the loam partakes of a heavy or saponaceous quality, a tolerable portion of river sand should be united with it. Or well decomposed road stuff will be found of advantage to intermix with the whole; but I most distinctly wish to be understood, that although so great an advocate for the use of well-neutralized manure, I at the same time strongly advise that that use should not be indiscriminate or disproportionate to the quantity or nature of the soils with which it is united, or it will be found to produce a repletion of growth, by no means desirable to attain.

The variegated varieties should be grown principally in a fine sandy loam or peat, nearly or wholly destitute of manure, according to their specific natures, or they will be liable to run too much, and exhibit self-coloured flowers; and in the event of any such appearing, they should be taken off the plant as soon as ascertained.

Wherever the size of the garden will admit of it, four or five feet space each way should be allowed between the plants, by which their health and strength will be much improved, and will show to far greater advantage than if planted close.

I much advise that the plants, on being turned out of the pots,

should not be planted too near the surface. No apprehension need be entertained that the lower portion of the stem of the plant then surrounded by the soil will rot, for vegetation advances rapidly with the Dahlia, and the lower part of the stem gradually attains a strong woody substance.

I tried last season the newly invented Dahlia pans, and am persuaded of their utility; firstly, in protecting the plants while young from the attack of several species of insects, which will not cross the water to them; and secondly, in tending to check evaporation, and thereby preserving a greater regularity of moisture about the root.

It is most important to keep the plants regularly supplied with moisture, using rain or river water, and applying it gradually by means of the water pot, always after sunset; and the ground being covered around the plants with two inches deep of old dung, will much increase the brilliancy of the self-coloured blossoms. Be most careful to secure the plants by means of proper stakes, one near the centre stem, and several round the outside of the lateral arms, tied with bass strings, to guard against the powerful effects of strong winds.

Avoid as much as possible planting Dahlias near trees, walls, or close fences, or they will be drawn up weakly; the more airy and open the situation the better, and if any exhibit symptoms of running up disproportionately, or exuberant, it may be somewhat retarded by firmly treading the earth round the root.

If planted in pots, it should be in twelves or eights, and may be trained to frames, Geranium fashion, having one strong support to the main stem of the plant; and the surface of the soil should be covered with moss, or fine old dung, and the pots not exposed to the full glare of the mid-day sun, or no regular moisture can be preserved.

Insects.—The pans alluded to (kept constantly supplied with water) will prevent the ascent of the earwig; but where the pans are not used, or where used, sticks are placed outside of them, for the support of the plant when advanced in growth, pieces of hollow reed, cane or dry rhubarb stem, a few inches long, inserted among the stems and foliage, will entrap them. After feeding, they secrete themselves in these traps, and they can be turned out and destroyed every morning, if desired.

Young caterpillars should be particularly sought after, if any symptoms of them appear; for one of these insects, although quite small, if once on a flower (on which the most anxious hopes may be fixed) would soon destroy its beauty; their attack being most effectual. In twenty-four hours, one caterpillar would render a fine bloom disgusting to the sight.

Take up the roots in November, in dry weather if possible, after the frost has cut the tops; expose them to any dry open air by day, but protect them from frost by night. When perfectly dry and free from the greater part of the soil, either tie each root in dry moss or straw, or cover them with very dry sand or bran, placing them where they will remain during winter, perfectly secure from frost or damp.

I have said nothing as to Seedlings, for to treat sufficiently on that head, it should form the subject of a distinct article, which in all probability may be discussed (further than has already been done in the *Cabinet*) by some other correspondent; notwithstanding which I much advise every grower, who has time and space of ground enough to devote to the purpose, on no account to neglect the operation. By a judicious selection and fructification of seed, many new and fine varieties are to be obtained, but without plenty of garden room and good perseverance, it had better be altogether let alone.

The subjoined list of some of the most esteemed varieties I beg from experience to recommend as being worthy of the notice of those commencing the growing of Dahlias, or of any who may not already be possessed of them, most, or all, of which are annually exhibited at the various Floricultural Meetings throughout the kingdom, and are to be obtained at a moderate price. The bloom of the majority of these is well elevated above the foliage. "Lady Fitzharris" is certainly one exception to this, and is a peculiar and I cannot say perfectly formed flower, but the colour and surprising size of its best blooms strongly recommend it.

Criterion	edged
Queen of Dahlias	ditto
Levick's Lord Milton	fine orange
Widnall's Perfection	bright rosy crimson, cupped petals
Springfield Rival	dark crimson, cupped petals
Lady Fitzharris	fine crimson
Lady Grenville	fine rosy pink
Levick's Beauty of Sheffield	white with rosy purple edge
Maid of St. Leonards	fine buff

Countess of Liverpool.....	fine scarlet
Lord Stanley	bright scarlet
Duchess of Richmond.....	scarlet
Lord Liverpool	fine dark puce or purple
Augusta	shaded purple
King of the Whites.....	very fine
Queen of ditto	ditto
Globe Crimson.....	globular shaped, close capped petals
Metropolitan Blush	shaded
Fair Helen	blush lilac
Pieta Formosissima.....	orange and scarlet stripe
Enchantress.....	variegated (small flower)
Negro Boy	very dark large flower
Dawson's Victory	dark
Queen of Yellows.....	good

W. J. P.

New North Road, Dec. 19th, 1834.

[We recommend our readers to look over the lists of Dahlias in our Advertising Sheet, for new and superior varieties.—CONDUCTOR.]

ARTICLE III.—*On the Culture of some Varieties of Bellis perennis, &c.* By Mr. FRANCIS GOODALL, Rode Hall, Cheshire.

I am of opinion, that amidst the very eager pursuit for the possession of new plants, some of the handsomest inmates of the flower garden are not regarded according to merit, solely because they have been in the possession of our ancestors. Amongst the number to which I refer, is that most charming perennial plant, the Double Garden Daisy. I am certain the neat and beautiful varieties now existing, deserve a place in every flower garden; and if brought into notice through the medium of the *Cabinet*, I am persuaded they will be far more extensively cultivated.

The kinds in cultivation in the gardens in this country, are supposed to be varieties of that great ornament of our pastures, viz. *Bellis perennis*, Common Field Daisy. But the beauty of the latter is not to be compared with the pretty varieties of the former.

The kinds I cultivate are—

<i>Bellis hortensis</i> ,	large double red.
—	variegatus, large double, white and red.
—	albidus, do. do. white.
—	fiatolosa, do. do. quilled, red and white.

All the above varieties of the *Bellis* have an exceedingly pretty effect, when properly arranged in the front of a border, with other low-growing flowers. They are extremely hardy, flower

abundantly, and grow freely in almost any situation, and also increase rapidly. When planted on rockwork, by their beautiful red and white blossoms, produced on flower stalks four or five inches high, and growing nearly erect, they there possess a visible pre-eminence over their creeping and trailing neighbours. They make a very neat and gay basket, by changing the colours alternately; or if more agreeable, select any one colour, and make the entire basket of that colour. Round the wire of the basket, may be trained the *Petunia violacea*, or *Maurandia Barclayana*; or if more desirable to have the wire-work of the basket covered during the winter, the *Vinca major*, or *minor*, and *Rosa indica*, bluish Indian, or the species generally called China Rose, has an exceedingly pretty effect when intermixed with the *Vinca*, and trained round the edge of the basket, and also over the serpentine handle. If the situation is not too much exposed, this lovely Rose will flower the greater part of autumn.

The *Bellis* also adds greatly to the glow of colour in the parterre, when planted as an edging. Therefore, when it is intended to plant them as an edging for flower beds, the earth should be made firm, and afterwards the line may be put down, and a drill be taken out with the spade, a proper depth for the roots. The plants may then be placed in the drill in a similar manner to planting box, pressing the earth firm to the roots, and let them be watered as soon as they are planted. It will be necessary every spring or autumn, to trim the edgings, by stretching the line down, and with the spade trim each side of the edging even. This should not be omitted, otherwise the edgings would appear uneven and unsightly. All the above varieties may be propagated by dividing the roots in the spring or autumn. As these plants increase abundantly, and are apt to degenerate, if they are permitted to remain long unremoved, I find it necessary to have them taken up every second autumn or spring, when the roots are divided; and previous to replanting them, the situation intended to plant them in, is properly renewed with rich earth. By the above mode of culture, this pretty little perennial, although of humble origin, will be found worthy of the most conspicuous situation in the parterre.

The fancy of the poet has frequently drawn pleasing pictures from the numberless floral beauties with which this earth is

adorned, and the Wild Daisy has often been the theme of his praise. How beautifully has MONTGOMERY described this pretty little flower:—

There is a flower, a little flower,
 With silver crest and golden eye,
 That welcomes every changing hour,
 And weathers every sky.

The prouder beauties of the field
 In gay but quick succession shine;
 Race after race their honours yield,
 They flourish and decline.

But this small flower, to nature dear,
 While moon and stars their courses run,
 Wreathes the whole circle of the year,
 Companion of the sun.

It smiles upon the lap of May;
 To sultry August spreads its charms;
 Lights pale October on his way,
 And twines December's arms.

The purple heath, and golden broom,
 On moory mountains catch the gull;
 O'er lawns the lily sheds perfume,
 The violet in the vale.

But this bold flow'ret climbs the hill,
 Hides in the forest, haunts the glen,
 Plays on the margin of the rill,
 Peeps round the fox's den.

Within the gardens cultured round,
 It shares the sweet carnation's bed;
 And blooms on consecrated ground,
 In honour of the dead.

The lambkin crops its crimson gem,
 The wild bee murmurs on its breast,
 The blue fly bends its pensile stem,
 That decks the skylark's nest.

'Tis Flora's page:—in every place,
 In every season, fresh and fair,
 It opens with perennial grace,
 And blossoms every where.

On waste and woodland, rock and plain,
 Its humble buds unheeded rise;
 The rose has but a summer's reign,
 The daisy never dies.

Although the *Bellis* will grow freely, and flower abundantly, in almost any common garden mould, yet in order to grow it fine, it requires a composition suitable for the growth of the plant. I must beg leave to state, that I have found the flowers to grow particularly large in the following mixture:—One-half maiden loam, from pasture ground; one-quarter of well decomposed stable manure; and one-quarter of vegetable mould.

Oct. 6, 1834.

FRANCIS GOODALL.

ARTICLE IV.—*On the Propagation of the Musk Plant.*
By GULIELMUS.

This plant is much esteemed by the fair sex, who are always desirous of possessing it, and feel a lively interest in its preservation; not so much for the beauty of its flowers, although their bright yellow blossoms have a very handsome appearance, as for the close resemblance it bears in its scent to the well-known odoriferous perfume, from which it receives its very appropriate name. A plain and easy method of propagating this favourite of the ladies may, therefore, be acceptable both to them and to other classes of your numerous readers.

The Musk plant is of the perennial kind, and may either be increased by cuttings or parting the roots. I prefer cuttings, as I have then no occasion to disturb the roots of the old plants, and they do not receive any damage or injury by the operation, but in fact are rather benefitted by it, and will throw out a quantity of side shoots, and become altogether more strong and bushy, and make good plants for stock.

At the commencement of summer, and during the continuance of the summer months, cuttings may be taken off, any size, below a joint, and inserted in a pot, or a pan, a few inches apart, filled with any common light garden mould, water them well, and cover them with a hand-glass or tumbler; according to the number you wish to raise, place in a warm but shaded situation, and they will strike root in a short time. Tilt the glass to inure them to the air, and finally remove it when the plants begin to spread. You may then pot them off into 60's, in the same compost they had before, pinching off the leading shoot to render them bushy, giving them a good supply of water, and being careful to keep in the shade until they have again taken root. Re-potting may be attended to when the plants have entirely covered the surface of the pots, and begin to hang down on the outsides.

These plants seem to delight in a partially shaded spot, and their scent will become far more powerful therein than when exposed to the burning beams of the sun. If unavoidably placed in a sunny situation, great care should be taken to see that a feeder or pan of water be placed under them constantly supplied,

or the heat of a few hours would shrivel the leaves and endanger their existence.

Towards winter, if you have no friendly greenhouse or frame at hand to preserve them from frost, the plants will frequently die down to the surface of the pots; but do not for that reason throw them away, for if taken into the dwelling-house and occasionally watered whenever the earth gets very dry, your patience and attention will be amply rewarded, by having the pleasure and satisfaction of seeing them peep up from their dusty beds in the ensuing season, and spring forth with renewed strength as the warm weather advances.

GULIELMUS.

ARTICLE V.—*On Plants which are peculiarly adapted for Planting in Masses; each kind being showy and profuse in Flowering.* By FLORA.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18.)

Veronica Chamædrys, Germander-leaved Speedwell. Having lately given descriptions of some dwarf plants of a high splendid scarlet show, I here bring into notice a plant, which for beauty will yield to none. It is a well known native of this country, and one of the finest ornaments, in spring and early summer, that adorns our hedges and woods. The beautiful blue flowers, each having its white centre, commands universal attraction in its native situation, and when admitted into the Flower Garden, is not exceeded by any plant introduced therein. *V. Chamædrys* grows from six to nine inches high, and throws up flowering spikes most profusely, each spike producing from ten to twenty flowers. When in bloom, the surface of the flowers compose one mass of the finest possible blue, and the pretty white centre gives each flower an appearance most innocent and pleasing. The plant is perennial, and may be readily obtained; it blooms from May to the end of July. If a shady situation be allowed it in the flower garden, it suits the flowers, the hot sun being injurious—and it continues in bloom a longer period, and the blossoms retain their colour better. In removing the plant, it should be taken with balls of soil adhering. A light soil suits the plants best. If rotten leaf soil can

be had, a portion mixed with loam will be beneficial, at least mine flourishes in it. The plant going out of flower in July, and being readily obtained each season for replanting with, it is advisable, as soon as it has done flowering, to take it up; and having dug over the bed, and manured it well, it may be replanted with German Asters, *Lobelia fulgens*, *Trigridia pavonia*, or any other plants in pots, annuals, &c.; so that a show is made immediately. The bed I devoted to the *V. Chamædrys* I did not replant with anything, wanting it early in autumn for some other purpose; but plants of the kinds referred to above will be suitable, having previously prepared them for it.

Petunia nyctigyniflora.—This plant is now become pretty general in the flower garden. I have grown it in masses for four years; and when a bed of its white showy flowers are put in contrast with blue, or scarlet flowering plants, they make a very pretty appearance. The plant grows from one foot to half a yard high. Seeds may be sown in spring, raised in a hot bed, and be planted out the end of April or early in May. Such will come into bloom the end of July and continue to the end of the season. Plants thus raised grow more into foliage than by the following method of treatment; they also produce a less quantity of flowers. The plan I adopt is the following:—Having the first season had a bed of spring sown plants, at the end of September I took off short side shoots, and inserted them in pots of loamy soil, and struck them in heat. These I kept through winter in a cool frame. About the last week in April I divided the plants, and planted them in a bed of good loamy soil, moderately enriched. After planting them I had them well secured to sticks, the plants being very easily severed at the origin of the shoots. These plants came into bloom the end of May, and bloomed most abundantly, producing but little foliage. In September, I took off cuttings for the following year's supply.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

PART II.

NEW OR RARE PLANTS

WHICH WE HAVE NOTICED SINCE OUR EAST.

Acanthophippium bicolor, Two-coloured Barrel Orchis. (*Bot. Reg.*) The first plant of this new genus imported into this country from Ceylon, has bloomed in the garden of the London Horticultural Society. It is another addition to the singular Orchideous tribe of plants; the foliage has the appearance of a *Bletia*. The flowers are produced in clusters of three or four together. The flowers are principally yellow, the ends being spotted with a crimson red, and partly suffused with flesh colour, particularly before they expand. The flower is about two inches long, of a campanulate form. We find this tribe of Epiphytes to flourish well in sandy peat soil, with a quantity of small stones, broken pots or gravel, the size of a horse bean. Class, Gynandria; order, Monandria; natural order, Orchidæ.

Anemone vitifolium, Vine-leaved. (*Bot. Mag.*) Lord AMHERST sent this species from India. We suppose the northern part thereof, as the plant will flourish in the open border in this country. It delights in a shady and moist situation, where it will grow two feet high, and flowering freely, renders it a showy plant; the blossoms are white, about an inch and a half across. Polyanthia Polygynia. Ranunculaceæ.

Alstræmeria Salilla, Small flowered. (*Brit. Flow. Gard.*) This is another beautiful flowering plant from Chili, from whence it was introduced into this country, in 1831, and is cultivated very successfully by Mr. KNIGHT, Nurseryman, King's Road, Chelsea. It will flourish in the open border, a warm situation should be made choice of. The flowers are produced in umbels of ten or twelve in each. The flowers are of a reddish purple, with a lighter centre striped with dark red, each flower about an inch across. The stem of the plant is twining, and will grow from two to four feet high. The present species has been confounded with *A. edulis*, but the flowers of the latter are entirely red. Hexandria Monogynia; Amaryllidæ. *Alstræmeria*, named in compliment to Baron ALSTRÆMER, a Swedish botanist.

Anagallis Monelli, var. *Willmoreana*, Mr. WILLMORE'S variety of Italian Pimpernel. (*Bot. Mag.*) A very handsome variety of the old Italian, blue flowered, Pimpernel, raised by JOHN WILLMORE, Esq., Warwickshire. The blossom is larger than the old species, and appears of a more brilliant colour. The flowers of the variety are of a fine brilliant blue purple on the upper side; and has a small yellow centre; the under side of the petals are of a pale red. The seed from which the present plant was raised was obtained from Madeira. Pentandria Monogynia. Primulaceæ. *Anagallis*, from *Anagallæ*, to laugh; the plant having a tendency to remove despondency.

Brugmansia sanguinea, Dark red flowered. (*Brit. Flow. Gard.*) Syn. *Brugmansia bicolor*, *Datura sanguinea*. This Peruvian *Brugmansia* was raised by Miss TRAIL, Hayes Place, in Kent. The plant grows about five feet high, and is tolerably hardy; no doubt it will flourish well in a warm situation in the open border. The flowers are of an orange red colour outside, and fine orange scarlet inside. The size of the flowers being eight inches long, and their colour splendid, renders this plant a very great acquisition to the gardens. The plant should be forwarded in the spring, in a greenhouse, vivary, or plant stove, &c., and be turned out in the open air at the end of May, and it will blossom for a considerable time. If allowed to grow out both summer and winter, the plant will not show bloom before the end of September or early in October, and the flowers will then be liable to injury by the cold night air. Pentandria Monogynia. Solanææ. *Brugmansia* in

honour of S. J. BRUGMANS, Professor of Natural History, at the Leyden University.

Calandrinia speciosa, Showy flowered. (*Bot. Mag.*) Messrs. YOUNG, of Epsom Nursery, possess this plant under the above name, but another species had previously been so named, and most properly so, being very showy. The present species, has flowers very similar in colour to *Calandrinia grandiflora*, but somewhat smaller. The plant has a more shrubby stem than either *C. grandiflora*, or *C. discolor*. The foliage is also different, being shorter and more thickly set. Like the last two named species, the present kind deserves a place in every flower garden. The flowers are rose coloured. Polyandria Monogynia. Portulacæ. *Calandrinia*, from J. C. CALINDRINE, a Botanist.

Collinsia bicolor, Two-coloured flowered. (*Bot. Reg.*) A very handsome flowering hardy annual, similar in the manner of producing its blossoms to *C. grandiflora*, but the plant grows more erect and rises to half a yard high, rendering its copiously produced blossoms very conspicuous. The flowers are considerably larger than *C. grandiflora*, the tubular part and upper labium white, the lower part of a rosy purple. It appears seeds have been sent to the Horticultural Society, where it has blossomed. We also received seeds of it last spring, and raised a few plants. Like *C. grandiflora*, we find that seeds sown in autumn produce plants that bloom from April to July, and spring sown seed plants, to bloom from July to October. Didymia Angiospermia. Scrophularina. *Collinsia*, from Z. COLLINS, Vice President Nat. Soc. Philadelphia.

Euphoria Longan, The Longan Tree. (*Bot. Reg.*) His Grace the Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND possesses this stove plant in his noble collection of plants in Sion Gardens, where it bloomed near two years since. The flowers are of a greenish yellow, produced in a large branching spike. The fruit of this plant is considered one of the finest that the Chinese cultivate, the fruit is very rich and sweet. The coat or shell is thin and leather like, of a light brown colour. Polygamia Monœcia. Sapindacæ. *Euphoria*, well-bearing; the fruit being produced abundantly.

Geranium angulatum, Angular stalked. (*Bot. Garden.*) CRANES BILL. An ornamental flowering hardy perennial border plant, growing from half a yard to two feet high, flowering in June and July. The blossoms are of a pretty flesh colour. Monadelphia Decandria. Geraniacæ. *Geranium*, from *geranos*, a crane; the resemblance of the seed vessel to the bill of that bird.

Gardoquia Hookeri, Carolina Gardoquia, Syn. *Melissa coccinea*. (*Brit. Flow. Gard.*) This very handsome flowering South Carolinian Shrub merits a place in every collection, blooming from June to the end of the season. The shrub not growing more than two feet high, is an additional recommendation, as it will do for a flower garden or pleasure ground, bed or border. The plant flowers freely, the blossoms being tubular shaped, near two inches long, of a fine scarlet colour. The plant will be a rival to the *S. Cardinalis*. We find Mr. CHARLWOOD, seedsman, Covent-Garden, has seeds to sell, it being in his catalogue. Didymia Gymnospermia, Lubiata. *Gardoquia*, from D. D. GARDOQUI, Spanish Botanist.

Linum monogynum, One-styled Flax. (*Bot. Gard.*) A very handsome flowering perennial species of Flax. The flowers are pure white, very showy, an inch and a half across. They are produced in a corymbose panicle of from ten to fifteen in each. The plant grows a foot high. It is a native of New Zealand, and will grow freely in the open border during summer, but will require a slight winter protection. The flowers are produced from June to September. The plant merits a place in every flower garden. It is readily increased by seeds or cuttings. The plant may be obtained of Mr. KNIGHT, of Chelsea, or of most of the public nurserymen. Pentandria, Pentagynia. Linæ. (Occasionally the flowers produce five styles.) *Linum*, from *linon* thread.

Adesumbryanthemum rubrocinctum, Red-edged leaved Fig Marigold. (*Bot. Reg.*) This species is a native of the Cape, but we find it bloom profusely in the open border, under a south aspect wall, during the summer. When it has a dry subsoil it will even endure the open air of our winters, but the

plant blooms better to take it up and protect it in a greenhouse or cool frame through winter, and turn it out into the border early in May. The flowers are of a fine rosy red colour, nearly four inches across, appearing from July to September. Icosandria, Polygynia, Picoideæ. Mesembryanthemum, from *mesembria*, noontide, and *antheo*, to bloom or flower; referring to the period of the day when the flowers expand, as they usually open when the sun shines upon them.

Pardanthus Chinensis. A very showy and beautiful flowering plant, growing half a yard high, and blooms from June to September. The flowers are about an inch and a half across, of a fine orange scarlet colour, spotted with a darker colour; they are produced numerously. It is a very showy plant. The flowers are in appearance like some of the fine *Ixia*s. The plant increases freely by division of root, or by seeds. Triandria Monogynia, Irideæ. *Pardanthos*, from *pardos*, a leopard; and *anthos*, a flower: in allusion to the flower being spotted.

Syringa Josikaa, Lady Josika's Lilac. (*Bot. Reg.*) This new species of Lilac, will be a valuable addition to the shrubbery. The foliage is of a fine dark green, about the size of the common Lilac. The flowers are very similar in size to the common Lilac, but of a fine dark blue colour. It will speedily be in possession of most of the London and other public nurserymen. It is cultivated in the London Hort. Soc. Garden. *Syringa*, from *Syrens*, the native name of the plant in Barbary, derived from a mythologous allusion to *Syrinx* being changed into a *reed*, of the shoot of which a flute was made. This is still practised in some of the Eastern countries.

Tournefortia heliotropioides, Heliotrope-like. This plant very much resembles the *Heliotropium grandiflorum*. The flowers are of a pretty blue, and produced in profusion. The plant grows about two feet high, and blooms from May to September. The plant deserves culture in every flower garden. It is a newly introduced perennial plant, easily increased by cuttings or slips. It will require winter protection. The treatment of the Heliotrope, as grown in the open borders, will be suitable for this plant. The flowers are void of fragrance, but make a showy appearance. The plant may be had in most public nurseries. Pentandria, Monogynia, Boraginæ. *Tournefortia*, in honour of J. P. DE TOURNEFORT, a French botanist.

Habenaria gigantea, Gigantic, Syn. *Orchis gigantea*. (*Bot. Mag.*) A terrestrial Orchideous plant, received from Bombay. Producing its very fragrant flowers in racemes of from four to six in each. The blossoms are large, four inches across, of a greenish white. The stem rises four feet high. It is a splendid plant, and is a valuable addition to this tribe of plants. Gynandria, Monandria. Orchidea, Ophrydeæ. *Habenaria*, from *habena*, a leather strap, in allusion to the long spur of the flower.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON BRITISH HYBRID CHRYSANTHEMUMS.—Some months back, I read an advertisement, stating that a Nurseryman, (I think, residing near Oxford), had raised twelve new varieties of Chrysanthemums. If any of the readers of the *Floricultural Cabinet* have seen them in bloom, I shall be much obliged by information as to their colours and merits, wishing to purchase them if they are valuable additions to this delightful tribe of plants.

Dec. 8th, 1834.

AN ENQUIRER.

RIBES SPECIOSUM.—During last Spring, a friend informed me of a new hardy Currant, *Ribes speciosum*, and stated that he had heard the flowers were equally handsome with the *Fuchsia gracilis*. I made enquiry for a plant in London, but could not obtain one, and information was sent me that were one to be met with, it would be charged two guineas. I am desirous of knowing the merits of the flowers, whether they are as above stated, and if so, are they produced in abundance. Also, what the plants are now selling at, and where they may be obtained. If any of the readers of the *Cabinet*, who may have flowered the plant, or seen it in bloom, will favour me with a reply to my request, I shall esteem it a favour.

Staffordshire Potteries.

J. P. S.

ON BLOOMING THE SWEET-SCENTED CYCLAMEN.—I shall feel obliged if you, or any of your Correspondents, will inform me, at the earliest opportunity, of the best method of blooming that lovely plant, the sweet-scented Cyclamen; likewise, the best and surest plan of propagating it; and whether a warm room will suit it, the writer of this not having a greenhouse.

Dec. 13th, 1834.

A SUBSCRIBER.

ORCHIDEOUS EPIPHYTES.—I am anxious to cultivate this singularly pretty tribe of plants, and have constructed a small house for the purpose, which will afford me a powerful and moist temperature; observing in the accounts given in the *Cabinet*, that to grow them well such advantages must be afforded. My house will hold about one hundred plants. I am desirous of growing the handsomest, but am not at all acquainted with them, having only seen a few plants at an Horticultural Exhibition in Scotland. If some Correspondent or reader of the *Floricultural Cabinet*, who is acquainted with them, would give me a list of what can be recommended as suitable, I shall esteem it a favour, and an early attention to it, will be an additional kindness conferred on—

North Riding, Jan. 7th, 1835.

A YORKSHIREMAN.

ON CAMELLIAS ENDURING THE OPEN AIR.—I have just been informed that some Camellias have been grown in the open ground at Wortley Hall, without winter protection, for several years. I should be glad to be informed if this be a fact; and if so, how were the plants injured to the climate of this country, and how do they succeed?

Jan. 4th, 1835.

S. S.

[We gave some observations upon them in a note appended to an Article on Camellias, by AN ESSEX PRACTICAL GARDENER, inserted in Vol. 1, p. 49, of this Magazine, to which we refer our Correspondent. The shrubs still flourish amazingly, and are loaded each spring with flowers. The buds are produced in such abundance, that we are under the necessity of thinning them.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON SWEET-SCENTED VIOLETS.—Being in London early in December, I saw a considerable quantity of Sweet-scented Violets, which I learnt had been grown in the open air, but I could not learn where. I grow what is usually called the Neapolitan Violet, but I cannot get it to bloom in the open air at this season. If the kind now exhibiting for sale in Covent Garden be a different species, I should be glad if some reader of the *Cabinet* would inform me; and if so, where I can purchase plants. If it be only the Neapolitan, and a peculiar mode of culture be the cause of such a production of flowers, at this season, I should be glad if some person would furnish an account of it through the medium of the *Cabinet*.

Birmingham, Dec. 26th, 1834.

A LAWYER'S CLERK.

DOUBLE WHITE NARCISSUS.—I should be glad of information as to the best mode of flowering this bulb. I have tried it in hot and cold, moist and dry situations, with equal *un*success. Out of about 50 bulbs, I last year procured *one* bloom on a north damp border. With me (and I believe many others) in whatever situation they are planted, the scape appears and advances towards maturity, but the flower bud almost invariably dies off without blooming.

SNOWDROP.

ON CLIMBING ROSES, &c.—I should feel greatly obliged to T. RIVERS, jun., if he will perform his promise of making a list of the Climbing Roses, suitable for training on pillars, and at the same time say how they are pruned, and whether they should be planted in clay, or blue or red marl; in short I should be most thankful for a full description of the most approved method of forming "Pillars of Roses."

ROSAMOND.

ON THE CULTURE OF CAMELLIAS, &c.—Will you, or any of the readers of the *Cabinet*, favour me by answering the following questions in your next number?—1st. Which is the proper season for repotting and pruning Camellias after they have flowered?—2d. Which are the proper times for shifting the *Hippeastrum Stylosinum*, *Pancreaticum*, the various species of *Crinums*, and removing their offsets?

22d Dec.

A SUBSCRIBER.

ON SELLERS OF FLOWER ROOTS, PLANTS, &c.—I do not know whether it would suit the plan of the publication, but I conceive a list of RESPECTABLE Flower Salesmen would be of service to Amateur Growers generally; and I apprehend had such a list been occasionally published, *INNOVATOR* would not have had to enquire for "Hepworth's Leader" Carnation; nor should I, through your pages, now have to seek for "Alleway's Wonder of the World" purple flake. Indeed, I am completely debarred growing many flowers, from my ignorance of the names and addresses of proper persons from whom to procure them. I hope, therefore, the suggestion for a list of such Florists as may be likely to supply healthy plants, &c. correct and true to name and colour, may not prove unacceptable to you, nor foreign, I trust, to the nature and plan of the work you have undertaken. Furnish me with the name and address, if you can, of any one able to supply the "Wonder of the World," or with ALLEWAY'S address, from whom I should prefer getting the plant (if a grower for sale).

A. Z.

Ross, Dec. 20th, 1834.

ON EVERGREEN SHRUBS.—I have a shrubbery, principally beds upon a grass lawn, of three acres, a border on the outside is well wooded with Laurels, but they are too large for most parts of the lawn. I am wishful to grow Evergreen Shrubs, of a dwarfer habit than Laurels are, and to have a good selection, I shall esteem it a favour if you, or some of the readers of the *Floricultural Cabinet*, would give me a list of the handsomest kinds, and some idea of the probable charge per plant, and where they may be obtained. I have removed a number of Laurels from the lawn beds, so that at present they are destitute of Evergreen Shrubs; wishing to replant this Spring, an early attention to my request will greatly oblige

Cheshire, Dec. 23d, 1834.

CLERICUS.

P.S. I have several plants of that beautiful flowering shrub, *Rosa Acacia* (*Robinia hispida*), that have been trained as standards, the stem being from

four to six feet high, and have formed handsome heads; they bloom most profusely in Summer, and their graceful hanging racemes of blossoms produce a most pleasing effect. I recommend the admission of a few plants into every suitable situation. I planted one against the Vicarage house, and have trained it to a wire trellis. Although it has only been planted four years, it extends four yards in breadth, and reaches eight feet high, covering the space entire. In selecting situations for standard plants, choose those where little wind will affect them; the branches being very brittle, the plants are liable to be disfigured by every strong wind.

ANSWERS.

In reply to the request of a mode of exterminating daisies from a grass lawn, I state—If they be not numerous, a few children, at a trifling cost would cut them out by the roots. If the extent of ground be great, and contain a great quantity, the best plan is to pare off the turf, and remove it entirely from the place, “for if dug in, seeds of the daisy would probably be in it, and spring up.” Then if the surface be dug over and made even, sow the same with grass seeds of *Festuca ovina*; these may be obtained pure of WARNER and Co., Seedsmen, London. If pure grass turf can be had from some old pasture or waste land, get that in preference. The great injury to lawns from the pest of daisies, is encouraged by allowing the plants to bloom, and seed, which they quickly do, and spread amazingly. Mow early in Spring.

Nov. 5th.

A YORKSHIREMAN.

REPLY TO W. J. LISTON.—(See No. XXII., p. 290.)—The Partridge breast Aloe, *Aloe variegata*, is a plant of the most ready culture; it throws out abundance of root suckers, appended to a long vascular process which frequently cannot be detached from the parent without taking the plant out of the pot. Such young plants I had in 1830. I potted off two or three, in simple sandy loam, with about one-fourth of old dry mortar, beat up to a rough powder. One plant advanced rapidly by being kept in a stove, where the heat ranged from 50 to 65 without direct sun light. Water was given at any time just to keep the soil a little moist; and the pot (a 48) was well drained with broken pots; but I believe cinders to be better. This plant flowered in 1832, and 1833. The spike was first visible,—buried in the leaves—in August; it expanded in January and February; and during the time of flowering, was kept in the window of an apartment; it shows flower again, but is not quite so forward. This Aloe will rarely blow unless the plant be strong, and richly clad with its succulent leaves: mine has no apparent stem, but it is about six inches high, a complete tuft of leaves. Full exposure and drought during July and August, and afterwards; the most sunny shelf in the stove with a fair supply of water, and but little pot room, appear to me to be the desiderata to promote maturity, and in consequence, the formation of flowers.

ON THE GENUS MUSA.—VOLTAIRE has every reason to express some perplexity concerning the class and order to which Musa ought to be referred. He is correct in saying that the *Hortus Britannicus* places it in Pentandria, Monogynia; why, I cannot inform him. The *Encyclopedia of Plants*, Edit. 1829, by the same Conductor, at page 214, classes it in Hexandria, Monogynia, and gives figures of four species. The generic character in that work, No. 721, p. 237, is “Musa, spathe superior, Calyx of two petals, one of which is erect and five toothed; the other concave, and honey-bearing. Berry oblong, three-cornered, many seeded.” The specific characters of three species, viz., *Paradisica*, *sapientum*, and *rosacea*, distinctly name *Male flowers*: that of the fourth species, *M. coccinea*, is, “spadix erect, flowers capitate, spathes clustered, scarlet, very large, yellow at the end.” Hence it should seem that there are plants in the genus which have only hermaphrodite flowers, and that the monœcious character marks a specific distinction. Referring to Abercrombie’s Dictionary, I find the generic character well described thus: *Musa*, Polygamia, Monœcia. From the centre of the leaves a

large fungus flower stalk, 3 or 4 ft. long, terminated by a vast spadix of male, female, and hermaphrodite white flowers, &c. &c. There is a description of a plant which flowered near Exeter in 1829 in the *Gardener's Magazine*, Vol. vi., p. 429; and again Vol. vii., p. 676, both by Mr. H. DALGEISH. I possess *Musa coccinea*, and have given two or three plants to others: these are very easily raised, but rarely flower; in fact I have been unable to find a flowering plant in any collection near my residence. Hence I cannot describe the botanical characters from my own observation; but I believe that as the Polygamous character may not extend throughout the species, modern botanists have brought the genus into the class Hexandria, availing themselves of the former classic character to mark specific distinctions. *Musa*, in the natural system, is the type of Musaceæ, an order of the second class, Monocotyledones, or Endogeneæ; its congeners are *Uranea*, *Strelitzia*, and *Heliconia*, plants of great beauty, natives of the tropics, and in their habits related not distantly to *Cannæ*.

THE AUTHOR OF THE "DOMESTIC GARDENER'S MANUAL."

ON *MUSA*.—IN ANSWER to VOLTAIRE respecting the genus *Musa*, he will find *Musaceæ* the 243d order, in the *Introduction to the Natural System of Botany*, by J. LINDLEY, Esq. The examples of the order are *Musa*, *Heliconia*, *Strelitzia*, and *Urania*. And in *Hortus Woburnensis*, by JAMES FORBES, (than whose work I know of none more valuable,) he will find *Musa* under class six, order one, Hexandria Monogynia. In MAWE'S *Gardener's Dictionary* he will find them Polygamia Mançia. If this answer is of any use to VOLTAIRE it is much at his service.

Ensham, Oxfordshire.

ELIZA AND ELIZABETH.

REMARKS.

ON *ESCALLONIA RUBRA*, &c.—I have had two plants of this new and beautiful flowering shrub, planted in a border with a south aspect, for two years. I find it grows very rapidly in a loamy soil, having a portion of peat mixed with it. They have made shoots this summer near three feet long, and are also good bushes. Both the plants began to bloom in June, and have continued up to the date of this communication, (Nov. 28th.) The flowers have been produced in profusion; and the form of them, as well as colour resembling a *Fuchsia*, renders the plant very showy. The plant ought to be grown in every shrubbery—being hardy, growing freely, and blooming abundantly. These circumstances, induce me to send you these observations for bringing the plant into notice through the medium of the *Floricultural Cabinet*. The plants may be obtained at the low charge of 1s. to 1s. 6d. each, at most of the Nursery Establishments. I have purchased two other kinds the last spring, viz. *E. alba*, white-flowered, and *E. montevidensis*, a flesh-coloured flower; both appear to grow as freely as the *rubra*; but being very small plants when I received them, they have only had about half-a-dozen flowers upon each. Both kinds merit a situation equal with the *rubra*, and wherever grown will not fail to please. I have procured several other new kinds of shrubs, which have bloomed with me this year, and I will send you some remarks upon them, as meriting a place in every collection of shrubs.

Chelsea, Nov. 28th, 1834.

J. JAMES.

ON *MOSS*.—In another publication, I have seen *Moss* recommended for drainage to plants in pots, instead of potsherds. I have tried the plan for two years, and find it to answer extremely well, the moss allowing superabundant water to drain away freely; and at the same time, as the moss decays, it affords nourishment to the roots of the plants. Any kind of moss answers the purpose.

THOMAS BLAKE.

ON *TROPECOLOM PENTAPHYLLUM*.—Observing in the Transactions of the Linnean Society, recently published, that the very handsome plant, *Tropecolom pentaphyllum*, which was figured in the April number of the *Cabinet*, has been made a distinct genus from *Tropecolom*, I herewith send you the reasons assigned for doing so, as stated by the Librarian, Mr. DOWN, in the commu-

nication drawn up by that gentleman. He has named the new genus *Chymocarpus*. "The first character I shall have to notice is the *persistent* nature of the calyx, (in *Chymocarpus pentaphyllous*), so different from that of *Tropaeolum*, which is strictly *deciduous*. Not only is the calyx persistent, but it undergoes considerable changes during the progress of the fruit towards maturity, at which period it will be found to have increased very much both in size and thickness, its vitality continuing undiminished until the decay of the stem that supports it. In the advanced state, the tube or spur assumes a fleshy consistence, and is abundantly supplied with a honey-like fluid, its extremity being partially separated from the rest by a constriction, as if formed by a ligature, and finally withering and falling off, while the other parts remain in a healthy state." The new name *Chymocarpus*, is derived from *lymos*, juicy; and *karpos*, fruit, referring to its juicy fruit.

Herts, Nov. 20th, 1834.

ST. PATRICK.

ON PARASITICAL PLANTS, &c.—Parasitical plants being noticed in former numbers of the *Cabinet*, and judging some of our readers may not know what are the essential distinctions of each, we have extracted the following from "Lindley's Introduction to Botany;" the author having taken it from a work by M. DE CANDOLLE on Botanical Geography.

CONDUCTOR.

"PARASITICAL PLANTS—That is to say, such as are either destitute of the power of pumping up their nourishment from the soil, or of elaborating it completely; or as cannot exist without absorbing the juices of other vegetables. These are found in all the preceding stations. They may be divided into, first, those which grow on the surface of others, as the *Cuscuta* and the *Mistletoe*; and, secondly, intestinal Parasites, which are developed in the interior of living plants, and pierce the epidermis (outer bark) to make their appearance outwardly, such as the *Uredo* and *Aëridium*.

"EPIPHYTES, OR FALSE PARASITES, which grow upon either dead or living vegetables, without deriving any nourishment from them. This class which has often been confounded with the preceding, has two distinctly characterised divisions. The first which approaches true Parasites, comprehends cryptogamous plants, the germs of which, probably carried to their stations by the very act of vegetation, develop themselves at the period when the plant, or that part where they lie, begins to die, then feed upon the substance of the plant during its mortal throes, and fatten upon it after its decease; such are *Nemasporas*, and many *Sphærias*; these are spurious intestinal parasites. The second comprehends those vegetables, whether cryptogamic, such as *Lichens* and *Musci*, or phanerogamous, as *Epidendrum*, which live upon living plants, without deriving any nutriment from them, but absorbing moisture from the surrounding atmosphere; these are superficial false parasites; many of them will grow upon rocks, dead trees, or earth.

REFERENCE TO THE EMBELLISHMENTS.

1. *Leptosiphon densiflorus*. This very showy, hardy dwarf annual, merits a situation in every flower garden. The various colours of the flowers, and their vast profusion, very highly recommends it. It continues in bloom for three or four months. We find that by sowing at different times, the plant may be had in bloom from April to November. Sow the seeds in pots in autumn, and protect in a greenhouse or frame through winter; turn the plants out at the end of March, and they will bloom till June. Seeds sown in pots in February, will produce plants which, turned out at the end of April, will bloom from June to August. Seeds sown in the open border in April or May, will produce plants which will bloom from September to November. Seeds may be obtained of the London seedsmen or nurserymen. *Pentandria*, *Monogynia*. *Hydrophyllææ*.

2. *Lechenaultia Baxterii*. A very neat and handsome flowering greenhouse plant, well deserving cultivation. The plant grows from six to twelve inches high, and blooms nearly all the year; it requires a dry airy greenhouse, or it may be preserved through winter in a frame. It flourishes in sandy peat

soil, well drained, and is easily increased by cuttings. *Lechenaultia*, from M. LECHENAUT, a French traveller and botanist. Pentandria, Monogynia. Goodenovia.

3. *Gaillardia picta*, Painted flowered. This is a very handsome flowering herbaceous plant, quite hardy, and perennial. It blooms from July to October. Grows from two to three feet high, and its bloom renders it a very showy plant. It may be obtained of most of the public nurserymen. *Gaillardia* from GAILLARD DE CHARENTONNEAU, an amateur botanist. Syngenesia, Polygamia Frustranea.

4. *Calceolaria purpurea*, var. *Harrisonia*. This very handsome free flowering hybrid *Calceolaria* was raised by our esteemed friend, Mr. JOHN MENZIES, the excellent gardener of CHRISTOPHER RAWSON, Esq., Hope House, Halifax. It is by far the handsomest of the purple kinds we have seen; the flowers are a fine size, striking in colour, and produced in vast profusion. The flower spikes are produced numerous, rising eighteen inches high. When this variety is grown amongst a bed of mixed kinds, it produces a most striking and beautiful contrast. Mr. MENZIES has been successful in raising a number of very fine hybrid *Calceolarias*. Very far exceeding all the kinds we have seen in the south of England, or elsewhere, both in point of splendid colours, and size of the flowers.

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY.

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

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.

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 be 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.

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

AUCULAS should now be top dressed, taking off old soil, an inch deep, and re-placing it with new.

RANUNCULUSES should be planted by the end of the month.

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.

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

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

TUBEROSES, roots of, should now be procured, and be planted in good rich soil, either in pots, or in a warm place in the open ground.

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, repeat them into larger; such plants make singularly fine objects during summer.

BULBS, as HYACINTHS, &c., grown in water glasses, require to be placed in an airy and light situation. 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
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

MARCH 1st, 1835.

PART I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ARTICLE I.—*On the Culture of the Polyanthus, with some Observations on Raising Seedlings.* By INNOVATOR.

Having purchased a number of the best kinds, I pot them in twenty-four or sixteen sized pots, according to the size of the plants, never placing more than one crown in each pot; if any of the plants possess two or more crowns I part them, by rending them in pieces, as they never do well afterwards if separated with a knife. I then cut off all the leaves with the exception of one or two of the innermost, and pot them in the following compost, which is mixed up in May, and turned over several times during the summer; viz.: two barrowsful of good rich loam, one barrowful of half-fresh horse droppings, and half-a-barrowful of cow dung. In potting, I place a small oyster shell over the hole in the bottom of each pot, upon this a little moss is placed, and then it is filled to within two inches of the top with the above compost, which is put in so as to form a cone; upon this cone the plant is placed with the roots spread out equally on all sides: I then cover it with the compost till the crown of the plant is scarcely visible: after this I water them, but I always take care that it does not settle in the hearts of the plants, as it would immediately rot them. As the plants grow I keep earthing them up with fresh compost, for on this depends the whole success of growing them in pots. As soon as the plants are potted, which I always perform

about the latter end of August, or the beginning of September, I plunge them in some saw-dust, placed under a north wall or fence, and always taking care to shelter them from cold, rains, or sleet; here I let them remain till the beginning of December, I then remove them to where they will get as much of the sun as possible till the latter end of March; still continuing to protect them by plunging in saw-dust, and covering them with mats in case of very severe or rainy weather. I also protect them from birds by means of netting placed upon some hoops. As soon as the blossoms begin to expand, I remove them into a shady place, and cover them by means of an awning from sun and rain, but give them plenty of manure water. As soon as the bloom is over, I turn them with their balls of earth entire, into a bed previously prepared for them, under a north wall. In doing this, I am careful to plant them at least one inch deeper than they were in the pots. I find it best, when this is done, to tie their leaves up in the same manner as is generally practised with lettuces, for a fortnight or so; by which time they have made fresh roots from every eye under ground, besides, by this plan I can water them without pouring it upon the leaves, and thus avoid the risk of its settling in the crown. Here I let them remain till they are required for potting again; in the mean time, I give them a good supply of water, more particularly in hot dry weather, but not any upon their leaves.

The present varieties of this lovely little flower which we possess are far from being perfect, and such as florists should not remain satisfied with: they are most or all of them what is usually termed "foxy," that is, the yellow is shaded; the most perfect in this respect is "Prince's Lord Crewe," but then it wants the form of "Buck's George the Fourth." That the raisers of seedling Polyanthuses may be more amply repaid for their trouble, I would suggest to them the propriety of manual cross impregnation. The most effectual way of accomplishing it is, by extracting the anthers from each pip of the plant that is to bear the seed with a fine pair of tweezers; then fill the tube with anthers from some other desired kind, these will surround the pistil, and as they discharge their pollen will, if carefully stirred up every day, be sure to fertilize it. I raised five plants from seed so crossed two years ago, and out of the five I have two first rate flowers; the other three were pin-eyed, but of most beautiful colours and shape.

I had between two and three hundred seedlings of the same year's growth, the seed saved from equally good flowers, but in the common way, and not one of them worth keeping; this will at once show the uncertainty of getting good flowers from the old sorts without cross impregnation. The remarks apply, as far as getting good seed, with equal force to the Auricula. By following this plan, we shall no longer hear of the impossibility of keeping them healthy and flourishing in pots.

INNOVATOR.

ARTICLE II.—*A few Observations on the Proper Mode of Watering Plants in Pots. No. I.* By B. M.

I have been a constant reader of your little work from its commencement, and if you think the following remarks, on that part of the cultivation of flowers which I consider the most difficult to young florists, viz., the proper mode of watering plants in pots, worth your attention, they are, as the result of my observations as an Amateur, much at your service.

In the first place, I would caution general cultivators against the instructions of the florist from whom they purchase on this point. Not that I mean that they intentionally mislead; but the system of watering adopted (with respect to greenhouse plants,) by those whose object is to force them for sale, and who have consequently frames and houses heated for that purpose, is by no means proper, when adopted by the Amateur, who has seldom these accommodations.

In watering plants, they require to be treated according to the following divisions:—

1st. *Evergreens*, and of these such as are succulent, as Pelargoniums, Geraniums, &c. Such as are ligneous, as Camellias, &c.

2nd. *Deciduous*, as Fuchsias, &c.

3rd. *Herbaceous*, as Auriculas, Carnations, &c.

4th. *Bulbous-rooted Plants*.

5th. *Aquatics*.

I shall first make a few observations which must be borne in view as general principles applicable to the subject; and then give my ideas under the above divisions.

Whether, as it has been contended by many, the soil in which a plant grows serves simply as a medium in which its roots develop themselves, and, that the composition of that soil, is of no moment except as regards its greater or less ductility or power of retaining moisture in a greater or less degree, with reference to the strong or brittle, ligneous or succulent nature of the root;—and, that water, air, and heat, are the only elements (as they are clearly termed,) from which the plant derives its growth: or whether agreeably to the prevailing opinion, the various nutritious particles contained in the soil by becoming dissolved in the water, are taken up by the roots, and thereby its component parts are a matter of importance, need not here be discussed,—because, whatever may be the opinion of individual cultivators on this question, it is admitted by all, that, whilst from want of water vegetation ceases; over-watering produces the same unfortunate result.

The great point to be attained, is to keep the earth in which the plant grows in a state of moisture, to supply the wants of the roots and no more.

Under the head of general principles, I would state the following:—

If the earth in which the plant is potted be of a stiff loamy texture, the plant will require much less frequent supplies of water, than if it be a light sandy loam or composed chiefly of leaf mould or peat.

If the quantity of roots in a pot are small, with reference to the size of the pot, much less water is required than when the pot is full of roots; because in the former case the roots will gather moisture for some time from the surrounding soil; in the latter, all the water that is not taken up by the roots soon after the plant is watered, drains away. If a plant whose roots do not nearly extend to the sides of a pot, be watered more frequently than the roots absorb it, the surrounding soil becomes saturated with water, which keeps it in a wet *soddened* state, wholly unfit for vegetation; the result of which is that the roots decay.

When plants have been cut back or pruned, the supply of water should always be considerably lessened; because, the quantity of roots remaining the same, they have, until new shoots are made, a much less quantity of branches and leaves to support.

When plants are in a growing state, that is, making their shoot^{ts}

for the year, and throwing out and perfecting their flower buds, they require much more water than when in a dormant state.

And, with reference to the last remark, it should be constantly borne in mind, that, inasmuch as both indigenous and imported plants are very variable in the seasons of the year at which the above occurrences take place, so the use of the watering-pot must be regulated by the hand of the florist, and not by the season of the year, solely; although undoubtedly both such plants as are dormant, as well as such as are vigorous in their growth in the summer season, will require a more plentiful supply (having regard to their habit of growth,) than the same species would require in the winter under similar circumstances.

I think I have extended this to the full legitimate length of an "article" for one number of your *Cabinet*; and I will, therefore, (should you consider this worth insertion,) reserve the conclusion of my remarks until next month.

Pentonville, Jan. 2, 1835.

B. M.

ARTICLE III.—*Gardening Gleanings, selected from various Authors. No. III.* By SNOWDROP.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPERIMENTS.

(From Woolridge's *Systema Horticulture*, 3rd Edition, 1688, p. 222.)

"*Often removing of Plants.* The often removing of Flowers in their proper season preserves their colours, especially their variegations; for long standing in one soyl causes any plant to degenerate; partly, because the plant hath exhausted the proper nourishment for it, out of that place where it hath stood so long, and partly because the soyl is apt to change the nature of the plant, being exotick to it, as is usually observed in *beans, wheat, &c.* sown on the same sort of land, although not on the same parcel, is apt to degenerate.* Therefore, removing of plants, and alteration of the soyl is a good way to improve them."

"*To make plants come late.* Flowers are more in esteem when they come early, than when they come late; to make them early the means are generally known, but the retarding of their flowering, often removing and preventing the usual excitements of the

* Recent experiments proving that plants discharge excrementitious matter, is doubtless the chief cause of their degeneration when confined to one spot, and explains the necessity of a rotation of crops.

Sun and Air, will effect; for the disturbing the roots in the removal is a great hindrance to their attraction of nourishment, and it will be several days after the removal before new fibres will shoot forth to gather new nourishment: and the standing of a plant prevents the digestion of the sap by the heat of the sun and air. This is of great use in retarding the flowering of several Flowers, and also the growth of several Esculents, as *Cauly flowers, &c.*"

" *Plants to defend from cold and sun.* It is usual to defend several tender Plants from the cold in the Winter, to preserve them and to expose them to the sun in such winter days that prove clear, which exposure injureth the plant more than the cold. For the sun-beams in frosty weather, especially if there be Snow on the ground, makes a plant faint and sick. As is observed in the Laurel, which if it grow against a *North* wall, or in the shade, although open to the severest winds, yet retains its green colour all the winter; but if it stands in the sun, it changeth yellow only from that cause. The same is observed of several tender Plants that are usually sheltered from the winds and exposed to the Sun, yet it is not improper to give plants Air, and also Sun, in mild Weather, at any time of the Winter which cannot hurt them."

" *Often cutting of Plants.* The cutting off of the Buds and Branches of Flowers, leaving only one, or two or more, as the strength of the root will bear, causeth it to yield the fairer Flowers than otherwise it would do: after the same manner, if Herbs be often cut they gather the more strength, yield the fairer leaf, and take better root, and endure the Winter the better. The cause is, that the sap hath less to nourish, and that which is nourished must therefore be the stronger, and the less the sap is expended above, the more strengthens the root in the ground, as may be observed in most Trees that are lopped. And then do they afterwards issue forth the fairest Branches; some plants usually perish in the winter for want of being cut in the summer precedent, and from the same cause, as *Wall flowers, Thyme, Marjoram, &c.*"

" *Plants to continue long.* Some Plants are too apt to waste their sap in Flowers, and thereby shorten their lives, as *Gilly flowers, Stock Gilly flowers*, and some others, which if their blowing shoots were nipt off they would gather strength and continue longer, for the waste of the sap, overmuch, makes the plant feeble and incapable of enduring any severity of Winter or Summer, as

is sometimes observed in young Fruit-trees, that they blossom themselves to death; and some I have known to grow themselves to death; for the freer the sap is in expending itself in Branch and Blossom, the more tender is the root, which becomes a prey to the worm and canker, as doth the Branch to the severe Air. The way to prevent which, is prescribed in the last mentioned experiment."

"*To know good Seeds.* If you doubt the goodness of your Seeds, take some of them and put them in fair water, and set them in a gentle heat twenty-four hours, and if they are good they will sprout, else not. Also you may wash your Seeds in water, and the dead and light will swim, and the good and heavy will sink; but they must be all thoroughly innerged, else you may be deceived."

"*To defend Plants from Frost.* Secure the root as well as you can from the Frost; for if you defend that, the Branch seldom suffers, but if the root be not secured, although the Branch be never so well defended it will perish. Therefore, earth up the roots as well as you can, and place any ordinary defence about the sides of the plant, and no frost will hurt it, (unless it be your tender plants that are for the conservatory.) Thus may *Gilly flowers, Wall flowers, Stock Gilly flowers, &c.* be preserved."

"*Set tender plants dry.* Some plants, if the roots stand dry the Frost rarely hurts them; which if moist, they are usually destroyed, as *Rosemary, Sage, Wall flowers, &c.* Either of these will grow on a wall, and endure the severest colds, but if they stand in a moist ground, although the Branches be never so well defended, they are apt to be destroyed with great Frost. The cause is, that water or moisture stagnating about any plant, and a Frost following, is apt to mortifie it, when a Frost shall scarcely injure a dry plant. It is the same with young and tender Fruits, a frosty night after a wet day destroys more Fruits, than ten dry Frosts can do."

SNOWDROP.

ARTICLE IV.—*Directions for Flowering the Aloe variegata.* By J. W. D.

In the month of June, turn your plant out in the open air in a

sunny situation; give but very little water, in fact only sufficient to keep the plant alive. By the end of September your plant will look miserable and sickly, and possibly not meet with approbation; remove it to a dry shelf in the greenhouse, still keeping it in a state of starvation. In March reduce the ball of earth about your plant as much as possible, taking care of the roots; repot in soil as follows:—half good sandy loam, half well rotted dung, or leaf mould, with a small handful of white sand well mixed together; put plenty of broken crocks at the bottom of the pot; set your plant in a stove heat, syringing over head often; when the plant begins to recover, water a little at root, which increase as the plant improves in health, and in a short time it will present a spike of flowers.

I have little doubt but a number of species of succulent plants would flower more freely, and certainly much finer, if they were cultivated in rich soil (though opposite to most opinions) instead of being potted in poor soil, and rendered still poorer by mixing road sand or brick rubbish. I have had a great number of dry stove plants under my care at different times, and have tried various soils, but generally found rich soil more suitable than poor and certainly produce much finer bloom; but it must be well understood there are a number of species so tender rooted as to exempt them from this rule; of course, if rich soil is used, a far less quantity of water will be necessary.

J. W. D.

Great Bookham, Surrey, Dec. 9th, 1834.

ARTICLE V.—*On the Culture of the Cockscomb,*
(*Celosia cristata.*) By MR. W. BROWN, Jun.

The design of the publication of the *Floricultural Cabinet* being the improvement of the culture of flowers, I beg to lay before the readers thereof a few practical remarks on the treatment of the Cockscomb.

There are eighteen species enumerated in LOUDON'S *Herbarium Britannicum*. The large dark purple, the fine feathered, and the new large dwarf, red (*C. cristata*), are the sorts in general cultivation. The generic name *Celosia*, is derived from *kelos*, burnt, appearance.

Culture.—In the beginning of March, sow the seed in a 48 sized pot, and place it in a melon or cucumber frame, which is at a heat of about 80 degrees. As soon as the plants are up, and their cotyledons (seed leaves) are expanded, pot them into 60 sized pots, and replace them in the frame near the glass, this will prevent their being drawn up weakly, and will contribute to the health and dwarf habits of the plants. The plants must be kept in these pots till the comb is shewn, and those which show the earliest are nearly always the best shaped. I have observed that the older the plants were before shewing a comb, the more ill shaped it was when shewn, and of an inferior colour, and of necessity upon a longer stem.

The compost I find the plants do best in is, one-half of turf, well chopped, of a reddish colour, nearly one-half of well rotted hot-bed dung, and a small portion of leaf mould. These are well incorporated together, but not sifted. The pots are also well drained.

As soon as a good formed crown is obtained, the plants must be removed into 48's, and be placed in the frame, near the glass, as before directed. If any side branches appear, they should be taken off close to their origin, using a pair of scissors; such side shoots remaining, would rob the crown, and greatly diminish its size. When the pots are filled with roots, the plants must be removed into 32's, still keeping them in the frame, and allowing plenty of room. If the pots be plunged into bark, it aids the vigour of the plants. I have sometimes kept the plants in the frame for four months. Some of the strongest plants may require another removal into pots of a size larger, viz. 24's. They should be kept a month longer in the frame, after the final potting, before they are taken out to be placed in a stove or greenhouse.

I have used strong liquid manure for watering with, during the time the plants were in the frame. I do not find it essential, the only difference being, that it causes the comb to be of a darker colour than those which have only pure rain water.

I can keep the plants in vigour till December.

I have grown the combs from one foot to eighteen inches and upwards each, over the top, and the extreme length, when opened, thirty-five feet. The breadth of the combs have been from six to nine inches. Such have been produced upon plants not more than nine inches high.

W. BROWN, JUNR

Calcarton, Sept. 3rd. 1834.

ARTICLE VI.—Gleanings from Old Authors on Gardening. No. I. By TULIPA.

Following the example of SNOWDROP, I send you a few extracts from a work published in 1730, by JOHN COWELL, of HORTON, called the "*Curious and Profitable Gardener.*"

TULIPA.

London, 10th January, 1835.

OBSERVATIONS ON TULIPS.

1st.—"One of my curious Correspondents informs me, that the Tulip was brought to us from Dalmatia, in the year 1560, [LONDON, in his Encyclopædia, states 1559,] by the famous GESNER, and was then called, in that country, the *Grand Turk's Turbant.*"

2nd.—"A French Gentleman observes, that such offsets of Tulips as weigh a French Crown in Gold, will bring a flower."

3rd.—"It is a good rule to take every dry part, which appears of a Brown or Black Colour, from each Tulip Root, before you plant it."

4th.—"Be careful in this plantation of Seedling Tulips, to keep them clear of weeds, and you may expect the fourth year some of them will produce flowers; and then 'tis advisable to draw out such as bring Red Colours or Yellows, and sling them away, for they will never break to be fine Flowers. In the mean time, save such as are of a Grideline Colour, of a Purple and of a Flesh Colour, as also such as have blossoms of the Colour of a Peach Blossom, or of a Violet; these will make excellent good Breeders; some of them may, perhaps, break the first year of Blowing; but if you have plain Tulips of the Colours I mention, you need not despair, for they will break sooner or later into stripes."

5th.—"Those whose Flowers have the thinnest leaves will break the soonest; and on the contrary, the very thick leaved Flowers will be much the longest before they break into Stripes."

6th.—"If, when you have a good stock of Breeding Tulips, you cannot have patience to wait for their natural course of breaking into Stripes, you may take the following method, as is practised in Flanders by the greatest Artists:—Take the plaister of old walls, wherein there is a great deal of lime, and powder it very fine; mix

this with drift sand, or such sand as is sharp, and found on the sea shore; to this add of the water that runs from a Dunghill or Lakes, that one may have an equal quantity of each, and mix these as well as possible, and put it over the surface of the bed a little before you plant your Breeding or Plain Tulips, and it will make them break into fine Stripes to a wonder, as is related to me by a Gentleman of great honour, who has proved it, as he observed, for five or six years."

ARTICLE VII.—A Select List of Annuals, Biennials, and Perennial Border Flowers. By AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

HARDY ANNUALS.

These kinds may be sown in the open ground. See Vol. I, page 43.

Systematic Name.	English Name.	Time of sowing	Flowering Months.	Colour.	Ht. of Plant in Feet.
<i>Adonis vernalis</i>	Pheasant eye	1	May to Aug.	Scarlet, red or crim.	2
<i>Aster sinensis</i>	German and China Aster quill'd red, and bonnet, &c. (see below.)	7	Aug. to Oct.	Do.	2
<i>Amaranthus caudatus</i>	Love lies bleeding	13	July to Sept.	Do.	2 to 3
<i>Do. hypochondricus</i>	Princess Feather	19	July to Oct.	Do.	Do.
<i>Iberis formosa</i>	Candy Tuft	25	July to Oct.	Do.	1
<i>Papaver Rhoeas</i>	Ranunculus Poppy	31	July to Sept.	Do.	2
<i>Do. somniferus</i>	Scarlet Carnation do.	37	June to Sept.	Do.	2
<i>Aster sinensis</i>	German and China Aster	2	Aug. to Oct.	White.	2
<i>Calendula pluvialis</i>	Cape Marigold	8	June to Sept.	Do.	1
<i>Campanula speculum</i>	Venus' Looking Glass	14	July to Sept.	Do.	1 1/2
<i>Iberis odorata</i>	Sweet scented Candy tuft	20	June to Sept.	Do.	1
<i>Do. amara</i>	Do.	26	June to Sept.	Do.	1
<i>Lavatera trimestris</i>	Lavatera, White var.	32	July to Oct.	Do.	3 to 4
<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	Poppy, White var.	38	July to Sept.	Do.	2 to 3
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Fimpernel	3	June to Oct.	Blue.	1 to 2
<i>Campanula speculum</i>	Venus' Looking Glass	9	June to Sept.	Do.	Do.
<i>Collinsia grandiflora</i>	Great flowered	15	June to Sept.	Do.	1
<i>Collinsia verna</i>	Spring	21	May to July.	Do.	Do.
<i>Nigella Hispanica</i>	Devil in a bush	27	June to Sept.	Do.	2
<i>Lupinus pusillus</i>	Dwarf Lupine	33	July to Sept.	Do.	1
<i>Do. Marshalli</i>	Marshall's do.	39	July to Oct.	Do.	1 to 2
<i>Do. albus</i>	Large Blue do.	45	July to Sept.	Do.	2 to 3
<i>Do. varius</i>	Small Blue do.	51	July to Sept.	Do.	2
<i>Antirrhinum spartium</i>	Snop Dragon, or Toad Flax	4	July to Oct.	Yellow.	1

Systematic Name.	English Name.	No. in Year	Flowering Months.	Colour.	Ht. of Plant in feet.
<i>Calendula stellata</i>	Marigold, starry seeded	10	July to Sept.	Yellow	1
<i>Centaurea suaveolens</i>	Yellow Sultan	16	July to Sept.	Do.	2½
<i>Crepis barbatum</i>	Yellow Hawkweed	22	July to Oct.	Do.	2 to 3
<i>Lupinus luteus</i>	Lupines	28	July to Sept.	Do.	2 to 3
<i>Madia elegans</i>	Elegant Madia	34	June to Oct.	Do.	3 to 4
<i>Aster Sinensis</i>	Gorman & China Asters	5	July to Sept.	Rose	2
<i>Crepis rubra</i>	Hawkweed	11	July to Sept.	Do.	1½
<i>Lavatera trimestris</i>	Lavatera	17	July to Oct.	Do.	3 to 4
<i>Malope trifida</i>	Malope	23	July to Oct.	Do.	2
<i>Malope grandiflora</i>	Do.	29	July to Oct.	Do.	2 to 3
<i>Silene Armeria</i>	Lobels Catchfly	35	July to Sept.	Do.	1½
<i>Antirrhinum speciosa</i>	Snop Dragon	6	June to Sept.	Purple	1
<i>Campanula pentagonia</i>	Bellflower	12	July to Oct.	Do.	1½
<i>Centaurea moschata</i>	Sweet Sultan	18	July to Oct.	Do.	2
<i>Iberis umbellata</i>	Candy tuft	24	June to Sept.	Do.	1
<i>Iberis pyramidalis</i>	Do.	30	June to Oct.	Do.	1

HALF HARDY ANNUALS,

Succeeding well when raised on a slight hot bed, or in pots placed in heat.—See Vol. I. Page 22.

Systematic Name.	English Name.	Flowering Months.	Colour.	Ht. in Feet.
<i>Aster Sinensis</i>	Quillod, Red, & Bonnet Aster	July to Sept.	Red	2
<i>Cheiranthus annuus</i>	Ten-week & other Stocks (See below.)	May to Nov.	Scarlet red	1½
<i>Dianthus chinensis</i>	China Pink	June to Oct.	Scrlt red, and crim. var.	1
<i>Do. latifolius</i>	Broad leaved do.	June to Oct.	Do.	1
<i>Calandrinia speciosa</i>	Showy	May to Sep. (two sowings)	Rosy red	½
<i>Ipomopsis elegans</i>	Elegant	July to Sept.	Scarlet	3
<i>Senecio elegans</i>	New Crimson Ragwort	June to Oct.	Red & crim.	2
<i>Zinnia elegans coccinea</i>	New Scarlet	July to Sept.	Scarlet	1½
<i>Aster sinensis</i>	Quill'd German Aster &c.	July to Sept.	White	2
<i>Clarkia pulchella</i>	White Clarkia	June to Sept.	White	2
<i>Cheiranthus annuus</i>	Ten-week and other Stocks	May to Nov.	White	1 to 2
<i>Chrysanthem. coronarium</i>	New White	June to Oct.	White	3
<i>Dianthus sinensis</i>	New White Indian Pink	July to Oct.	White	1
<i>Gilia capitata alba</i>	New White Gilia	June to Oct.	Do.	2 to 3
<i>Hibiscus Africanus</i>	African Hibiscus	July to Oct.	Do. dark eye	3
<i>Argemone Mexicana</i>	Mexican Poppy	July to Sept.	White	2 to 3
<i>Ageratum odoratum</i>	Sweet scented Ageratum	July to Nov.	Light blue	1½
<i>Aster tenellus</i>	Slender Aster	July to Nov.	Blue	1
<i>Aster Sinensis</i>	Blue German Aster, &c.	July to Oct.	Do.	2
<i>Campanula Lorei</i>	Lore's Bell Flower	July to Sept.	Do.	1
<i>Cheiranthus annuus</i>	German Stocks	May to Oct.	Bluish	1 to 2
<i>Clintonia elegans</i>	Elegant Clintonia	June to Nov.	Blue wht. eye	1
<i>Echium violaceum</i>	Violet Viper's Bugloss	June to Oct.	Blue	3
<i>Echium grandiflorum</i>	Great flowered do.	June to Oct.	Do.	2
<i>Gilia capitata</i>	Crown flowered Gilia	June to Oct.	Do.	2 to 3
<i>Lobelia gracilis</i>	Slender Lobelia	June to Oct.	Do. & wht eye	1

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Systematic Name.	English Name.	Flowering Months.	Colour.	Ht. in Feet.
<i>Nemophila phacelioides</i>	Phacelia like	July to Sept.	Blue	1
<i>Trachelium caerulea</i>	Blue Throatwort	July to Oct.	Do.	2
<i>Chrysanthemum coronarium</i>	New double Yellow	June to Oct.	Yellow	3
<i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i>	Two-coloured Coreopsis	June to Nov.	Do. dark eye	2
<i>Eriogonum californicum</i>	Californian	July to Nov.	Yellow	1 1/2
<i>Fumaria farnesifolia</i>	Fumitory leaved	July to Nov.	Do.	1 1/2
<i>Tagetes erecta</i>	African Marigold, var.	June to Oct.	Do.	2
<i>Tagetes patula</i>	French Marigold, var.	June to Oct.	Do.	1 to 2
<i>Senecio elegans var. lutea</i>	Yellow Ragwort	June to Oct.	Do.	1 1/2
<i>Helianthus indicus</i>	Dwarf dbl. Sun flower	July to Oct.	Do.	2 to 3
<i>Calandrinia grandiflora</i>	Great flowered	June to Oct.	Pale Rose	2
<i>Do. discolor</i>	Two-coloured leaved	June to Oct.	Rose	2
<i>Clarkia pulchella</i>	Handsome Clarkia	June to Oct.	Rosy lilac	2
<i>Dianthus superbus</i>	Rose-coloured China Pink	July to Nov.	Rose.	1
<i>Eurotia Lindleyana</i>	Evening Primrose	June to Nov.	Do. dark spots	1 to 2
<i>Do. rosea alba</i>	Do. do.	June to Nov.	Rosy lilac, darker spots	1
<i>Senecio elegans var. rosea</i>	Rosy Ragwort	June to Oct.	Rose	2
<i>Schizanthus pinnatus</i>	Winged Schizanthus	July to Nov.	Rosy lilac	1 to 2
<i>Do. pinnatus humilis</i>	Dwarf Do.	July to Oct.	Do.	1
<i>Do. porrigens</i>	Spreading Do.	July to Oct.	Do.	1 to 2
<i>Aster Sinensis</i>	German Asters, &c.	July to Oct.	Purple	2
<i>Anchusa italica</i>	Italian Ox tongue	July to Sept.	Purple blue	2 to 3
<i>Amaranthus giganteus</i>	Princess Feather	July to Oct.	Purple	2 to 4
<i>Cheiranthus annuus</i>	Ten-week & other Stock	May to Nov.	Do.	2
<i>Datura fastuosa plena</i>	Stramonium	July to Oct.	Do.	2
<i>Gilia tricolor</i>	Three coloured	July to Oct.	Do.	2
<i>Gilia achilleifolia</i>	Milfoil-leaved	July to Nov.	Do.	2
<i>Stenactis speciosa</i>	Showy flowered	July to Oct.	Do.	1
<i>Senecio elegans purpurea</i>	Purple Ragwort	June to Nov.	Do.	2

Two or three of the above are biennial, but when sown early in spring, the plants will bloom the following summer, in consequence of which they have been classed as annuals.

Some of the above kinds of annuals having an extensive number of varieties, the following enumeration of them is given, to aid in a more general selection :—

GERMAN ASTERS.—1. Flesh coloured; 2. Pale Rose; 3. Pale Blue; 4. Dark Blue; 5. Rose coloured; 6. Pale Lilac; 7. Dark Red; 8. Ash Grey; 9. White; 10. Light Blue; 11. Dark Blue-edged; 12. Light Red and White; 13. Dark Lilac; 14. New Dwarf White; 15. White Anemone Flowered; 16. White Quilled; 17. Striped Red and White; 18. Red Anemone Flowered; 19. Mixed coloured Anemone Flowered; 20. New Dwarf Red; 21. Dark Red and White; 22. Light Blue-edged; 23. Yellowish White; 24. White; 25. Flesh-coloured; 26. Light Blue, dark ground; 27. Pale Blue edged; 28. Light Red.

GERMAN TEN WEEK STOCKS.—Russian Stocks, *Close Flowered.*—1. Deep Rose; 2. Pale Rose; 3. Peach-coloured; 4. Violet, with White spots; 5. Pale Rose, with White spots; 6. Dark Grey; 7. Flesh-coloured; 8. Dark Blue; 9. Peach-coloured; 10. Light Blue; 11. Maroon; 12. Light Brick Red; 13. Carmine; 14. Chestnut; 15. Light Brown; 16. Dark Brown; 17. Red Brown; 18. Dark Cinnamon; 19. Cinnamon, Yellow Crown; 20. Light Violet; 21. Striped Rosa Centifolia; 22. Frankfurt Red;

23. Copper-coloured; 24. Ash Rose; 25. Poppy Grey; 26. Pale Grey; 27. Variegated; 28. Dark Ash-coloured; 29. Light Maroon; 30. Apple Blossom; 31. Pale Cinnamon; 32. Pale Blue; 33. Rose; 34. Poppy Blue; 35. Purple; 36. Dark Blue, Wallflower-leaved.

Distant Flowered.—43. Carmine; 44. Giant Scarlet; 45. Flesh-coloured; 46. Dark Carmine; 47. Dark Blue; 48. White; 49. Light Blue; 50. Red Gray; 51. Chocolate; 52. Deep Violet.

LATE FLOWERING, OR AUTUMN, GERMAN STOCKS, Blooming from August to November.—*Close Flowered*.—53. Violet; 54. Copper, Wallflower leaved; 55. Dark Copper; 56. Light Copper; 57. Carmine, with Wallflower leaf; 58. Violet, with Wallflower leaf; 59. Dark Maroon; 60. Flesh-coloured; 61. Dark Blue; 62. Peach Blossom; 63. Dark Brick-coloured; 64. Pale Brick-coloured; 65. Bright Carmine; 66. Carmine; 67. White.

Distant Flowered.—68. Red Grey; 69. Dark Blue; 70. Dark Brown; 71. Dark Carmine; 72. Pale Blue; 73. Dark Violet; 74. Red Grey; 75. White; 76. Red Brown; 77. Copper-coloured; 78. Cinnamon.

GERMAN WINTER STOCK.—This class of Stocks are similar to the *English Drompton Stocks*.—79. Pale Rose; 80. Carmine; 81. Dark Blue; 82. Pale Blue; 83. White; 84. Brick-colour; 85. White Wallflower; 86. Violet Blue; 87. Giant Scarlet; 88. Peach-colour.

BIENNIALS.

Systematic Name.	English Name.	Flowering Months.	Colour.	Ht. in Feet.
<i>Agrostemma coronaria</i>	Rose Campion	June to Sept.	Rose	2
<i>Anchusa Italica</i>	Ox tongue	June to Oct.	Blue	1 to 2
<i>Campanula media</i>	Canterbury Bell	June to Oct.	Blue, rose, bluish, and white var.	2
<i>Cheiranthus incarnis</i>	Drompton and Queen Stocks, &c.	Mar. to Aug.	Scarlet, white, &c.	2
<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>	Sweet William	May to Sept.	Scarlet and var.	3
<i>Digitalis purpurea</i> , var. <i>alba</i> .	Foxglove, new white, rose, buff, &c.	May to Sept.	Various	3
<i>Hedysarum Coronarium</i>	French Honeysuckle, white and rose, var.	May to Oct.	Do.	3 to 4
<i>Humea elegans</i>	Elegant	June to Aug.	Rose	3
<i>Scabiosa atropurpurea</i>	Scabious var. as purple, white, rose, &c.	June to Oct.	Various	3

HARDY PERENNIALS.

<i>Genum coccineum</i>	Herb Bennet	June to Oct.	Scarlet	1½
<i>Do. quillyon</i>	Do.	Do.	Do.	1½
<i>Glaucolus cardinalis</i>	Corn Flag	Do.	Do.	2
<i>Lobelia Barrattii</i>	Barratt's Lobelia	July to Oct.	Scarlet	2 to 3
<i>Do. cardinalis</i>	Scarlet Cardinal	July to Oct.	Do.	4 to 5
<i>Do. fulgens</i>	Fulgent Lobelia	July to Oct.	Do.	2 to 3
<i>Lychnis chalcodonica plena</i>	Double Scarlet Lychnis	July to Oct.	Do.	3
<i>Papaver bracteatum</i>	Poppy	Jun to Aug.	Do.	3
<i>Do. orientale</i>	Eastern Poppy	May to July	Do.	3
<i>Symphytum coccineum</i>	Scarlet Comfrey	June to Sept.	Do.	2
<i>Veronica chamaedrifolies</i>	Scarlet Verbena	June to Nov.	Do.	3
<i>Aschillea plerminca plena</i>	Double White Yarrow	May to Sept.	White	3
<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>	Do. Snapdragon	May to Nov.	Do.	1½
<i>Do. do.</i>	Single do.	May to Oct.	Do.	2

Systematic Name.	English Name.	Flowering Months.	Colour.	Ht. in Feet.
<i>Anthemis grandiflora</i> <i>plena alba</i>	Large Double White Chamomile	May to Oct.	White	2
<i>Campanula urticifolia</i> <i>plena</i>	Double White Nettle-leaved Bell Flower	June to Oct.	Do.	1½
<i>Do. pyramidalis alba</i>	White Pyramidal Bell-flower	July to Oct.	Do.	5 to 6
<i>Galega officinalis</i>	Goats' Rue	July to Oct.	Do.	3
<i>Lupinus polyphyllus alba</i>	White Lupine	June to Aug.	Do.	3 to 5
<i>Lychnis chalcedonica alba</i>	White Lychnis	July to Oct.	Do.	3
<i>Mirabilis Jalapa</i>	White Marvel of Peru	July to Sept.	Do.	2
<i>Do. do.</i>	Sweet scented Do.	July to Sept.	Do.	2½
<i>Oenothera speciosa</i>	Evening Primrose	July to Sept.	Do.	1 to 2
<i>Do. taraxacifolia</i>	Dandelion-leaved Do.	July to Oct.	Do.	1
<i>Phlox suaveolens</i>	Lichnidea	June to Sept.	Do.	2
<i>Do. tardiflora</i>	Do.	Aug. to Nov.	Do.	2
<i>Tradescantia congesta</i>	Spider Wort	July to Oct.	Do.	1
<i>Anthyllus Webbiana</i>	Kidney Vetch	June to Sept.	Purple	2 to 3
<i>Lobelia speciosa</i>	Showy Lobelia	June to Oct.	Do.	2
<i>Do. purpurea</i>	Lobelia	June to Oct.	Do.	2
<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>	Lythrum	June to Oct.	Do.	3
<i>Monarda purpurea</i>	Monarda	June to Oct.	Do.	2 to 3
<i>Pentstemon speciosa</i>	Showy Pentstemon	June to Oct.	Do.	1½
<i>Do. campanulatum</i>	Bell-flowered Do.	May to Oct.	Do.	2
<i>Do. venustum</i>	Pretty Do.	June to Sept.	Do.	2
<i>Do. atropurpurea</i>	Dark Purple Do.	May to Oct.	Do.	2
<i>Petunia violacea</i>	Petunia	May to Nov.	Do.	2 to 6
<i>Phlox divaricata</i>	Branching Phlox	April to Aug.	Do.	2
<i>Do. paniculata</i>	Panicled Do.	July to Nov.	Do.	4
<i>Do. Sheppardi</i>	Shepherd's Do.	Aug. to Oct.	Do.	3
<i>Do. Wheelerii</i>	Wheeler's Do.	April to June	Do.	1
<i>Thalictrum aquilegifolium purpurea</i>	Meadow Rue	June to Sept.	Do.	2
<i>Verbena venosum</i>	Vervain	June to Oct.	Do.	1
<i>Alyssum saxatile</i>	Mad Wort	April to June	Yellow	1
<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	Tick Seed Sun Flower	June to Oct.	Do.	2
<i>Do. Atkinsonia</i>	Atkinson's	May to Oct.	Do.	2
<i>Do. tenuifolia</i>	Slender-leaved	June to Sep.	Do.	1
<i>Gaillardia aristata</i>	Long-awned	July to Oct.	Do.	
<i>Do. bicolor</i>	Two coloured	July to Oct.	Do.	
<i>Helianthus multiflorus plenus</i>	Sun flower	Aug. to Nov.	Do.	6
<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>		June to Oct.	Do.	3
<i>Mirabilis Jalapa</i>	Marvel of Peru	June to Sept.	Do.	2
<i>Oenothera Fraserii</i>	Frazer's Evening Primrose	May to Oct.	Do.	1½
<i>Do. fruticosa</i>	Shrubby	May to Oct.	Do.	2
<i>Do. splendens</i>	Splendid	May to Oct.	Do.	3
<i>Do. spectabilis</i>	Showy	May to Sept.	Do.	2
<i>Do. macrocarpa</i>	Long fruited	June to Aug.	Do.	1
<i>Penstilla aurea</i>	Golden Cinquefoil	June to Oct.	Do.	1
<i>Ranunculus granminius</i>	Double Yellow Ranunculus	June to Oct.	Do.	1
<i>Antirrhinum majus bicolor</i>	Crimson and White Snapdragon	June to Nov.	Crimson	2

A SELECT LIST OF BORDER FLOWERS.

Botanical Name.	English Name.	Flowering Months.	Colour.	Ht. in Feet.
<i>Williamia pumilus</i>	Pink Sweet William, &c.	June to Aug.	Crimson	1
<i>Do. atropurpurea</i>	Do.	June to Oct.	Do.	1
<i>Dianthus atrosanguinea</i>	Dark bloody	June to Oct.	Do.	1
<i>Do. palobellus, flore pleno</i>	Handsome	Do.	Do.	1
<i>Labelia fulgens</i>	Fulgout	Do.	Do.	2
<i>Do. splendens</i>	Splendid	Do.	Do.	4
<i>Potentilla atrosanguinea</i>	Dark crimson cinquefoil	June to Sept.	Dark crimson	2
<i>Do. Henzlegravi</i>	Henzlegravo's cinquefoil	Do.	Crimson	2
<i>Do. Russelliana</i>	Russell's ditto	Do.	Do.	3
<i>Pæony officinalis rubra</i>	Crimson Pæony	May to Aug.	Do.	3
<i>Salvia fulgens</i>	Cardinal Sage	May to Nov.	Do.	2 to 6
<i>Achillea roseum</i>	Rose coloured Yarrow	June to Sept.	Rose	2
<i>Arabis roseum</i>	Rose-coloured Wall-cross	May to Sept.	Do.	1
<i>Coronilla varia</i>	Various Coronilla	June to Aug.	Do.	2
<i>Glaucolus cariens</i>	Corn flag	July to Aug.	Do.	2
<i>Lathyrus grandiflorus</i>	Large-flowered Lathrus	June to Sept.	Do.	4 to 6
<i>Potentilla formosa</i>	Beautiful cinquefoil	Do.	Do.	2 to 3
<i>Pæony officinalis rosea</i>	Rose coloured Pæony	May to Aug.	Do.	3
<i>Do. fragrans</i>	Sweet scented	May to Sept.	Do.	4
<i>Aster amellus</i>	Amellus Starwort	July to Sept.	Blue	2
<i>Naptisa australis</i>	Blue-flowered	June to Aug.	Do.	2
<i>Campanula Carpatica</i>	Bell flower	June to Sept.	Do.	1
<i>Do. garganica</i>	Ditto	Do.	Do.	2
<i>Do. Carolina</i>	Ditto	July to Sept.	Do.	2
<i>Do. pyramidalis</i>	Pyramidal ditto	June to Nov.	Do.	4 to 8
<i>Do. pulcherrima</i>	Handsome ditto	June to Aug.	Do.	2
<i>Do. latifolium cærulea</i>	Broad-leaved blue ditto	June to Sept.	Do.	3
<i>Do. persicifolia cærulea</i>	Blue peach-leaved	July to Oct.	Do.	2
<i>Delphinium grandiflora</i>	Double Blue Larkspur	May to July.	Do.	2
<i>Do. chinensis</i>	Chinese ditto	May to Aug.	Light blue	3
<i>Do. azureum</i>	Sky Blue	May to Sept.	Do.	5
<i>Gentiana acaulis</i>	Gentianella	March to May	Blue	4 in.
<i>Iris sibirica</i>	Siberian Iris	May to June	Pale blue	2 to 3
<i>Linum grandiflorum</i>	Large-flowering Flax	June to Aug.	Blue	1 to 2
<i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i>	May-leaved Lupino	June to July.	Do.	2 to 3
<i>Myosotis palustris</i>	Forget Me Not	April	Pale blue	1
<i>Tradescantia virginica</i>	Virginian Spiderwort	May to Nov.	Do.	1 to 2
<i>Veronica azurea</i>	Sky Blue Speedwell	July to Sept.	Pale blue	2 to 3
<i>Do. speciosa</i>			Blue	
<i>Do. virginica</i>	Virginian Speedwell	Do.	Do.	4 to 5
<i>Chelone barbata</i>	Hearled Chelone	June to Sept.	Deep orange	3 to 4
<i>Hieracium aurantiaca</i>	Hawkweed		Orange	
<i>Lilium aurantiacum</i>	Orange Lily	June to Aug.	Do.	3 to 5
<i>Lychnis fulgens</i>	Fulgent Campion	Aug. to Sept.	Do.	2
<i>Do. coronata</i>	Chinese Campion	June to Sept.	Do.	1
<i>Dianthus carophyllus</i>	Carnation	June to Sept.	Red	2
<i>Lythrum triphyllum</i>	Lythrum	June to Oct.	Do.	4
<i>Morhelia Jalapa</i>	Morvel of Peru	Do.	Red & white	4
<i>Monarda didyma</i>	Twin Monarda	June to Sept.	Do.	2 to 4
<i>Phlox disticha</i>	Two rowed Phlox	June to Oct.	Do.	4 to 5
<i>Do. reflexa</i>	Reflexed Phlox	June to Sept.	Do.	2 to 3
<i>Do. ampa</i>	Pleasant Phlox	Do.	Do.	1
<i>Do. reptans</i>	Crooping Phlox	Do.	Do.	1
<i>Spigelia marilandica</i>	Maryland Worm Cress	July to Sept.	Red	1 to 2
<i>Valeriana rubra</i>	Red Valerian	June to Aug.	Do.	2 to 3

All the plants in the above list are beautiful in their kinds, and very showy, suitable to ornament a flower garden in a very gay manner. There are a few other kinds which might be added, of mixed colours, that are not inserted in the above, such as the following:—*Astrantia minor*, *Primulas*, *Crimson*, *White*, *Buff*; *Pæonies* of various kinds and colours, as *White*, *Crimson*, *Rose*, *Red*, &c.; *Lilies* of various kinds; *Narcissuses*, *Iris*, *Hepaticas*, *Crocuses*, &c. A list of the best bulbous, and of early spring flowering plants, shall be sent you very soon. There are a number of new handsome plants, annual, biennial, and perennial, that are of recent introduction into this country; but not being plentiful at present, I have reserved a list of them for a future communication.

Pimlico.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

ARTICLE VIII.—*A List of Superior Kinds of Carnations.* By INNOVATOR.

If the following list of Carnations, Picotees, and Pinks, will be of any service to your readers, I shall be glad to see it inserted in your next number, as many growers defer purchasing till the middle of March. This is merely in addition to the list of Prize Flowers you have already given; many of these are far superior to your list, but being in few hands, they necessarily range low in the scale:—

Scarlet Bizarres.—Rowbottom's Victory, late flowering; Willner's Hero; Fletcher's Duke of Devonshire, superb; Roi de Capucins; Houseman's Kinfare Hero, good; Hepworth's Leader.

Crimson Bizarres.—Young's Earl Grey; Woodhead's Spitfire, the best in cultivation (late); Hogg's Dr. Lindley; Jarrett's Lucretia; Jacques' Georgiana; Wood's William the Fourth; Ely's William Caxton.

Purple Flakes.—Alleway's Wonder of the World, (lives at Reading, in Berkshire); Lascelles' Queen of Sheba; Kenney's Excellent; Tomlinson's Invincible; Christian's Mary Christian.

Scarlet Flakes.—Stearn's Dr. Barnes, (not Madam Mara, as generally asserted, but a better flower); Fletcher's Beauty of Birmingham; Addenbroke's Lydia, fine; Tyso's Adelaidé; Brown's Bishop of Gloucester.

Rose Flakes.—Tyso's Princess Victoria; Lee's Maria Louisa; Lancashire Lass; Langdale Cottage Lass; Coquette de Paris.

Red Picotees.—Russell's Incomparable, extra fine; Wood's Comet; Martin's Princess Victoria; Hogg's Miss Campbell; Hogg's Juno.

Purple Picotees.—Hufton's Miss Willoughby; Hufton's Drusilla; Martin's Queen of the Universe; Jeeves's Moon Raker; Paragon.

Rose and Scarlet Picotees.—Purchass's Granta, scarlet; Purchass's Matilda, rose; Wood's Ophelia, rose; Wood's Andromache, rose; Hogg's Duke Athol, scarlet.

Yellow Picotees.—Howlett's Paragraph; Louis Philippe; Barbit's William the Fourth; Hogg's Colonel of the Guards; Hogg's Rajah Rammohun Roy; Phidia.

Pinks.—Smith's Superb Blush; Kean's No. 1 and 2; Ward's Jubilee; Foster's William the Fourth; Pillard's Eynsforth Beauty; Unsworth's Omega; Hopkins's One of the King; Young's Marquis Winchester; Norman's Earl Grey; Norman's Hero; Norman's Conqueror; Norman's Benjamin Stevens Regulator; Hogg's Fanny Kemble (beautiful); Hogg's Black-eyed Susan (good); Bray's Invincible; Weiden's Matchless; Cheese's Miss Cheese.

Persons wishing to purchase may rely upon the above kinds being of superior quality. They may be obtained of, or through, most of the following Florists:—Mr. HOGG, of Paddington, near London; Rev. J. TYSO, Wallingford, near London; Mr. J. REVELL, Pitmoor, Sheffield; Mr. CONNELL, Northampton; Messrs. CONNELLY and SON, Lancaster; and all respectable Florists; but Mr. HOGG is the most likely at this late season of the year. Trusting this list may prove of service to young Florists, in assisting them to make a selection from Catalogues, I beg to remain

INNOVATOR.

PART II.

NEW OR RARE PLANTS

WHICH WE HAVE NOTICED SINCE OUR LAST.

Begonia geraniifolia, Geranium-leaved Begonia. This very distinct and pretty hothouse species of Begonia was introduced into the Glasgow Botanic Garden, from Liina, in 1833. It grows from one to two feet high, and flowers abundantly. The blossoms are red outside, and white inside. Class, Monœcia; order, Polyandria; natural order, Begoniaceæ.—Hooker, in Bot. Mag., t. 3387. Begonia, in honour of MICHAEL BEGON, a French promoter of Botany.

Campanula fragilis; var. *hirsuta*. Hairy-leaved Brittle Bell Flower. Synonym, *C. diffusa*, *C. cochlearifolia*, *C. crassifolia*. This very pretty perennial dwarf campanula is a native of the mountains of Italy, where the bright blue patches of its lovely flowers are quite enchanting. The plant grows about six inches high; the flowers are about an inch in diameter, produced in profusion, of a fine blue, with a whitish centre. It blooms from May to September. It was introduced into this country in 1826, and is cultivated in the garden of Mrs. Marryatt, Wimbledon, and other places. It is probable that, in the colder parts of this country, the plant will require winter protection. If no such convenience be afforded it, the plant must be grown upon a rock work, (for which it appears admirably suited,) or some other dry situation. Pentandria Monogynia, Campanulacæ. Campanula, simply Bell Flower, or the Latin reference to the shape of the flower.

Chelone centranthifolia, Valerian-leaved Chelone. This very handsome flowering Chelone, very much resembles the old *C. barbata* in the appearance of its blossoms, but of a brighter scarlet. The corolla is destitute of the bearded mouth which the blossoms of *C. barbata* have. It is a hardy herbaceous plant, of great beauty, and deserving a place in every flower garden. The flower stems will grow from three to five feet high, blooming from June to November. Like the above mentioned old species, the present is readily increased from seeds, or offsets. The plant may be obtained in the principal nursery establishments. Didynamia, Gymnospermia, Scrophularinæ. Chelone, a tortoise; from the fancied resemblance of parts of the flower to that animal.

Daboecia polifolia, var. *alba*, White-flowered Irish Heath. Syn. *Erica Daboecia*, *Erica Hibernica*, *Menziezia polifolia*, *alba*. This very pretty white-flowering variety, of what is usually termed Irish Heath, grows wild in the county of Mayo, in Ireland, as well as has been found on the Pyrenean Mountains. The plant grows near two feet high, and blooms profusely. Occasionally the blossoms vary to a lilac colour. Like Heaths in general, the *Daboecia* thrives best in a sandy peat soil. Octandria, Monogynia. Ericaceæ, and tribe Andromedæ. Daboecia, St. Daboc's Heath.

Diplopepus incanus. Hoary. This pretty flowering plant is belonging to a genus closely allied to the Aster. It is a perennial, herbaceous plant, producing stems much branched, each terminated by a flower, near two inches across, of a bright purple colour, with a showy yellow centre. The plant blooms till the end of the summer season. It is cultivated by Mr. Don, at Knyppesley Gardens. Syngenesia, Superflua. Compositæ.

Funkia lancifolia, Lance-leaved. Syn. *Hemerocallis lancifolia*. The appearance of the flowers of this plant is very like the old *lanceolata* of our gar-

dens, *Hemerocallis cœrulea*, but of a pale purple colour. The flowers are produced in racemes of four or five upon each. It is a native of Japan, and was introduced in 1833 by Mr. KNIGHT, Nurseryman, Chelsea. It blooms from June to September. Hexandria, Monogynia. *Hemerocallidæ*. Funtia, from H. C FUNCK, an Apothecary, in Prussia.

Grobya Amherstia, Lady Amherst's Grobya. Another very curious species belonging to the Orchideous Epiphytes, sent from Brazil. It is cultivated in this country in the garden of the Right Honourable Lord Amherst, Montreal, in Kent. The flowers are produced in a pendulous raceme, densely situated; the sepals are of a pale yellow colour, the petals very much spotted with brown-purple; the labellum, dark purple. The flowers are singularly curious and handsome. Grobya is nearly related to the genus *Cymbidium*. Gynandria Monandria, Orchidæ. Vandæe. *Grobya*, in compliment to Lord GREY, of Groby, in whose garden this tribe of flowering plants is very extensively, and most successfully cultivated.

Justicia carnea, Flesh-coloured flowered Justicia. A most splendid flowering stove plant, from Rio Janeiro, cultivated in the superb collection of plants, at J. BATEMAN's, Esq. Knypersley Hall, near Congleton, Cheshire, and other places. The plant grows several feet high, with a fine foliage, and the branches terminating with a fine head of numerous flowers, of a beautiful flesh colour. Diandria, Monogynia. Acanthaceæ. *Justicia*, in honour of J. JUSTICE, an eminent botanist of Scotland.

Lithospermum rosmarinifolium, Rosemary leaved Gromwell. Like the pretty dwarf Campanula, mentioned above, this shrubby plant is a native of the south part of Italy, and delights to grow in a similar situation, viz. a Rock work, &c. The plant grows about eighteen inches high, producing numerous branches which bloom profusely. The flowers are small, the limb about a quarter of an inch across, of a fine blue; the tubular part of the flower is near an inch long, of a pale purple colour. The plant deserves a place in every collection of dwarf growing shrubs. In cold situations, the plant would require a winter protection. Pentandria, Monogynia. Boraginæ. *Lithospermum*, signifying *stonseed*, referring to the hard seeds.

Monacanthus discolor, Dinky Monk flower. This very interesting species of Orchideous Epiphytes, is cultivated in the fine collection of J. BATEMAN, Esq. Knypersley Hall, received by that gentleman from his late collector in the West Indies. The flowers are produced in long racemes, sepals reflexed, of a brownish-green; petals brown-purple; labellum greenish-purple and yellow; column greenish-yellow. Gynandria Monandria, Orchidæ. Vandæe. *Monacanthus*, Monk's Flower, referring to the labellum resembling a monk's cowl, or hood.

Wedelia aurea, Golden Flowered. From Mexico, cultivated in the Birmingham Botanic Garden. The plant grows half a yard high, herbaceous, root tubular. The flowers much resemble a *Rudbeckia*, or *Coreopsis*; they are rather above an inch across, of an orange-yellow colour. *Syngenechia Superflua*, Compositæ. *Wedelia*, in honour of G. W. WEDDLE, a German botanist.

Solanum Tweedianum, Mr. Tweedie's Solanum. From Buenos Ayres; now cultivated in the Glasgow Botanic Garden. It will require a greenhouse culture in this country. The plant grows two feet high: flowers produced in an unbellated raceme of five or six on each, they are of a bluish-white, yellow at the centre. Pentandria, Monogynia. Solanææ. *Solanum*, from *Solor*, to comfort, alluding to the soothing qualities of this plant, by stupifying.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

SUCCESSION FLOWERS, FOR BEDS, &c.—I have a small garden, containing twelve beds, laid out in a rectangular form, and am desirous of cultivating flowers in distinct masses in each bed. Will some of your correspondents be kind enough to favour me, through the medium of the *Floricultural Cabinet*, with a list of those best adapted for this description of gardening, commencing from the present time, and laying down a plan of regular succession for a year?

16th Jan., 1835.

X. Z.

ON THE ARBUTUS.—I should be obliged to you if you can inform me, in your publication, what you consider the best way of cultivating the *Arbutus*, and what method and season for cutting it, is most likely to keep it bushy near the ground?

P. D.

ON SOME AMERICAN SEEDS.—Having received from the United States, a quantity of flower seeds, I should be glad of information, through the medium of the *Floricultural Cabinet*, of the proper time to sow them, and what sort of soil will be the best. I subjoin a list of the names:—*Hibiscus*, *Lotus* or *Quaker Flower*, *Argemone Mexicana*, *Corcopsis*, *Ambrosia*, *South Carolina Kidney-bean Tree*, *Silk Plant*, *Red Bud*, or *Judas Tree*, *Cypress Vine*, or *Quamclite*, *American Comelina*, *Flowering Bean*, *Variiegated Euphorbia*, *American Centaurea*. A compliance with the above request in an early Number will greatly oblige

S. WOOD.

ON CONVEYING DAHLIA FLOWERS, &c.—If some reader of the *Cabinet*, would forward for insertion therein, at an early opportunity, a description of a method of carrying *Dahlia* blooms to a distance without sustaining injury, it would greatly oblige

Ackworth.

A CONSTANT READER.

REMARKS.

TYSO'S CATALOGUE.—As usual, this Catalogue is excellent, and in this year's Edition we perceive there are many new kinds added. The Catalogue comprises upwards of 300 *Ranunculuses*, 90 of which are seedlings raised by Messrs. Tyso & Son; 160 *Tulips*, 89 *Geraniums*, 85 *Carnations*, 57 *Picotees*, 54 *Pinks*, and also a quantity of *Dahlias* and *Pansies*. Messrs. T & SON have raised above 100 superb varieties of *Ranunculuses* from seed; several of which have been sold for £5 a root. They have also drawn up some very excellent directions for the sowing of *Ranunculus* seed; as well as subsequent treatment; these are printed off on a single page, and a copy will be inclosed in each packet of seed that they dispose of.—COND.

ON CARNATIONS.—Like your Correspondent, R. A. P., I bought *Carnations* at five different places last year; and, from four of them, I got the most filthy plants I ever saw. Those I had from JOSH. PEAPES, of Burnham Market, Norfolk, were perfectly clean and properly layered; indeed, I never saw finer plants. He has, I understand, a very fine collection. I am induced to state this for the benefit of R. A. P., and others. I have no personal knowledge of J. PEAPES, but I made the application to him in consequence of seeing an advertisement of his in your *Cabinet*.

METROPOLITAN.

London, January 5th, 1835.

NEW DAHLIAS.

The following List of the highest priced Dahlias, offered for sale this season, has been forwarded to us by an eminent Dahlia grower. The respective merits of many of the kinds we are not acquainted with; but from the respectability of the person who has recommended them, in addition to his superior knowledge of the real merits of a good Dahlia, we believe the kinds may be depended on as to the character and description given; the prices also indicate the merits of the greater part. Any of the kinds may be obtained of the persons who have advertised in the *Cabinet*, the last and present month, though omitted in their lists:—

The twenty following kinds are offered this season at 10s. 6d. per plant.

NAMES.	DESCRIPTION.
Apollo, Widnall's	Fine scarlet, cupped petals, like Perfection
Beauty of Cambridge, Brower's ..	White, tipped with bright violet
Burn's, Forsyth's Robert	Dark amaranth, beautifully cupped petals, very large flowers, extra fine
Codo Nulli	Yellow, beautifully edged with red
Clementine, Elphinstone's	Light pink, with shaded edge
Desdemona, Brown's	White edged, with rose
Desdemona, Harris's	White, with carmine edge
Duchess of Buccleugh, Cormack's ..	White and sulphur, edged with rosy pink
Euclid, Elphinstone's	Cream coloured, spotted
Fulminans, Harris's	Lemon, with velvet edge
Guttata Perfecta	Large white, with dark spots
Holmbush Julia	White, with purple tipped petals
Heroine, Harris's	Light crimson, with dark edge
Invincible, Tarrant's	Rose
King of Dahlias, Brower's	White, with crimson edge, fine cupped petals
Lavinia, Brown's	Cream coloured
Marquis of Abercorn	Crimson
Mrs. General Grosvenor	White edged, with dark rose
Nell Gwynne	Light colour, edged with purple
Rammohun Roy	Nearly black, large flower
Reform, Harris's	Fine dark, purple edge

Clark's Sir Walter Scott, extra fine bright maroon crimson; and Clark's Perfection, bright puce, with cupped petals, have been highly spoken of, as most superior kinds, but no price was stated to us, at which they will be offered.

The following kinds are offered at 7s. 6d. per plant.

Alba grandiflora	Large white
Albion	Large white, occasionally spotted
Alicia, Richardson's	White, spotted with pink
Ariel	White edged, and shaded with lilac
Belle Forme, Levick's	Dark maroon, shaded with light purple, shape of Springfield Rival
Bellona, Wilmer's	Crimson
Bronze, Brown's	Free bloomer
Cassena Purpurea	Light purple, good shape
Chelome, Harris's	White, with purple edge
Cream, Brown's	
Delicate Primrose, Elphinstone's ..	
Delight, Harris's	French white, with lilac edge
Duke of Gordon	Dark crimson
Eminent, Harris's	Pink edged
Emma, Richardson's	White, shaded with pink
Emperor, Widnall's	Rich dark maroon, striped with crimson
Empress, Harris's	Large white, with lilac edge
Eurydice, Cormack's	Lilac, striped with rose
Fanny Kemble, Elphinstone's ..	Yellow, tipped with primrose
Forester, Elphinstone's	Claret, good shape

NAMES.	DESCRIPTION.
Gloria Mundi	Fine yellow
Hebe, Widnall's	Rosy pink, beautiful cupped petals
Homer, Levick's	Fine bright crimson, large
Joan of Arc, Levick's	Fine scarlet, excellent shape
King of the Dahlias, Widnall's ..	White, beautifully edged with rose pink
King of the Purples	Fine colour and excellent shape
King of the Roses, Harris's	Fine quilled
Lady Ann Coke, Widnall's	White, with fine purple edge
Lady Isabella	White, with purple edge, good form
Lady Louisa	White, pink edged and spotted
Lord Nelson	Dark crimson, good shaped
Lilac Perfection	Fine shaped flower
Luminary, Harris's	White, with dark red tip
Maid of Pentonville	Dark maroon, striped variously, fine formed
Miss Wortley	Pale sulphur, edged and tipped with pale purple
Mrs. Wilkinson	Blush, good shape
Narcissus, Harris's	White, with crimson edge
Neptune, Harris's	Yellow, with pink edge
Nonpareil	White, with purple edge
Othella, Widnall's	Very fine dark puce
Pactolus, Widnall's	Very fine golden yellow
Perfection, Stone's	Very fine yellow, good form
Psyche, Willmer's	Fine rosy lilac
Polyphemus, Elphinstone's	Primrose, with yellow tip, form of Countess of Liverpool
Princess, Harris's	White, peach coloured edge
Priscilla, Elphinstone's	Light, tinged with purple
Romulus, Willmer's	Shaded yellow, mottled with crimson
Rubra Compacta, Elphinstone's ..	Red, fine shape
Scarlet Multiflora, Elphinstone's ..	Round petalled
Sulphur, Brown's	Pale yellow
Timondra	Mottled lilac
Upway Queen, Harris's	White, peach coloured edge
Venus, Widnall's	White, beautifully edged with rose
Village Maid	White, edged with rose
Wilberforce, Harris's	Orange red, tipped
Zephyrus, Levick's	Fine scarlet crimson

The following kinds are offered at 5s. per plant.

Adonis	Light, edged with pink
Aglais	Light, edged with pink
Ariel	White, shaded with rosy purple
Aurea, Wells's	Fine yellow
Albion	Shaded lilac
Beauty of Campden	Fine ruby
Black Prince, Elphinstone's	Very dark
Black Jack, Levick's	Very dark
Britannia, ditto	Fine crimson
Brutus, ditto	Fine crimson
Caradori, ditto	Bright orange, free bloomer
Criterion, Douglas's	White, edged with rose
Constantia Perfecta	Red
Coccinea Perfecta	Fine scarlet
Camelliaflora Alba	Very fine white
Captain Ross	Light orange, tipped with salmon
Cassina	Blood red, cupped petals
Canariensis	Mottled yellow
Cato, Harris's	Sulphur, with neat red edge
Coronet	Very fine dark maroon
Celestial	Light, good
Cælus	Shaded sulphur

NAMES.	DESCRIPTION.
Countess of Durham	Large lilac
Darioletta, Jones's	Striped lilac and purple
Emma	Shaded and spotted lilac and purple
Emily	Light blush, spotted
Emily, Wells's	Lilac, fine
Enchantress, Wells's	Blush, tipped with light purple
Enfield Hero, Lakin's	Rosy crimson, shaded with purple
Emperor of the Yellows	Fine
Firebrand, Levick's	Crimson, with scarlet shade
Francis	Very fine dark
Flamed Yellow	Good
Fair Flora, Harris's	White, spotted with purple
Grants, Widnall's	Dark claret, cupped petals
Grandis	Crimson
Golden Lotus, Wells's	Yellow and orange
Hermione	Blush lilac, fine
Highland Hero, Elphinstone's	Crimson purple
Invincible, Levick's	Fine rosy ruby
Jones's Spotted White	Fine
King of Scarlets	
Lady Harrington	Fine rosy lilac
Lady Fordwich	Fine blush
Lady Wilton	Lilac
Lady Bentinck	Striped rose and purple
Lady Milton	Spotted white
Laura	Fine mottled rose
Leonides	Yellow, with scarlet shade
Lord Hill, Levick's	Fine superb scarlet
Lord Melbourne, Do.	Very dark
Lord Derby	Fine purple
Lady Brougham	Shaded rose
Lilac Globe	
Leonatus	Scarlet, shaded with yellow
Marmion, Levick's	Rosy crimson, fine cupped petals
Master Walter	Crimson
Metropolitan Queen	Mottled white and purple
Blush	Fine formed flower
Perfection	Very dark, fine form
Calypso	Fine rosy lilac and white
Miss Broadwood, Elphinstone's	Blush, good
Magnum Bonum, Widnall's	Crimson, richly shaded with puce
Maiden's Blush	Very fine
Matilda	Fine white, edged with lilac
Mottled Lilac, Brown's	
Mutabilis	Fine shaded purple, good form
Mrs. Larom, Levick's	Fine mottled rose
Orpheus	Light buff, tinged with purple
Othello, Widnall's	Very excellent dark puce
Polyphemus	Extra fine dark
Plato, Levick's	Fine dark, shaded beautifully
Philothea	Fine ruby
Purpurea erecta, Cormack's	Cupped petals.
Perfection, Well's	Pale white, tinged with lilac.
Pencilled yellow, Elphinstone's	Large.
Pencilled White, Harris's	Large.
Paragon, Widnall's	Beautiful lilac.
Phyllis, Widnall's	Rosy lilac, cupped petals.
Pizarro, Widnall's	Dark plum colour, cupped petals.
Queen of Sheba	Very fine deep yellow.
Radians, Harris's	Straw, with lilac tip.
Rhadamanthus	Orange, large.

NAMES.	DESCRIPTION.
Saul, Forsyth's	Bright purple, a very striking and distinct variety, fine.
Scarlet Perfection	Bright.
Sir William Ingilby	Fine dark.
Tarrecia	Shaded orange and red, fine shape.
Wells's Enchantress	White, edged with purple.
Zamia	Fine lilac.

REFERENCE TO THE EMBELLISHMENTS.

[We much regret that our draughtsman furnished the engraver with wrong names to two of the plants given in our present Number. Our readers will easily correct the mistakes by the following reference.]

1. *Zygopetalum Mackayi*, var. *nana*. A dwarf variety of MACKAY'S *Zygopetalum*. We took the drawing of this very handsome-flowering Orchideous Epiphyte from a plant in bloom under the management of our esteemed friend, Mr. COOPER, of Wentworth Gardens, who cultivates this tribe of plants in the most successful manner. Gynandria, Monandria. Orchidæ. *Zygopetalum*, from *zygos*, yoke, and *petalon*, a petal; united at the base.

2. *Rhodanthe Munglesii*. This is a greenhouse annual plant, which will bloom well kept in pots in the greenhouse during the early part of summer; or raised in heat, and then planted in the open border, in a warm situation, about the end of May, it will bloom from June to August. It is a most beautiful flowering plant, and as the blossoms are produced in profusion, it merits a place in every flower-garden or greenhouse. Plants or seeds may be obtained of the London nurserymen or seedsmen. It is a native of New Holland, sent from the Swan River Colony. Syngenesia, Polygamia Æqualis. Compositæ. *Rhodanthe*, from *rhodon*, a rose, and *anthos*, a flower.

3. *Melastoma xalapensis*. A native of South America, received into the Liverpool Botanic Garden. We saw it in bloom in the fine collection of stove plants at Wentworth Gardens. It is a most beautiful species, and merits a situation in every stove.

4. *Combretum purpureum*. A very handsome, free-flowering stove climber, growing several yards long, and blooming from May to December. It is a fine ornamental plant for the columns of a plant stove. A native of Madagascar. The plant may be obtained at most of the public nurseries. Octandria, Monogynia. Combretacea.

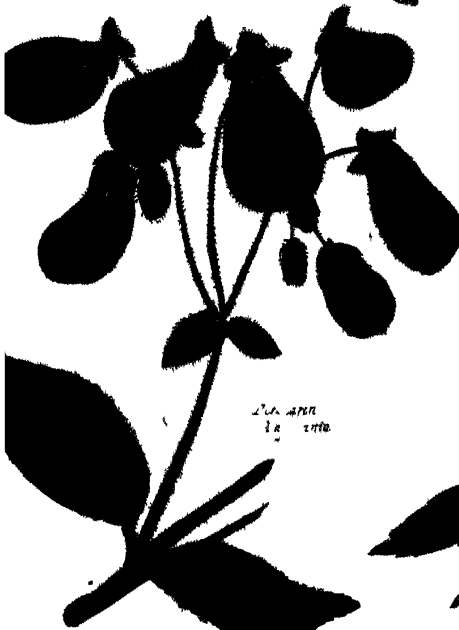
FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR MARCH.

(See Vol. II. p. 72.)

FLOWER GARDEN.—Tender and half-hardy annual seeds should be sown; the tender kinds in pots, using light rich soil; the half-hardy ones may be sown on a slight hotbed. Tender kinds sown last month may be potted off, or be pricked out on a well-prepared slight hotbed. Sow hardy annual seeds on patches or beds as required; any desirable kind may be sown in pots. Remove all dead leaves, &c. from tender perennials potted last autumn, and renew with a little fresh soil. If Auricula plants were not dressed in February, it should now be done; and protect from excessive wet, cold winds, or frost. Let them have all the mild air that can be given, and a gentle shower of rain would benefit them, provided no petals have expanded. Never suffer them to flag. Carnation layers may be planted in borders or pots. Sow Carnation seed. Protect Tulip, Hyacinth, Ranunculus, and Anemone beds from cold driving winds, rain, &c. Finish planting any of those kinds of roots designed for late flowering. Tuberoes should be planted in pots, or in beds in a warm situation, using a rich soil; those in pots should be forced in a frame or hothouse for a few weeks. Sow seeds, plant roots, &c. of Dahlias. Divide perennial roots, &c.—(See Vol. I. pages 21, 23, 32, 43, and 48.)



L. nana L.



L. nana L.



THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

APRIL 1st, 1835.

PART I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ARTICLE I.—*On the Culture of the Hepatica.* By
SNOWDROP.

The double white *Hepatica* being still a desideratum, and even its existence doubted, I have been looking into a few old gardening books on the subject; and as this delightful flower has not been treated on in your pages, have been induced, with the hope of calling attention to them, to give the lists and the mode of culture which I there found, and more particularly as we seem at present to possess fewer varieties than were formerly known.

GERARD (*Herbal*, edited by JOHNSON, p. 1203,) figures one species, *Hepatica trifolia*; and two varieties, *trifolia rubra*, single red; and *multiflora Lobelis* with double flowers, but does not state the colour of the latter. He also mentions a single blue, a single red, and another in his garden with "white flowers, which in stalkes and every other respect is like the other." The double, he states, was then a "stranger in England," but JOHNSON adds, "it is now plentiful in many gardens."

PHILLIPS (*Flora Historica*, vol. ii., p. 26,) says, "it does not appear that the Dutch Florists were in possession of the double *Hepaticas* so late as 1614." However this may be, it is certain that CRISP. PASS, in his *Hortus Floridus*, published at Arnheim, in Holland, in 1614, figured and described (Part I. plate 1,

fig. 1,) a double blue variety, calling it *Hepatica trifolia, cœrulea polyanthos*. He also in the same work figured—

Hepatica flore-niveo, (single white,) Part I., plate 1, fig. 2.

H. trifolia aureum, (single yellow,) Part IV., plate 6.

H. trifolia cœrulea, (single blue,) Part IV., plate 6.

PARKINSON (*Paradisus Terrestris*, p. 225,) describes ten varieties with but minute shades of difference as to some; he was too good an authority, however, for us to doubt their existence in his time; but he makes no mention of the *double white*, nor of the *double red*. As it may be useful to those who do not possess his excellent "*Garden of Pleasant Flowers*," to have the characters of the leaves and flowers, I subjoin his descriptions of them, slightly abridged, as to the leaves. For "their diversity among themselves consisteth chiefly in the colour of the flowers, all of them being single, except one which is very thick and double."

1. *The great single blue Hepatica*.—"The *leaves* are somewhat brown, and hairy at their first coming, which after are broad: the *flowers* are of a faire blew colour, with many white chives or threads (stamens) in the middle."

2. *The small blue H.*—"The *leaves* of this Hepatica are smaller by the halfe than the former, and grow more abundantly, or bushing thick together: the *flowers* (when it sheweth them, for I have had the plant half a score years, and yet never saw it beare flower above once or twice,) are of a pale or bleak blew colour, not so large as the flowers of the former."

3. *The purple H.*—"This Hepatica is in all things like unto the first, but only the flowers are of a deeper blew, tending to a violet purple."

4. *The lesser white H.*—"The *flowers* of this Hepatica are wholly white, of the bignesse of the red or purple, and the *leaves* somewhat smaller, and of a little whiter or paler green colour, else in all other things agreeing with the former."

5. *The great white H.*—"There is no other difference herein from the last, but that the *flower* being as white, is as large as the next."

6. *The ash-coloured, or Argentive H.*—"Both the *leaves* and the *flowers* of this Hepatica, are larger than any of the former except the last: the *flowers* hereof at the first opening seem to be of a blush ash-colour, which do so abide three or foure dayes, de-

caying still until it turne almost white, having yet still a shew of that blush ash-colour in them, till the very last."

7. *The white H. with red threads* (stamens).—"There is no difference between this Hepatica and the first white one, saving that the threads in the middle of the flower being white, as in the former, are tipt at the ends with a pale reddish colour, which added a great beauty to the flowers."

8. *The red H.*—"The *leaves* of this Hepatica are of a little browner red colour, both at their first coming up and afterwards, especially in the middle of the leafe, more than any of the former: the *flowers* are in forme like unto the rest, but of a bright blush, or pale red colour, very pleasant to behold, with white threads or chives in the middle of them."

9. *The double purple H.*—"The double Hepatica is in all things like unto the single purple kinde, saving only that the *leaves* are larger, and stand upon longer foot-stalkes, and that the flowers are small buttons, but very thick of leaves (petals,) and as double as a flower can be, of a deep blew or purple colour, without any threads or bead in the middle, which fall away without giving any seed."

10. *The double blue H.*—"In the colour of this flower consisteth the chief difference from the last, except one may say it is a little lesse in the bignesse of the flower, but not in doublenesse of leaves" (petals.)

"All these plants with single flowers grow naturally in the woods and shadowie places of Germany, in many places, and some of them in Italy also." The double kind hath been sent out of Italy, and was also found in the woods near the Castle of Starnbeg, in Austria."

BEA (*Flora*, p. 141,) enumerates four double varieties of Hepatica, some of which "are accounted very rare," and amongst them the *double white*, but disdains to describe the single sorts, which he says, "are but little esteemed by any good *Florists*."

1. *The double purple Hepatica.*—"Flowers small and double, of a violet purple colour: the *leaves* are as high as the flowers, which continue until new come again."

2. *The double blue H.*—"Is in all things like the former, but the colour of the *flowers*, which in this are of light watchet blew (pale blue) colour."

3. *The double white H.*—"Hath smaller and fresher green

leaves than either of the former: the flowers snow white, and as thick and double, more rare to be found, and, therefore, much more esteemed."

4. *The double red H.*—"Is in all things like the last, but only the colour of the flowers, which are as thick and double as any of the former, and of a fine pleasant pale red, inclining to Peach-colour."

REA adds, that "it is reported that the *double white* and *double red* have been raised from the seeds of the single kinds; I confess I have not seen either of them, and, therefore, can give no further assurance than the credit of a good *Florist*, the reporter."

GILBERT (*Florist's Vade Mecum*, p. 15,) also mentions the *double white Hepatica*, and describes it in almost the same words as REA, and indicates the double blue and Peach-coloured. He also makes mention of four single varieties, (i. e.) 1--2. Redder and paler Peach-colour; 3. another of the same shape, of a light blue watchet; 4. another milk white.

WARBRIDGE (*Systema Horti-cultura*, p. 125,) only notices "the double and the white, which are most regarded."

MILLER (*Gardener's Dictionary*, 8th ed., 1768,) gives but five varieties of *Hepatica*—1. The single blue; 2. the double blue; 3. the single white; 4. the single red; 5. the double red; and says, "I have seen the double white kind often mentioned in books, but could never view it growing; tho' I don't know but such a Flower might be obtained from seeds of the single white or blue kinds." He thinks people have been deceived by the double blue producing flowers in autumn inclining to white, but which, in spring, became blue as before.

PHILIPS (*Flora Historica*, 2d ed. vol. 1, p. 27,) quotes BRADLEY, who relates a remarkable circumstance of the change of colour of the *Hepatica*. "Some roots of the Double blue *Hepatica* were sent to Mr. HARRISON, of Henley-upon-Thames, from Mr. KEY's garden in Tothill-fields, whose soil was so different from the ground they were planted in at Henley, that when they came to blossom there, they produced white flowers, and were, therefore, returned back to their first station, where they retook the blue color they had at first."

LODGE (*Hortus Britannicus*, p. 227) enumerates one European species, *triloba*, and six varieties, viz. :—1. *carulea*, blue;

2. *caerulea-plena*, double blue; 3. *rubra*, red; 4. *rubro-plena*, double red; 5. *alba*, red—anthered white; 6. *nivea*, snow-white.

Culture.—There is very little variation in the culture recommended by the authors above quoted: a strong loamy rich soil is considered best. The plants should be parted in March, only when necessary, and then not into very small heads, and not oftener than once in three or four years. VAN OOSTEN (*Dutch Gardener*, 2d Edit. p. 107) recommends their being watered with a mixture of urine and water, “which will make them grow the faster,” but sparingly when tender, for then “they cannot endure it.” The single varieties produce seeds every year, and by sowing them new varieties may be obtained. MILLER recommends sowing the seed in the beginning of August, in pots or boxes filled with light earth; these should be placed so as to receive only the morning sun until October, when they may be removed into a more general sunny situation. The young plants will appear about March, and it is desirable at that period to place them in a spot shaded from all but the morning sun. They require watering in dry seasons, and may be transplanted to their proper situations in the following August, observing to press the earth close to their roots, to prevent their being drawn out of the ground by worms. Old plants are perfectly hardy, but VAN OOSTEN says that when young they “will endure no cold,” and must be protected from it.

HILL (*Eden*, p. 270—1) promises to those who will take the trouble to grow them from seed, both double and single flowers “in all the kinds of colour, from white through all the shades of blue, from pearl colour to the deep azure of the summer sky; and from the same, white through all the degrees of red, from the peach bloom to the crimson and purple. The red and blue will be mixed in some, and in these he will trace the purple from that of the violet, to the palest Hesperis.” He also states that these plants should never be removed, and that the seedlings should be thinned out to about eight inches apart, but never removed out of their place.

I would just remark that as there is a difficulty in keeping some flowers double, it is possible that the double white Hepatica has returned to its single state, and that a double flower may, by keeping white seed some years before it is sown, or from some accidental mode of culture, once more be obtained. Or it might have been

lost through intense frost, for it is certain that the *single white* is more tender than the other varieties, and it is generally acknowledged that *double white* varieties are more tender than double flowers of any other colour.

The *Hepatica* being a great favourite of mine, I have cultivated it with much pleasure, and have sought with some assiduity for the varieties mentioned by PARKINSON, as also for the double-white *aureum*, or single yellow, and the single white with red threads, or "red anthered white," but I have never been able to meet with more than the five mentioned by MILLER. I would just ask, in conclusion, if there are more than the above five varieties in cultivation—and if so, where they are to be obtained? Has any *Florist* taken this plant in hand, and been successful in raising varieties?

SNOWDROP.

ARTICLE II.—*A List of the most Beautiful Tropical Orchidæ in Cultivation.* By CIVES IN RARE.

In compliance with the wish of "A YORKSHIREMAN," expressed in the *Floricultural Cabinet* for the present month, I send a list of the most beautiful Tropical Orchidæ, as yet introduced into this country.

As there are already above three hundred of this family in our stoves, nearly the whole of which are interesting, either for their singularity or their beauty, it will readily be conceived that many most desirable species are not comprehended in the list which I have compiled; as your Correspondent, however, is limited for space, he will, of course, be anxious to grow only the *very choicest*, and these I have carefully enumerated. The major part of them may be procured at the Nursery of Messrs. LODDIGES, who have by far the largest collection in the trade; the best private collections are those of Earl FITZWILLIAM and Mr. BATEMAN.

LIST No. I.

The following may be obtained easily from any private Collection; or for about half-a-guinea each on an average, from the London Nurseries:—

Brassia maculata
Cattleya Forbesii
Catasetum tridentatum
Cymbidium sinense

Cymbidium aloifolium
Cypripedium insigne

venustum
Dendrobium Pierardia

Epidendrum coccleatum
Maxillaria Harrisonia
Oncidium luridum
Pholidota imbricata
Rodriguezia secunda

Renanthera coccinea
Stanhopea insignis
 ——— *grandiflora*
Zygopetalum Mackayi.

LIST No. II.

Angræcum eburneum
 **Acropera Loddigesii*
Acanthophippium bicolor
Ærides odoratum
 **Brassia lanceana*
Bipenaria atropurpurea
Batemannia Colleyi
 **Cattleya crispa*
 ——— *labiata*
 ——— *Loddigesii*
 ——— *guttata*
 ——— *intermedia*
 ——— *citrina*
Cœlogyne flaccida
Catasetum cristatum
 *———— *luridum*
Cyrtopodium punctatum
 *———— *Andersonii*
Cirrheæ Warreana
 **Cynoches Loddigesii*
Cyrtochilum flavescens
Cyrtopera Woodfordii
 **Coryanthes maculata*
 **Dendrobium calceolaria*
 ——— *fimbriatum*
 ——— *secundum*
 ——— *crysanthemum*
 *———— *pulchellum*
 ——— *densiflorum*
 *———— *aggregatum*
 ——— *aureum*
 *———— *moniliforme*
Epidendrum bicornutum
 *———— *cuspidatum*
 ——— *oncioides*
 *———— *crassifolium*

Epidendrum Harrisonia
Eulophia guineensis
 **Gongora atropurpurea*
 ——— *maculata*
Govenia superba
Habenaria gigantea
Lælia anceps
Leptotes bicolor
 **Lissochilus speciosus*
Maxillaria aromatica
 *———— *Deppii*
 ——— *Warreana*
 ——— *tetragona*
 *———— *picta*
 **Megaclinium falcatum*
Myanthes cernuus
 **Oncidium papilio*
 ——— *crispum*
 ——— *pulchellum*
 *———— *ampliatum*
 ——— *lanceanum*
 ——— *altissimum*
 **Oncidium divaricatum*
Peristeria elata
 **Pleurothallis saurocephalus*
 **Phaius maculatus*
Stanhopea oculata
Saccolabium guttatum
 **Sarcanthus rostratus*
Vanda Roxburghii
 ——— *multiflora*
 ——— *teres*
 **Vaillia planifolia*
Zygopetalum
 ——— *maxillare*
 *———— *rostratum*.

In the list No. 2, the species marked with an asterisk may be procured at Messrs. LODDIGES'S, LOW'S, KNIGHT'S, or ROLLINSON'S, at from two to three guineas the plant; the others cannot be procured under from five to ten guineas each; indeed many of them cannot at present be purchased at any price, but are mentioned here that your Correspondent may avail himself of the first opportunity that presents itself, of obtaining them. Great additions to the number of Orchidæ in cultivation are anticipated this year from the labours of Mr. HENCHMAN (who is going to Mexico, for the express purpose of collecting them for Mr. LOW, of the Clapton Nursery), and also from other sources.

Feb. 4th, 1835.

CIVES IN RARE.

ARTICLE III.—On the Culture of *Psidium Cattleianum* (Cattley's Purple Guava). By the Author of the "Domestic Gardener's Manual," C.M.H.S.

This is an interesting and very beautiful shrub—a strong and perfect evergreen; and though a native of South America, and therefore delighting in a warm situation, is still very far from tender. It was introduced in 1818, or about that year.

All the subjects of the natural order *Myrtaceæ* are worthy of great attention; and none more so than the many species of the genus *Myrtus*—the Myrtle, which gives the title to, and is the type of, the order:—witness also the Guava (*Psidium*); Pimento, or Allspice, (*Pimenta*); Pomegranate (*Púnica*), *Leptospermum*, *Metrosidéros*, *Melaleúca*, &c. &c.; most or all of which agree in having punctated or dotted evergreen leaves, with singular marginal ribs, and a seed-vessel, which in many instances is a pulpy berry, below the flower.

The plant that forms the subject of this paper may be raised with the greatest facility, aided by a little heat, as that of a gentle hotbed, or temperate moist stove. The fruit of the tree—for tree it is in its own climate—is a berry, with a purplish pulp, and several seeds: it is borne at the axils of the leaves, and becomes ripe in the stove during the winter. A large tree, of from 10 to 14 feet high, will produce fruit enough for the dessert; and the flavour is very agreeable. The seeds attain perfect maturity; and from three berries, which were about the size of large round Grapes, I, in January 1833, raised nearly a dozen plants: they were sown in a small pot of light soil, about half an inch below the surface: the earth was kept just free and moist, on the shelf of a stove pit, where the temperature fell, on many occasions, to 50 or 52 degrees. The progress of the young seedlings is very gratifying: they soon vegetate; the true leaves appear, and from that period the plants do not lose a leaf for eighteen months or more, being clothed from the bottom of the stem to the extreme point of the shoot. When the seedlings have grown an inch or two high, they should be cautiously raised, with soil adhering to the fibres, and transferred, each to the smallest pot, into a soil composed of soft sandy loam, with about one-third of well-reduced leaf-mould. If upon removal the pots be kept gently, but consistently moist, and placed within a small propagation frame, six inches deep,

(with a sliding light,) standing on the leaf or tan bed of the stove, the plants will start into growth almost immediately; and the subsequent culture will consist of repotting into a rather more loamy soil from time to time, giving plenty of water, and some air. In the stove, with the above precautions, this Guava will be in perfect health at any temperature between 48 degs. and 110 degs. Nothing seems to hurt it but *cold, during the first winter*. I have given six or eight plants to friends; and have now by me three fine ones in my stove, which were exposed among greenhouse plants all the summer, and stood out, surrounded by a fence of Laurels, till November. One plant is now in the cold frame, where its leaves are firm, though tinted with a reddish brown, while those in the stove are verdant and growing.

Two shew flower and fruit; and they might have done so, and been superlatively beautiful, months before, had I shortened them in due time. One was a yard high, with a few lateral shoots at the bottom: I cut it back in December, and it immediately threw out several axillary, fruit-bearing shoots. Let the plant, then, be cut off, one-third of its height, when it is about a foot high; and multitudes of fine pendent laterals will be sent out, while the lead is continued from the uppermost bud. I believe that a very young plant, growing in a pot of rich loamy soil, scarcely 5 in. broad at the top and 6 in. deep, may be made to produce abundance of flowers and fruit.

The Guava may also be quickly raised by cuttings in very sandy earth, also in water during the hottest months: the half-ripened wood ought to be selected.

In the Linnæan system, *Psidium* is found in class 12, order 1, Icosandria Monogynia. Its calyx is cleft into 6 divisions. The petals are five, white. Stamens inserted in the calyx. Berry pulpy—inferior. Seeds many. Cotyledons recify; they rise first, and appear like little weeds. The radicle, or first emitted root, is bent in the figure of a bow (*arcuate*). The leaves of this species are opposite, oval, rather pointed, firm in texture, shining; altogether they form a beautiful object.

Of the plants which I raised, some (as I have observed) occupy very different situations with me; and I have seen others in the greenhouse and the vinery. Every circumstance attached to the plant tends to recommend it to notice.

G. I. T.

Feb. 12th, 1835.

**ARTICLE IV.—On the Propagation and Cultivation of
Plants. No. III. By Mr. F. F. ASHFORD.**

(CONTINUED FROM VOL. II., PAGE 228.)

Genera 20. *Myrospermum*. Cl. 10, or. 1, sp. 1. A beautiful stove genus, thriving well in an equal mixture of sandy peat and loam. The young cuttings, planted in sand, under a bell-glass, and placed in heat, will soon take root. Named by BROWN from *myron*, balsam, and *sperma*, seed; signifying that the seeds are sweet-scented.

Genera 21. *Oxylobium*. Cl. 10, or. 1, sp. 8. A New Holland genus of ornamental evergreen shrubs for the greenhouse. Some of the species are increased by seed, and all by young cuttings, planted in sand under a bell-glass, and afterwards cultivated in an equal mixture of sandy loam and peat. *Oxylobium*, from *oxys*, sharp, and *lobos*, a pod: named by ANDRZEJOWSKI.

Genera 22. *Podalyria*. Cl. 10, or. 1, sp. 13. Small Cape evergreen shrubs, with simple silky leaves, and purple blossoms; well suited for a conservatory. Propagated by the same means, and cultivated in the same kind of compost, as the last. Named by LAMARCK from and in honour of *PODALYRUS*, son of *ÆSCULAPIUS*.

Genera 23. *Piptanthus*. Cl. 10, or. 1, sp. 1. A native of Nepal, and perfectly hardy. A very handsome shrub, succeeds well in any light rich soil, and is increased by seeds, which ripen in abundance, by layers, or by ripened cuttings, which will strike root freely in pots of sand, placed under a hand-glass. Named by SWEET from *pipto*, to fall, and *anthos*, a flower; owing to the rapid decline of the blossoms.

Genera 24. *Podolobium*. Cl. 10, or. 1, sp. 5. A handsome New Holland genus of evergreen shrubs, thriving well in an equal mixture of loam, peat, and sand. Increased by young cuttings placed in pots of sand under a bell-glass; seeds ripen plentifully, if properly managed. Named by BROWN from *pous*, a foot, and *lobos*, a pod.

Genera 25. *Pultenæa*. Cl. 10, or. 1, sp. 43. These are beautiful small New Holland bushes with numerous yellow flowers, frequently brown on the outside, and well deserving a place in every collection. The best soil for them is an equal mixture of sandy loam and peat; cuttings not too young root readily in pots of sand

under a bell-glass. These plants require to be planted in a pit of the conservatory, to appear to the most advantage. Named by SMITH, in honour of WM. PULTENEY, M.D., author of "A View of the Works of LINNÆUS," and of various other works of merit.

Genera 26. *Sophora*. Cl. 10, or. 1, sp. 12. A beautiful genus of stove, greenhouse, and hardy herbaceous plants; the two former kinds thrive best in a light loamy soil, or a mixture of loam and peat; cuttings nearly ripened, root readily in pots of sand placed under a hand-glass. The hardy kinds delight in a light rich soil, and are increased by seeds, or by dividing at the root. Named by LINNÆUS, from *sophera*, its Arabic name.

Genera 27. *Sphærolobium*. Cl. 10, or. 1, sp. 2. This is another pretty New Holland genus of evergreen shrubs, thriving well in a mixture of sandy loam and peat: increased by seeds; young cuttings will root readily in pots of sand placed under a hand-glass. Named by SMITH, from *sphæria*, a sphere, and *lobos*, a pod; the seed vessels being nearly spherical.

Genera 28. *Sclerothamnus*. Cl. 10, or. 1, sp. 1. This is a rigid evergreen shrub, with stiff hard leaves; native of New Holland. An equal mixture of sandy loam and peat is the most proper compost; young cuttings will strike root freely in pots of sand placed under a bell-glass. Mr. ROBERT BROWN named this plant from *skleros*, hard, and *thamnus*, a shrub.

Genera 29. *Thermopsis*. Cl. 10, or. 1, sp. 5. These plants are not increased without difficulty; dividing the roots is very liable to injure them, though they may be increased by seed when it can be procured. A light loamy soil suits them best. Named by BROWN, from *thormos*, a Lupine, and *opsis*, resemblance; the flowers resembling those of the Lupines.

Genera 30. *Viminaria*. Cl. 10, or. 1, sp. 2. A very pretty New Holland genus, increasing readily by seed, which ripens in abundance, and also by young cuttings, which if planted in sand under a bell glass will root freely. A mixture of loam and peat is the best kind of soil for them. *Viminaria*, from *vimen*, a twig. The appearance of the species, which have no leaves, is that of a bundle of naked twigs; named by SMITH.

Genera 31. *Virgilia*. Cl. 10, or. 1, sp. 6. This genus grows well in a mixture of loam and peat, and young cuttings will root freely in pots of sand under a hand-glass. Named by LAMANCE

in honour of the poet VIRGIL, whose Georgics contain many things interesting to Botanists.

Total: Genera 31, species 191, contained in Tribe SOPHOREÆ.

F. F. ASHFORD.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ARTICLE V.—*A Continuation of a Description of the Species and Varieties of Fuchsias, with Particulars of the Method of Cultivation, &c.* By MR. W. BARRATT, Nurseryman, Wakefield.

As my former remarks on this splendid family of plants (Vol. II. page 176) seem to have met with your approbation, I am induced to offer a few more remarks on some more new kinds. The plants which I have had growing in the open border for several years, were for about three months after I wrote to you last July, profusely filled with flowers; indeed, some of them were splendid beyond description; and not only so, but the acquisition of new kinds has so heightened my esteem for them, that I am looking forward to summer with a solicitude and anticipation not easily to be expressed; and if I should draw down the censure of some whose views of this lovely plant are not so warmly enthusiastic as mine, I should only wish for the pleasure of showing them the bed of Fuchsias grown in my Botanical Garden, when their pendant branches are almost weighed to the ground with their graceful scarlet flowers, and the very ground itself covered by a thick carpet of fallen flowers.

27, *F. conspicua*.—A strong growing kind, with lanated leaves and large flowers, particularly showy and graceful.

28, *grandiflora*.—A stiff and very compact grower, a most profuse bloomer, flowers shaped somewhat like *F. globosa*, but much larger, and of a deep blood colour; its freeness in flowering, compact habits, large flowers, and rich colour, at once stamp its superiority to every other, for rooms, hot-houses, or beds. I procured the whole stock at a great price; I have several ordered at 5s. each for London, as soon as they are fit for carriage.

29, *reflexa*.—A seedling of my own, bloomed for the first time last summer, and has seldom been without buds of flowers

during the whole winter ; its habit is nearly like *F. microphylla*, but stronger and larger leaves ; the flowers are peculiar, being bell-shaped—I mean the calyx forms the bell, and is of a rich bluish pink colour, whilst the corolla is lighter in its colour, and is scarcely seen at all, which gives it a greater mark of distinction than any other variety ; a bushy grower, and most abundant bloomer, as it shows flower when only a few inches high. I have just begun to send it out same price as No. 28, to some of the first places in the kingdom.

30, *longipedunculata*.—A variety between *conica* and *macrostema*, but grows tall and with branches very thick of light green leaves ; light red flower, with footstalks.

31, *mutabilis*.—A very splendid and distinct variety, with graceful, slender branches, filled with flowers of varied hues, from deep red to bright purple. The calyx is deeply cut ; it expands, and exhibits the amazingly curious and pretty inside, or corolla, which is cut into filaments of many shades of colour, assuming different tints according to the age of the flower.

32, *Port Famine*.—Another importation, which has not yet had time to decide its merits, as it does not appear to be one which flowers when small.

33, *splendens*.—A new RICH BRIGHT scarlet, free flowerer : if it continue blooming as it has commenced, it will soon be universally cultivated, from the truly splendid and dazzling appearance it presents.

34, *pallida*.—Dwarf grower, profuse bloomer, and very pale flowers : this kind really holds out flattering hopes of our being favoured with a white one.

35, *Præcox*.—Humble in its growth, being a bushy plant, with short thick flowers of a very deep rich crimson colour ; leaves not so long as No. 6.

N.B. No. 17 has flowered very prettily with me, producing bunches of rose-coloured flowers.

WILLIAM BARRATT.

Wakefield Nursery, Feb. 13th, 1835.

ARTICLE VI.—*On Raising Tulips from Seed.* By Mr. JOHN BANTON, Florist, &c.

Your correspondent "W. E. F." (Vol. II. p. 163) inquires about the method of raising seedling Tulips; and as no answer to his request has yet appeared in the *Cabinet*, I beg leave to offer a few hints on the subject, if you think them worthy of insertion. The following method I have pursued for several years with great success, and have raised a quantity of seedlings, some of which I expect to see in bloom this present year.

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 wish 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 coloured with the pollen; then cover up with the 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 method with some favourite bulbs from which I wished to save seed. As soon as the other Tulips (which had the seed-ves-

sel taken off immediately after flowering) appear ready to take up, I cut off these 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 vegetate 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 8 or 10 in. 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.

JOHN BANTON.

Leigh, Rutland, Jan. 1st, 1835.

ARTICLE VII.—*On the Culture of the Tree Mignonette (Receda odorata).* By W. K.

Having received much useful information from the perusal of your excellent Magazine, I shall feel great pleasure in imparting a little of the results of my experience; and not having as yet seen in your pages any treatise on the Tree Mignonette, which is an excellent substitute if the Seedling Mignonette should chance to damp off, the following may perhaps be useful to some of your numerous readers, if you think well to insert it:—

Sow in March a few seeds of common Mignonette, in 48 or 32-sized pots, in a compost of hazel loam, leaf mould, and sharp sand; place them in a cucumber-frame, where there is a good moist heat; when they have made about four leaves, pull up all but one strong plant in each pot; as that grows, pinch off all side shoots. When the plant is drawn up by heat and moisture to the height of about 11 inches, it will shew its blossom, which must be nipped off. Let it be tied carefully to a stick with bass, and removed for about a fortnight longer to a melon-frame. It will soon produce another shoot near the top, which must be led up the stick, and all side shoots cleared off about 18 inches up the stem; the base leaf left as before, to assist the stem. Remove it to the greenhouse, and place it in a very airy situation. In the autumn, it will put out a quantity of shoots from the top and sides. It will flower through the winter, and furnish nosegays all the spring.

W. K.

Cardiff, Glamorganshire, Jan. 10th, 1835.

PART II.

NEW OR RARE PLANTS

WHICH WE HAVE NOTICED SINCE OUR LAST.

Acacia undulæfolia, Waved-leaved Variable-growing Acacia. (*Bot. Mag.*) A very pretty flowering species, from New Holland. The flowers are about the size and colour of the well-known (commonly called) *Mimosa paradoxa*: they are produced in profusion at the ends of the shoots. In its native country, the plant inhabits the rocky hills, and, therefore, must have to endure occasional frosts: consequently, we think it might be inured to this climate, in the warmer parts of the country. The plant grows about 4 feet high, bushy, and, with its profusion of yellow flowers, would make a conspicuous figure. It merits a place in every greenhouse. Polygamia Monœcia. Leguminosæ. Acacia, from *akazo*, to sharpen; many species being thorny.

Alstramæria Flos Martini, St. Martin's Flower of Chile. Synonyms, *A. tricolor*, *A. pulchella*. A very handsome flowering plant. The flowers are produced in umbels of from four to eight in each. The flower-stem rises about 12 inches high. The flowers are bell-shaped; the lower petals have a purplish outside, and edges of a sulphur white; two upper petals, the upper part of each of a fine yellow, dotted with deep red spots; the lower part of a flesh-colour. The plant has usually been cultivated in the greenhouse, but it will do well in the open border in a warm situation; or it may be grown in an open border in summer, taken up, and kept in a sheltered place in winter. It may be obtained at most of the nursery and florist establishments. It flourishes in equal parts of sandy peat and vegetable mould. Hexandria Monogynia. Amaryllidæ. Alstramæria, from Baron ALSTRAMER, a Swedish botanist.

Catasetum purum, Spotless-flowering. (*Bot. Mag.*) This orchideous plant was introduced into this country eight or ten years since, by CHAS. HOSFALL, Esq., and has since been under the successful culture of that gentleman and Messrs. SHEPHERD, of Liverpool. The plant produces a spike of greenish yellow flowers, 10 inches long. It has bloomed in Mr. HOSFALL's excellent collection of orchideous plants, as well as at the Botanic Garden. Gynandria Monandria. Orchidæ. *Catasetum*, from *cata*, downwards, and *seta*, bristle; referring to the horns of the column.

Cynoches Loddigesii, Loddiges' Swanwort. Another very singular flowering orchideous epiphyte from Surinam; sent from thence six years since by J. H. LANCE, Esq. to Messrs. LODDIGES. The flowers are nearly 6 inches across. Sepals pale green, spotted and marked with reddish brown. Labellum flesh-coloured, centre white, the end yellow, the whole dotted with blood-coloured spots. Column of a dark purple; the end green, spotted with red. The flowers are highly fragrant, particularly at the early part of the day. Gynandria Monandria. Orchidæ. *Cynoches*, derived from *kuknos*, a swan, and *achen*, neck; referring to the column of the flower, which resembles the neck of a swan when curved.

Indigofera atropurpurea, Purple-flowered Indigo Plant. A very handsome flowering shrubby stove plant, flowering most profusely. The blossoms are produced in racemes of two or three inches long. The keel part of each flower is of a dark purple, and the wings of a light crimson. The plant merits a place in every stove. It is grown in the collection of J. BATEMAN,

Esq., Knypersley, Staffordshire. Diadelphia Decandria. Leguminosæ. Indigofera, from *indigo*, a blue dye stuff, and *fero*, to bear.

Nuttallia papaver, Poppy-like flowering. A very showy flowering plant, the flower-stems rising two feet high. The flowers are of a deep rose-colour, mallow-shaped, from two to three inches across. The plant is hardy, and deserves a place in every flower-garden. It may be had at most of the public nursery establishments. It flourishes in equal parts of leaf mould, peat, and loam. Monadelphia Polyandria. Malvaceæ. Nuttallia, from Mr. NUTTALL, who first discovered the plant.

Oncidium triquetrum, Triquetrous-leaved. Synonym, *Cymbidium triquetrum*. Introduced into this country, from Jamaica, by CHARLES HORSFALL, Esq. The flowers are produced in a raceme of about twelve in each, and are of a greenish white, spotted with dark purple; each blossom is about an inch across. The plant is grown in most collections of Orchideous plants. Gynandria Monandria. Orchidæ. *Oncidium*, from *ogkion*, a tubercle; alluding to two prominences on the lip.

Pentstemon Richardsonia, Dr. RICHARDSON'S. This plant was found by Mr. DOUGLAS in Columbia. It is a hardy perennial plant, flowering profusely from May to October, and growing about two feet high. The flowers are of a pale purple. The plant deserves a place in every flower-garden. Didynamia Angiosperma. Scrophularinæ. *Pentstemon*, from *pente*, five, and *stemon*, stamen; referring to the five stamens of the flower.

Ruellia elegans, Neat blue-flowered. A very handsome flowering stove annual, from the East Indies; rising two feet high, and producing flowers numerous. The flowers are salver-shaped, tube purple, limb of a fine bright blue, about half an inch across. Didynamia Angiosperma. Acanthaceæ. *Ruellia*, in honour of JOHN RUELL, a French botanist.

Sophora tomentosa, Downy variety of *Sophora*. The shrub is a native of the Brazils, and grows five or six feet high. The flowers very much resemble the Yellow Spanish Broom, sometimes called Reeded Broom; but are of a rather paler colour. Decandria Monogynia. Leguminosæ. *Sophora*, from *sophora*, its Arabic name.

Tritoma Burchellii, Mr. BURCHELL'S *Tritoma*. A pretty flowering hardy perennial plant, from the Cape of Good Hope; blooms in June and July. The flowers are produced very numerous, in a dense head, each flower being about an inch and a half long. When the flowers are in an infant state, they are of a blood colour, but when fully open, of a pale orange. Hexandria Monogynia. Asphodeleæ. *Tritoma*, from *treis*, three, and *temno*, to cut; referring to the leaves terminating in three angles.

Verbena sulphurea, Sulphur-coloured *Verbena*. A native of Chile; a hardy perennial, flowering from July to November. The plant grows prostrate, spreading extensively, much like *V. pulchella*. The flowers are of a pale sulphur colour. Didynamia Angiosperma. Verbenaceæ. *Verbena*, a Roman name for herbs used in ancient sacrifices.

Zephyranthus Spofforthianum. A hybrid, raised by the Hon. and Rev. W. HERBERT, of Spofforth. The Lily-shaped flower is rose-coloured, with one stripe of white up the centre of each petal. A very neat flowering bulbous stove plant. The present variety was raised from fertilising a white-flowered species with the pollen of a red species. Hexandria Monogynia. Amaryllidæ. *Zephyranthus*, from *zephyros*, west wind, and *anthos*, flower.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON THE ROSE.—A lover of forced Roses would feel greatly obliged if Mr. WOOD, of the Woodlands Nursery, Maresfield, Sussex, would say, in your next, whether he puts one or more plants in the sized pot he recommends. My gardener says he is sure that two, if not three, plants might find room to grow in a 24-sized pot for one season.—Wishing every success to the *Little Cabinet*.
A LADY.

Feb. 20th, 1835.

ON CINERARIAS.—I should feel much obliged if the Conductor, or any of the correspondents of the *Floricultural Cabinet*, would give me information respecting the management and propagation of Cinerarias, as I cannot get them to flower freely; also how Arums should be treated. An early answer will greatly oblige.
AMARYLLIS.

Feb. 6th, 1835.

ON CARNATIONS.—I should be greatly obliged by INNOVATOR informing me whether, after Carnations are placed in the frame in October, they should occasionally be allowed a few hours' rain in all suitable weather through the winter, by taking the lights off,—or watered with the watering pot; and if with the pot, how often. I am encouraged to expect an answer, from the great candour, as well as ability, with which every thing is replied to by your valued correspondent.
W. T.

ON TULIPS.—Many of your subscribers in Lancashire would feel much obliged if you, or any correspondent of the *Floricultural Cabinet*, would give them some information on the best method of breaking breeder Tulips.

Denton, Jan. 28th, 1835.

ON SHRUBS, &c.—I should feel very much obliged to the Conductor of the *Floricultural Cabinet*, or any of his numerous correspondents, if they would give me some information on the following points, in an early Number:—

The management of turf, especially in confined and shady situations.

The shrubs and flowers which will do best with the minimum of sun.

Those that will do without any sun at all, as under a north wall.

What will thrive best in a small and confined garden, sheltered by high walls in every direction, and rather damp, though in a high situation.

For what shrubs and flowers the black marsh, or bog earth, may be made available, besides American bog plants: and if it may be added to loam, to form a compost for Geraniums or other flowers.

Also, if there be any substitute for the sand recommended for striking cuttings of various kinds.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.

Cornwall, January, 1835.

ON PINKS.—Can you, or any of your correspondents, inform me, through the medium of your useful work, whether I can in any way prevent the destruction of my Pinks (particularly when about to bloom) by the small green caterpillar, or maggot, which works its way into the pods? I beg to acknowledge, that last year I tried Mr. JOHN REVELL's method of piping, with great success.
A YOUNG AMATEUR.

Horton, Feb. 6th, 1835.

ON CYCLAMENS.—A few observations on the culture of Cyclamens, would be acceptable to
L. H. G.

ON DAHLIAS.—Will any of your subscribers inform me which treatment is the best for securing good Dahlia plants, where only two or three of the same kind are required? Is dividing the roots, or taking off young cuttings early in spring, the best?
T. B.

Feb. 20th, 1835.

ON PRUNING ROSE TREES GROWN IN THE OPEN BORDER.—Having been informed that experienced florists have latterly practised a method of pruning Rose trees which most materially contributes to their blooming profusely, I should be obliged by information as to the mode adopted.

Walworth, Jan. 14th, 1835.

S. S. T.

ON ORCHIDEOUS PLANTS.—Observing in page 43 of the present Volume of the *Cabinet*, that A YORKSHIREMAN requests some correspondent to favour him with a list of the most superior kinds of the above tribe of plants, I am induced to ask the additional favour, at the same time the list is given, of the mode of culture, either general or particular as to kinds, of each genera.

A GLOUCESTERSHIRE AMATEUR.

March 4th, 1835.

ON PLANTS SUITABLE FOR COVERING A WALL.—Will any of your correspondents have the kindness to name me the best plant to cover the wall of the house which forms the northern boundary of my little garden? This wall is very high, has a south-east exposure, and is a good deal shaded by the corner of the house. Some quick-growing plant will be preferred. China Roses, Corchorus, &c. do not grow sufficiently high and thick to answer my purpose. An early answer to this query will much oblige your constant subscriber,

CATARINA MARIA & J.

February 13th, 1835.

NOTE.—Any of the following plants would answer the purpose; and being very rapid in growing, they would reach 12 ft. high, or more, the first season, and speedily cover a very extensive place:—

Rosa ruga—a fine globular-shaped double pale blush flower, produced in clusters of several upon each, and in vast profusion over the plant. The flowers are very fragrant. The plant is deciduous, but very rapid in its growth. Blooms from June to August.

Rosa hybrida multiflora—a beautiful Rose; flowers produced in clusters, like the other kinds of Multiflora Roses. The flowers vary in colour upon the clusters from white to a deep rose colour. The plant was raised between a Multiflora and the Sempervirens, or evergreen Rose. It is very hardy, and rapid in its growth. Blooms from June to September.

Rose Clair—a beautiful single red Rose, produced in clusters, in profusion. The colour of the flower is very bright, and there is a small white centre or eye to each. The foliage is pretty, and the plant is an evergreen. It grows freely. Blooms from June to September.

Red Boursault Rose—a semi-double Rose, of a bright rosy red colour; blossoms expands; an evergreen plant.

New Crimson Boursault Rose—a very bright crimson Rose, very double; the petals are reflexed. Blooms from June to September.

Rosa sempervirens, or Evergreen Rose.—There are three of this class, viz. single white, double white, and double rose-coloured; these grow rapidly, and make a good covering. Blooms from June to August.

Rosa Ruuselliana.—The flowers are very compact in form, double, of a red and purple colour. Blooms from June to September.

Double Ayrshire—a semi-double flower, white. The plant is a rapid grower. Blooming from June to August.

There are many other handsome Climbing Roses, that grow from 15 to 20 feet high. The sorts above named and described are very hardy, and will grow 30 feet high or upwards, provided they have a good border to grow in. Let the bottom be drained with stones or brickbats a few inches deep, upon which let there be a foot deep (at least) of good mellow turf soil and well-rotted dung, in equal portions.

The following kinds of plants will also answer the purpose:—

Appelopsis quinquefolia—yellowish green flowers, of little show; the foliage is large, of a hand-shaped form, evergreen. The plant will grow very rapidly, and reach 20 yards in height. A good loamy soil will suit it. This plant secures itself to a wall.

Clematis flammula—white; a deciduous plant; grows 30 feet high, but requires a good deal of attention to keep it slightly. The plant grows very rapidly. A good rich soil suits it well.

Clematis viticella—deciduous; grows 30 feet high; the flowers are single, of a dull red colour. There are two varieties of this plant, viz. single blue and double blue. Bloom from May to September.—The above require a good deal of attention in training.

Clematis cirrhosa—evergreen; grows 20 feet high. The flowers are of a purple colour. It is not so difficult in training as the above-named kinds of *Clematis*. Blooms from September to November.

Lonicera sempervirens, Evergreen Honeysuckle.—The flowers are red and white, very fragrant and handsome. The plant will grow 20 feet high, or upwards, if in a good soil, well drained. Blooms from May to October.

Besides the above, there are the Red Dutch Honeysuckle and Yellow Dutch Honeysuckle. Both grow quickly, and reach from 20 to 30 ft. high. Also, the Common Pyracantha, bearing clusters of red berries; and Common White-flowered Jasmine: neither of the latter will grow so rapidly as the other named plants.

Irish Ivy, being evergreen, and growing rapidly, soon covers a large space, and looks well.

CONDUCTOR.

ANSWERS.

ANSWER TO J. P. S. ON *RIBES SPECIOSUM*.—I have not yet had the pleasure of seeing the above plant in bloom, but can state, on good authority, that it is more like *Fuchsia microphylla*, in its bloom, than *F. gracilis*. It promises fair to be a very desirable shrub; yet as it does not bloom while a small plant, it will require some time fully to establish its true merits: but, from the increasing demand for it—and that from quarters where they are not proverbial for purchasing new plants merely for their novelty,—I feel confident it is destined to become one of the leading ornaments of our shrubberies. My stock of plants is now reduced to about a score; but I shall be glad to supply J. P. S., or any other reader, with good established plants, at 7s. or 10s. 6d., and warrant them to be the true *Ribes speciosum*, not the spurious one now circulating so extensively throughout the country, and which might, from its being much easier to cultivate, be well afforded at two shillings, instead of two guineas!

WM. BARRATT.

February 11th, 1835.

ANSWER TO J. P. S. (Vol. III. p. 43).—*Ribes speciosum*, though not so ornamental as the *Fuchsia*, is an extremely desirable plant, quite hardy, nearly evergreen, and flowers in abundance. It may be procured at Mr. Low's, Mr. Tate's, or Mr. Knight's nurseries; and probably this season will not be charged above a guinea. The fruit is worthless.

ANSWER TO *CLERICUS* (Vol. III. p. 44).—Selections of evergreens cannot be extensive. The following are some of the more rare, and are at the same time extremely ornamental on a lawn:—*Piptanthus nepalensis*, *Cotoneaster microphylla*, *Photinia serrulata*, *Hedera arborea*, *Thuja pendula*, *Berberis aquifolium*, *Berberis dulcis*, *Gaultheria shallon*. The different species of *Yucca* have a fine effect in a bed, as have also various kinds of *Phyllirea* and *Arbutus*; the latter, however, must have dry and strong soil, if they are to succeed well. I should also strongly recommend *CLEASCUS* to plant on his lawn *Pinus Mughus*, which makes a beautiful bush, and *Pinus Cembra*, which is also highly ornamental, and does not occupy much room. Several evergreen species of Oak—*Quercus lucombeana*, for instance—if not too large, richly deserve a place. Many of the *Magnolias*, and of the rarer

species of *Cratægus*, have the misfortune to be deciduous; otherwise nothing could be more suitable for a lawn. If CLERICUS be a Member of the Horticultural Society, he should endeavour to obtain there *Garrya elliptica*, a most extraordinary evergreen shrub; and *Ribes glutinosum*, which in beauty far transcends even *R. sanguineum*. Messrs. LONNIGES will supply all the plants I have mentioned, which, excepting *Berberis dulcis* and *B. aquifolium*, will only amount to a few shillings each. The *Berberises* mentioned are either one or two guineas a plant, but are well worth it.

GIVES IN RARE.

ON MESEMBRYANTHEMUMS, TULIPS, &c.—In answer to the enquiry of EMILY relative to the blooming of *Mesembryanthemums*, &c., a friend of mine, who is a very extensive grower of succulents, recommends their being placed under a frame, as near the glass as possible, without heat, but fully exposed to the sun during the time of blooming; to give them plenty of water during summer, but scarcely any during the winter months; and his mode of propagating is by placing young cuttings in fine sand under glass; they will strike root very soon.

SNOWDROP is rather too severe in his remarks on the relative prices of Tulips in BROWN'S and GROOM'S Catalogues, he must be well aware that several of the sorts he has named have

no fixed price; it is according to the stock each have on hand. I have not the pleasure of knowing SNOWDROP, under that signature; but, if he has attended any of the sales at the Auction Mart, or those of private individuals last season, he must, I think, confess he is wrong: for instance, I may mention those of MR. LAWRENCE and MR. GLENNY.

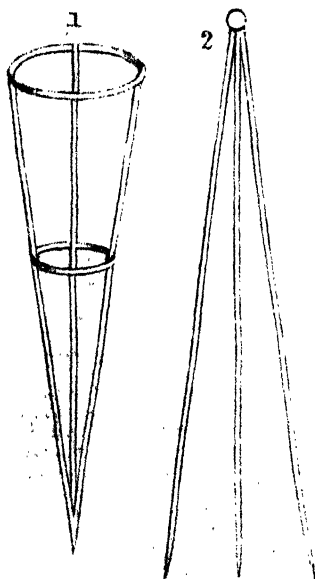
I send for the guidance of AN OLD SUBSCRIBER and FLORA, two plans of stands for flowers (*fig. 1. and 2.*) The 1st is to place a pot in, but as it is only made of rods, it is not sufficiently strong to bear a larger pot than No. 32, if so large. The hoop at top must be made of proportionate size to the pot, and a depth of about 18 inches to go into the ground. The length of mine is about 5 feet. The 2nd plan is for climbing plants, such as *Maurandia Barclayana*, *Eccremocarpus*, *Lophospermum*, &c. &c. I do assure you they look very well either on a lawn or in a small garden.

TULIPA.

ON ECCREMOCARPUS SCABER.—In the January Number of the *Floral Cabinet* for the present year, p. 21, I find a correspondent wishes to know the proper time to sow the seed of the above named plant. I believe it to be of little consequence whether the seed be one, two, or more years old. I have sowed it at different times of the year, both in heat and cold, but never got the seed to vegetate until the following spring. I now sow the seed in a 48-sized pot, well drained, using peat mould and sand well mixed together, and keeping the soil damp: set the pot in a cool frame, facing north, until the following March; then place the pot in a gentle heat, and when the plants are up, remove by degrees to a more cool situation. Cuttings may be rooted in heat, or under a hand-glass.

J. W. D.

Great Bookham, Surrey, Jan. 28th, 1835.



REMARKS.

ON CLIMBING PLANTS.—The following kinds of Climbing Plants, for training against a wall, arbour, &c. I have cultivated, and send you the list for an early insertion in the *Cabinet*, as it may serve as a guide to persons desirous of ornamenting, or concealing objects, the present season.

TENDER KINDS, requiring to be planted in a warm situation, open to the sun, and the roots to be protected in the winter by a covering of mulchy dry manure, &c., to the depth of six inches.

Cobea scandens, will grow against a wall or trellis, to the height of fifteen or twenty feet. The flowers are blue, bell-shaped, about four inches long. The top is generally killed by frost, but pushes again from the bottom of the stem.

Ecremocarpus longiformis, and *E. scopar*.—Both kinds will grow rapidly, either against a wall, or trellis, and reach to twelve feet in height. The flowers of both are pretty. They are produced in longish clusters. The flowers of the first kind are yellow, and the latter, orange red.

Maurandia Barclayana.—This splendid flowering plant will grow very freely, and blossom most profusely, if trained against a wall having a south aspect. The plant will grow six or eight feet high. The flowers are of a fine purplish blue, Snap-dragon shaped. The plant will bloom from May to November.

Lophospermum erubescens.—A very fine flowering plant; grows very rapidly, and flowers very freely. It will grow to the height of twelve or fifteen feet. The flowers are of a fine rose-colour, spotted inside, about three inches long, and the shape of the flower of a common Foxglove. This plant will do admirably against a wall, or trellis.

Tropaeolum atrosanguineum.—This is an annual, but has a most splendid flower. It will grow to the height of ten feet, and bloom most profusely. It delights in a warm, and sheltered situation, the flowers being soon injured by wind. It will do well either trained against a wall or trellis.

Petunia violacea.—This is a very splendid plant; the flowers being handsome, (See *Cabinet*, Vol. 1, page 121, where a plant is figured,) and produced in amazing profusion. The plant will grow six feet high, if of a moderate size when planted out in spring, and have a south-aspected wall.

Rhodochiton volubile.—(See *Cabinet*, Vol. 2, page 217.)—This plant was first named *Lophospermum Rhodochiton*, but recently has been altered. The plant will grow, and in all respects answer as the *Lophospermum erubescens*.

Each of the above plants should be planted in a fresh turfy soil, well enriched with rotten dung, and the substratum to be open, so that the bottom be not too wet. I have drawn up a list of climbing shrubs, both tender and hardy, which are suited for wall, or trellis training; at a future time I will forward it you. I gave you a list of climbing Roses, of the best kinds, which were inserted in the last volume of the *Cabinet*.

Lincolnshire, Feb. 14th, 1835.

ST. PATRICK.

REFERENCE TO THE EMBELLISHMENTS.

Gesneria Cooperii, Mr. COOPER'S *Gesneria*. This very splendid flowering stove plant was sent from Brazil, by W. HARRISON, Esq., to the late Mrs. ARNOLD HARRISON, Liverpool. We received a plant of it from our esteemed friend Mr. COOPER, of Wentworth Gardens. It is by far the most elegant flowering of the *Gesnerias*, and merits a place in every collection of hot-house plants. It grows very freely in equal parts of sandy peat and rich loam, the pots being well drained.

Calceolaria Majoriana, Mr. MAJOR'S Hybrid, Shrubby *Calceolaria*. This is another fine flowering *Calceolaria*, raised by our esteemed friend Mr. MAJOR, of Knowstrop, near Leeds. Ten other splendid varieties have been raised by Mr. MAJOR; one we have figured in the last volume of the *Cabinet*. The

whole are offered for sale, as announced in the advertising sheet of the present number of the *Cabinet*. The present plant being shrubby, will grow to a fine size, and thus bear a profusion of flowers, which will exhibit a splendid object.

Collinsia bicolor, Two-coloured Collinsia. A very handsome flowering annual; and if seeds be sown in autumn, the plants will bloom from April to July; if sown in spring, will bloom from July to October. We received seeds of the plant last year, and succeeded in raising two plants. Like *Collinsia grandiflora*, the present kind blooms profusely. Our plants grow about a foot high, but we judge it will grow higher than that height; this renders the flowers conspicuous, and very showy.

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR APRIL.

CUTTINGS.—If old plants of *Salvias*, *Fuchsias*, *Petantias*, &c. were saved through winter, and young plants be required for turning out into open beds in the flower garden, &c., young shoots should now be taken off close to their origin upon the old wood, and be struck in moist heat.

ANNUALS.—Hardy kinds should be sown in the borders, &c. (See Vol. I. p. 43 of the *Cabinet*, where particular directions are given.) Tender kinds should have plenty of air admitted to them, whether sown in pots or upon a slight hot bed. (See Vol. I, page 42, of the *Cabinet*.) In order to have the plants of some particular kinds stiff and healthy, they should be planted off into small pots, boxes, or the open border, or slight hot-bed, &c. so as to be fine plants for final planting in May. Many kinds of tender annuals, intended to ornament the greenhouse or stove through summer, will require potting off, or if done before this month, probably re-potting into larger pots.

AURICULAS.—Will bloom this month; they will require protection from wet and mid-day sun. The plants will require a free supply of water; if manure water be occasionally given, it will improve the size of the flowers; care should be taken not to apply it over the plant. When the trusses of flowers are formed, if there are more flowers upon each than can conveniently expand, the small and centre ones should be cut out, so as to leave about six.

CAMPANULA PYRAMIDALIS.—Offsets or cuttings should now be taken off, and be treated as directed in Vol. I, p. 48.

CARNATIONS.—If not planted off last month, they should now be done. (See Vol. I, p. 23.)

DAHLIAS.—Seedling plants should be potted off, one plant into a small or sixty-sized pot. Shoots from old roots should be taken off, where it is desired to increase the kind, and strike them in moist heat.

CHINA ROSE.—Plants of the tender kinds, as yellow, sweet-scented, &c. should now be placed in heat, in order to cause a production of shoots for striking, so as to increase the kinds when desired. (See Vol. I, p. 48.)

CHINA ROSE (hardy kinds.)—It is now the proper time to bud the varieties of China Roses; do it as soon as the bark will freely rise.

TRIVERANIA COCCINEA.—Roots of this plant should now be potted. (See Vol. I, p. 177 and 223; articles on the culture, &c. are there given.)

PELARGONIUMS.—Cuttings now struck will produce plants to bloom at the end of summer. (See Vol. I, p. 88.)

PANSIES.—Plants will now be pushing shoots that will be emitting roots. Where it is wished to increase the kinds, it is a very suitable time for doing it, by taking off shoots, and planting them in a good rich soil, shading them for a few days at first.

POLYANTHUSES.—(See Vol I, pages 23 and 131.)

TRIGLOCHA PAVONIA.—The bulbs should now be planted in the open bed; choose a warm and sheltered situation.

ERICAS (Heaths.)—Cuttings of many of the greenhouse kinds should now be put off. (See Vol. I. p. 48.)

MIGNONNETTES.—To bloom from June should now be sown.

ROSE TREES.—When it is desired to have Roses late in the season, let them be pruned this month. (See Article in Vol. I, pages 23 and 206.)

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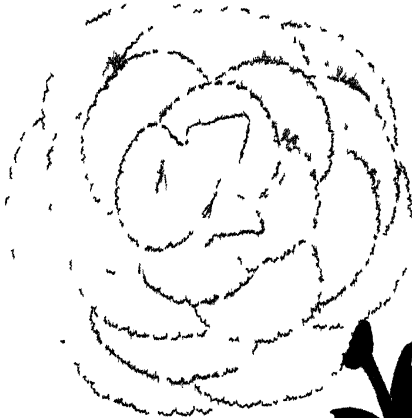
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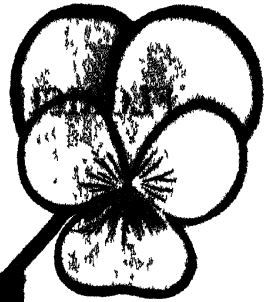
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Miss Campbell Peeler



Her Beauty Buns



Royal Crimson Beauty



*Princess Clemence
Carnation*

THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

MAY 1ST, 1835.

PART I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ARTICLE I.—*On the Propagation and Culture of Camellias, with a List of a few of the best Varieties.*
By J. W. D.

In the January Number of the *Cabinet*, Vol. III., p. 23, I find a subscriber is anxious for information on Camellias; and I have been much disappointed that your correspondent, AN ESSEX PRACTICAL GARDENER, has not sent the promised information on the subject, as mentioned in the May Number for 1833; for being myself a cultivator of Camellias, I had hoped to have obtained some useful knowledge from his communication; but, as he has not redeemed his promise, (for reasons best known to himself,) and no other person seems willing to undertake the subject, I am induced to offer the following observations; and if they should be of service to C. S., or any of the numerous readers of your invaluable little *Cabinet*, my greatest ambition will be rewarded.

Propagation of Plants for Stocks to march upon.—In the latter end of July, or the beginning of August, prepare some 32-sized pots, and fill them half full of crocks; upon this lay some moss, sufficient to keep the mould from the drainage; fill up the pot with a compost of good sandy peat, finely sifted, and about one-third white silver sand, well mixed together; press it down firm, then cover it half an inch deep with clean sand; and

syringe the surface lightly. Select your cuttings from the old single red variety, choosing those from two to three inches long; slip them off with a shoulder. The longer shoots may be made into cuttings according to their length. Cut the base of each cutting quite smooth, and close to a joint; when ready, insert them into the pot with a small dibble, pressing the mould firmly round each cutting, and keeping the shortest outside, and the tallest in the centre. When the pot is filled with cuttings, water them and plunge the pot in a hotbed of moderate heat, shading completely from the sun's rays. Give air as early as possible every day in fine weather, by taking the light entirely off until the cuttings are dried; if the weather will not permit the light being removed, give air behind the light. When the cuttings want water, syringe over-head, if the weather be fine, always performing this in the morning. Keep up a moderate bottom heat: it must be moderate, or your cuttings will suffer when they root. In the following March, they will be fit to be potted off into 60-sized pots, using the following soil:—fine decomposed leaf and peat mould, two parts; good sandy loam, one part. Set them on a gentle bottom heat, in a frame or pit, shading from sun, and often syringing over-head; give air by degrees, keeping them growing as vigorously as possible to the end of the season, when they may remain in a cold frame, protected from frost. The following spring the strongest will want shifting into 48-sized pots; the others may remain without shifting until next season, giving a top dressing; keep them still under glass, exciting a free growth; many of the best plants will, in two years, be good stocks for working, and in three years excellent. The practice now in use to increase flowering plants, and which is certainly the best and quickest, is, by inarching on the single red variety; as thereby a flowering plant is established in six months, which, from a cutting, would be three years or more. The method of inarching I need not mention, as all cultivators of plants must be acquainted with the process.

Culture of Flowering Plants.—Prepare a quantity of good sandy loam; top-spit one year before wanted, that the turf may decompose; next a sufficient quantity of good sandy peat, or well-decomposed leaf-mould. To one barrowful of loam add the same of peat or leaf-mould, mixing them well together, and breaking and beating it fine with a spade, but not sifting. When your

plants have done flowering, those that want shifting must be attended to immediately, taking care that the pots be well drained; replace them in the greenhouse, or in a pit; encourage a rapid growth; water freely until the first growth is over, which will be at the middle or end of June; then turn them out of doors until the end of September, in a cool shady situation; water sparingly; return them to the greenhouse in proper time, and your plants will flower abundantly in the spring. I have propagated and flowered some hundreds of Camellias of all sizes, from a foot in height and upwards, with the greatest success, by the process here stated.

I consider the following to be amongst the best of these plants :

Camellia Japonica	
— alba pleno.....	double white
— anemoneflora.....	red waratah
— —————	alba..white do.
— fimbriata	fringed white
— pœoniæflora	pœony flowered
— pomponia	Kew blush
— maleflora	apple-flowered
— variegata	double-striped
— rose sinensis	rose hibiscus like
— Wellbankiana	Lady Wellbanks's
— myrtifolia	myrtle-leaved
— involuta.....	Lady Farnborough
— florida.....	clustered flowered
— blanda	blush
— carnea.....	middlemost red
— Chandlerii	striped waratah
— corallina.....	coral-flowered
— dianthiflora	carnation waratah
— flavescens	buff, or Lady Hume's
— insignis	splendid
— Gray's Invincible	
— eclipse	
— rosa mundi	
— excelsa	
— elegans	
— reticulata	
— Reevesiana	
— Parkii, or rose-striped	
— Colvillii	
— Rossii	
— Palmer's red waratah	
— imbricata	
— Palmer's striped waratah.	
— Woodsii	

J. W. D.

Great Bookham, Surrey, March 19th, 1835.

ARTICLE II.—*On the Culture of the Dahlia.* By Mr. W. DENYER, Gardener to Lady WEBSTER, Battle Abbey, Sussex.

Much good information has already been given on the culture, &c. of that splendid and ornamental genus, the Dahlia; and I think that all the growers of this beautiful plant will agree with me, when I say, that it is become the chief ornament of the pleasure garden from July till October. My method of growing the Dahlia differs in some degree from others, and if you deem it worthy of a page in the *Cabinet* it is quite at your service.

The time to begin to propagate must depend on what number of plants are wanted from the stock of roots you have. When a great many plants are wanted from any of the choice roots, and you have but a root or two to work from, it is desirable to make a hotbed about the second week in February, and put on the frame. In a few days cover the bed with soil, about three inches deep; then place the roots on the soil close to each other, but not one upon the other; then cover all the tubers with some sandy soil, and sprinkle them with water. When this is done cover the whole with old pieces of mat, then put on the lights. If the bed is very hot, give some air in the day, and a very little at night; but be sure to cover the frame at night with mats. Sprinkle the roots with water about three times a week; when they begin to make shoots, take the pieces of mat quite away from them. As soon as the shoots are about three inches long, take them off; but be very careful to leave an eye or two at the bottom of the shoot remaining to the crown, in order to give a fresh supply of shoots. Insert the cuttings into 80-sized pots, one in each, filled with a mixture of one-third peat, one-third leaf-mould, and one-third sand. Water them, and put them into a hotbed, and shade them from the sun. Cover the frame at night with mats. Keep the heat of the bed up where the old roots are, and keep working from them as fast as the shoots are ready.

When the cuttings are well rooted, re-pot them into 60 or 48-sized pots, using a mixture of one-third loam, one-third leaf-mould, and one-third of road scrapings. Put them back into the hot-bed for a few days, then put them into a cold frame, or a greenhouse; afterwards they may be set out under hoops, and

the hoops be covered at night with mats. Cuttings may also be taken from the early struck ones ; but I would here observe that plants raised from weak and lateral shoots, often produce single and semi-double flowers. About the third week in May, plant out the plants into the borders for blooming. To have a good number of fine flowers, much depends on the situation and soil which they are put into. The situation should be sheltered, but not under, or even near, any tall trees ; for if they were so placed, the plants would be tall and weak, and the flowers small. The Dahlia is, in some degree, like the potatoe ; it does much the best in a change of soil. If the plants are grown year after year in the same soil, without renewing it with fresh soil, the flowers will be small and very imperfect. In some flower gardens there is a particular border allotted for the Dahlia, and which, perhaps, is more suitable for them than any other in the garden ; where this is the case, dig out holes in the winter, about sixteen inches deep, and the same in diameter, where each Dahlia is to be planted in the following summer ; let the holes remain open till the frosty weather is all over ; by so doing, the border will be purified ; then fill them with a mixture of half top spit loam, one-fourth peat, and one-fourth road scrapings, with a little dung added. This should be prepared in the winter.

In planting the Dahlias, let their crowns be put two inches under the surface (which keeps their roots from drying in the summer, and preserves their crowns from frost in the autumn) ; stake and water them. When they begin to grow, cease to water till they have formed their flower buds, then supply them well with water, if the weather be dry, and once a week with manure water. By the above treatment there will be an abundance of fine flowers. Towards the end of October take the roots up, pot the small and choice ones into sandy soil, and put the others into dry chaff, dry sawdust, or dry sand ; they must be kept from frost.

January, 1835.

WM. DENYER.

ARTICLE III.—*On the Culture of the Anomatheca cruenta.* By A. B.

In compliance with your wish, I send you a method of treating this delightful little plant, which with me has been attended with

success; and though simple in itself, will, if adopted, be found all that is necessary for obtaining vigorous plants and a strong bloom.

In March, having prepared a composition of rich light loam, copiously manured with old frame dung, fill a sufficient number of 48-sized pots, within one inch of the top, plant five bulbs in each, and cover them over with the same prepared compost; next, place them in a hot-bed frame or stove, until they are two or three inches above the surface; then harden them in the greenhouse, or under hand-glasses, giving them plenty of air until the beginning of May, when, having got ready a bed of rich light loam, &c. as above, turn them out of the pots entire as they are, observing to plant each cluster four or five inches apart. In a few weeks after this they will begin to show their flower stems; and as the first flowers fade away, others will shoot forth in succession, flowering profusely for several months, presenting to the eye a most beautiful bed of rich light crimson.

Feb. 16th, 1835.

A. B.

ARTICLE IV.—*On the Culture of the Auricula.* By W. J. P.

In reply to Mr. WM. SPORKS, Haggerstone, I beg to say, that although I purposed forwarding, for insertion in the *Cabinet*, articles on the culture of the Auricula and Carnation, I abstained from so doing merely because I found other Correspondents were treating attentively and scientifically on the subject, and deeming that a communication from me at that particular time to the same purpose, would be occupying the pages of the work to the exclusion of other matter of variety, convinced that although florists once initiated in the origin and habits of choice plants in their improved state, may differ in minor points of treatment, their attention and labours must inevitably be governed by one main principle of culture. I therefore held myself in reserve, ready to furnish at any time the result of experiments (particularly with the Auricula,) which might prove worthy of promulgation.

With reference to the loss to which W. S. alludes, at the time I express regret at his disappointment, he will of course be aware that it is impossible for me, or any other Auricula bloomer, to pronounce at once the immediate cause of the failure, uninformed,

as I am, of the mode of treatment adopted by W S., or whether they were plants newly purchased by him. Be it as it may, and making the fullest allowance for the capricious nature of the plant, something must have been radically wrong, for so sweeping a loss to ensue, and the inference is that the plants were exposed during last autumn and winter to a superabundance of wet, without any drainage at the bottom of the pots. So circumstanced no choice Auriculas could survive. The severe cutting east and north-east winds, which prevailed in the early part of last spring, and during the whole season of their bloom, was also peculiarly unfavourable to Auriculas, particularly such as were situated without the requisite protection of frames and skilful attention. Allowing the plants to get very wet, and then to be shut close in a frame, before the superfluous moisture has in some degree evaporated, will cause the best varieties quickly to damp off.

I point out the following principles, which I recommend for the future guidance of W. S. in the culture of his Auriculas:—First, advising him to be most cautious in the purchase of plants, to make his selection from the stock of an eminent florist, famous in the growth of Auriculas, who will supply him with plants in a healthy, vigorous state, not impoverished and vitiated, as many are, by an over excitement from a too highly stimulating soil, for the purpose of producing an extraordinary bloom. To use compost well decomposed by age and exposure to the weather, the proportions and particulars of which are fully explained in several articles in the *Cabinet*. To re-pot in June or July, being most cautious to place an oyster-shell at the bottom of the pot, and about two inches of cinders or small lime siftings, in order to admit of good drainage, which is one of the most important points to attend to. To expose the plants when not in bloom to occasional moderate rains, and keep them supplied in dry weather during summer and autumn with equal moderate moisture, and keep the surface of the soil clean, stirring the top when necessary, and sprinkling two or three times in the year a little grey sharp sand on the top of the soil. Protect the plants by means of garden frames in winter, giving them at that season little or no water, (particularly in frosty weather,) and never at any time throughout the year standing the pots on the ground, but, if not on a stand, on a good layer of lime or cinder ashes, or pieces of slate. Top-dress the plants in February.

I keep my plants, when out of the frame, on a stand, with a top of thin boarding about two feet wide and of the whole length of the stand, well painted, and made to take off and on at pleasure, secured when on by two small iron screw pins and nuts, by which means I reject or admit rain as required, without the disadvantage of secluding the plants from air, and am always careful in watering, not to wet the leaves, but apply the water without the rose.

By adhering closely to the above simple system, W. S. will be amply repaid for his pains, otherwise he will find an insuperable barrier opposed to his success. He must console himself with the assurance that he is not the first *Auricula* admirer who has commenced the pursuit unsuccessfully.

New North Road, Nov. 10th, 1834.

W. J. P.

ARTICLE V.—*On the Cultivation of the Chinese Primrose, (Primula sinensis.)* By W. K.

In March, or early in April, I sow the seed in rich light mould, in flat seed-pans. I prefer raising them in the plant-stove, in a heat of from 60 to 65 deg. Fahrenheit: when they are up, place them where they can have plenty of air; when they are large enough, pot them off into 60's, in a compost of equal parts of vegetable mould and sandy peat, with a small portion of friable loam, with some turf well chopped, not sifted. The pots should be well drained, that the water may pass off freely, (which is essential to most plants. Keep them shifted, according as they fill the pots with roots; remove them to a lower temperature, till you inure them to the open air, about the end of May or the beginning of June. They must be kept in a shady situation through the heat of the summer, as they have a great aversion to the sun from June till September. In October, remove them to the greenhouse, and place them in a light airy situation. By the above treatment, you may insure strong healthy plants to bloom from October till April. Great care must be taken in watering them through the winter; that the surface of the mould should be flowed, without wetting the leaves, or the plants will be liable to damp off.

I find the best time to impregnate them is in February and March, as the pericarpiums will then perfect themselves, which is not certain if performed earlier in the year. I find by impregnating the fimbriated white with the large fimbriated pink, I get a

beautiful French white. I have tried the common Primrose, (*Primula vulgaris*.) on both, but with little success, excepting the eye becoming of a brighter canary colour, but no variation in the colour of Corolla.

Gulielmus, page 115, vol. 2d, enquires if they should occasionally be turned into the open ground. I have tried it, and have found it invariably a great injury to them.

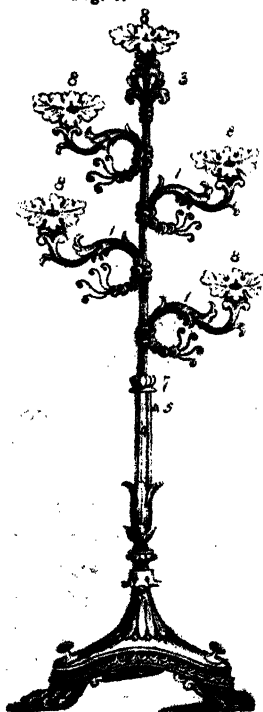
W. K.

Wenvoe Castle, Cardiff, 8th Feb. 1835.

ARTICLE VI.—*Description of a Stand for Flowers.*

Fig. 1.

By MR. M. SAUL.



The accompanying drawing (*fig. 1.*) is intended to represent a new flower-stand of mine. It is made of cast-iron, and afterwards bronzed over. The brackets, shown at the figures 1, move upon the rod 2. The crown, 3, will easily screw off; so that the brackets may all be taken off, and the rod 2 slid down the case 4, which may be regulated by the screw 5; so that the top of the rod, 3, will rest at 7. The top of the brackets, 8, will hold either flower-pots with plants growing in them, or basons with cut flowers. I think the readers of the *Cabinet* will agree with me when I state, that the stand is very neat, and very useful for every florist's room.

M. SAUL.

Sulyard-street, Lancaster,
February, 1835.

**ARTICLE VII.—On the Propagation and Cultivation of
Plants. No. IV. By Mr. F. F. ASHFORD.**

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 84.)

TRIBE 2. LOTEÆ.

Genera 32. *Achyronia*. Cl. 17, or. 4, sp. 1. This is a pretty New Holland genus, and thrives best in equal proportions of sandy loam and peat; and SWEET observes, that young cuttings planted in pots of sand, covered with a bell glass, and placed in a shady part of the propagating house will soon take root, the glasses must be occasionally wiped out, for the dew settling on the cuttings will cause them to damp off. Named by WILLDENOW from *archyron*, chaff; branches and leaves being very chaffy.

Genera 33. *Adenocarpus*. Cl. 17, or. 4, sp. 6. This genus is furnished with glandular seed-pods, and to it belongs *Cytisus foliolosus*, and several other nearly related species; the greater part of which thrive well in the open borders, but are apt to be killed in very severe frost; they succeed well in a rich loamy soil, mixed with a little peat, and are readily increased by seeds; and young cuttings, planted in pots of sand under a bell-glass, are not difficult to root. Named by DECANDOLLE, from *aden*, a gland, and *karpos*, fruit.

Genera 34. *Anthyllis*, or Kidney Vetch. Cl. 17, or. 4, sp. 19. *L'anthyllide*, Fr.; *Die wollblume*, Ger.; *Wundkurid*, Dutch. This is a very pretty genus, containing plants for the greenhouse, and also for the flower-garden, the former being propagated by seeds or young cuttings planted under a bell-glass in sand, (the glasses must occasionally be wiped, or else the damp is apt to make them mouldy, which destroys them,) and grown in a mixture of peat and loam: the latter grows best in a light soil in a dryish situation, and are rapidly increased by seeds. *A. vulneraria* is recommended as a herbage plant by some writers, while others confound it with Birdsfoot Trefoil (*Lotus major* and *corniculatus*), and with the Liquorish Vetch (*Astragalus glycyphillos*), to which, to a cursory observer, it bears considerable resemblance. LINNÆUS informs us, that in Oeland, where the soil is a red calcareous clay, the flowers are red, while in Gothland, where the soil is white, the flowers also are white; ours are yellow. *A. Barba Jovis* is a silvery looking bush, with white and hairy leaves, pale yellow

flowers, and woolly pods. *Authyllis*, named by LINNÆUS, from *anthos*, a flower, and *coylos*, down; so called from the silky appearance of its heads of flowers.

Genera 35. *Aspalathus*, or African Broom. Cl. 17, or. 4, sp. 31. *L'aspalata*, Fr.; *Witschen*, Ger. A genus of shrubs and under shrubs, natives of the Cape of Good Hope, with fasciculate linear leaves and yellow flowers, all of which grow freely in a mixture of sandy loam and peat; and young cuttings planted in sand under bell-glasses, will strike root freely if the glasses are wiped frequently, or else they are liable to damp off. Some species ripen seeds freely, by which young plants are readily produced. Named by LINNÆUS, from *a*, privative or wanting, and *spao*, to extract; meaning that no good qualities can be extracted from them.

Genera 36. *Amorpha*, or Bastard Indigo. Cl. 17, or. 4, sp. 8. *L'amorpha*, Fr.; *Der uniform*, Ger. Pretty flowering shrubs well suited for small shrubberies, or in front of larger ones, and thrive well in common garden soil; some of the kinds are rather tender and require the protection of a mat in winter, or else to be grown in pots, and kept through the winter in frames which can be covered in severe weather. They may be increased by layers; or cuttings taken off at a joint, and planted in the ground in a sheltered situation early in autumn, will strike root. *A. fruticosa* was once used in Carolina as an Indigo plant, but is now neglected. *Amorpha*, from *a*, privative, and *morphe*, form; in allusion to the deformity of the corolla, which has neither *stæ* or *carina*: named by LINNÆUS.

Genera 37. *Agati*. Cl. 17, or. 4, sp. 2. This genus will grow freely in a mixture of loam and peat, and young cuttings will root freely in pots of sand under a bell-glass. Seeds will sometimes ripen. *Agati*, from *Aagaty*, a name in the Sanscrit language; named by RHEEVE.

Genera 38. *Astragalus*, or Milk Vetch. Cl. 17, or. 4, sp. 107. *L'Astragale*, Fr.; *Tragant*, Ger.; *Kortcruid*, Dutch. The modern genus is composed of plants, the greater number of which are very ornamental. *A. glycyphyllos* is the largest of European species; the leaves are sweet with a mixture of bitterness, and do not seem to be agreeable to cattle; at least the plant in its wild state is left untouched; otherwise it would be desirable to cultivate it. *A. tra-*

gacantha was formerly considered as the plant yielding the gum Tragacanth of commerce, but OLIVIER discovered that it was generally procured from *A. veras*. It is probable that both species yield this gum, and perhaps some others. *A. veras* is a native of the north of Persia, flowering in July and August. The seeds of *A. bosticus* are roasted, ground, and used as a substitute for coffee in Hungary. Named by LINNÆUS, from *aster*, a star; and *gala*, milk.

Genera 39. *Biserrula*, or Hatchet Vetch. Cl. 17, or. 4, sp. 1. *La Pelocine*, Fr.; *Das Segekraut*, Ger.; *Zaagpeul*, Dutch. *B. pelocinus* is a hardy annual, bearing purple flowers, and requires only to be sown in the open borders. Named by LINNÆUS, from *bis*, twice, and *serrula*, a little saw; the seed-pods being tooth-letted on each edge.

Genera 40. *Barbieria*. Cl. 17, or. 4, sp. 1. Named by DE-CANDOLLE, in honour of a celebrated French botanist, G. B. G. BARBIER, M. D.

Genera 41. *Borbonia*. Cl. 17, or. 4, sp. 8. Cape shrubs of easy culture and propagation. Raised by means of young cuttings placed in pots of sand under a bell-glass, and afterwards grown in an equal mixture of peat and loam. Named by LINNÆUS, in honour of GASTON BOURBON, Duke of Orleans, son of HENRY IV. of France, a great lover and patron of botany.

Genera 42. *Bossiaea*. Cl. 17, or. 4, sp. 14. A beautiful genus of New Holland evergreen shrubs, succeeding well in an equal mixture of turfy loam, peat, and sand. Cuttings not too ripe will strike root planted in pots of sand under a bell-glass, not too close together, as they are apt to damp off; when rooted they must be potted in small thumb pots, kept in a close frame, and hardened to the air by degrees; the pot must be well drained with broken potsherds, as nothing injures them more than too much water. Named by VENTINAT, in honour of M. BOISSIEU LAMARTINE, who accompanied the unfortunate LA PEROUSE in his voyage round the world.

Genera 43. *Crotolaria*. Cl. 17, or. 4, sp. 85. *La Crotalaire* Fr.; *Die Klappershote*, Ger. Plants of easy culture, mostly free flowerers, but are shabby plants under cultivation, and possess no good qualities which can render them objects of interest or beauty. Propagated by means of seeds; or young cuttings, if planted

under a hand-glass either in sand or mould, will root freely. The best compost is an equal mixture of sandy loam and peat. *Crotalaria*, from *krotalon*, a castanet, a noisy Greek musical instrument, similar to the cymbals of the present day; in allusion to the seed-pods being inflated, and, when shaken, rattling in a manner similar to that instrument. Named by LINNÆUS.

Genera 44. *Cytisus*. Cl. 17 or 4, sp. 34. Le Cytise, Fr.; Der grisklus, Ger. A genus of ornamental trees and shrubs, of which the Laburnums (*C. Laburnum* and *alpinus*) are well known and universally admired examples. The *Cytisus* of the ancients is believed to have been our *Medicago arborea*. *C. alpinus*, or Scotch Laburnum, whose timber is very much prized by cabinet-makers and turners for its hardness, beauty of grain and durability. This tree is frequently sown in plantations infested with hares and rabbits, who will touch no other tree, so long as a twig of Laburnum remains. The timber has been sold for upwards of ten shillings per foot. It becomes most valuable in light loam, and sandy soils. *C. wolgaricus* and *purpureus* are very handsome shrubs, and make a fine appearance when grafted on Laburnum stocks, 5 or 6ft. in height. *C. cæjus*, or pigeon pea, is frequently planted in the West Indian Islands, chiefly in rows, as a fence to the sugar plantations, and will thrive on barren land. The seeds are much eaten by poor people and negroes, and are esteemed a wholesome pulse. In the island of Martinico, even the best sort of people hold it in estimation, and prefer it to the European pea. The chief use of it in Jamaica is for feeding pigeons, whence its name. The branches with the ripe seeds and leaves are given to feed horses, pigs, and other cattle, which grow very fat on them—(*Sloane's and Jaques's Observations*.) The greenhouse kinds thrive well in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and young cuttings taken off at a joint, and planted in sand under a bell-glass, will root freely; but the glasses must often be wiped, as they are very apt to damp and turn mouldy, which is certain death to them. Young plants may also be raised from seed, which ripens in abundance. The hardy kinds are increased by budding, grafting, seeds, or layers, and thriving well in common soil. *Cytisus*, from *PLINY* stating that it was first found in Cythnus, one of the Cyclades. Named by LINNÆUS.

Genera 45. *Carmichaelia*. Cl. 17 or 4, sp. 1. A very pretty

plant of New Zealand for the green-house, with flat-sided stems, bearing very few leaves, and neat little flowers, prettily striped, produced in racemes in abundance, succeeding well in an equal mixture of light loam, peat and sand; and young cuttings planted in pots of sand under a bell glass will strike root. Young plants may be raised from seeds, which sometimes ripen. BROWN named this plant in honour of Capt. D. CARMICHAEL, F.L.S.

Genera 46. *Cyanoopsis*. Cl. 17, or. 4, sp. 1. Named by DE CANDOLLE, from *kyamos*, a bean, and *opsis*, resemblance.

Genera 47. *Clitoria*. Cl. 17, or. 4, sp. 12. La Clitore, Fr.; Die klitorisblume, Ger. A pretty tropical genus, that flowers abundantly when grown in a mixture of loam and peat, and generally produces perfect seeds, but requires to be kept in a warm situation. Cuttings will strike root under a bell-glass in sand plunged in heat. *C. ternatia* was first brought to Europe from Ternate, one of the Molucca Islands, which induced TOURNEFORT to adopt *Ternatia* as a generic appellation, but continued by LINNÆUS as a specific one. The tender annual species must be raised on a hotbed frame, or in the hothouse from seeds. LINNÆUS derived the present generic name from *kleio*, to include.

Genera 48. *Cologania*. Cl. 17, or. 4, sp. 2. Named by KUNTH, from its being found in Colagon.

Genera 49. *Chæto calyx*. Cl. 17, or 4, sp. 1. A very pretty genus of climbing plant for the stove, thriving well in an equal mixture of sandy loam and peat; and young cuttings planted in pots of sand under hand-glasses will root freely, but they require to be potted off as soon as rooted, or they are liable to turn mouldy. DE CANDOLLE named it from *chaite*, a bristle, and *kalyx*, calyx.

Genera 50. *Colutea*. Cl. 17, or 4, sp. 5. Bladder Senna. La baguenaudier, Fr.; Der blazenbaum, Ger. Shrubs with membranaceous inflated pods, free growers and flowerers, well adapted to introduce among extensive shrubberies; thriving well in common garden soil; and are increased by seeds, which ripen plentifully. LINNÆUS named it from *kolus*, to amputate; being supposed to die after any quantity of branches are cut off.

PART II.

REVIEW.

A Treatise on the Growth of Cucumbers and Melons, conjointly with that of Asparagus, Mushrooms, Rhubarb, &c.

Comprehending Observations on the Methods now in Use for the Growth of Cucumbers; with a full explanation of an Improved Mode of Culture, by which, with a much less quantity of the fermenting substance, and a tilke of the care and attention which is generally bestowed upon them, not only is success rendered certain even in the most adverse season, and Fruit of the finest appearance produced, of excellent quality, and with the greatest possible celerity.

By JOHN SMITH, upwards of 20 years Gardener to DYKES ALEXANDER, Esq. of Ipswich. *Second Edition.* Ipswich: printed and published by E. Shalders; and sold in London by Longman & Co., and Simpkin & Marshall; also by Chubb & Co., Florists, &c., 70 and 71, Newgate-st. 1836.

The first edition of this very valuable treatise, we noticed in Vol. II., p. 11; and it is with the greatest pleasure we find the sale to have been so extensive as to require a second edition so soon after the publication of the first. In the present edition we find a few pages of valuable additional observations, and as the price of the book is reduced, it is easily accessible to the journeyman or working gardener. Every person desirous of excelling in the growth of Cucumbers should possess the work.

NEW OR RARE PLANTS

WHICH WE HAVE NOTICED SINCE OUR LAST.

1. *Arbutus procera*, Tall Arbutus or Strawberry Tree. (*Bot. Reg.*) A very pretty evergreen shrub, with larger leaves than the common strawberry tree. The leaves have a shining appearance, which makes the plant, independent of its blossoms, a very desirable one. The flowers are produced numerously in a terminating raceme, they are of a greenish-white colour. Like some other species and varieties of *Arbutus*, the present kind will require, in cold situations, to be protected in severe winters. It bears a fruit, similar to the common strawberry tree. This plant was discovered by the late very unfortunate Mr. DOUGLAS, * in the mountainous parts of North America. It is

* At a Meeting of the Geographical Society, held on Monday, March 9th.—Captain M'CONNOCHE announced the painful intelligence of Mr. DOUGLAS, Botanical Collector for the London Horticultural Society, having fallen into one of the pits, at Owryhee in the Sandwich Islands, dug by the natives for the capturing of wild bulls. One of these bulls happened to be in the pit at the time Mr. DOUGLAS fell in, and gored and crushed

grown in the garden of the London Horticultural Society. Decandria Monogynia. Ericaceæ. Arbutus, from ar, rough, and boise, bush; in allusion to the astringency of the fruit.

2. *Berberis dealbata*, Whiten-ed-leaved Barberry Shrub, growing from four to six feet high; very probably it is quite hardy. The branches are nearly destitute of spines. The leaves are roundish, with spring-teeth at their edges. The flowers are yellow, produced very freely in many-flowered dense racemes, or nodding clusters, about an inch and a half long. The plant is a native of Mexico, grown in the garden of the London Horticultural Society. Hexandria Monogynia. Berberidæ. Berberis, from *Berberis*, its Arabic name.

3. *Brassia Lanceana*, Mr. LANCE'S BRASSIA. (*Bot. Reg.*) Another curious Orchideous plant, from Surinam and the Brazils. The flowers are very fragrant, of a greenish yellow colour, spotted with dark brown. The petals are very narrow, about two inches long, produced in a raceme of about ten flowers upon each spike. It requires a very hot and moist heat, and, like some others of this tribe of plants, will flourish in old leaf-mould. Messrs. LONNIGER cultivate the species. Gynandria Monandria. Orchidæ. Brassia, so named after the late Mr. BRASS, a botanical collector of Sir JOSEPH BANKER'S.

4. *Campanula hederacea*, Ivy-leaved Bellflower. (*Bot. Gard.*) A very neat and pretty flowering dwarf Campanula, growing about three inches high, and forming a green tuft on the surface of the soil. The flowers are of a bright blue colour, and bloom from May to July. The plant makes a neat edging for a bed or border, and did it continue in bloom much longer than it does, it would be a most desirable plant for every flower-garden. It is a hardy perennial. Pentandria Monogynia. Campanulaceæ.

5. *Clerodendron hastatum*, halberd-leaved. (*Bot. Mag.*) Dr. WALLICH sent seeds of this plant into this country from the Calcutta Botanic Garden. The plant is grown in the stove at Wentworth Gardens, where it bloomed last summer. It grows about six feet high. The leaves are large, halberd-shaped. The flowers are produced in a large panicle, spreading, tube very long, and slender; white. The blossoms are highly fragrant. The plant will be a very great acquisition to a collection of hot-house plants. Didynamia Angiospermia. Verbenaceæ.

6. *Dianthus carthusianorum*, Carthusian Pink. A native of France and Italy; grows profusely around Paris. It is a very pretty flowering plant; the flowers are produced in an aggregate head of several in each, the stem growing about a foot high. The flowers are of a deep pink colour, rather higher at the centre. It will make a fine show if grown in large patches, or as a bed. The plant blooms from June to October. It is cultivated in the gardens of Sir SAMUEL SCOTT, Sundridge Park, Kent, and in most of the public nurseries. Decandria Digynia. Caryophyllæ. (*Brit. Fl. Gard.*)

7. *Dracana terminalis*, The Sandwich Island Tea-Plant. Synonym. *Asparagus terminalis*. This plant is common in the Islands of the South Seas. It requires a stove temperature in this country. The plant resembles a Palm in its appearance. It grows twelve feet high. The flowers are of a pinkish white colour, produced very numerously in a large branching panicled spike; they are small, being about the size of the blossom of a Plum tree.—The natives of the Sandwich Islands bake the roots of this plant in ovens underground. The root is very pleasant and sweet to the taste. It is eaten extensively as an article of food. An intoxicating liquor is also extracted from the roots, either by immersing them in water, till it ferments, or by distilling them. If the roots be boiled, a thick syrup may be obtained, which is

him to pieces. It appears that he was warned of the traps for wild cattle, and they were soon pointed out to him; but it is presumed that he afterwards went to examine them more closely, and, in this investigation, fell in. His bundle was found above 50 yards behind. When first discovered, he was almost buried in the earth, under the feet of the infuriated animal. No man, we believe, has ever introduced into Britain so many beautiful hardy plants as Mr. DOUGLAS; and the horticultural world has sustained the greatest loss by his death.

a very good substitute for sugar.—The plant is cultivated by A. B. LAMBERT, Esq., Boyton House, Wiltshire, and, we are informed, in some of the London nursery establishments. Hexandria Monogynia. Aphodelea. *Dracuna*, from *drakaina*, she-dragon; the juice of the plant being like dragon's blood. (*Bot. Reg.*)

8. *Erica ciliaris*. This is a very beautiful flowering species, long known as a native of the South of Europe, and has recently been discovered growing in Cornwall, and in various parts of Yorkshire. The flowers are produced in spikes, about a foot high, of a pretty rosy red; the plant blooms from July to September. The edges of the leaves being so very hairy (ciliated), causes the plant to be very pretty even without flowers. Octandria Monogynia. Ericaceæ. *Erica*, from *erico*, to break; alluding to the fragility of the branches.

9. *Eurycles Cunninghamia*, Small-flowered, or Brisbane Lily. This plant was discovered by Mr. CUNNINGHAM in New South Wales, in 1834, on the edges of the Brisbane River. He found it growing in profusion under the shade of the *Araucaria* trees. The flower-stem rises about a foot high, producing an umbel of from six to twelve flowers, white, each about an inch and a half across, very shortly tubular. The flower-stem generally appears before the leaves push forth. Hexandria Monogynia. Amaryllidæ. *Eurycles*, from *eurus*, broad, and *kleio*, to close up; referring to the bases of the filaments, which partially close up the tube of the flower.

10. *Gladiolus natalensis*, Natal Corn-Flag. Synonym. *Gladiolus pittacinus*. This plant is a native of the banks of the Natal River, Cape of Good Hope, and is a very splendid flowering plant. It is by far the largest in growth, and in the beauty of its flowers is not surpassed by any other of the genus. It is quite hardy. The stems rise erect, three feet or upwards in height. The flowers are produced in a spike, each flower being from three to four inches long, of a deep orange scarlet, mottled with yellow. The plant blooms from July to September. It merits a situation in every flower-garden, and may be obtained of most nurserymen. Triandria Monogynia. Iridææ. *Gladiolus*, from *gladius*, a sword; resemblance of the leaves.

11. *Houstonia cærulea*, blue-flowered. This is a very pretty flowering, humble growing plant, very suitable for rockwork, or edging for a flower-bed. It is a native of North America. Perennial; introduced in 1785. It blooms from June to September. The flowers rise about five or six inches high, and are of a pinkish blue colour, each being about half an inch across. Like some of the dwarf *Campanulas*, this plant requires frequent parting. Tetrandria Monogynia. Gentianeæ. *Houstonia*, in honour of Dr. W. HOUSTON, a celebrated botanist.

12. *Lælia anceps*, Two-edged *Lælia*. A most beautiful flowering Orchideous plant, and is doubtless one of the most interesting of this tribe of plants that has been introduced into this country. The flowers are not only beautiful in appearance, but are highly fragrant. The plant is a native of Mexico, and is cultivated in this country by Messrs. LODDIGES. The flowers are produced in a scape of several on each. The sepals are of a fine violet colour, spreading very openly. The labellum is of a pale violet; the centre is yellow, marked with deep blood-coloured veins, also marked with dark purple and white. The plant deserves a place in every collection of this tribe of plants. It is found to succeed easily with the general mode of cultivating Orchideous epiphytes. Gynandria Monandria. Epidendrææ.

13. *Maxillaria Deppii*, Mr. DEPPE'S *Maxillaria*. A very beautiful species of the Orchideous tribe of plants, which we have noticed in the splendid collection of Earl FITZWILLIAM, under the management of our esteemed friend Mr. COOPER, who cultivates this tribe of plants, we believe, in an unequalled manner, at least far surpassing any other we have seen in the country—a great number of the plants exceeding, in vigour and beauty, any description we can give of them. The present species was received from Mr. DEPPE, in New Spain, by Messrs. LODDIGES. Each scape produces a

single flower, about four inches across. The calyx is a dingy green, spotted with purple. The petals are, two lateral ones, white; lower one, bright yellow, with purple spots. Gynandria Monandria. Orchidæ. Maxillaria, from the labellum resembling the *maxilla* of some insects.

14. *Monachanthus viridus*, Green-flowered Cowwort. This singularly pretty flowering species of the Orchideous tribe of plants is also cultivated in the Wentworth collection, under the name of *Catasetum tridentatum*, and which many eminent botanists, who have examined the plant and flower, state to be the correct name. The plant is a native of Brazil, growing upon trees in the Corcovado. The flowers are fleshy, of a pale green, spotted with purple. Labellum yellow, inside. Gynandria Monandria. Orchidæ. *Monachanthus*, (see page 67.)

15. *Primula minima*, Least Primrose. A very pretty flowering species, of very humble growth, the flowers rising about two inches high, of a rosy purple colour, with a white eye, blooming in April and May. The plant is a native of the South of Europe. It succeeds well when grown in a pot, and makes a neat edging, or a very handsome patch for the border;—the plant may be had at most of the public nurseries. Pentandria, Monogynia. Primulaceæ. *Primula*, from *prinos*, first; in allusion to the time of blooming.

16. *Rhinopetalum Karelini*, Mr. KARELINE'S Rhinopetalum. This curious and pretty Fittularia-like flowering plant is cultivated in the Chelsea Botanic Garden. Flower stem rises about three inches high. The flowers are flesh coloured spotted with red, each flower about an inch across, produced solitary. Hexandria Monogynia. Liliaceæ. *Rhinopetalum*, from *rhinos*, a nose, and *petalon*, a petal.

17. *Rhododendron indicum*, var. *speciosum*. Showy flowering Indian Rose Bay. A very splendid flowering plant, which was raised by Mr. SMITH, at Coombe Wood, near Kingston, Surrey. Mr. SMITH now resides at Norbiton Common, near Kingston, where he has a fine collection of plants for sale. This fine species is nearly hardy; the flowers are large, about three inches across, of a fine rosy purple, spotted with darker. The plant deserves a place in every collection. Decandria Monogynia. Ericaceæ. *Rhododendron*, from *rhodo*, rose, and *dendron*, a tree. (*Brit. Fl. Gard.*)

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON THE TREATMENT REQUIRED FOR RAISING A VARIETY OF SEEDS, &c.—Having been indebted to the *Floricultural Cabinet* for much useful and pleasing information, I am induced to request the favour of an answer to the following queries. Which is the best method of raising the subjoined list of seeds?—Which of the seedlings will require the greenhouse, and which will bear the open border?—How should the water plants be managed?—What soil will each sort require?—Are any of them annuals?

Seeds from the East Indies.

Bignonia spathacea.
Nymphaea Lotus.
 ——— *cyanea.*
Nelumbium speciosum.
Melaleuca Leucodendron.
Hedysarum (from Nepal).
 ——— *paniculatum.*
 ——— *purpureum.*

Hibiscus violaceus.
Indigofera fragrans.
Convolvulus paniculatus.
Artemisia elegans.
Pavonia odorata.
Robinia candida.
Elodia pulchella.

From the Cape of Good Hope.

Podalyria Styracifolia.
Curtisia faginea.
Nymphaea cerulea.
Crotolaria elegans.
Solanum giganteum.
Tafnia triflora.
Melanthus coccineus.
 ——— *major.*
Leucospermum tottium.
Peoralea odoratissima.
Erica imbricata.
 ——— *pulchella.*
 ——— *tubiflora.*
 ——— *canaliculata.*

An early answer to the above, in the *Cabinet*, will much oblige,

SYRINGA.

[NOTE.—Sow the seeds in a mixture of sandy peat and loam, let the pots be well drained. The seeds must be deposited in depth proportioned to their size—the small seeds, only just covering out of sight, and using very finely sifted soil to cover them with. The surface of the soil should be gently pressed upon the seeds, by means of a bit of flat board. If the pots be placed in a steam pit, or hotbed frame, where the heat is only moderate, the seeds will vegetate better than in any other situation. The surface of the soil must always be kept moist, till the plants have struck root, using warm water, applying it by means of a fine syringe.—The rest of the queries will be answered next month.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON THE CAMELLIA.—I should feel obliged by being informed of the proper time for grafting the Camellia;—the manner of performing that operation, and also the best time to plant them out under a wall in the open air.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Canterbury, March 23d.

LIST OF PELARGONIUMS.—A list of some of the best kinds of Pelargoniums, with a statement of the prices at which they are offered for sale similar to what you have inserted, from a Correspondent, on *Dahlias*, at page 69, would be highly acceptable to

A LADY.

April 2d, 1835.

ON PERENNIALS.—If any correspondent would furnish me with a list of a few very small and low spring perennials of different colours, for beds near windows, he would very much oblige me.

W. B.

LIST OF HANDSOME HERBACEOUS BORDER FLOWERS.—A lady would be much obliged by a list of one hundred of the best kinds of border flowers for the flower garden, at an early opportunity.

[NOTE.—Our respected friend, Mr. MENZIES, who is well acquainted with plants on an extensive scale, as well as an excellent cultivator of them, would very much oblige us if he would furnish the Lady with a list as requested above.—COND.]

ON FUCHSIA ROBERTSI.—A subscriber to the *Floricultural Cabinet* would be much obliged by the Editor informing him where he can procure a plant of *Fuchsia Robertsi*, and a few seeds of the *Lupinus elegans*, *L. nanus*, and *L. incanus*.

12th March, 1835.

[NOTE.—The *Fuchsia* may be procured (at a very moderate price), of Mr. BARRATT, nurseryman, Wakefield, who has by far the best collection of this beautiful tribe of plants in the trade. The seeds may be had of Messrs. WARNER and Co., seedsmen, 28, Cornhill; of Mr. CHARLWOOD, seedsmen, Covent Garden; or any of the principal London seedsmen.—CONDUCTOR.]

THE CULTURE OF ORCHIDEOUS PLANTS.—I am very glad to see in the *Cabinet*, that the parasitical tribe of plants has been introduced. I should be obliged if some person or persons would furnish a detailed account of the culture, through the medium of the *Cabinet*, as to the best mode of treating them; giving the particular culture of each genus; and if any specific kind requires different treatment, to favour the readers of the *Cabinet* with it.—The degree of moist and dry heat, mode of propagation, &c. would be very acceptable remarks in the detail solicited. P.

London, April 7th, 1835.

ON PLANTS SUITABLE FOR ROCK-WORK.—A constant reader of your valuable miscellany, would be glad by any of your Correspondents furnishing him with a list of plants most suitable for growing on Rock-work. Also the best way of propagating the *Acacia urinata*, *Acacia prostrata*, and *Crowea saligna*. FORGET-ME-NOT.

Loughborough, March 26, 1835.

ON CARNATIONS.—I beg, through your columns, to thank INNOVATOR for the information so kindly given by him in the March number, as I have been enabled in consequence to procure Alleway's Wonder. With Mr. HOGG I have long dealt, who has invariably furnished me with healthy plants; but his customers are so numerous, that he is not always able to supply the plants required, from which circumstance, I was compelled to ascertain ALLEWAY's residence, to be enabled to obtain the plants I required. Will INNOVATOR, with his accustomed kindness, state how he mixes his lime-water to destroy the worms in his Carnation pots? I should like to know the quantity of lime, and in what state, if fresh from the kiln; the quantity of water, and if when mixed, should it be used in a turbid state, (as if recently stirred up); or whether it should be allowed to settle, and the water made use of when clear. May it be made use of more than once? and what quantity each time to a pot containing three plants? A. B.

Ross, 12th April, 1835.

ANSWERS.

ANSWER TO AMARYLLIS.—In reply to AMARYLLIS, page 91, Vol. III. of the *Cabinet*, I beg to state that *Cinerarias* are very easily propagated by cuttings any time from February to September. I prefer taking off cuttings in March, about eight inches in length, and planting them in a mixture of rich loam and peat earth, in which compost I find them succeed the best. After planting six or eight cuttings in a forty-eight sized pot, they are to be watered and plunged into a cucumber or melon frame, which causes them

to strike root immediately; after the cuttings are well rooted, they are potted off singly into the same sized pots and replaced in the frame. As soon as they begin to push, the ends are pinched off, which will cause them to make fine bushy plants. As soon as the pots are well filled with roots, I remove them into thirty-two sized pots, when they are removed into the house to bloom. At all times they are plentifully supplied with rich manure water, which greatly accelerates their blooming. Last summer I had a large bed of this handsome tribe in my flower garden; the plants were turned out in May, and were a complete mass of bloom. The plants which have flowered one season in the pots I turn out into the flower border the ensuing May, and prefer raising young plants every spring for blooming in pots, as the plants produce much finer blooms, and are better kept in a flourishing state. If the green fly attacks the plants, which is generally the case, I add to one quart of tobacco water two quarts of hard water, with which the plants are well syringed. This never fails keeping them perfectly free from insects.

Great Grimsby, April 3, 1835.

S.

ON THE *ECREMOCARPUS SCABER*.—In the *Floricultural Cabinet* for January, page 21, I observe a query respecting the seed of the *Ecremocarpus scaber*; in answer to which the following reply is quite at your service:—About the middle of March, 1834, I filled a small box with light rich mould, and sowed some seeds of the *Ecromocarpus* gathered during the previous autumn. I found them very uncertain as to the period of germination, for though some grew and were ready for transplanting in a month or six weeks, others remained dormant for two or three months, and some even till autumn. I placed the box in a slight heat, and as soon as the young plants attained sufficient size, I potted them singly into small pots, and when these were filled with roots, I transplanted the ball entire into the open ground, where they flowered the same season; they were cut down late in autumn, and to-day (March 19) I have been transplanting some of them which have stood this winter without any protection, and find they have made very strong roots, and promise to become fine plants for this season.

META.

ANSWER TO AN AVOWED ADMIRER OF FLORA, PAGE 21.—I beg to inform AN AVOWED ADMIRER OF FLORA that I have raised several strong plants of the *Ecremocarpus scaber* from the preceding year's seed, sown in April on a slight hot-bed; but the seed is very shy in coming up. I find, however, that the easiest mode of raising this delicate climbing plant is by cuttings of the same year's shoots, planted in August under a small hand glass, in a shady border, where they strike root readily, and require to be afterwards potted in forty-eights or sixties, and housed during winter.

Limehouse, 14th March, 1835.

E. J. B.

ANSWER TO CLERICUS.—(Vol. III. page 44.)—In reply to CLERICUS, Cheshire, (whose request I did not see till a few days ago), I beg to recommend the following evergreens:—*Cistus halamiferus*; white flowers, with a purple centre; about 1s. Chinese Privet; white; about 1s. 6d. *Arbutus unedo*; white; about 1s. 6d. Scarlet *arbutus*; shaded with red; about 2s. 6d. *Rhododendron ponticum*; purple; about 1s.; bog earth. *Daphne pontica*; yellowish; 1s. These are the largest on my list.—The next in size are:—*Kalmia latifolia*; pink crimson; 2s. 6d.; bog. *Daphne collina*; lilac; 2s. 6d. *Rhododendron dauricum*; bright purple; 2s. 6d.; bog. *Cistus creticus*; rose-purple; 1s. 6d. *Cistus villosus*; fine red; 2s. *Cistus lusitanicus*; bright purple; 2s. 6d. *Cistus halamifolius*; yellow; 2s. 6d. *Cistus algarvensis*; yellow; 2s. *Cistus libanotis*; white; 2s. *Erica arborea*; white; 1s. 6d.; bog. *Erica australis*; pink purple; 1s. 6d.; bog. *Erica mediterranea*; lilac; 1s. 6d.; bog.—In the front there might be—*Kalmia glauca*; pink and crimson; 1s.; bog. *Daphne neapolitana*; bright lilac; 2s. 6d. *Rhododendron hirsutum*; crimson; 1s.; bog. *Menziesia polifolia*; purple; 1s.; bog. *Daphne guidanum*; white; 2s. 6d. *Polygala chamaebuxus*; white and yellow; 1s.; bog. *Daphne cneorum*; crimson; 1s. 6d. *Helianthemum*, of all colours; pink, red, yellow, buff, puce; at about 1s. each. These plants are all handsome and hardy; they may be procured from any respectable nurseryman;

Messrs. DICKSON, at Chester, are as good as any, and may be more convenient to CLERICUS; or, in London, Mr. ALLEN, or Mr. KNIGHT, both of them in the King's Road, Chelsea. DAPHNE.

Salop, March 19th, 1835.

REMARKS.

A DESCRIPTION OF EIGHT HYBRID CAMELLIAS, RAISED IN THE GARDENS OF WALTER FREDERICK CAMPBELL, ESQ., M.P., WOODHALL, LANARK-SHIRE.

1. *Camellia Japonica*, var. *Hendersoni*, HENDERSON'S Hybrid. A seedling from the double striped; a large and very beautifully formed rose-coloured flower, named in honour of the late Mr. WALTER HENDERSON, who was gardener to W. F. CAMPBELL, Esq. This flower gained the silver medal, awarded by the Caledonian Horticultural Society in May, 1834, for the best Seedling *Camellia* raised in Scotland.

2. *C. J.* var. *heteropetala*, *alba*. A seedling from Middlemast's Blush.—A very large pure white flower, the form of its parent, but nearly double the size.

3. *C. J.* var. *Campbelli*, CAMPBELL'S Hybrid. A seedling from Middlemast's Blush. The flowers are very large, of a fine white, striped and spotted with pale red. A very handsome and showy flower.

4. *C. J.* var. *venustum*, Lady ELEANOR CAMPBELL'S Hybrid. A seedling from Middlemast's Blush. A most beautiful red flower, the centre petals being occasionally mottled with white.

5. *C. J.* var. *Adelaidii*, Miss ADELAIDE CAMPBELL'S Hybrid. A seedling from the red Warattah. A splendid rose coloured flower, after the form of the var. *Chandlerii*.

6. *C. J.* var. *Julianii*, Miss JULIA CAMPBELL'S Hybrid. A seedling from Middlemast's Blush. A finely formed and very beautiful flower; the flowers are white, sometimes having a delicate red stripe up the centre of each petal.

7. *C. J.* var. *heteropetala rubra*. A seedling from the red Warattah. A very handsome flower, being far superior to the parent kind; it bloomed this season (1835), for the first time.

8. *C. J.* var. *Carswelliana*, CARSWELL'S Hybrid. A seedling from the semi-double red. A very fine, regular formed flower, of a deep red colour, beautifully striped with white. A LOVER OF BEAUTIFUL HYBRIDS.

[NOTE.—We received flowers of six of the above seedling *Camellias*, and can assure the admirers of this deservedly esteemed genus of plants, that they are most splendid varieties. Drawings have been taken, and figures of them will be given in a Supplement to the *Cabinet*, which will speedily appear.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON CACTUS SPECIOCISSIMUS.—In your number of the *Cabinet* for December 1833, I see you express a doubt as to whether *Cactus speciocissimus* will flower in a greenhouse. I have a plant in mine, which last May produced thirty-eight fine full grown blooms, which I impregnated with pollen from *C. speciosus* and *flagelliformis*, and there is at this present time twenty-two full grown seed-pods upon it nearly ripe. I sowed a few seeds from the same plant, impregnated with *C. Jenkinsonia*, in March 1833, and I have about ten plants, the produce, which have attained about six or eight inches in height, but they evidently partake of two or three varieties; they were bad starters, but are now growing rapidly. The plant of *C. speciocissimus* which produces so many fine flowers is one which I bought of Messrs. DICKSON, of Chester, and it flowered very sparingly with them, I have had it four years, and have never given it a fresh pot or even top dressed it, and it appears to be a mass of roots alone. I do not know whether this circumstance may not be the cause of its flowering so freely, for I notice that those branches alone which appear to be in a stagnant state produce flowers, while those that are growing vigorously upon younger plants seldom

produce any. I have raised several new varieties of *Fuchsia* from seeds of *F. microphylla*, impregnated with *gracilis*—they partake a good deal of the latter except in foliage, which is more like *F. conica*.

Nantwich, Cheshire, Oct. 18, 1834.

HENRY TOMLINSON.

NEW MIMULUSES.—Having recently been in York and its neighbourhood, we were much pleased to see several very strikingly handsome varieties of *Mimulus*, which had been raised by cross impregnation, from the *M. variegata*, *roseus*, *luteus*, *Youngii*, *Smithii*, *bifrons*, &c. The friends of floriculture who have thus been pleasingly employed, have been most agreeably compensated by the very handsome productions which have succeeded their labours. There is such a delightful anxiety connected with attempts to produce new varieties of plants by cross fertilization, that we strongly invite the attention of persons fond of floriculture to it. We are aware that in some instances original handsome species have been superseded by inferior flowers; but such should be cast away, and only equally handsome or superior be reserved. By attention to the kinds impregnated, &c. a most decided improvement might be effected in the new kinds produced. As it respects the *Mimulus* we have referred to above, there is a very great improvement in their beauty, beyond that of their parents. Lady MILNER, of Nun Appleton, has been very successful in raising several pretty varieties; one is remarkably handsome, produced from seed from *M. variegatus*. The flower has a fine bold spot, as large as *M. Youngii*, of a fine deep, striking, purple colour, upon a light yellow ground. The plant is much more vigorous than its parent, and when in bloom is a most beautiful object. Miss NELSON, of York, and Messrs. BACKHOUSE, nurserymen, of York, have each raised very distinct and strikingly handsome kinds, which deserve a place in every flower garden, very far exceeding any of the kinds previously grown.—CONDUCTOR.

REFERENCE TO THE EMBELLISHMENTS.

1. *Miss Campbell Picotee*.—We are indebted to our esteemed friend Mr. HOGE, of Paddington, for the drawing of this finely formed and very delicately marked *Picotee*; we see by his catalogue that it was sold out for the first time last autumn, at 10s. per pair, under the name of "*Miss Campbell*;" it is most certainly a flower of great beauty, though he does not claim the merit of raising it from seed.

2. *Iver Beauty Pansy*.—This flower surpasses every other of its kind that we have yet seen, indeed nothing equal to it has before come under our notice; it is really a gem, and must be coveted by every grower and admirer of this pleasing and fashionable class of flowers. We are given to understand that it will be very difficult to obtain a plant of it this year.

3. *Royal Crimson Pansy*.—This is a very showy flower, and must contrast well with other varieties in any collection. It may be obtained of Mr. HOGE.

4. *Princess Clementine Carnation*.—This fine French *Carnation*, named in honour of the youngest daughter of LOUIS PHILIPPE, King of the French, is much esteemed both here and in France; it is a full-sized flower, well filled up in the centre, and of good shape, expanding its blossoms freely; the petals are strongly marked with broad flakes of a deep rich rose colour; it possesses all the properties of a good show-flower, and fairly claims a place in every choice collection; but if planted in compost too richly manured, it will sport sometimes, and produce self coloured blossoms of a soft and beautiful rose. A compost of two-thirds loam or maiden earth, with nearly the same quantity of leaf-mould, one-sixth of two years-old frame dung, and a little sand, seems to suit it well; the same mixture will also be found excellent for all *Picotees* with yellow grounds.—Well-rotted cow dung, if gathered from pastures and commons, may be substituted for the yellow *Picotees*, in preference to the frame dung.

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR MAY.

PLANT STOVE.—Very little fire-heat will now be required, only applying it in cold weather. The plants will progressively require an increase of air and water. If any want an increase of pot-room, it should be attended to as early as possible; otherwise, if not watered frequently, the foliage or flowers will be liable to suffer, turn brown, or fall off the plant. Keep the plants free from decayed leaves, moss, &c. Frequently stir the surface of the soil. When any casual irregularities in form occur, prune or tie the shoots as required. 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, Broccolias, &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 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 10d. or 1s. 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 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 Petunia, Salpiglossises, Salvias, Fuchsias, Heliotropes, &c.—should now be planted out in the open border. Dalias, 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, Isignonette, 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 page 47, Vol. I.)

CARNATIONS.—(See page 23, Vol. I.)

CHINA ROSE CUTTINGS.—(See page 48, Vol. I.)

POLYANTHUSES.—(See page 23, Vol. I.)

RANUNCULUSES.—(See page 23, Vol. I.)

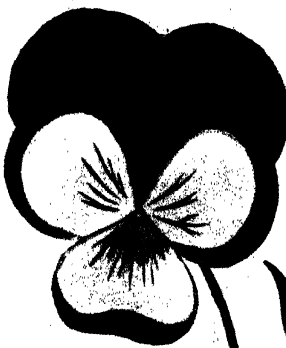
ROSE TREES.—(See page 23, Vol. I.)

TULIPS.—(See page 24, Vol. I.)

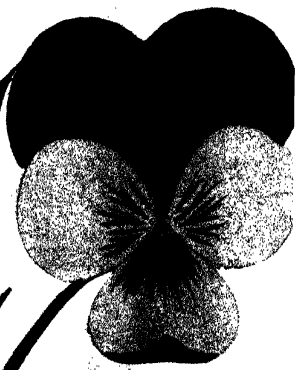
VIOLETS.—(See page 48 and 72, Vol. I.)



Smilth's Superb Blush Pink

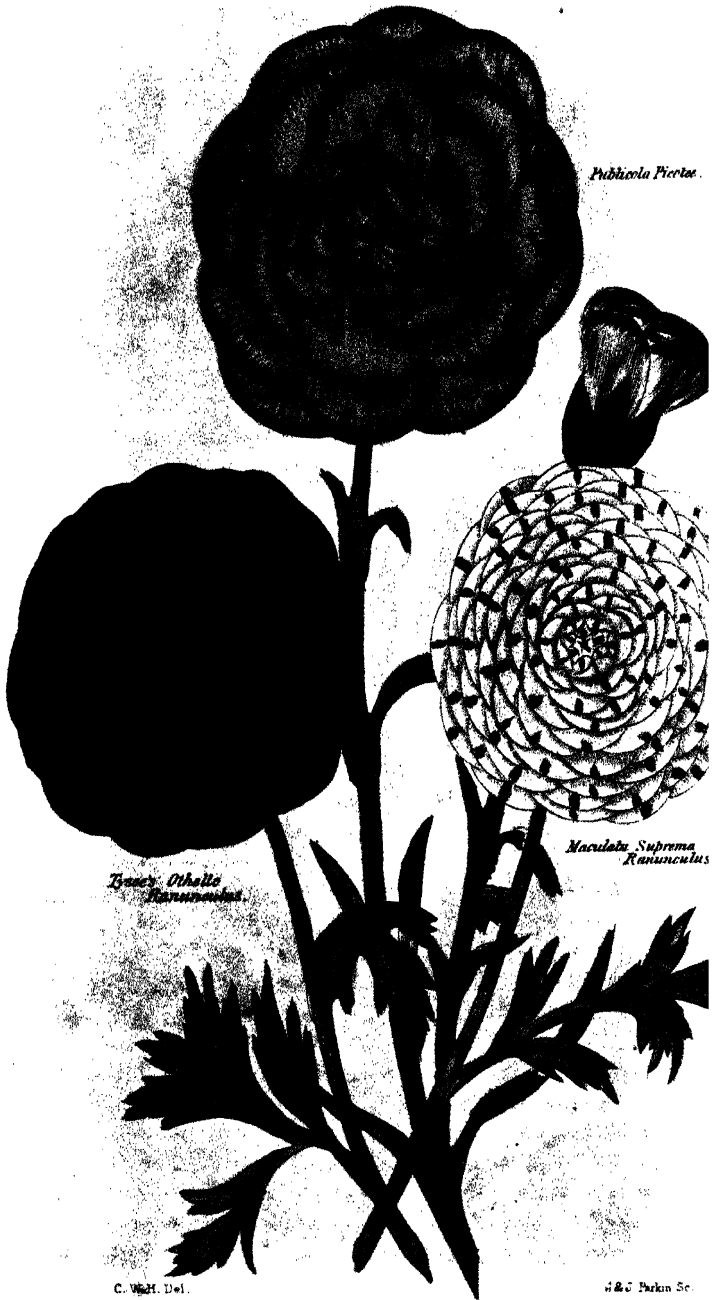


Rollison's Princess Victoria



Marsden's King William

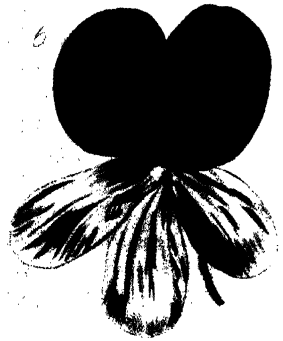
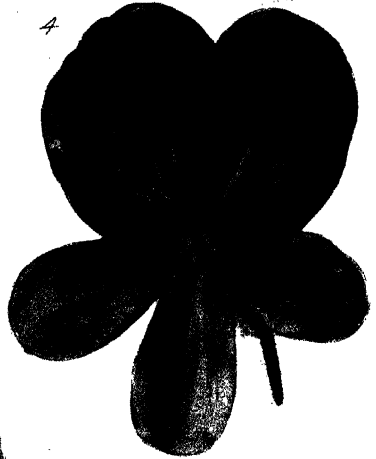
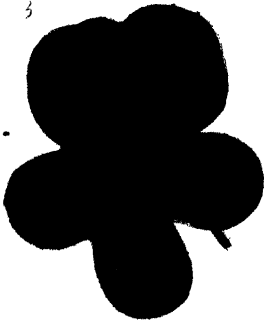




Pudicula Pictae.

*Tricy Othello
Ranunculus.*

*Maculata Suprema
Ranunculus.*



Claytonia

1847. 200.

THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

JUNE 1ST, 1835.

PART I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ARTICLE I.—*Observations on Foreign Ferns, particularly as to their Propagation by Seeds. No. I.* By
J. E.

In some papers upon "British Ferns," which appeared in the *Floricultural Cabinet* for February, March, and April, 1834, a hope was expressed, that some of your correspondents would favour us with their suggestions on the cultivation and propagation of Ferns: but no one having continued the subject, I beg to offer you my mite of information, in return for the pleasure and improvement I have derived from the various matters in your *Cabinet*; and, as an amateur, collector, and cultivator of the Ferns, British and foreign, I shall be much obliged to any of your friends who will favour us with their remarks on this interesting class.

Ferns, though flowerless, are interesting, from their form, the variety of their growth and propagation, and in some instances from their utility: though, in this favoured country, their usefulness is superseded by more valuable substitutes, and in the improved practice of Medicine, they are excluded from our *Pharmacopœia*. Some, as the *Polypodium vulgare*, contain mucilage and saccharine matter, besides an astringent extractive matter, in which Gallic acid predominates. Others contain essential oil, as the *Pteris nemoralis*, the stalk of which, on being rubbed, yields a powerful scent: tannin is also contained in Ferns, the roots of *Aspidium filix femina*, *A. aculeatum*, &c. being used in some

countries by the tanners. The Ferns afford potash in considerable quantity, and in my own neighbourhood, acres of the *Pteris aquilina* (common brakes) are cut and burnt for ash balls, and their efficacy is well known as an alkali, in softening the water for washing. The beautiful *Adiantum pedatum* is a considerable ingredient in the pleasant syrup of Capillaice: in the East Indies, and other warm latitudes, where Ferns abound and luxuriate, the roots of several, as *Cyathea medullaris*, *Pteris esculenta*, and *Diplazium esculentum*, are used for food.

A frequent complaint against Ferns, by those who have not studied them, is, their want of variety; yet SPRENGEL in 1827 enumerated 1444 species, and many have since been added: but the difficulty of recording their distinctive differences by description, without the aid of figures, and the scarcity and expense of works on Ferns, with good plates, have deterred many from engaging in the study of them, whose taste would otherwise have led them to the pursuit. I hope that, before long, their proper and more simple classification, with a clearer distinction of their generic distinctions, will be published by parties now engaged upon such a work, and at a price not incompatible with the increasing taste for this study. In the meantime, I recommend drying and pressing the fronds for examination as the best means of having their species ascertained; and as they are easily done, and retain their form and beauty better than the flowering plants, they are ornamental as well as instructive. If this were generally done, I feel persuaded that many local varieties of the British Ferns would be found, and interchanges made with mutual advantage.

The greater proportion of Ferns multiply by radical offsets, and the tubers of some are produced not only under, but above the soil; as especially seen in *Davallia Canariensis* (Haresfoot Fern), *Polygodium Cagopodioides*, *Aspidium tuberosum*, &c. In the *Aspidium bulbiferum*, small pseudo-bulbs are produced attached to the mid-rib, and these falling to the ground when ripe, reproduce the species. In the *Pteris arguta*, I have found small bulbs at the roots, from which I have occasionally raised young plants. That beautiful little Fern, the *Asplenium flabellifolium*, takes root from the point of its long pendulous frond, and will even, without the point touching the soil, strike out a root and fresh plant; but which, of course, will soon perish, having nothing to grow in.

The *Woodwardia radicans* bears tubers from the axils of the leaves near to the end of the frond, which, on being bent to the ground, strike root readily; and the same phenomenon appears in the *Asplenium proliferum*. In these varied modes of reproduction, it is remarkable that the spiral evolution, or crosier-like form, in the young fronds is always retained. But there are several of the rarer foreign Ferns, from which it is not probable young plants will be obtained by any of the preceding ways of production, as they throw out no offsets at the roots, such as *Blechnum concovandense*, *Asplenium crinitum*, all the *Anemias*, &c.; and there only remains, therefore, the means of our multiplying the species by seeds.

That Ferns had seed at all was not generally known, and indeed very frequently disputed, even to the time of the celebrated Cryptogamist SWARTZ, who received fronds of various species from Mr. DICKSON, but who writes that, "though he had practised all the rules laid down by the botanists of his day, he could never succeed in raising plants from them:" and there are several excellent botanists in this country, who are still unsuccessful. It is true that in most houses where there is a collection of foreign Ferns, spontaneous production from seed takes place, though the parties are unable, on receiving a frond from elsewhere, to raise plants from its seeds.

Having become tolerably fortunate in growing them from seed, I will endeavour, in my next communication, to point out some of the errors which at first occasioned my failure, and such causes as have chiefly contributed to my present success.

Papplewick, May 2d, 1835.

J. R.

ARTICLE II.—*Considerations of Soils.* By the Author of the "Domestic Gardener's Manual," C.M.H.S.

While perusing the various periodicals on Horticultural subjects, I have seen frequent cause to regret a want of due precision in terms; and, therefore, have resolved to solicit the attention of those who write on them, that henceforward readers may be freed from that uncertainty and confusion which inevitably results from neglect of due discrimination.

By the word *loam*, gardeners always intend to express an earth

which is soft and friable to the touch when dry, but unctuous and somewhat adhesive, when in a moist state. The composition of loams is almost infinitely various; and it would be in vain to attempt to give an accurate description of their ingredients, without entering upon a series of chemical analyses. Good loam, however, fit for every purpose of the garden, the flower-border, the forcing departments, and the greenhouse, contains a very predominant portion of *fine sand*, some soft siliceous earth, a very few parts (say 2 to 5) out of the hundred of carbonate of lime, from 3 to 15 per cent. of the matter of pure clay (*alumina*), and a varying proportion of iron, more or less oxidated, which communicates the several shades of light, or deeper brown, or red. There is, however, a species of earth much in request, which is subject to lamentable confusion of terms; I allude to the *peat*, *bog-earth*, or *heath-soil*, of which perpetual mention is made by Horticultural writers.

At the commencement of the present century, when the cultivation of plants began to assume general importance, the term *bog-earth* was always employed by nurserymen to express that black or deep-brown soil which is found on the surface of moors, or commons, where wild heath prevails and flourishes. This earth abounds in pure white sand, to the extent, perhaps, of 85 or 90 per cent.; it contains black, vegetable, decomposed and fibrous matters, and a little protoxide of iron. By burning, the carbonaceous matter is destroyed; and then the sand, tinted by the iron, now more oxidised and red, becomes manifest. *Bog earth* was an incorrect term for such an earth; but being in *general use*, it was so far definite. The word *peat* has, of late years, been substituted; but real peat is the soft pulpy matter dug out, at various depths, from bogs or turbaries; it contains little sand, but a great proportion of *decaying vegetable matter*, some *alumina*, and iron. In this earth few plants will thrive well, but occasionally one may be found, as, for instance, *Thunbergia alata*, which thrives with exceeding luxuriance in it. Writers, however, in nine cases out of ten, mean, when they employ the word *peat*, to express the *surface earth of heaths*, and not the binding, heavy soil of the *peat-bog*. *Heath mould*, therefore, ought always to be the term employed when the writer means to express a light earth, abounding with white sand and vegetable fibrous matter; *that*, wherein

Heaths and American plants generally flourish. If we mean to instruct, let us be very precise in our definitions; for he is no friend to any cause who employs terms inapplicable to the substances which it is his intention to describe. In a word, the soil of heaths is in constant requisition; then, let the term expressive of it be always employed. *Peat*, or the earth of bogs, is occasionally used; the words *real peat*, or *pure peat*, would be definite, and leave neither ambiguity nor doubt.

April 3d, 1835.

G. I. T.

ARTICLE III.—*A Select List of the most beautiful Flowering Shrubs adapted for Planting in Beds on a Lawn.* By Mr. JOHN MENZIES.

In reply to the request of CLERICUS, at page 44, I have selected the names of a few good flowering shrubs, particularly adapted for planting in beds on a lawn. Those marked with an asterisk are evergreen shrubs. All the kinds may be obtained of Messrs. YOUNG, nurserymen, Epsom; and at most of the public nurseries.

JOHN MENZIES.

Halifax, March, 1835.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Andromeda arborea	5	0	Arbutus mucronata*	7	6
acuminata*	2	6	uva-ursi*	1	0
tetragona*	21	0	Azalea pontica	1	0
hypnoides*	21	0	glauca	1	0
calyculata*	1	6	alba	10	6
var. latifolia*	1	6	indica alba*	2	6
angustifolia*	1	6	calendulacea	2	6
polifolia*	1	6	canescens*	2	6
latifolia*	1	6	speciosa	2	6
media*	1	6	tricolor	1	6
rosemarinifolia*	1	6	nudiflora	1	6
mariana*	2	6	viscosa	1	6
speciosa*	2	6	procumbens*	1	6
pulverulenta*	2	6	nitidus	1	6
buxifolia*	3	6	glauca	1	6
Cataebæ*	2	6	hispida	1	6
axillaris*	2	6	elicta, Ghent var.	5	0
canescens*	2	6	villosa	5	0
Arbutus alpina	5	0	superbissima	7	6
unedo*	1	0	elegantissima	7	6
rubro*	2	0	macrophylla	5	0
Siberica*	2	6	adelaida	5	0
procera*	5	0	splendens	7	6
andrachne*	5	0	venustissima	5	0
hybrida*	5	0	imperatrix	5	0
pilosa*	7	6	recurva	5	0

	s.	d.		s.	d.
<i>Azalea elaberrans</i>	5	0	<i>Erica stricta</i> *	1	0
<i>hilaris</i>	5	0	<i>tetralix</i> *	1	0
<i>gloriosa</i>	5	0	<i>alba</i> *	1	0
<i>rubro aurea</i>	5	0	<i>vagans</i> *	1	0
<i>gloria munda</i>	5	0	<i>alba</i> *	1	0
<i>sanguinea</i>	5	0	<i>vulgaris</i> *	0	6
<i>floridana</i>	5	0	<i>fl. pleno</i> *	1	0
<i>amenissima</i>	5	0	<i>Gaultheria Shallow</i> *	1	0
<i>ardens, &c.</i>	5	0	<i>procumbens</i> *	1	0
<i>Arucaria imbricata</i> *	5	0	<i>Gardouquia Hookerii</i>	31	0
<i>Benthamia fragifera</i> *	5	0	<i>Genestia anglica</i> *	1	6
<i>Berberis dulcis</i>	21	0	<i>gromanica</i> *	1	6
<i>buxifolia</i>	21	0	<i>tinctoria</i> *	1	6
<i>impetrifolia</i>	21	0	<i>tetragona</i> *	1	6
<i>rotundifolia</i>	21	0	<i>hispanica</i> *	1	6
<i>sinensis</i>	5	0	<i>Hellebomum roseum</i> *	1	0
<i>illicifolia</i>	5	0	<i>algarvensis</i> *	1	0
<i>aquifolia</i> *	5	0	<i>formosa</i> *	1	0
<i>fascicularis</i> *	15	0	<i>tomentosa</i> and		
<i>glumacea</i> *	21	0	<i>others</i> *	1	0
<i>repens</i> *	15	0	<i>Hippocrepis ballarica</i> *	1	0
<i>nervosa</i> *	5	0	<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i>	5	0
<i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i> * ..	5	0	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i> *	1	6
<i>Cistus lucitanica</i> *	1	0	<i>lalicifolia</i>	5	0
<i>salvifolia</i> *	1	0	<i>glauca</i>	1	6
<i>latifolia</i> *	1	0	<i>hirsuta</i>	0	6
<i>ladniferus</i> and others* ..	1	6	<i>angustifolia</i> *	1	6
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	1	6	<i>nana</i> * ..	1	6
<i>tomentosa</i>	1	0	<i>rubra</i> * ..	1	6
<i>Cornus canadensis</i> *	1	0	<i>rosea</i> * ..	1	6
<i>Crataegus glabra</i> *	3	6	<i>pumila</i> ..	1	6
<i>Cytisus purpurea</i>	1	6	<i>pallida</i> ..	1	6
<i>alba</i>	5	0	<i>Ledum latifolium</i> *	1	6
<i>Cotoneaster affinis</i> *	5	0	<i>palustre</i> *	1	6
<i>uva-ursi</i> *	2	6	<i>decumbens</i> * ..	1	6
<i>microphylla</i> *	2	6	<i>canadensis</i> *	1	6
<i>Daphne alpina</i> *	2	6	<i>thymifolia</i> *	1	6
<i>cneorum</i> *	1	6	<i>burifolia</i> *	2	6
<i>variegata</i> * ..	1	6	<i>Menziesia pilosa</i> *	3	6
<i>laureola</i> *	1	0	<i>ferruginea</i> *	3	6
<i>pontica</i> *	1	0	<i>globularis</i> *	2	6
<i>gnidium</i> *	1	6	<i>polifolia</i> *	1	0
<i>odora</i> *	2	6	<i>nana</i> *	1	0
<i>hybrida</i> *	5	0	<i>atropurpurea</i> * ..	2	6
<i>Altaica</i> *	2	6	<i>alba</i> *	5	0
<i>collina</i> *	2	6	<i>cærulea</i> *	2	6
<i>tartou-raira</i> *	2	6	<i>empetriformis</i> *	5	0
<i>mozerum</i>	1	0	<i>Paeonia moultan</i>	5	0
<i>rubra</i>	1	0	<i>papaveracea</i>	5	0
<i>alba</i>	1	0	<i>rosea</i>	10	6
<i>autumnale</i> ..	1	0	<i>Banksia</i>	10	6
<i>neapolitana</i> *	3	6	<i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	1	0
<i>ollioides</i> *	2	6	<i>floribunda</i>	1	6
<i>Epigwa repens</i> *	3	6	<i>daurica</i> *	5	0
<i>Empetrum album</i> *	1	0	<i>Pyrosa media</i> *	1	0
<i>nigrum</i> *	1	0	<i>uniflora</i> *	1	0
<i>Erica ciliaris</i> *	1	0	<i>rotundifolia</i> *	1	0
<i>cineria</i> *	1	0	<i>rosea</i> *	1	0
<i>carnea</i> *	1	0	<i>minon</i> *	1	0
<i>mediterranea</i> *	1	0	<i>secunda</i> *	2	6
<i>multiflora</i> *	1	0	<i>Rhodora canadensis</i>	1	6

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Rhododendron album*	1	6	Rhododendron alta (C'arence)*	21	0
maricum*	1	0	lapponicum*	21	0
purpureum*	1	0	catawiense*	3	6
ponticum*	1	0	Catesbae*	2	6
album*	3	6	campanulatum*	63	0
angustifolium*	1	0	pictum*	42	0
cassinifolium*	1	6	chamaecitatus*	5	0
foliis argenteus	2	6	magnoliifolius*	2	6
frondosum*	2	6	pumila*	3	6
intermedium*	1	6	Smithii*	3	6
ovatum*	2	6	speciosa*	5	0
roseum*	2	6	splendens*	5	0
salicifolium*	1	6	Ribes sanguineum	1	0
punctatum*	2	6	speciosum	3	6
Russellianum*	21	0	Vaccinium oryococcus*	1	0
azaleoides*	2	6	macrocarpus*	1	0
hybridum*	5	0	hispidulus*	1	0
dauricum	2	6	buxifolium*	1	0
atrovirens*	2	6	corymbosum	1	0
myrtifolium*	1	6	vitis idaca*	1	0
ferrugineum*	1	6	maremum*	1	0
hirsutum*	1	6	majus*	1	0
chrysanthum*	7	6	myrtifolium*	1	0
caucasicum*	7	6	myrtillus, &c.	1	0
Hastings*	5	0			

ARTICLE IV.—*Observations and Directions on the Culture of the Guernsey Lily.* Communicated by GULIELMUS.

The plant called the Guernsey Lily is not a native of that island; for Japan is the country where it grows spontaneously. Some shipping from China happening to touch at Guernsey, and having some roots of this beautiful flower, by accident several of them were dropt on shore, which grew, and so pleased the inhabitants by their flowers, that they have since propagated them all over the island, where they make such amazing increase in their sandy soils, that they are the glory of their country, and we have large quantities sent over every year from thence for the enrichment of ours. There is scarce any flower in the vegetable world that exceeds the Guernsey Lily for beauty, though nature has denied it fragrance. The flowers arise from a bulbous root before the leaves appear, and are supported on a naked firm stalk of about a foot high; at the top of this stalk is the spatha, or sheath, and out of this proceed the flowers of most consummate beauty; each flower stands on its own proper footstalk; they are liliaceous, large, and the petals are revolute, displaying a beautiful red colour,

beplangled with gold, and the very organs of generation contribute to the beauty of these flowers; the filaments are of a pale and delicate red, with purple antheræ, and the style is gracefully terminated by a trifid purple stigma. These flowers will be in their full glory in October, and after they are over, the leaves appear; these also are not destitute of beauty; they are of an oblong figure, moderately broad, of a beautiful green, are smooth, and seem peculiarly adapted to the nature and constitution of the kind they are designed for.

The culture of the Guernsey Lily may next be considered, as we receive them every year from Guernsey in July or August; therefore, against the time of their arrival let a compost be prepared for their reception, consisting of the soil from a fresh light pasture, intermixed with drift sand and very rotten dung. This compost should be formed, and the whole turned over at intervals, and well mixed, for at least a year before it is wanted. Strong earth should be avoided, for Guernsey is a sandy soil, or inclinable thereto, where they grow and flourish in perfection; this in some respect has taught us their true culture, and experience demonstrates the practice to be right. The bulbs being arrived, and the compost prepared, let a sufficient number of pots of the size of those common for Auriculas be in readiness, according to the number of the bulbs; fill the pots with the compost, and plant a single bulb in each pot. These pots are designed to form a bed, and having marked out a place, set them in rows of what breadth you please, so that they can conveniently be managed; let the pots be joined close to each other, and fill the cavities between with any common mould; then hoop the beds, for the conveniency of covering them when too great a quantity of rain falls; for by thus plunging the pots, the roots will be kept so cool and moist, as to require little or no watering, which is very injurious to these plants. In October, or earlier, the flower buds will shew themselves, though not every one; for this reason they should be planted in pots, that the flowering sorts may be collected and placed together, to form a general blow; for this purpose let a shed be prepared for their reception (an Auricula stage will be very suitable), but such shed or stage should be in an open exposure, and guarded from violent winds, but where they can have the benefit of sun and air. Gentle watering should now be frequently be-

stowed on them, and the shed should be uncovered in fine weather, and constantly covered in wet, otherwise the beauty of the flowers would be much diminished. In hot weather also, they should be screened from the heat of the sun, for this will hasten their decay. With these precautions the flowers will exhibit their beauties for near a month, after which they gradually decay. When the flowers are past, the pots should resume their former place, where they may stand all the winter, observing to cover them in great rains or hard frosts; and this management will be better than placing them in the greenhouse, or under hotbed frames, which always weakens the roots, and renders them less capable of flowering strong. The operation must be repeated next year; about the beginning of July the top earth should be taken out of the pots, and fresh compost put in its room. In October more flowers than in the preceding year will probably appear; and this work should be repeated for about four years, when the roots must be entirely taken up and divided, and planted again in fresh mould; a particular spot should be assigned for the offsets, which need not be planted in pots, but in beds made of the same compost, at about four inches asunder. These offsets may be expected to flower in about three years; and by this time such plenty of flowering roots will be obtained, that a general blow of these delightful flowers may be every year exhibited.—*Southampton*.

ARTICLE V.—Directions for Raising the *Eccremocarpus scaber* from Seed. By Mr. F. F. ASHFORD.

Observing that a Carmarthenshire reader, signed AN AVOWED ADMIRER OF FLORA, (p. 21,) requests a little information respecting raising plants of the *Eccremocarpus scaber* (*Calempelis scaber* of modern authors), I am induced to offer the following brief remarks on the subject.

In the spring of 1834, seeds were placed under my care, saved in the years 1831 and 1833. I sowed them in shallow pans of light rich soil, covered about half an inch thick, and placed them in a working Cucumber frame in the month of April, watering them but sparingly till they vegetated, which was in about three weeks from the time of sowing. The seeds saved in 1833 came up the best, not only as to numbers, but the plants were much

stronger than those produced from the seeds of 1831. I must here beg to observe, that not having gathered or saved the seeds myself, I am unable to state whether those of 1831 were so good, or as sufficiently ripened, as the other.

After the seedlings appear in second leaf, they should be potted off in good rich soil, and when about 1½ ft. high, should be turned out against harbours, alcoves, basket handles, &c.; where, with proper care and attention in training, they make a pleasing appearance. Some potsherds should be mixed with the soil in which they are planted, as the plants, being of rather a succulent nature, will probably receive benefit from the superabundant moisture being drained away. I have seen this climber planted in conservatories against the pilastres and trellis-work; but it is not suitable for those departments, being of too hasty and straggling a growth, and very apt to become naked and unsightly at the bottom of the stems.

Instead of the *Calempelis scaber* being raised from seed, I should advise cuttings of short-jointed, ripened wood, to be taken off in autumn, struck in pots of sand in dry heat, and then removed to a house of the temperature of 40 or 45 deg. Fahr., there to remain till wanted the following summer.

My reason for recommending cuttings instead of seeds is, that I have succeeded better in striking cuttings (as above) this last autumn, than in raising plants from seed the preceding spring. Another reason is, that strong plants may be sooner obtained by cuttings than from seed. By being raised in autumn, they have also a longer time to increase in size.

FRANCIS ASHFORD.

London, January 21st, 1835.

ARTICLE VI.—*Observations on Soils and Composts.*

Communicated by R. T. W. T.

The clearest and most practical "Treatise on Soils and Composts" is decidedly that "by THOS. HAYNES, of Oundle, Northamptonshire," who has passed a long life in Horticultural pursuits; and as the majority of your subscribers are probably unacquainted with it, an extract or two, therefore, may not be unacceptable, and will, I hope, induce some to possess the book itself.

“GENIAL COMPOST, generally applicable to superior fibrous-rooted perennial herbaceous plants of the open ground, where the common earth is unfavourable, or their natural soil cannot be obtained.

“Hazel-loam earth, from the richest pasture-ground; bog-soil, from meadow or other lowlands; hotbed stable manure, fully rotted down; and finest white sand, from the deepest pit,—mixing them in equal quantities. On first putting the above together, apply bullocks' or other blood, in the proportion of one gallon to the quantity of compost to be contained in two wheelbarrows of the common size. That the whole may be more effectually incorporated, give it repeated turnings over, and lay it in some situation where it may remain fully exposed to the weather, as long as occasion may require. The longer time can be allowed in preparing it, the better will the compost prove. Where it is convenient to allow twelve months, it will require to be turned over *monthly*; if six months, *once a fortnight*; and if a shorter time, as only three months, it will require to be turned over *weekly*; but in such a short period, there will scarcely be sufficient time for the green-sward to rot, which will prove a material inconvenience, as it would decay many roots planted therein; and, consequently, must be picked out before the compost is applied to the bed. *On no account be prevailed on to sift over the compost, which process is invariably injurious, by promoting decay in most roots.*

“Long experience has fully demonstrated the great utility of hazel-loam earth in the culture of superior bulbous-rooted and other flowers; but the practice of later years has clearly proved that our mode of treatment will admit of great improvement in numerous cases by the addition of more soft and cool soils. In the present case, the loam which ought to be procured is that partaking of a sandy nature, and somewhat light, thereby rendering it more open and inadhesive, to admit of the fibres of the plants most readily and effectually making way therein; and the better to discharge all heavy falling rains, and prevent standing wet, frequently injurious to roots during the cold and chilling seasons of the autumn and winter, whereas that of a more close, binding, and adhesive nature, inclining to clay, would, by retaining such wet or moisture, abundantly decay the roots. In procuring this loamy earth, it will be necessary to dig and take away all the turf or

greensward therewith, which, on being rotten, will enrich the compost, and make it light; recollecting that in order to obtain only the best and richest of the earth, you must dig no more than from eight to ten inches deep, or even to a lesser depth, to avoid inferior soil. A further advantage attends the use of loam of a sandy nature, that it will in all stages of the business work better than that which inclines to clay, especially in its being in the least degree moist or wet, and without settling heavy in the beds to bind about the roots, which will also at all times be more open and loose to admit of readily hoeing and raking over the surface; hence the necessity of applying fine white sand in a greater proportion than already directed, where only clayey or binding loam earth can be obtained.

R. T. W. T.

March 13th, 1835.

ARTICLE VII.—*Hints on the Form and Arrangement of Flower-Beds.* By META.

As much of the *effect* of a flower-garden depends upon the form and disposal of the beds, and on the arrangement of the plants with regard to their height and colour, perhaps a few hints on these subjects may be acceptable to the readers of the *Floricultural Cabinet*, and induce other of your correspondents to favour us with the result of their observation.

The *form and disposal of the beds* must depend chiefly upon the taste of the owner,—the space of ground possessed,—and the class of plants preferred—whether what are termed florists' flowers, which generally require a separate bed for each kind, or those sorts which appear to greater advantage when intermingled. If the space be large, some part of it may be occupied as a parterre, arranged according to a regular plan, with small beds of different forms, and these may be devoted to the cultivation of plants that look best in *masses* (ample directions for which are given in the excellent papers signed FLORA); while the larger and more irregular beds may be filled with mingled flowers of various species.

In the *arrangement of the plants*, taste is still requisite; and we are greatly assisted in our choice by those lists which add the height and colour to the name and species, enabling us to place the taller plants near the back or centre, and the smaller ones,

with those that bloom earlier, towards the edge ; and if the bed be large, the effect is greatly improved by repeating the *same colour* at different intervals.

For different kinds of Roses, I think an oval bed is the best form, with a tree Rose in the centre ; and the surface of the ground may either be sown all over with Mignonette, or covered by the Musk Plant (*Mimulus moschatus*), which spreads so rapidly by its running roots, that it requires little care or culture. A very pretty border for this bed may be formed by bending shoots of Willow into a sort of basket-work round the edge, and training dwarf Woodbines to them. The small-leaved English Ivy, trained to a similar edging, and kept clipped, looks very well.

There is a bed in the *private* garden of the Duke of MARLBOROUGH, at Blenheim, which has a beautiful effect. It is a large circular one, filled with damask Roses, the edge planted with young Oaks trained to a Willow bordering ; the beautiful tint of the tender shoots of the young Oaks forming a lovely wreath around the mass of deep crimson flowers.

Geraniums appear to advantage in an oval bed, *raised above the ground*, and edged with slips of wood with the bark on, nailed together so as to appear like a large basket ; a long rod is bent across to represent the handle, and entwined with the *Ecchremocarpus scaber* and *Maurandia Barclayana*. At Lady ACLAND'S, in Somersetshire, are many beautiful specimens of this kind of *floral architecture*.

Pansies form a very gay edging for a circular or oval bed : the various sorts contrasted in colour, and placed sufficiently close to form one brilliant and unbroken line. They also look well in small beds, with bulbous roots intermixed, as Hyacinths and Tigridias ; and thus present a gay appearance from April to November. I saw in Derbyshire a large heart-shaped bed, raised a good deal towards the centre, filled with Pansies alone ; and the form of the bed agreed well with the name of the plant.

In a garden in my neighbourhood is a straight broad walk, bordered on each side for about 30 yards with Gentianellas, planted quite close together ; and when the sun shines upon the brilliant blue flowers, they present a splendid appearance. The different Clarkias intermingled also form a pretty edging for a *long bed*.

April 17th, 1835.

META.

PART II.

NEW OR RARE PLANTS

WHICH WE HAVE NOTICED SINCE OUR LAST.

1. *Abutilon pulchellum*, Fragrant-flowered. (*Brit. Flow. Gard.*) Synonym, *Sida pulchella*. A very desirable hardy shrub, found growing on the banks of rivers in the Blue Mountains, in New South Wales. The shrub grows eight or ten feet high, very branching, deciduous; the foliage is pretty, leaves two inches long, very crenate, and of a shining dark-green colour. The flowers have the appearance of the common Privet, white, and have a very agreeable Hawthorn fragrantcy; they are produced in profusion. The plant is grown in the Botanic Garden, Chelsea, and, we think, at Messrs. Loddiges's nursery, Hackney. Class, Monadelphia; order, Polyandria. Natural order, Malvaceæ.

2. *Acacia prensans*, Prickly Feathered Acacia. (*Bot. Mag.*) This very handsome shrub grows freely in Madeira, and, like many other species of this genus, the long feathery foliage is most graceful and elegant. The flowers are of a sulphur colour, intermixed with a dark red, and are strikingly pretty; they are produced in profusion. The plant is a climber, and will reach to the height of the loftiest tree, and growing very quickly, soon reaches the top, and spreads to every part of its head. The plant is about as hardy as the now common *Acacia armata*, formerly *Mimosa paradoxa*. Polygamia Monœcia. Leguminosæ.

3. *Caprifolium hispidulum*, Bristly Honeysuckle. Synonym, *Lonicera hispidula*. (*Bot. Reg.*) The late Mr. DOUGLAS sent this very neat and handsome flowering Honeysuckle, from North West America, to the London Horticultural Society's Garden. It appears of a dwarf habit, and makes a neat low bush, though the branches are twining. The flowers are small, about an inch long, of a pretty rose colour, nearly destitute of scent. The plant is quite hardy. Pentandria Monogynia. Caprifoliaceæ.

4. *Chilodia scutellarioides*, Scutellaria-like. Syn. *Chilodia australis*, *Prostanthera empetrifolia*. (*Bot. Mag.*) A handsome shrubby, greenhouse plant, native of New South Wales. The shrub grows from three to four feet high; branches very slender, but erect; leaves narrow, about an inch long. The flowers are small, bell-shaped, near half an inch across; of a pretty bluish purple colour. They are produced in profusion, in spikes, but each flower is solitary. It is a desirable plant for the greenhouse, flowering the greater part of the year. The plant is in the collection at Kew Gardens, and probably in some of the principal London nurseries. Didynamia Gymnospermia. Labiate. *Chilodia*, from *cheilos*, a lip, and *odous*, a tooth; the lower lip of the calyx being divided.

5. *Dendrobium Pierardii*, Mr. PIERARD'S Dendrobium. (*Bot. Reg.*) A very pretty flowering Orchideous plant, cultivated by Messrs. Loddiges; a native of the East Indies, where it is found growing on the Mangoe Trees. The raceme of flowers which is usually produced, is near a yard long; each flower is from one to two inches across. The sepals are of a pinkish-white; the labellum of a fine yellow colour. The flowers are produced very numerous upon the long hanging raceme. Gynandria Monandria. Orchideæ. —The following new species have recently been brought under the notice of cultivators of this singularly pretty tribe of plants:—*Dendrobium ochreatum*: the flowers are brown, with a purple spotted labellum. *Dendrobium Cunninghamii*, *D. biflorum*, *D. Griffithianum*, and *D. extinctorium*.

6. *Epacris impressa*, Forecolated (depressed spotted) *Epacris*. (*Bot. Mag.*) Messrs. MACKAY, of Clapton Nursery, introduced this plant into this country. It is a native of New Holland, and Van Dieman's Land. It is a most elegant species, and deserves a situation in every greenhouse. The nume-

rous spikes or fine rose coloured flowers make it a charming plant. It grows about a yard high, with numerous branches, nearly the whole of which produce a spike of flowers each. The plant, though but recently introduced, is now to be had at most of the public nurseries. Pentandria Monogynia. Epacridæ.

7. *Goldfussia anisophylla*, Unequal leaved. (*Bot. Mag.*) Syn. *Ruellia anisophylla*. A very handsome flowering hothouse plant, from the East Indies; blooming freely in winter and spring. The flowers are funnel-shaped, an inch and a half long, of a pretty purplish blue, streaked with white, yellow, and red. Didynamia Angiosperma. Acanthaceæ. Goldfussia, in honour of Dr. GOLDFUSS, Professor of Natural History.

8. *Genista ephedroides*, Ephedra-like. (*Bot. Gard.*) A hardy shrub, recently introduced by F. WESTCOTT, Esq., of Erdington, near Birmingham, from Sadinia. The flowers are small, yellow; the plant grows a yard high, blooming from June to September. Monadelphia Decandria. Leguminosæ.

9. *Lepanthus tridentata*, Three-toothed-leaved. (*Bot. Reg.*) A small Orchideous plant, being a native of the mountainous part of Jamaica. The plant is so diminutive, that it is scarcely observable in the moss amongst which it grows upon the trees. Messrs. LODDIGES cultivate the plant in damp moss under a bell glass. The flowers are—petals purple, labellum yellow, about half an inch across. Gynandria Monandria. Orchideæ. *Lepanthus*, from *lepos*, bark, or *lepis*, small, and *anthos*, flower; the flowers being small, and the plant growing upon a tree.

10. *Mutisia latifolia*, Broad-leaved. (*Brit. Flow. Gard.*) This curious and pretty shrubby plant is a native of Valparaiso, in Chile, where it is found climbing to a great height. It has flowered for the first time in this country, in the collection of the Rev. T. SELWYN, at Kilmington, Wiltshire. The flowers are of a pretty pink colour, centre yellow, nearly three inches across, and being of the Syngenesious class of flowers, are very showy. Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua. Composite. *Mutisia*, in honour of D. J. C. MUTIS, chief of the botanical expedition to New Granada.

11. *Oncidium citrinum*, Lemon-coloured *Oncidium*. (*Bot. Reg.*) Another Orchideous plant, from Trinidad, which has been cultivated by Messrs. LODDIGES. The flowers are about an inch across, of a pale lemon colour, slightly spotted with brownish yellow. The whole plant is of a lemon-coloured hue. Gynandria Monandria. Orchideæ.

12. *Orobis atropurpureus*, Dark purple flowered. Synonyms, *O. scularis*, *O. Rafinesquii*. (*Bot. Reg.*) The plant is a native of Sicily, and of Algiers. It is a very pretty flowering, hardy perennial border plant. The flowers are of a pretty rosy-purple colour. Diadelphia Decandria. Leguminosæ. *Orobis*, from *oro*, to excite, and *bous*, a bullock.

13. *Physianthus albens*, White Bladderbloom. (*Bot. Reg.*) A native of Mexico, requiring a warm greenhouse or hothouse in this country. The stem is twining, running to a considerable extent. The flowers are small, campanulate, about three parts of an inch across; white, slightly tinged with rose; they are produced in cymes of three or four upon each. Pentandria Digynia. Asclepiadæ.

14. *Saxifraga ligata*, Fringe-leaved. A hardy greenhouse species from Nepal, blooming early in winter. It much resembles in appearance the hardy border species, *S. crassifolia*. The flowers are white, slightly tinged with rose, produced in a cymose panicle, each flower about an inch across. Decandria Digynia. Saxifragæ.

15. *Rhododendron venustum*, Lovely Rosebay. (*Brit. Flow. Gard.*) This is a very splendid-flowering variety, raised by Mr. SMITH, Norbiton, near Kingston, Surrey. The flowers are produced in large heads, of fifteen in each; the blossoms are of a rich pink, marked with dark red or crimson spots. The plant is quite hardy, and deserves a place in every American flower-bed or border. Mr. SMITH has plants on sale. Decandria Monogynia. Ericæ.

16. *Zygotelalum Machayii*, var. *crinum*, hairy-leaved. (*Bot. Mag.*) A very splendid variety, grown in the Westworth collection. It is a native of Brazil. Flowers, white, green, and spotted with dark brown. Gynandria Monandria. Orchideæ.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON FLOWERING GERANIUMS IN SUMMER, &c.—I have a small collection of this lovely family of plants, to which I am ardently attached. I should feel much gratified if you or any of your correspondents would acquaint me with the best method of causing them to flower successfully *every year*, without the aid of a greenhouse, not having that advantage; I do not mean the common scarlet kinds—with these I have no difficulty in getting a good bloom—but most of the more choice varieties, after flowering well the first year I have had them, do not, the next summer produce more than *one or two blossoms*, and others not a *single bud*. I keep them in frames in the winter season, and cut them at the latter end of spring, in the middle of summer, or in the autumn; changing the compost every six months. I should feel obliged to know the best manner of preserving them in frames during the winter, as I find, notwithstanding I use great care and attention, many of them lose their foliage, and sometimes altogether perish.

GULIELMUS.

ON GROWING CAMELIAS IN ROOMS, &c.—I am much pleased with the paper on the cultivation of the Dahlia, contained in the number of the *Floricultural Cabinet* for February last. It is adapted to the Amateur Gardener on a small scale, to whom information conveyed in that form is very useful; the article of Mr. S. APPELBY, contains much that is useful. I find a query by a subscriber in the same number, which I also want solved, respecting the best time for repotting and pruning Camellias. I also want information respecting that most beautiful of Flowering Shrubs under the following heads. I have no greenhouse, but have about a dozen Camellias in my sitting rooms; they are infested with the scaly bug, and the blossoms drop off when they are nearly expanding. 1st. A Remedy for the disease mentioned. 2d. The soil best adapted for their culture, and whether much or little drainage is necessary. 3d. If it is necessary they should be placed near the light, and if they will thrive in rooms without fire. 4th. If they require much or little water. And 5th. If any particular sorts are more adapted than others to room culture, give a list of their names. If you or any of your correspondents from experience could enlighten me on the foregoing queries, or what would be still better, embody them in an article on the subject, with any other information you could produce, you would certainly be doing me an acceptable service, and I doubt not many other subscribers to your extensively (and deservedly) circulated work.

Glamorganshire, March 30th, 1835.

A SUBSCRIBER.

HINTS ON THE ARRANGEMENT OF DAHLIA CATALOGUES, PRICES, &c.—I have just become a subscriber to the *Floricultural Cabinet*, a Work which I consider of very great service to the public, particularly to amateurs. It is but very lately that I have had an opportunity of enjoying the pleasures of the Flower Garden, having previously resided in the city of London; but being now settled in the country I am disposed to cultivate the Dahlia. I have made large purchases in Dahlias this season to the amount of nearly £40, and was led to such an extensive purchase in a great degree through taking in the work alluded to.—In the course of my purchases I have found a difference in the prices of various catalogues that have passed through my hands, and as I made my purchases early, perhaps before many of the catalogues were published, I shall have to pay more than I should have done, if I had waited for their more general circulation—in addition to which I have not ordered several plants that I should have done, had I have known where

many of the new ones were to be obtained, and in all probability many other persons are similarly circumstanced. I am induced to offer a suggestion or two for the consideration of the growers of Dahlias, which has struck me, as likely to be beneficial to their interest, at the same time gratifying to the public if adopted, and if you think them worth a place in the *Flori-cultural Cabinet*, you will oblige me by their insertion.—I would suggest the appointment of a Central Committee, composed of several large growers in the environs of London, who should regulate the prices of Plants, or resolve at a meeting in the blooming season, either in London or at Salt-hill, that the prices should be fixed by scale, as for instance :—

Plants in 1835	1836	1837	1838	1839
To be.. 10s.6d.	7s.6d.	5s.	3s.6d.	2s.6d.
Do. 7s.6d.	5s.0d.	3s.6d.	2s.6d.	
Do. 5s.0d.	3s.6d.	2s.6d.		
Do. 3s.6d.	2s.6d.			
Do. 2s.6d.				

all other named flowers worth cultivating 1s. 6d.—Bulbs to be of the price of plants the previous season.—That the Central Committee should settle and approve of all Catalogues before they are printed, and fix a day when they should be circulated. That Branch Committees be appointed at Sheffield, Cambridge, Salisbury, and other places, all through the country, who should receive catalogues for approval, and forward the same to the Central Committee for approbation and publication. The Central Committee to publish the Catalogues stitched up in books, and forward copies to the Branch Committees for circulation, at the same time appointing a place in London, where they might be obtained by the public. That each of the Committees forward to the subscribers in their district, a certain number of copies. The expenses of the publication to be borne by subscribers—those persons who publish catalogues to become subscribers. If the trade generally support some such a course, the subscriptions would be very trifling, and greater publicity would be given to the Catalogues, and the cultivation become even more extensive than it is at this time.—I should be glad to hear the opinion of some large grower on these suggestions, as there could be but very little difficulty or expence attending some such arrangement.

March 9th, 1835.

A WEST COUNTRYMAN.

ANSWERS.

REPLY TO W. T., P. 91.—In answer to your querist W. T., in the April Number, respecting the watering of his Carnations, I have to say that warm rains are far preferable to water applied in any other way. W. T. undoubtedly finds some management required to keep them all equally moist, as those round the sides of his frame require water long before those in the middle; therefore, if he neglect to change these frequently, his plants will part be suffering from drought, and part from excess of water; and betwixt these extremes, he will have few in a proper state. When it becomes necessary to water by hand, never wet the foliage, but give it direct upon the mould.

INNOVATOR.

REPLY TO A. B., P. 116.—I have to inform A. B., of Ross, that it matters not how much lime he uses, provided it is quite fresh from the kiln. Water will take up only a certain quantity; he therefore cannot make it too strong. It should be used perfectly clear, and in sufficient quantity to thoroughly wet the whole of the mould at one application; as I have found, that by frequent watering with it, it is possible to destroy the whole colour in the flowers, and render them perfectly white, particularly the Rose Flakes. I am not certain that the corrosive sublimate, dissolved in boiling, is not a better application. A quarter of an ounce to a large watering pot will be found sufficiently strong.

INNOVATOR.

LIST OF PLANTS SUITABLE FOR ROCK-WORK.—“Forget Me Not,” of Loughborough, will find the following list of plants suitable for rock-work, and very showy :—

Botanic Name.	English Name.	Flowering Month.	Colour.	Height.
<i>Alyssum saxatile</i> ..	Mad-Wort	April to June	Yellow.....	6 in.
<i>deltoideum</i> .....	.....	.....	Purple.....	4 in.
<i>Anagallis cœrulea</i> ..	Blue Pimpernel ..	July	A most vivid blue	4 in.
<i>Anemone pulsatilla</i> ..	Pasqueflower & Anemone	April May ..	Dull violet blue..	4 in.
<i>Arabis grandiflora</i> ..	Wall-cross	April	White	6 in.
<i>Asperula odorata</i> ..	Sweet-scented Wood- roof	May	White	8 in.
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> ..	Common Ling	June July..	Rosy red.....	6 in.
<i>Campanula pumila</i> ..	Bell-flower Dwarf	June	Blue.....	3 in.
..... <i>pulla</i> ..	White var. do.	June.....	White.....	3 in.
..... <i>hederacea</i> *	Ivy-leaved Bell-flower.	June August	Purple.....	3 in.
<i>Cistus Helianthemum</i>	Common Dwarf Cistus	July August	Yellow	6 in.
<i>Cistus roseus</i>	Rosy Cistus.....	July August	Different shades.	6 in.
<i>Cynoglossum omphalodes</i>	Comfrey leav'd Hound's Tongue.....	April	Blue	4 in.
<i>Daphne cneorum</i> ..	Spurge Laurel, trailing	May June..	Rose	6 in.
<i>Dianthus œsius</i>	Mountain Pink	June July..	Delicate pale rose	4 to 6 in.
<i>Draba aizoides</i>	Yellow Alpine Whit low Grass	March April	Yellow..	2 in.
<i>Erica tetralix</i>	Cross leaved Heath ..	July August	Every shd. of rose	4 to 6 in.
<i>Epimedium alpinum</i>	Alpine Barren-wort ..	May	Dark red	1 ft.
<i>Erinus alpinus</i>	Alpine Erinus	June.....	Blue	3 in.
<i>Fumaria formosa</i> ..	Red-flowered Fumitory	April May ..	Red.....	4 in.
..... <i>lutea</i>	Yellow-flowered do..	.....	Yellow	1 ft.
<i>Genista tinctoria</i> ..	Dyer's Green-weed ..	July August	Bright yellow ..	8 in.
<i>Gnaphalium arena- rium</i>	Sand Everlasting, or Cudweed	May June..	Rose	2 in.
<i>Linaria</i>	} <i>cym- bala- ria</i> ..	Ivy-leaved Snapdragon or Toad-flax	May Nov... Variegated with violet and blue	trailing or pendulous 4 in.
<i>Antirrhinum</i>				
<i>Linum alpinum</i> ..	Alpine Flax	July	Light blue	4 in.
<i>Lysimachia num- mularia</i>	Creeping Loon-atrife..	June July..	Pale lemon	creeping
<i>Orobis verna</i>	Spring Bitter Vetch ..	April.....	Blue	6 in.
<i>Phlox subulata</i> ..	Lychnida	May	Light pink, with darker eye ..	2 in.
..... <i>verna</i> .....	.....	May	Pink, with a black eye	6 in.
..... <i>procumbens</i> ..	.....	May	Light pink	4 in.
..... <i>nivalls</i> .....	.....	June.....	Snow white....	4 in.
..... <i>divaricata</i> ..	.....	May	Blue	6 in.
<i>Polygala chamae- buxus</i>	Box-leaved Milkwort..	April May ..	Yell.&pale lemon	4 in.
<i>Ranunculus am- plexicaulis</i>	Stem clasping Crowfoot	April May ..	White.....	6 in.
<i>Saxifraga hypnoides</i> ..	Mossy Saxifrage, or Ladies' Cushion ..	May June..	White	6 in.
..... <i>oppositifolia</i> *	Opposite-leaved Saxi- frage	April.....	Crimson, with a blue tint	8 in.

* The *Campanula hederacea* I found in great abundance last year within two miles of Carrphilly, Glamorganshire.

Botanic Name.	English Name.	Flowering Month.	Colour.	Height.
<i>Saxifraga granulata</i>	Grain-rooted Saxifrage	May	White, double ..	6 in.
<i>Sedum album</i>	White Stonecrop	July	White, reddish calyx & anthers	5 in.
<i>Veronica saxatilis</i> ..	Bliss rock Speedwell ..	May June..	Fine blue, pink at the mouth.	3 in.
———— prostrata.	Trailing	May June..	Light blue	trailing
<i>Verbena chamaedrioides</i>	Scarlet Verbena	June to Nov.	Scarlet	6 in.

R. T. W. T.

A SELECT LIST OF THE MOST HANDSOME FLOWERING GERANIUMS.—In answer to the query of a Lady, inserted at page 115, I beg to hand you the following Select List of handsome Flowering Geraniums, which I have seen in bloom this season. Any of the kinds may be procured of Messrs. DENNIS & Co., nurserymen, King's-road, Chelsea, or of the principal nurserymen in town and country. The prices annexed for strong plants, are what was told me in answer to enquiries I have made this month, but small plants may be purchased at half-price, or even less; for when the kinds have got into the trade, as it is termed, the price soon lowers, even to one-fourth of the original cost. The kinds enumerated are really splendid, and well worth the price asked for them.

<i>White, Striped, or Spotted with Red, Rose, or Purple.</i>		a.	d.		a.	d.
Duchess of Clarence		5	0	Nina, (Dennis's)	40	0
Flabellifolium		5	0	Paniculatum	20	0
Hill's Champion		3	6	Pulcherrimum, (Gaines's)	20	0
Mont Blanc		30	0	Rosa, (Hill's)	21	0
Oxoniepis		7	0	Rosinante	40	0
Pavonium album		7	6	Rosa Munda, (Dennis's)	20	0
<i>Blush, Striped or Spotted with Purple, &c.</i>				Sir John Broughton, (Gaines's) ..	42	0
Amelia (Dennis's)		10	6	Statira	20	0
Captain Cook		20	0	Sancho Panza	20	0
Diversum		7	6	<i>Orange, very bright, with large Black or Velvety Spots.</i>		
Fonarium		2	6	Lord Nelson, (Dennis's)	2	6
Maiden's Blush, (Dennis's)		2	6	Lord Ravensworth, Do	5	0
Politum (Dennis's)		2	6	Prince of Orange, (Hill's)	21	0
<i>Lilac, Striped, or Spotted with Purple, &c.</i>				Queen Adelaide (Dennis's)	10	0
Amesbury, (Rollison's)		5	0	<i>Red or Scarlet, shaded with orange and dark purple lines or spots.</i>		
Ann Grey		7	6	Banquo	40	0
Don Quixote, (Dennis's)		21	0	Blowhard	42	0
Dan Pedro, (Russell's)		1	6	Gainsium (Gaines's)	10	0
Celestia		21	0	Grantium (Dennis's)	5	0
Inscriptum Grandiflorum		10	6	Keglivosianum	7	6
Lauretta, (Dennis's)		21s. to 40	0	Red Robin, (Dennis's)	21	0
<i>Pink, Striped or Spotted with Purple, &c.</i>				Vino Tinctum	10	0
Adamsoni, (Denis's)		10	6	<i>Oak-leaved, with Red, Scarlet, Crimson Flowers.</i>		
Clodia		7	6	Diadematum coccineum	10	0
Duchess of Sutherland		£5	5	Eminent	5	0
Diadematum		5s. to 10	0	Fire King	5	0
Rubicundum		10	0	Macbeth, Widnall's	5	0
Swastianum Germanicum		30	0	Nutus	3	6
<i>Rose, Striped or Spotted with Purple, &c.</i>				Quercifolium superbum	2	6
Abietium		10s. to 20	0	Queen Adelaide, (Russell's)	5	0
Angelina		15s to 30	0	<i>Bright Scarlet, shaded with light or dark Crimson, very dark black spots and lines.</i>		
Augustissima		7	6	Bellianum	21	0
Dionede, (Hill's)		42	0			
Dulcinea		20	0			
Flower Ball, (Dennis's)		30	0			
Julia, (Widnall's)		30	0			

	s.	d.		
Meteor, (Russell's).....	20	0	Heriartianum	40 0
Nimrod, Do.	20	0	Master Walter, (Widnall's).....	10 0
Obtundatum, (Dennis's)	7	0	<i>Clouded or Obscured, with dark purple or black.</i>	
Phoenix	40	0	Champion of Devon	20 0
Princess Victoria, Dennis's	7	6	Exquisite	7 0
<i>Very large Red, with black and white lines and spots.</i>				
Admiral Nelson, (Smith's).....	10	0	Inscriptum maculatum	5 6
Admiral Napier,.....	5	0	Jenkinsonia superb, (Dennis's) ..	3 6
Brassicoides	42	0	Rollissonia	5 0
Blue Beard	7	0	Yeatmanianum grandiflora, Dennis's	3 6
Bucconarts	21	0	<i>Upper petals nearly black, with Lower petals paler.</i>	
Henry the Eighth, Dennis's	20	0	King's Psyche.....	7 6
Lucifer	42	0	Loudonianum	10 6
Perfection, (Dennis's)	42	0	Marginatum	5 0
Sesatris	21	0	Olympicum.....	10 6
Zehrub	20	0	Pullaceum	10 6
<i>Purple, with dark spots and lines.</i>				
Albion, Colvill's	10	0	Smut, (Dennis's).....	5 0
Bruno	8	6	<i>Bright Red Rose.</i>	
Fusio Superb	8	6	Glaucois	40 0
Jacquinium.....	3	6	Jacobeanum	6 0
<i>Very Large Crimson, having dark shades.</i>				
Belvidero	30	0	Lord Munster.....	5 0
Cicero	42	0	Poitonum.....	20 0
Conossum, (Dennis's)	20	0	Taglioni	5 0
Elvira, (Hill's)	42	0	<i>Dark Rose Red.</i>	
Roxana, (Widnall's)	10	0	Calypso	7 6
Superbissimum	21	0	Hero, (Russell's).....	5 0
<i>Crimson Purple, having white, scarlet, or black marks and lines.</i>				
Black Prince, (Gafnes's)	21	0	Kermesinum	20 0
Brittannia, (Smith's)	20	0	Lady Rolle.....	20 0
Catesbianum	29	0	Maria de Gloria, (Russell's).....	5 0
Discendens	20	0	Media.....	20 0
Floribunda Purpurea, (Dennis's).....	20	0	Pennyannum.....	5 0
Humei grandiflora, (Dennis's).....	20	0	Van Huysen, (Allen's).....	10 0
			<i>Dark and Purple shaded Red.</i>	
			Augustissimum, superbum	30 0
			Fulminan's.....	10 0
			Grand Pavonidum Maximum	5 0
			Grandissima	3 6

AN ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENT.

ON SOWING SOME AMERICAN SEEDS, &c.—I take this opportunity of answering the Query of S. WOOD, "On some American seeds," in your March Number. The spring is the best time for sowing these seeds, when a hotbed can easily be procured for forcing them, although it was always my practice whenever I received foreign seeds, to pot them immediately and put them in the greenhouse. I consider that seeds are more likely to retain life in this way than when left above ground, more particularly small seeds, which it is most difficult to keep; and where seeds lie long before starting, when put into a hotbed the next spring, many of them will come away very quickly. The soil I would recommend for planting these American plants in, is a light mould, mixed with one-quarter leaf-mould, and some white or grey sand; and if a little peat-earth can be obtained, so much the better. If the seeds do not come up the first season, the pots must not be emptied, but be allowed to stand in the greenhouse or open air, and be replaced in a hotbed the following spring. When the seedlings are potted out, attention will be paid to the soil peculiar to each genus or species, as to which LONDON'S Catalogue or Encyclopædia of Gardening, or CUSHING'S Exotic Gardener, may be consulted. JESSENSIS.

ON SWEET-SCENTED VIOLETS.—If no answer has been returned to the query "On Sweet-scented Violets," by A LAWYER'S CLERK, in your February

Number, I may state that I consider the *Viola* he saw in London in December to be the Single Blue *Viola* (*Viola odorata cœrulea*), which in mild seasons flowers late in autumn. The double flowers do not flower so commonly in autumn as the single ones; and I would recommend the Single White (*Viola odorata alba*), as flowering a month earlier in spring, and later in autumn, than any of its family, and delightfully fragrant. If your querist wishes for plants, he may procure them from any nurseryman in his neighbourhood. The Neapolitan *Viola* is a double variety of the *V. odorata*, and, like the other sorts, will probably not flower so early in autumn as the single sorts.

J. BARNES.

18th March, 1835.

ON PROPAGATING THE DAHLIA.—Observing, in your Number of the *Horticultural Cabinet* for the present month, that T. B. wishes for information respecting the propagation of the Dahlia, I am induced to offer on this subject a few observations for his perusal. The most successful method I have ever adopted, is to put the roots in pots, the size of which should be in proportion to the size of the roots; any good rich mould may be used. When potted, they should be placed in a house or frame (the temperature of which should be from 65 to 75 degrees), and sprinkled at least once a day with clean water. As soon as they have produced shoots 3 or 4 inches in length, they should be carefully taken off, and put in very sandy light mould, in small pots. I recommend placing the cuttings close to the sides of the pots, as this will materially accelerate their rooting. They should then be carefully watered, and the pots plunged in decayed tan or saw-dust, in a frame not lower than 75°, and occasionally, from the influence of the sun, may be raised as high as 90°. The cuttings should be daily shaded, if the sun be too powerful for them, and sprinkled over once or twice a day with water. If they be managed in a proper manner, and daily attended to, 49 out of 50 cuttings will in a few days strike root. I would recommend this plan to those who require but few of each kind, as they make much better plants than those obtained by dividing the old root, and I have generally remarked that the flowers were much finer.—If this should meet your approbation, I shall be happy to present to your notice some more extensive remarks on the propagation of the Dahlia, with the different methods I have adopted, and seen practised by others.

A. H.

April 13th, 1835.

REMARKS.

TULIPS.—Mr. GROOM's annual Tulip show, at his nursery grounds, Waltham, exceeds this year any former exhibition. The principal bed of Tulips is about 130 feet in length, and contains at least 1700 bulbs, of the most valuable kinds. Besides those under the canvas enclosure, there are, I should suppose, not less than 200,000 roots now in flower on the premises, and an immense variety of choice and rare flowers in progress, which will be in full blow in a short time. The place forms a delightful promenade.

20th May, 1835.

A READER.

MR. DOUGLAS, THE BOTANIST.—“The intelligence of the death of this enterprising traveller and botanist will be read with feelings of the deepest regret, by every one acquainted with the eminent services he has rendered to botany, and other branches of natural history, in the course of the last twelve years. His name, in fact, is associated with all the rare and beautiful plants lately introduced from North-west America, which, by means of the Horticultural Society of London, have been extensively distributed not only in Britain, but over Europe. To him we are indebted for the elegant *Clarkia*, the different species of *Pentstemons*, *Lupines*, *Oenotheras*, *Ribes*, and a host of other ornamental plants which now adorn our gardens, and which have formed the great attraction of the several botanical publications wherein they have been figured and described. Mr. DOUGLAS was born at Scone, near Perth, and served his apprenticeship as a gardener in the gardens of the Earl of MANSFIELD. About the year 1817 he removed to Val-

leyfield, the seat of Sir ROBERT PRESTON, Bart., then celebrated for a choice collection of exotics, and shortly afterwards went to the Botanic Garden of Glasgow. Here his fondness for plants attracted the notice of Dr. HOOKER, the Professor of Botany, whom he accompanied in his excursions through the Western Highlands, and assisted in collecting materials for the *Flora Scotica*, with which Dr. HOOKER was then engaged. This gentleman recommended him to the late Secretary of the Horticultural Society, JOSEPH SABINE, Esq., as a botanical collector; and in 1823 he was despatched to the United States, where he procured many fine plants, and greatly increased the Society's collection of fruit trees. He returned in the autumn of the same year; and in 1824 an opportunity having offered, through the Hudson's Bay Company, of sending him to explore the botanical riches of the country adjoining the Columbia river, and southwards towards California, he sailed in July for the purpose of prosecuting this mission. In one of his letters, now before us, he thus speaks on leaving England:—"I had a fine passage down the channel, and cleared the Land's End on the 1st of August. The day was warm, with a clear sky; the evening cool and pleasant. I stood on deck looking on the rocky shores of Cornwall, burnished with the splendour of a setting sun—a noble scene. By degrees the goddess of night threw her veil over it, and my delightful view of happy England closed—probably closed for ever!" While the vessel touched at Rio de Janeiro, he collected many rare orchideous plants and shrubs. Among the latter was a new species of *Geanèria*, which Mr. SABINE named, in honour of its discoverer, G. Douglasii. He was enraptured with the rich vegetation of a tropical country. He stopped at Rio longer than he expected, and left it with regret. In the course of his voyage round Cape Horn he shot many curious birds peculiar to the southern hemisphere, and prepared them for sending home. On Christmas-day he reached the celebrated island of Juan Fernandez, which he describes as 'an enchanting spot, very fertile, and delightfully wooded. I sowed a large collection of garden seeds, and expressed a wish they might prosper, and add to the comfort of a second edition of Robinson Crusoe, should one appear.' He arrived at Fort-Cancouver, on the Columbia, on the 7th of April, 1825. Here an extensive field presented itself to him; and the excellent manner in which he performed his duty to the Horticultural Society cannot be better exemplified than by referring to the vast collections of seeds which from time to time he transmitted home, along with dried specimens, beautifully preserved, and now forming part of the herbarium in the garden of the Society at Chiswick. * * * In the spring of 1827 Mr. DOUGLAS traversed the country from Fort Vancouver, across the Rocky Mountains to Hudson's Bay, where he met Captain (now Sir) JOHN FRANKLIN, Dr. RICHARDSON, and Captain BACK, returning from their second overland arctic expedition. With these gentlemen he came to England in the autumn, bringing with him a variety of seeds, as well as specimens of plants and other objects of natural history. Through the kindness of his friend and patron Mr. SABINE, he was introduced to the notice of many of the leading literary and scientific characters in London; and shortly afterwards he was honoured by being elected, free of expense, a Fellow of the Linnean, Geological, and Zoological Societies; to each of which he contributed several papers, since published in their *Transactions*, evincing much research and acuteness as a naturalist. * * * After being in London for two years, Mr. DOUGLAS again sailed for Columbia in the autumn of 1829; where he has since been enjoying his favourite pursuit, and adding largely to his former discoveries. We were in expectation of his return by the very ship which has brought us the tidings of his horrible death; an event the more to be regretted from having been occasioned by circumstances which we shudder to contemplate—that of falling into a pit made by the natives of the Sandwich Islands for catching wild bulls, one of the latter being in it at the time. Such, we understand, has been the unfortunate destiny of our friend and countryman, at the early age of thirty-six. Having known him intimately from a boy, we feel a mournful pleasure in looking back to the many agreeable hours we have spent in his society, and deeply deplore his untimely fate."—*West Briton and Cornwall Advertiser*, April 10th, 1835.

REFERENCES TO THE EMBELLISHMENTS.

PLATE 33.—1. *Smith's Superb Blush Pink*.—Our engraving of this fine deep rose-coloured Pink, known by the name of "Smith's Superb Blush," is copied from a drawing taken in Mr. Hogg's garden, by Mr. E. D. SMITH, artist for *Sweet's Florist's Guide*. Although it has been some time in cultivation, it is still in great request amongst florists, and is a favorite flower with the ladies. The price is 2s. 6d. per pair; and it may be obtained of Mr. Hogg, or any of the London florists. It is a free grower, blooms abundantly, and is no small ornament to a flower-garden.

2. *Rollisson's Princess Victoria Pansy*.—For graceful form and rich colouring, this is considered equal to any that have yet been produced. It was sold out last September, at 3s. per plant.

3. *Maraden's King William Pansy*.—This is a beautiful variety; the stock of it is, we understand, nearly lost, by injudiciously dividing the roots, and transplanting them during the last hot, dry summer. Transplanting is only to be safely practised twice in the year, particularly in such seasons as the last—namely, towards the end of April and the end of September. Many fine seedlings were totally lost last year by selecting and removing them from the seed-bed in the summer: the safer plan is to let them remain where they are till they have formed strong plants, and then to separate the roots at either of the times mentioned; the indifferent ones may be removed, but certainly not the best. Propagation by layers or pipings is best done about the last week in May, or early in June; to be resumed in September, when the powerful heat of the sun is on the decline; for it is almost a waste of time and labour either to pipe or lay between those two dates, after the flower-stems have become elongated, dry, and hollow.

PLATE 34.—*Pelargoniums*—1. *Rosa Mundi*; 2. *Magnum Bonum*; 3. *Dennis's Queen Adelaide*; 4. *Bancho*; 5. *Habranthum*; 6. *Smut*.—The drawings of these very handsome hybrid *Pelargoniums*, from which our engraving was taken, were furnished us by Messrs. WILLIAM DENNIS & CO., nurserymen, &c., King's-road, Chelsea, London; from whose extensive collection we hope to give a further selection of the finest kinds which may bloom hereafter this season. The kinds we now give are deserving a place in every select collection. The following are the prices that strong established plants are offered for in Messrs. DENNIS & CO.'s Catalogue:—No. 1, from 10s. to 20s.; 2, 5s.; 3, 5s. to 10s.; 4, 20s. to 40s.; 5, 3s. 6d. to 10s.; 6, 2s. 6d. Small plants may be procured at about half the price of the strong ones.

PLATE 35.—1. *Publicola Yellow Picotee*.—This is certainly a very handsome flower, the ground-colour being a fine yellow, richly edged with bright scarlet. It may be considered as one of the finest varieties, and should be in every collection. It is grown by Mr. HOGG; and in his Catalogue we find it marked at 5s. per pair. Mr. HOGG possesses, we believe, by far the finest collection of Carnations and Picotees in this country; and with him they grow to great perfection. The yellow Picotees are much more tender than the other varieties of Picotees with white grounds, and require more protection in winter, and to be grown in a dry, airy situation in summer. But, as Mr. HOGG observes, "the Yellow Picotee is, at all times, a difficult flower to grow well in this country, on account of our moist atmosphere and long winters. The Dutch florists have had success with it likewise, for the same reason. The best situation for it," he adds, "is the front shelf in a greenhouse, while in bloom; and the same place is best for it in the winter months of January and February, when it requires to be kept moderately dry; indeed, it never likes to be over-saturated with water. If kept in frames during the winter, it ought to be allowed to occupy the front rows, at the back part, as being the driest and most airy. If placed in a damp situation and overwatered, if it does not perish, it will become unsound and unhealthy, and consequently unable to carry its bloom. I confess I am at a loss to say what compost is proper to grow it in; and yet, after all, the fault does not

rest with the soil, but the climate, which, take it the year round, is too harsh and moist for this delicate exotic. I recommend the following:—Two barrows of light loam, one of leaf-mould, one of old frame-dung, a half ditto of old cow-dung, one-fourth ditto of river-sand."

2. *Tyso's Othello Ranunculus*.—This very handsome *Ranunculus* was raised, along with a number of other superior kinds, by the Rev. JOSEPH TYSO, Wallingford, Berks, in 1830, and exhibited by him at the annual show in June, where it obtained the premium prize, as being the best flower exhibited on the occasion, and also the first prize in the first class. It was purchased by Mr. BROWN, of Slough, who was present at the exhibition, for *five guineas*. Our drawing was taken in June, 1834, with several other handsome kinds, which we shall give at an early opportunity.

3. *Maculata Suprema Ranunculus*.—This is a very pretty variety, and a good formed flower, and the very regular stripes of light purple down the centre of each petal, on a delicate white ground, gives it a very handsome appearance. It was originally raised from seed by Mr. WATERSTONE, of Paisley, in Scotland.

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR JUNE.

ANNUALS.—See pages 43, and 72, Vol. I.

ROSES.—Cuttings of Garden kinds may be put off by the middle of the month; insert them firmly in the soil, and cover with a hand-glass—a shady border is the best situation for them.

CARNATIONS and PINKS.—Laying the former, and piping the latter, will be required by the end of the month. Seedlings should be planted out singly into pots, or open border.

RANUNCULUS and ANEMONE roots, whose foliage may be dead by the end of the month, should be taken up.—See Articles in Vols. I and 2, of the *Cabinet*.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.—See pages 73, 74, and 81, of Vol. I. Plants in small pots should be repotted into larger.

DAHLIAS.—See pages 3, 22, 66, and 95, of Vol. I.; and articles in Vol. 2, and Vol. 3, page 100.

TULIPS.—See page 24, Vol. I.

GREENHOUSE AND STOVE ANNUALS.—Such as have been grown hitherto in small pots, should be repotted into larger for the summer's growth.

AURICULAS may now be repotted and be placed in a shady, but airy, situation.

PANZIES.—New beds may be made by taking off rooted offsets or by piping, shading them for a few days after removal. Such will bloom profusely at the end of summer.

CAMELLIAS.—If the new shoots have nearly done growing, place the plants in a warm greenhouse, or in a stove at 70 degrees, in order to assist the plants in producing flower buds.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS in flower beds should regularly be tied up as they advance in growth, not allowing them to grow too far before this attention is given, or many kinds will become unsightly.

BALSAMS.—See Culture of, in Vol. I.

TRIVERANIAS.—See Vol. I.

SEEDS of hardy Biennials, as Sweet Williams, Scabious, &c., may be sown, for plants to bloom next year.



1907. H. D. G.

1907. H. D. G.

THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

JULY 1ST, 1835.

PART I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ARTICLE I.—*On the Propagation of Foreign Ferns.*
No. II. By J. R.

As you were so obliging as to insert my last communication on Ferns, I proceed in my remarks on them, to consider the principal requisites to their successful propagation by Seed.

SOIL.—The soil in which I grow most of my Ferns, is a mixture of sandy peat, or light heath soil, with from a third to a half of bog earth; the bog earth not being riddled too fine. It being difficult to find proper soil for Ferns, without some of our indigenous Ferns growing in it, I was at first greatly inconvenienced by the seed which had been shed from our native plants. It came up always before my seed from foreign plants appeared, grew quicker and stronger, and generally destroyed the younger seedlings; so that after wasting several months, I found, when they were grown sufficiently large to distinguish the species, that my pains and patience had been bestowed on the common Brakes, *Aspidium filix-mas*, or any of the Ferns growing plentifully in the neighbourhood. Baking the soil certainly destroyed the seeds contained in it, but this plan had its ill effects besides the trouble. I found the best preventive was having the heath or peat soil, laid in a heap, and turned frequently to destroy the weeds or young plants growing in it. After letting it lie from twelve to eighteen months (what I now use has lain still longer), and having all the small

roots riddled out of it, I have not been troubled since, by any native Ferns growing amongst my foreign seedlings. The bog earth, being taken from one to two feet below the surface, did not appear to contain seeds. No manure must be added to the compost, for whenever from accident any manure has been mixed with the soil, it has *invariably destroyed* the seedlings.

DRAINAGE.—In preparing the pots for sowing the seed, I fill them to at least half their height with potsherds and well-burnt cinders, and some sphagnum or bog moss. This drainage is very material; for, whenever the upper soil is not sufficiently drained, the surface becomes covered with *confervæ*, which speedily destroy the seedlings; I then fill up about one third more with the soil mixed as above.

SEED.—It is requisite to be careful regarding the seed of Ferns; persons occasionally mistaking the capsules, which in some species, as *Aspidium Atomarium*, are extremely small, for the seed itself, or not being aware when the capsules are burst and the seed shed; this latter mistake is easily made, for the *Todea Africana* sheds its seed in a few hours after it is ripe; and without examination, it is probable chaff only may be sown. Some of the *Anemias* have been found very difficult to propagate, on account of the seed being shed before it becomes sufficiently ripe to vegetate. In some of the *Gymnogrammas* (a most beautiful genus), the powdered appearance which covers the under surface of the frond is frequently mistaken for the seed itself. I have found wrapping part of the frond in paper before the capsules become quite ripe, and allowing them to burst of themselves, to be the preferable method of obtaining good seed, which is in some species so minute, that, without a magnifying-glass is used, persons will at first suspect there is none.

MOISTURE AND HEAT.—The soil being previously moistened, a very small quantity of seed is sufficient to be sown, which must be shaken lightly on the surface, and then covered closely with a bell glass, which keeps under it a more even degree of temperature as well as of moisture. No water ought afterwards to be poured on the surface of the soil, which must be kept sufficiently moist, by having water put into the stand in which the pot is placed. When considerable heat can be given, as on the flue of a pine stove, a flat piece of glass placed over the pot will be sufficient. Regular

moisture, and regular heat are equally necessary: the heat from 70 to 80 degrees.

MANAGEMENT.—The first appearance of the young Ferns somewhat resembles the *Marchantia* or *Liver-wort*; from this presently springs a small leaf or frond; at which stage a little air should be admitted, and it is well now, to prick out some of these young plants, lest by any accident the whole of the seedlings should damp off, become covered with *conservæ*, and thus destroy them. The last evil is often occasioned by too great moisture, and its not having the means of passing off quickly by drainage: stagnant water on the surface should especially be guarded against; water passing through limestone strata I have found injurious, and now use only soft, or rain water.

The time from sowing the seed, to the appearance of young fronds, varies considerably: the cotyledons have appeared with me under a good heat, in from three to six weeks, but I have an instance, where the young fronds are only about three-quarters of an inch high, from seeds sown in February 1834; nor was there any appearance of a frond from the cotyledon until this year; it is the *Darea sicutaria*.

On potting out the young Ferns, it is advisable in addition to the preparation of the pots and soil in the manner directed for sowing the seeds, to use some small pieces of bog-earth (or of *tufa* or any porous material) amongst the soil, which induce the roots to shoot more freely.

Shade is very essential to the Ferns, both while young and when advanced to maturity.

I fear your readers may think I have mentioned so many difficulties as to deter them from attempting the growth of this beautiful class, but I thought it better to state the obstacles, as well as the best means of overcoming them: and though some of the Ferns certainly are difficult to cultivate, others, as the *Pteris serulata*, *Pteris longifolia*, *Asplenium ebeneum*, &c., sow their seed and grow without further trouble. Many of the foreign species will be found sufficiently hardy to bear our winters, without any other protection than what the fallen leaves will afford them. I am now trying several sorts on a spot prepared purposely for them, and shall be glad to acquaint you with my plans, and the species I find succeed the best under the treatment.

Paplawick, June 2, 1835.

J. R.

ARTICLE II.—A List and Description of Hardy, handsome Flowering Border Plants. By Mr. JOHN MENZIES, Gardener to CHRISTOPHER RAWSON, Esq., Hope House, Halifax.

In page 118 of the *Cabinet*, a lady requests a list of the best border plants: the following kinds are hardy, very handsome, and of easy cultivation. All the kinds can be had of Messrs. YOUNG, of Epsom; and probably many of them at most of the public nurseries.

JOHN MENZIES.

Systematic Name.	Hght. in Feet.	Flowering Months.	Colour of Flower.
<i>Aconitum japonicum</i>	6	July to September	Blush
<i>versicolor</i>	4	June to August	Blue
<i>Adenophora verticillata</i>	2	June	Pale blue
<i>Adonis vernalis</i>	1	March to April	Yellow
<i>Anchusa paniculata</i>	3	May to June	Blue
<i>italica</i>	2	June to October	Red and purple
<i>Anemone narcissiflora</i>	1	May	White
<i>Aquilegia sibirica</i>	1½	May to July	Blue and white
<i>formosa</i>	1½	May to July	Rosy
<i>glandulosa</i>			
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	2	July to September	Orange
<i>Asphodelus lutea</i>	3	May to June	Yellow
<i>ramosus</i>	2	May to June	
<i>Aster alpinus</i>	¾	May to August	Purple
<i>Amellus</i>	2	August to Sept.	Purple
<i>spectabilis</i>	2	August to Sept.	Blue
<i>Astragalus hypoglottis</i>	4	June to July	Purple
<i>microphyllus</i>	1	June to July	Yellow
<i>alopecuroides</i>			
<i>exscapus</i>	½	May to July	Yellow
<i>Aubrietia deltoidea</i>	1	March to May	Purple
<i>purpurea</i>	4	March to June	Purple
<i>Betonica grandiflora</i>	1½	June to July	Purple
<i>alopocuroides</i>	1½	July	Red
<i>Campanula carpatica</i>	4	June to August	Blue
<i>pubescens</i>	1	June to August	Blue
<i>linifolia</i>	¾	June to August	Blue
<i>persicifolia</i>	3	July to September	Blue
<i>pyramidalis</i>	4	July to September	Pale blue
<i>flore albo</i>	4	July to September	White
<i>aggregata</i>	2	July to September	Pale blue
<i>cephalantha</i>	1	July to September	Blue
<i>speciosa</i>			
<i>collina</i>	1	July to August	Blue
<i>azurea</i>	1½	June to July	Pale purple
<i>lactiflora</i>	6	July to September	White
<i>punctata</i>	1	May to June	White
<i>pendula</i>	1	July to August	Cream coloured
<i>sibirica</i>	1	July to September	Blue
<i>caucasica</i>	¾	July to August	Violet
<i>Chelone glabra</i>	4	August to October	White
<i>obliqua</i>	4	August to October	Purple
<i>Lyoni</i>	4	July to September	Purple

Systematic Name.	Hght. in Feet.	Flowering Months.	Colour of Flower.
<i>Collinsonia canadensis</i>	3	August to October	Pale yellow
<i>Coreopsis grandiflora</i>	3	August to Sept.	Yellow
<i>verticillata</i>	3	July to October	Yellow
<i>lancoolata</i>	3	July to September	Yellow
<i>Coronilla iberica</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$	July to August	Yellow
<i>Delphinium grandiflora</i>			
<i>speciosum</i>	4		
Bariowni			
<i>Digitalis minor</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$	June to July	Purple
<i>ochroleuca</i>	4	July to August	Pale yellow
<i>Dracocephalum speciosum</i>	2	July to August	Pink or rose
<i>peregrinum</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$	July to August	Blue
<i>argunense</i>	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	July to August	Blue
<i>altaise</i>	1	July to August	Purple
<i>viriegatum</i>	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	August to Sept.	Purple
<i>sibiricum</i>	1	July to August	Blue
<i>Austriacum</i>	1	June to July	Blue
<i>Epilobium Dodonæi</i>	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	July to August	Purple
<i>spicatum</i>	4	July to August	Purple
<i>hirsutum</i>	4	July to August	Purple
<i>Erigeron Villarii</i>	1	July to August	Purple
<i>glubellus</i>	1	July to August	Blue
<i>Gentiana lutea</i>	4	June to July	Yellow
<i>purpurea</i>	3	June to July	Blue
<i>punctata</i>	3	June to July	Yellow
<i>septemfida</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$	June to July	Pale blue.
<i>aclepiadea</i>	1	July to August	Blue
<i>crusiata</i>	1	June to July	Dark blue
<i>Pneumonanthe</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$	August to Sept.	Blue
<i>alba</i>	2	June to July	White
<i>Saponaria</i>	2	August to Sept.	Blue
<i>alba</i>	2	June to July	White
<i>alpina</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$	May to July	Blue
<i>ochroleuca</i>	2	August to Sept.	Pale yellow
<i>Cateabgi</i>	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	June to July	Blue
<i>acaulis</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$	March to May	Blue
<i>Geranium sibiricum</i>	1	June to July	White
<i>sanguineum</i>	1	June to September	Blood
<i>Geum erocinum</i>			
<i>Globularia cordifolia</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$	June to July	Blue
<i>Gypophila acutifolia</i>	3	July to August	White & green
<i>prostrata</i>	1	July to September	Red
<i>Hesperis speciosa</i>			
<i>Iberis tenoreana</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$	June to July	Pale purple
<i>nana</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$	June to July	White & purple
<i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i>	2	June to July	Blue
<i>alba</i>	3	July to August	White
<i>Lychnis chalcædonica</i>	2	June to July	Scarlet
<i>Lysimachia verticillata</i>	1	July to August	Yellow
<i>Lythrum virgatum</i>	3	June to September	Purple
<i>Monarda didyma</i>	3	June to August	Red
<i>Nuttallia papaver</i>			
<i>digitata</i>	3	August	Purple
<i>Ocobus lathyroides</i>	2	June	Blue
<i>versicolor</i>			
<i>Pœonia anemoniflora</i>			
<i>Penstemon Richardsonii</i>	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	June to October	Deep purple
<i>Phlox elegans</i>	$\frac{1}{2}$	May to September	Fine rose
<i>Potentilla Smithii</i>			

ARTICLE III.—*On the Cultivation of Gloxinias.* By G. H.

Perceiving in page 422, of the December Number, that a Correspondent writes for information on the Growth and Preservation of *Gloxinia speciosa*, and *G. maculata*, and as I have grown and flowered them for several years, with little trouble and great success, induces me to offer a few remarks on the method I pursue, which if adopted by your Correspondent, I have not the least doubt but what he will be perfectly satisfied, and enabled to keep his plants through winter with great success.

In the first place, as Mr. D.'s plants are fast perishing from injudicious management, I would recommend him to turn out the plants, and shake the whole of the mould from their roots, dropping off all the roots which appear to be inactive; then repot them into 48-sized pots, laying at the bottom of each pot one potsherd and then small cinders, to the depth of two inches; put on a little compost upon the cinders and insert the plants; do not plant them deep, nor yet press the compost too close; remove them into the house, give no water for several days, and when it is required it must be in a tepid state and in small quantities. With the above method the plants will be preserved through winter, and I recommend cuttings to be taken off in March. *Gloxinias* are readily increased by planting the leaves in clear white sand; but cuttings taken off about two joints in length makes the best plants for blooming, and in much less time than by planting the leaves. Take off the leaves from the two lower joints and insert them up to the third joint in sand and peat; plant them singly into 60-sized pots, and plunge them into a good brisk bottom and top heat: with judicious management, in three weeks, the cuttings will have filled the pots with roots, when they must be carefully removed into 48-sized pots with their balls as entire as possible. The compost I find *Gloxinias* to grow and bloom the best in, is turfy loam and peat, with a good drainage of cinders, &c. The plants when potted, may be removed into the house to bloom. Water them once a week, during summer, with strong manure water, and as often as is necessary with pure soft water. Great care is required in watering pot plants; hundreds of plants are lost during the winter season, for want of proper attention in watering and draining. Some

persons apply the water with a rose watering-pot, both winter and summer; others I have seen water the plants from one end of the shelf or stage to the other, without deliberation, whether it was winter or summer, or in what state the plants were in: instances of this kind are not solitary. In the spring of 1831, I raised from cuttings 200 plants of the following sorts: *Gloxinia maculata*, *G. speciosa*, *G. caulescens*, and *G. alba*; and the display of fine blooming plants for several months perfectly satisfied me for the attention required. If your Correspondent will try the above method, I am confident he will attain what he is now far distant from.

G. H.

ARTICLE IV.—*On different Varieties of Composts.*

By Mr. F. F. ASHFORD.

Agreeably to my promise made in the *Floricultural Cabinet*, Vol. II. p. 270, I now forward for insertion the following paper on the various composts that may be obtained by admixture, or adding one kind of primary soil to another, so as to form soils or food suitable to the roots of all kinds of plants, whether exotic or indigenous, woody or herbaceous, aquatic or succulent.

It having been found that the most fertile soils are those which contain a mixture of various ingredients, the conclusion was obvious, that soils artificially composed of the same or similar materials would prove similarly fertile. This gave origin to the various compositions termed composts, whose value, of course, must be tried by the two leading tests of their proportional quantity of carbonic acid gas, and humic acid, and their capability of taking up and retaining water. It will probably be necessary again to repeat the primary kinds of which the following compositions are formed, so that the reader of this paper will not be compelled to refer to the other paper in another volume.

1 Loam	4 Vegetable decayed substances
2 Peat	5 Sand
3 Manures	

1. Light loam: equal portions of loam and peat.
2. Light rich loam: equal quantities of loam, peat, and decayed dung.
3. Light rich sandy loam: same as the above, with the addition of one-sixth sand.

4. Sandy loam : two-thirds loam, and one-third sand.
5. Rich loam : equal portions of loam and decayed manure.
6. Rich sandy loam : same as the last, with the addition of one-sixth sand.
7. Light sandy loam : equal quantities of peat, sand, and loam.
8. Loam and peat : two-thirds loam, and one-third peat.
9. Sandy peat : two-thirds peat, and one-third sand.
10. Peat and loam : two-thirds peat, and one-third sand.
11. Light sandy peat : same as No. 7.

In the above varieties of compost, it will be perceived, I have made no mention of decayed vegetable substances, such as willow wood, leaf mould, &c. They can be used at the discretion of the cultivator in those compositions where peat is used, by lessening the quantity of peat and adding the same quantity of the above decayed substances. In No. 9 I have added one-third sand to the peat; but if the peat should prove very sandy of itself, which is sometimes the case, the additional sand can be dispensed with. Also, in Nos. 3, 7, and 11, if the peat is sandy, the quantity of sand laid down to be added can be diminished, as in Nos. 3, 4, 6, and 7, if the loam is very sandy.

Lime rubbish is frequently used in prepared composts for succulent plants, such as *Epiphyllum*, *Phyllanthus*, and many others; still, if mixed in a compost heap with rich soil, or rotten dung, it will take up, and render useless the carbonic acid gas which they contain, and which is so beneficial to many plants.

Amongst the substances useful to vegetation dissolved in the water of soils may be reckoned atmospheric air, carbonic acid gas, hydrogen gas, humic acid, and a small portion of the salts of lime and potash. Among the things hurtful are most of the acids, salts of magnesia and iron, metallic substances in general, and stagnant water.

Plants seem to have the power of decomposing the water which enters into their system from the earth or the air—that is, of separating its component parts, oxygen and hydrogen.

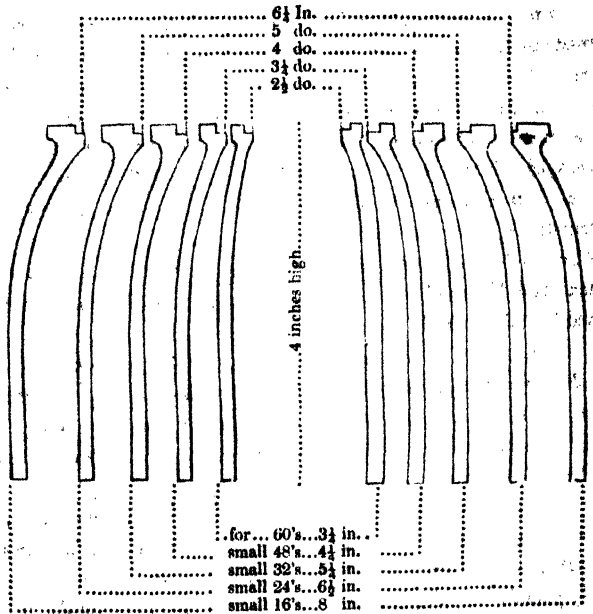
F. F. ASHFORD.

[Since the completion of Vol. II. of the *Floricultural Cabinet*, I find an important error had escaped my attention in my paper on the culture of the *Heliotropea*, page 1—3. Instead of the house being recommended in a former number, it should have been in a future number, and which is now in the hands of the Conductor.—F. ASHFORD.]

ARTICLE V.—On Bell Pots, for striking Cuttings of Plants under. By AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

I have sent you sections of five different sized Bell Pots, for insertion in the *Cabinet*. If you approve of the plan, I should be glad to see its insertion at an early period. I am persuaded it would be generally acceptable to your readers.

The following are the clear openings at the top of each Bell Pot.



The above are outside dimensions at the bottom of each Bell Pot.

I am confident that Bell Pots, constructed as directed, would be found an exceedingly cheap and useful substitute for Bell Glasses, under which it is usual to strike cuttings of plants. I think, if made of porous materials, and not glazed inside, as the potter terms it, they would answer much better for seeds or cuttings than Bell Glasses, because the moisture would be absorbed by the pot, and evaporated from its exterior surface, instead of being condensed as in the glasses, and by dropping upon the plants or soil, often rotting the cuttings. Another advantage would be afforded, inas-

much as the light could be partially, or totally excluded, if necessary; and when the plants required air, it might be given by removing the glass or other covering from the top (which covering you will perceive from the drawing rests upon a ledge), and this method, I am persuaded, is far preferable to that of raising it up on one side, as is done with the Bell Glass: for the air in the Bell Pot (being close to the earth at the bottom,) cannot change until it becomes specifically lighter, and of course warmer than the air outside; as this change takes place it ascends through the top, and is succeeded by colder stratas passing down, which is rendered beneficial to the tender plants by the time it reaches them.

If the Bell Pots are constructed of the kind of materials that Garden Pots usually are, they would be very cheap, as well as useful as above described. I think the best material for the purpose, is the fire brick earth, such as Sir F. Foulkes's ornamental vases are made of.

The sizes given in the sections, will just fit within the top of each sized London made Garden Pot. They can, of course, be constructed to any form or size.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Pimlico, May, 1836.

PART II

NEW OR RARE PLANTS

WHICH WE HAVE NOTICED SINCE OUR LAST.

1. *Antennaria triplinervis*. Three-nerved leaf. (*Bot. Gard.*) A hardy border plant, very similar in its appearance to the Pearl Everlasting, but of a dwarf habit, the flower stalks rising only about six inches. The silvery colour of the foliage and flowers, renders the plant pretty. It is a perennial, and comes into bloom in July. The plant was introduced into this country from Nepal, in 1823. *Syngenesia superflua*, Compositæ. *Antennaria*, from *antennæ*, referring to the resemblance which exists between the down of the seed, and the antennæ, or feelers of insects.

2. *Anthyllis Webbianna*, Mr. Webb's Kidney Vetch. (*Brit. Flow. Gard.*) A hardy perennial, border plant, very suitable for rock work, growing prostrate, spreading widely, and blooming freely. The blossoms are of a pretty rose colour. The plant was introduced into this country from the Peak of Teneriffe, in 1831, by Mr. WEBB. It is cultivated at Mrs. MARRYATT's, Wimbledon. The above gentleman is about to publish an account of the plants growing in the Canary Islands. *Diadelphia Docandria*. Leguminosæ. *Anthyllis*, from *anthos*, a flower, and *ioylos*, a beard; referring to the shaggy appearance of the calyx.

3. *Barosma crenulata*, notch-leaved, (*Bot. Mag.*) Synonyms *Diosma crenulata*, *D. serratifolia*, *D. odorata*, *D. latifolia*. This plant has been cultivated for some years in this country, but by no means general. It is a pretty, upright, shrubby, greenhouse plant, growing a yard high. The bark of the lateral shoots is of a brownish purple colour. The flowers are purple in the bud, and blush-coloured when expanded. The leaves of this plant being put into cold vinegar, and allowed to steep for some time, produces an infusion that is valuable for the healing of wounds. Pentandria Monogynia. Rutacæ. *Barosma*, from *barus*, strong, and *osme*, smell; referring to the scent of the leaves.

4. *Campanula garganeca*, the St. Angelo Harebell (*Bot. Rec.*) A very handsome flowering, hardy, perennial plant, blooming profusely. A most suitable plant for a rockery, spreading freely, and producing numerous racemes of blossoms. The flowers are of a pale blue inside, and of a pale rose outside. The plant may be had at many of the public nurseries. It is cultivated in the fine collection of plants in the garden of Mrs. MARRYATT, Wimbledon. Pentandria Monogynia. Campanulacæ. *Campanula*, from *campanu*, a bell.

5. *Craspedia macrocephala*, large-headed (flower). This plant is a native of Van Dieman's Land, there growing at an height of 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, from which circumstance it may be expected to be hardy in this country, if planted in a dry soil. The plant is perennial, growing half a yard high. The foliage is of a fine glaucous hue. The flowers are produced in a large globose head, of a greenish white colour. They possess a fragranciness similar to the *Buddea globosa* (honey-like). The plant is cultivated in the nursery of Mr. CURTIS, Glazenwood, Essex. *Syngenesia*, *Segregata*. Compositæ. *Craspedia*, from *kraspedon*, a fringe; in allusion to the appearance of the pappus.

6. *Cypripedium insigne*, Large-flowered Lady's Slipper. Dr. WALLICH introduced this very handsome, and large flowering species from Nepal. The leaves are very coriaceous (leathery), of a yellow green colour. The flowers

are produced singly: each being near four inches across. The upper petal greenish, excepting the upper edge, which is white, the whole being much spotted with a rich brown colour. The rest of the flower is of a greenish brown, and yellow inside, slightly streaked with purple. Like the other kinds it will require a slight protection in severe winters, in a cool frame. *Gynandria Monandria*. Orchidæ. *Cypripedium*, from *Kypris*, Venus; and *pedion*, a slipper.

7. *Dracocephalum canescens*, Canescent Dragon's Head. (*Bot. Gard.*) A hardy annual, long since introduced into this country from the Levant. The plant grows two feet high, the flowers are blue, and make a showy appearance; they are produced from July to September. *Didynamia Gymnospermia*. Labiatæ. *Dracocephalum*, from *drakon* and *cephale*, signifying Dragon's Head: the flower have such a resemblance.

8. *Echinocactus Eyrissii*, Sweet-scented Spring Cactus. (*Bot. Mag.*) The plant is a native of Mexico, and introduced, a few years since, into this country by Sir JOHN LUBBOCK. The stem has from twelve to fourteen sharpish angles. The flower is large, of a fine white; the tubular part being about nine inches long. The blossom is very fragrant. The plant is cultivated in the nursery of Mr. CURTIS, Glazenwood, Essex. *Cesandria Monogynia*. Cactosæ.

9. *Epidendrum stenopetalum*, Acute petalled. Another of the much admired Orchideous tribe of plants, grown in the Glasgow Botanic Garden, and introduced from Jamaica. It bloomed for the first time in this country, in March, 1835. The plant produces several stems, each growing about ten inches high, and are terminated by a loose corymb of several flowers. The petals are of a pretty rose-colour. Column, of a deep rose-colour, white at the lower side. The flowers are about an inch across, and continue in bloom for a long period. *Gynandria Monandria*. Orchidæ. *Epidendrum*, from *Epi*, upon, and *dendrum*, tree.

10. *Gesneria atlaggophylla*, Shifting Leaved. (*Bot. Reg.*) This new species is not so showy as most of the others belonging to this handsome genus of plants, the flowers are, however, of a neat appearance. They are of an orange scarlet colour, each being about three-quarters of an inch long. The plant is in the fine collection of Messrs. Youn's, of Epsom Nursery, and was introduced from Brazil. *Didynamia Angiospermia*. *Gesneria*, from CONRAD GESNER, a celebrated Botanist.

11. *Lobelia Tupa*. (*Bot. Gard.*) This is a perennial plant introduced in 1824, from Fernando. It grows very luxuriantly, the flower stem rising from six to eight feet high, blooming from September to November. It requires a warm situation; we observe it to do best when planted close to a south-aspected wall. The flowers are red. *Pentandria Monogynia*. *Lobelia*. *Lobelia*, from M. LOBEL, a celebrated Botanist.

12. *Morisia hypogæa*, Ground Cress. A very neat little plant, perennial, quite hardy, well adapted for the rockery. It is a native of Sardinia. The plant composes a neat tuft. The flowers are produced in profusion, of a bright yellow colour, near an inch across. These, when contrasted with the pretty bright green leaves, form a striking contrast. The plant is very easy of cultivation. It is grown in the collection of Mrs. MARRYATT, Wimbledon. *Tetradynamia Siliquosa*. Crucifera.

13. *Pentstemon staticifolius*, Sea Lavendar-leaved. (*Bot. Reg.*) A native of California, of recent introduction into this country, hardy, and its flowers very showy. They are large, and of a violet lilac colour. The plant is of vigorous growth, and merits a place in every flower garden. It is cultivated in the Garden of the London Horticultural Society. *Didynamia Angiospermia*. *Scrophularinæ*. *Pentstemon*, from *pente*, five, and *stemon*, stamen.

14. *Primula Palinuri*, Palinurium Primrose. (*Bot. Mag.*) This hardy perennial plant, is of most luxuriant growth. The flowers are produced in a drooping umbel: they are of a pretty yellow colour. The plant is cultivated in the Glasgow Botanic Garden. The flowers are very fragrant, ex-

ceeding those of the Cowslip. It is a native of Palinuri, in the Neapolitan dominions. Pentandria Monogynia. Primulacæ. *Primula*, from *primus*, the first; referring to the time of flowering.

15. *Psoralea macrostachya*, Long-spiked (flower). A very pretty flowering hardy perennial plant, from California. The stem rises 3 ft. high. The flowers are of a pretty purple colour; when they drop the rachis, each has the singular appearance of a hairy spike, or tail. The plant is cultivated in the Garden of the London Horticultural Society. It is easy of cultivation. Diadelphia Decandria. Leguminosæ. *Psoralea*, from *psoralcas*, warty; referring to small tubular secretions found upon some of the species.

16. *Randia Bowicana*, Mr. BOWIE's *Randia*. (*Bot. Mag.*) This shrubby plant is a native of Brazil, and requires a hothouse temperature in this country. The King's Botanical Collectors, Mr. A. CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. BOWIE, sent this plant from Brazil to Kew Gardens. The flower is large, the tube being very long, of a greenish colour, the limb spreading, and of a buff-yellow colour; it is handsome. They are produced solitary. Pentandria Monogynia. Rubiaceæ. *Randia*, in compliment to Mr. ISAAC RAND, an Apothecary in England.

17. *Rhododendron nudiflorum*, var. *eximium*, Choice Rosebay. (*Brit. Flow. Gard.*) Synonym, *Azalea nudiflora*, var. *eximium*. This very handsome flowering variety was raised by Mr. SMITH, Norbiton, Kingston, Surrey, from seeds produced between *arboreum*, and *coccinea major*. The plant appears to be hardy, flowers profusely, and are of a fine rosy crimson colour, and marked with darker colour. It deserves a place in every shrubbery, American bed, or border. Decandria Monogynia. *Rhododendron*, from *rhoda*, rose, and *dendron*, a tree.

18. *Verbena multifida*, var. *contracta*, Dwarf, purple flowering Vervain. Synonym, *V. erinoides*. This, like the well known, and much esteemed species, *V. chamedrioides*, is a pretty flowering species, and during summer, forms compact patches, or is well suited for a bed; but as it does not spread like the species above stated, but forms close patches, it will require to be planted closer together, when for a bed. The flowers, it is said, vary so much that whilst some are blue, and others scarlet, there will also be purple. The plant is a native of Chile, growing at 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. Didynamia Angiospermia. Verbenaceæ. *Verbena*, from *Ferfacn*, its Celtic name.

19. *Zexmenia Tagetiflora*, Tagetes (Marigold) Flowered. It is a Mexican suffruticose plant, perennial, introduced into this country, from Mexico, in 1829. If planted in a warm and dry situation, it will readily endure our winters in this country, with, in very severe winters, a slight protection. The plant grows about two feet high. The blossoms are yellow, about an inch across, something like a *Corcopsis tinctoria* blossom, destitute of the dark eye. Syngenesia Necessaria. Compositæ. *Zexmenia*, from JOSEPH XEMENES, a Spanish Apothecary.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON ERECTING GREENHOUSES, &c.—As it is very easy to convict you of having, by means of your *Floricultural Cabinet*, imparted to many, as well as to myself, a love of Floriculture; and also of having, at sundry times, alluded to and spoken of a greenhouse, as subsidiary and almost indispensable to it, the least you can do—and I am surprised you have not already felt the propriety of it—is to give us some information as to the most economical mode of erecting that which you have provoked us to desire. For myself, I have only a very small space which I can appropriate to that purpose. It is about ten feet square, with a wall on the north and west: through the latter I can pass a pipe from a steam-boiler, and I wish to know what length of piping, and of what bore, must be disposed with my greenhouse, or rather *green-closet*. If you will give a little advice on this subject in your next Number, or as early as possible, and at the same time say what is the cheapest sort of piping, where it may be procured, and the price per foot or yard, you will greatly oblige

JUVENIS.

[Next month the subject will be attended to.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON RAISING TEN-WEEK STOCKS, &c.—I am very partial to Ten-week, Russian, and, in fact, all kinds of Stocks. This season I sowed a large three-light frame with seed; a most abundant crop of plants succeeded; they appeared healthy for the first three weeks, having got into what is termed "rough leaf," but on a sudden nearly the whole crop withered, and eventually died. I used great care as to giving air and water, and the bed was only of a temperate heat. I should be much obliged if some correspondent of the *Cabinet* would furnish me with an account of the means of preventing such injury in future.

J. G. PARKER.

Hants, June 2nd, 1835.

ON DESTROYING THE FLY INSECT WHICH INFESTS ROSE TREES.—At this season of the year, my Rose trees are generally much infested with the green-fly insect, the lower buds being covered with them. I should be glad if some of the readers of the *Cabinet* would give me the description of the cheapest, easiest, and most effectual method of destroying the insects.

Lincolnshire, June 1th, 1835.

ROSA.

ON HEARTSEASE.—Being a constant reader of your delightful little work, I make bold to trouble you with the following questions:—First, who is the best person (near London) to procure Heartsease from? Second, what is the best soil to grow them in? Third, a list of the best and newest kinds together with their prices? Fourth, how is the process of impregnation performed, and at what season? Fifth, where can I get the *Iver Beauty*, and at what price? Wishing all success to your valuable publication,

London, 2d June, 1835.

VERITAS.

ON DAHLIAS.—Allow me through the medium of your valuable and delightful *Cabinet*, to enquire either of yourself or of one of your Correspondents whether that engaging plant "The Dahlia," is not as successfully grown by planting the roots in the natural ground about the end of April, as by the tedious method of first striking them in heat. Of course I allude only to the good flowering of the plants where pleasure and not profit (by additional increase) is to be considered. An answer to this in your July number will be esteemed a favor conferred on, your constant reader,

May 26th, 1835.

FLORA.

ON ERICAS.—In your last number is a reply to CLERICUS, enumerating a list of plants as evergreens, in which are to be found the names of three Ericas only. This beautiful tribe of plants appears greatly neglected, seldom being seen but in the larger greenhouses, although there are many that bear our climate at least in the south of the island. As a subscriber to the *Floricultural Cabinet*, may I request the favour of any Correspondent to insert the names of such as are found hardy, of which I believe there are nearly forty, and where such are to be procured, with the best system of cultivation and how they are propagated or increased, and if any degree of heat is necessary for this.

G. W.

Rotherham, May 18th, 1835.

ON THE ERYTHROLENA CONSPICUA.—I had this spring some seeds of *Erythrolena conspicua*, (large scarlet Mexican Thistle,) which I shared with some of my Floricultural friends, but though sown in various soils and situations, in frames, hot-beds, and the open ground, and in different aspects, we have not been successful in raising a single plant. After a period of either a month or six weeks from sowing the seed, I have found upon inspection, either that they had rotted or that they remained in the same state in which they were put into the ground. It is described as being a most splendid plant, and I am desirous of establishing it in my garden, and in those of my neighbours. Perhaps some of your correspondents will have the kindness, through the medium of your excellent *Cabinet*, to which I have been a subscriber from its commencement, to insert in one of your numbers, the best way of cultivating this Thistle, the best season for sowing the seed, the soil, and whether in the garden, or frame, or hot-bed, and time of transplanting (if capable of it).

S. A. H.

Vicarage, near Arundel, Sussex.

ON EXOTICS, &c. &c.—In the first numbers of your *Cabinet*, you proposed that in some future ones, you would give some hints for the cultivation of Exotics; and also you mentioned that you would attend to the suggestion of a Correspondent, in giving directions for “keeping up a stock of flowers.” I have taken in all the numbers of your interesting little periodical, and have not as yet observed that there have been any remarks upon either. It may have escaped my notice by chance. I have tried to raise some *Mignonette* and *Ten-Weeks Stocks*, in pots, for early spring flowering by sowing in Autumn, and protecting in a greenhouse through the winter: but not one of the Stocks, and only one pot of the *Mignonette* has succeeded. Can you be so kind as to tell me whether the Stocks (in particular) ought not to be kept as dry as possible while very young? Some other annuals such as the *Coreopsis*, &c., have succeeded very well by the same treatment as the others.

W. B.

[An answer next month.—CONDUCTOR.]

ANSWERS.

REPLY TO W. J. LINTON.—In Vol. II., p. 290, W. J. LINTON requests information respecting flowering the Partridge Breast Aloe, (*Aloe variegata*,) and in reply I beg to inform him I cultivate them, in not too large pots, in a mixture of loam, leaf mould, and old mortar rubbish, keeping them cool and nearly dry during winter; and in spring renew the temperature of their department, and supply them with a greater quantity of water, and plenty of light and air when necessary. May is the best time to pot them.

F. ASHFORD.

ON DAHLIAS.—If the Gentleman who subscribed himself “A WEST COUNTRYMAN,” in the June number of the *Floricultural Cabinet*, upon the subject of the circulation of Catalogues of Dahlias, (or some other competent individual who is an admirer of the Dahlia), would interest himself in causing an annual publication to be published in the nature of a Register, I have every reason to believe he would have the support of the leading Growers.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Cambridge, 8th June, 1835.

ON DAHLIAS.—The observations of "A WEST COUNTRYMAN," contained in the *Floricultural Cabinet* of this month, as to the circulation of Dahlia, at a certain time, also as to a fixed regulation of Dahlia, requires the attention of Growers. A difficulty is generally (very much so within my own circle of acquaintances) by Amateurs, in obtaining where the new and scarce sorts of these much admired plants are to be obtained. I hope that some of the leading Growers will take up the subject, and devise some plan for a general circulation of Catalogues in one work. The public generally (particularly Amateurs) I am sure would feel much indebted and would encourage the work. If the Conductor of the *Floricultural Cabinet* thinks the opinion of an humble individual worthy of notice in his next number, he will oblige

A SUBSCRIBER AND AN AMATEUR.

Salisbury, 6th June, 1835.

ON DAHLIAS.—In answer to "A WEST COUNTRYMAN," contained in your last number, I beg to offer my opinion on the subject of his appeal to Growers of Dahlia. I agree with the writer that if his suggestions could be carried into effect, it would well answer the purpose of Growers, and be a great advantage to Amateurs; but I think I may say, that it would be next to impossible to induce a body of Growers to take up the subject upon the basis proposed, their time being so much occupied at that season of the year, when their attention to the proposed arrangement would be required.

9th June, 1835.

A DAHLIA GROWER.

REPLY TO VOLTAIRE.—In Vol. II. p. 290, VOLTAIRE inquires the class and order to which the genus *Musa* belongs; and in answer, I beg to say that the two different classes and orders stated by him is incorrect. *Musa*, so named by PLUMIER, in honour of ANTONIUS MUSA, brother of EUPHORBUS, belongs to class 6, order 1, Hexandria Monogynia, it of course having 6 stamens, or male, of equal length, and one style or female. DRUMMOND'S *First Step to Botany* is certainly an excellent work, and one I myself studied in my earlier years; but I should recommend RENNIE'S *Alphabet of Botany*, 2s. 6d.; and LINDLEY'S *First Principles of Botany*, 3s. For its size and price, PINNOCK'S *Catalogue of Botany* is certainly a valuable gem for beginners.

F. ASHFORD.

A LIST OF HERBACEOUS BORDER FLOWERS.—In your *Cabinet* for May, a Lady wishes for a list of good and handsome herbaceous border flowers; and your friend and correspondent, Mr. MENZIES, not having acquiesced with your wish, I have taken the opportunity of sending, for the information of your fair inquirer, a list of a few I have selected from our stock of herbaceous plants, and which are well adapted for the adorning of a flower garden.

HENRY P. PONTREY.

Nursery, Kirkheaton, near Huddersfield.

Achillea ptarmica pleno	Baptisia exaltata
Aconitum japonicum	Bulbocodium vernum
versicolor	Campanula pulla
Adonia vernalis	grandiflora
Agrostemma Coronaria pleno	Trachelium var. alba
Antirrhinum Majus pleno	Scheuchzeri
Cymbalaria striped	azurea
Ammobium alatum	Claytonia virginica
Anemona pulsatilla	Catananche bicolor
Ranunculoides	Coronilla hybrida
palmata	Cortusa matthiola
Hallerii	Cyclamen europaeum
Aquilegia glandulosa	Cypripedium spectabile
formosa	pubescens
Aster multifolia	Delphinium Chinensis
laevis	do. alba
Astragalus vimineus	Barloccii
Anomatheca cruenta	tridachylon

<i>Delphinium</i> <i>hercynicum</i>	<i>Paeonia</i> <i>decora</i>
<i>grandiflora</i> <i>montana</i>	<i>americana</i>
<i>Desmodium</i> <i>diphyllum</i>	<i>lucida</i>
<i>Dianthus</i> <i>barbatus</i> <i>pumilus</i>	<i>chinesis</i> <i>alba</i>
<i>Dodecatheon</i> <i>media</i> var. <i>alba</i>	<i>Pentstemon</i> <i>Richardsonii</i>
<i>elegans</i>	<i>grandiflorus</i>
<i>gigantea</i>	<i>Phlox</i> <i>pyramidalis</i>
<i>Dracocephalum</i> <i>grandiflora</i>	<i>carulea</i>
<i>Echinops</i> <i>sphaerocephalus</i>	<i>carnea</i>
<i>Eriophyllum</i> <i>conspicuum</i>	<i>ansata</i>
<i>Erythronium</i> <i>americanum</i>	<i>nivale</i>
<i>Francoa</i> <i>ramosa</i>	<i>pendulina</i>
<i>Fumaria</i> <i>solida</i>	<i>decostata</i> <i>alba</i>
<i>nobilis</i>	<i>reflexa</i>
<i>Galearia</i> <i>Richardsonia</i>	<i>verna</i>
<i>Galearia</i> <i>aristata</i>	<i>canadensis</i>
<i>Gentiana</i> <i>saponaria</i> <i>alba</i>	<i>longiflora</i>
<i>Catesbea</i>	<i>Phyteuma</i> <i>campanuloides</i>
<i>asclepiodes</i>	<i>Potentilla</i> <i>Mayii</i>
<i>pneumonantha</i>	<i>Hopwoodiana</i>
<i>Geranium</i> <i>Wallichianum</i>	<i>Primula</i> <i>coriarioides</i>
<i>Gladiolus</i> <i>incarnatus</i>	<i>farinosa</i>
<i>Nitalensis</i>	<i>Pulmonaria</i> <i>daurica</i>
<i>Habenanthus</i> <i>robusta</i>	<i>virginica</i>
<i>Helonius</i> <i>bullata</i>	<i>Pyrethrum</i> <i>uliginosum</i>
<i>Hesperis</i> <i>matronalis</i> , var. <i>pleno</i> <i>purpurea</i>	<i>Ranunculus</i> <i>aconitifolius</i>
<i>grandiflora</i> <i>purpurea</i>	<i>ficaria</i> <i>alba</i>
<i>Isopynum</i> <i>Thalictroides</i>	<i>graminicus</i>
<i>Lathyrus</i> <i>californica</i>	<i>parnasiaefolia</i>
<i>grandiflora</i> <i>alba</i>	<i>amplexicaulis</i>
<i>venosus</i>	<i>Rubus</i> <i>arcticus</i>
<i>Lilium</i> <i>superbum</i>	<i>Rudbeckia</i> <i>purpurea</i>
<i>Japonicum</i>	<i>hirta</i>
<i>longiflora</i>	<i>nenomanni</i>
<i>concolor</i>	<i>Sanguinaria</i> <i>canadensis</i>
<i>eximia</i>	<i>Saxifraga</i> <i>retusa</i>
<i>cornucans</i>	<i>Scilla</i> <i>bifolia</i>
<i>Linum</i> <i>monogynia</i>	<i>Silene</i> <i>regia</i>
<i>Lobelia</i> <i>coccinea</i>	<i>Sisyrinchium</i> <i>grandiflora</i>
<i>tupa</i>	<i>Soldanella</i> <i>alpina</i>
<i>speciosa</i>	<i>Spigelia</i> <i>marilandica</i>
<i>Jupiter</i>	<i>Spiraea</i> <i>trifoliata</i>
<i>Sappho</i>	<i>Stachys</i> <i>sinuata</i>
<i>Lobelia</i> <i>atropurpurea</i>	<i>Stevia</i> <i>violacea</i>
<i>Lupinus</i> <i>litteadialis</i>	<i>Stenactis</i> <i>speciosa</i>
<i>lepidus</i>	<i>Swertia</i> <i>perennis</i>
<i>Lychnis</i> <i>chalcidonica</i> <i>pleno</i> <i>alba</i>	<i>Tigridia</i> <i>conchiflora</i>
<i>Matricaria</i> <i>grandiflora</i>	<i>Trillium</i> <i>grandiflora</i>
<i>Ononis</i> <i>antequorum</i>	<i>Tulipa</i> <i>ochlil</i> <i>solis</i>
<i>Onosma</i> <i>echoides</i>	<i>Verbascum</i> <i>myconi</i>
<i>Orobanchium</i> <i>varius</i>	<i>phoeniceum</i>
<i>nigra</i>	<i>Uvularia</i> <i>grandiflora</i>
<i>albus</i>	<i>Viola</i> <i>palmata</i>
<i>Paeonia</i> <i>Humea</i>	<i>Yucca</i> <i>filamentosa</i>
<i>fragrans</i>	<i>variegata</i>
	<i>glaucescens</i>

REMARKS.

GRAND FLORICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—A sort of feud having arisen between Mr. Cross, the proprietor of

the Surrey Zoological Gardens, and the Metropolitan Society of Florists and Amateurs, the exhibition of flowers by this Society, which had heretofore been held in these grounds, has been removed elsewhere. Mr. CROSS and his friends, however, were determined not to sit down patiently under this treatment; and accordingly, on the 15th and 16th June, in pursuance of numerous advertisements, a grand floral fête was held at the Gardens, which exceeded even the most sanguine expectations of its promoters. The display of stove and greenhouse plants, Geraniums, Roses, &c. was splendid in the extreme. A collection of shrubby Calceolarias, by Messrs. YOUNG, were very splendid. Mr. KNIGHT, nurseryman, King's-road, Chelsea, exhibited a beautiful collection of New Holland plants, Cape Heath, &c. Mr. BLAIR, gardener, Stamford-hill, and J. BRAMPTON, Esq. also contributed; and Mr. LOW, Clapton Nursery, had a very fine stand; Mr. WOOD, had some fine specimens of *Alstræmeria tricolor*, and one of *A. puchella*. Messrs. YOUNG had also a fine *A. tricolor*, and a magnificent *Geranium* newly imported from France. Mr. LANE produced a fine collection of Balsams. An immense variety of cut flowers, from Mr. M'INTOSH, gardener to the King of the Belgians, at Claremont, were employed in decorating the tent in which all cut flowers were exhibited: around the pillars were trained some fine specimens of *Combretum purpureum*, *Quisqualis Indica*, and *Bignonia capreolata*. The charms of music were also enlisted on the occasion—the band of the Coldstream Guards being in attendance. The refreshments were of the most light and delicate kind. Numerous marquees were erected, and every arrangement which ingenuity could devise, or art effect, was made to enhance the enjoyment of the visitors. It was not the least animating feature of the day, that the attendance of ladies and gentlemen was numerous and fashionable, and that every one appeared to partake the spirit spontaneously arising from the nature of the entertainment,—a great many persons expressing a wish for an early repetition of so interesting and agreeable an exhibition. The *tout ensemble* of the Gardens was beautiful in the extreme. On the first day near 8,000, and on the second day 6,000, persons were present. Amongst the company there were Lords A. and F. Fitzalanreale, Lady Munster and family, Lord Stuart de Rothesay, the Marquis of Hastings, the Marquis of Worcester, Lord Southampton, the Turkish and French Ambassadors, &c. &c. After the business of the day was over, the gentlemen who exhibited at the Gardens dined together at the Horns, Kensington; Mr. TYLER took the chair, and was supported by many gentlemen well known in the floricultural world, but unconnected with any other Society of a similar description.

The Judges on the occasion were—Mr. M'INTOSH, Gardener to His Majesty the King of the Belgians; Mr. LOW, nurseryman, Clapton; and Mr. WATTS, nurseryman, Peckham. These gentlemen standing so high in the profession, and in the esteem of every person acquainted with them, not the slightest cavil existed relative to their decisions. The following is a list of the prizes awarded:—

For the best pair of Orchideous Plants.—Mr. Redding, gardener to Mrs. Marryatt, Wimbledon—gold medal.

Specimen Plant.—J. Alnutt, Esq., Clapham—gold medal.

12 Greenhouse Plants.—Mr. Redding—gold medal.

Collection of 50 Roses.—Mr. Curtis, Glazenwood, proprietor of the *Botanical Magazine*—silver medal.

Heart's ease.—Watts, Esq., Loughborough-road, near Brixton—silver medal.

13 Geraniums.—Mr. Sadler, gardener to — Fisher, Esq., Denmark Hill—silver medal.

Pæonies.—Mr. Lane, gardener to H. Palmer, Esq., Fulham—silver medal.

Flwks.—Mr. Neville, East-lane, Walworth—silver medal.

Miscellaneous Plants.—Mr. Redding—gold medal.

EXTRA PRIZES were awarded as follow:—For Cut Flowers—Mr. Redding. Roses—Messrs. Young, nurserymen, Epsom. Heart's ease—Mr. Hogg, seriat, Brixington. Geraniums—Mr. Redding. Miscellaneous Collections—Mr. Lane. Specimen of *Bonaparte Juncea*—Mr. Wilson, gardener to E. Brom-

ley, Esq., Stamford Hill. *Aistræmeria bicolor*—Messrs. Young, Epsom.
Erica Masonii—Mr. Dawson, Acre-lane.

SECOND DAY, 16TH JUNE.

Pair Orchideous Plants.—Messrs. Young—gold medal.
Specimen Plant.—Messrs. Young—silver medal.
12 Greenhouse Plants.—Messrs. Young—silver medal.
6 Stove Plants.—Mr. Redding—silver medal.
Nosegay.—Mr. Vince, Clapham—silver medal.
Collection of Cut Flowers.—Mr. Sadler—silver medal.
30 Roses.—Mr. Redding—silver medal.
Heartsease.—Mr. Hogg, florist, Paddington—silver medal.
12 Geraniums.—Messrs. Young—silver medal.
24 Pinks.—Mr. Smith, East-lane, Walworth—silver medal.
24 Ranunculuses.—Mr. Stockwell—silver medal.
12 Heaths.—Mr. Vince—silver medal.

EXTRA PRIZES were awarded—For greenhouse plants, Mr. Lane. *Specimen plant*—*Erythrina crista galli*, Mr. Lancely. *Miscellaneous*.—Mr. Wood. *Heartsease*—Mr. Vince. *Pinks*—Mr. Stockwell. *Calceolarias*.—Mr. Young.

EAST LONDON AMATEUR FLORIST SOCIETY.—The East London Tulip Show took place on Wednesday, the 20th of May, at the Salmon and Bell, Bethnal Green. The following are the names of the Flowers that were in the winning hands:—

1st Pan, Mr. CANNELL, (large silver cup,) for the Duke of Clarence, Claudiana, Abercrombie, Seedling broke this year, Fen des Dames, Munde White, Count Platoff, Duchess de Parma, Munde Yellow, European Vulcan, and Violet Rosetta.

2d Pan, Mr. JAMES, for Count Platoff, Abercrombie, Sanzio, Rose Camure, Triumph Royal, Claudiana, New Rose, Washington, Munde White, Rosa Blanca, Francescus Primus, and Violet Triumphant.

3d Pan, Mr. DANDY, for Sanzio, Transparent Noir, Thunderbolt, Prince Leopold, Munde White, Claudiana, Duke of Clarence, Primo Bein d'Noir, Favourite d' Vicour, Polyphemus, Ceres Blanch, and Siam.

4th Pan, Mr. MAPPERLEY, for Ceres Blanch, Prince Leopold, Sanzio, Surpass Catafalque, Page's King, Turner's Lord Hill, Rose Heroine, Georgius Tertius, Lord Howthe, Siam, Washington, and Grotius.

5th Pan, Mr. LONG, for Count Platoff, Belle Forme, Chadwick's Trafalgar, Munde White, Ceres Blanch, Optimus, Bien Fait, Garricola, Claudiana, Rubens, Count Vergenes, and Roscius.

6th Pan, Mr. HOOKER, for Sanzio, Rose Brilliante, Young Roscius, Superb et Noir, Reine de Egypt, Polyphemus, Fine Rose, Duke of York, Violet Quarte, Count Platoff, Rose Walworth, Triumph Royal.

1 Single Bloom, Bizarred, Polyphemus, Mr. CROWDER.

1 do. do. Byblomen, Munde White, Mr. LONG.

1 do. do. Rose, Triumph Royal, Mr. CROWDER.

THE BOLTON FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY held their second meeting on Friday, May 29th. There was a fine display of most that is rich and rare amongst the exquisite floral and other productions of this captivating season of the year. Prizes were awarded as follows:—

Best Pan of Tulips.—A silver cup, James Morris.

Feathered Bizarres.—1, Duc de Savoie, Jas. Morris; 2, Trafalgar, do.; 3, Surpass Catafalque, J. Bradshaw; 4, Gold Beures, T. Burgum; 5, Perfection, R. Heywood, Esq.; 6, Firebrand, H. Pickering; 7, Dutch Catafalque, J. Ormrod, Esq.

Flamed Bizarres.—1, Albion, Col. Lee; 2, Incomparable Bizarre, R. Heywood, Esq.; 3, Unknown, Jas. Morris; 4, Black Prince, do.; 5, Sans Joseph, R. Heywood, Esq.; 6, Lustre, Jas. Morris; 7, Seedling, J. Openshaw.

Feathered Hyblomens.—1, Bacquet, Jas. Morris; 2, Washington, H. Pickering; 3, Grand Extra, R. Heywood, Esq.; 4, Bien Fait, do.; 5, Incomparable, Jas. Morris; 6, Violet Quarte, T. Burgum; 7, Atlas, R. Heywood, Esq.

Flamed Syblaments.—1, Violet Wallers, Mr. Lodge; 2, Reims de Egypt, R. Heywood, Esq.; 3, Roi de Siam, do.; 4, Magnificent, J. Ormrod, Esq.; 5, Louis XVI., Jas. Morris; 6, Sable Rex, T. Burgum; 7, Violet a fond noir, H. Pickering.

Feathered Roses.—1, Rose Unique, J. Ormrod, Esq.; 2, Lord Hill, Mr. Lodge; 3, Venus, R. Heywood, Esq.; 4, Roi de Cerises, James Morris; 5, Rose Regina, Peter Morris; 6, Lady Crews, Col. Lee; 7, Thalestris, Jas. Morris.

Flamed Roses.—1, Do Little, Col. Lee; 2, Walworth, James Morris; 3, Compts de Vergenes, T. Bury; 4, Hero of the Nile, R. Heywood, Esq.; 5, Duc de Bronte, Thomas Walsh; 6, Triumph Royal, John Bradshaw; 7, Holken's Rose, James Morris.

The best self, Thomas Walsh; the best Breeder, H. Pickering; the best double Tulip, James Cross, Esq.

Stone Plants.—1, Calanthe Veratrifolia, W. Crompton, Esq.; 2, Melastoma Atramella, James Ormrod, Esq.; 3, Cactus Jenkinsonii, do.; 4, Euthrina Crista Galli, W. Crompton, Esq.; 5, Crinum Amœnum, E. Ashworth, Esq.; 6, Combretum Purpurea, James Cross, Esq.

Greenhouse Plants.—1, Fuchsia conica, James Ormrod, Esq.; 2, Fuchsia Globosa, Robert Barlow, Esq.; 3, Pimelea de Cussata, James Ormrod, Esq.; 4, Polygala cordifolia, R. Heywood, Esq.; 5, Clethra arborea, James Cross, Esq.; 6, Petunia speciosa, Robert Heywood, Esq.

Ericas.—1, Odorata, James Cross, Esq.; 2, Hibrida, James Ormrod, Esq.; 3, Ventricosa superba, do.; 4, Ventricosa, E. Ashworth, Esq.

Geraniums.—1, Mary Queen of Scots, E. Ashworth, Esq.; 2, Magarantium, do.; 3, Victory, R. Barlow, Esq.; 4, Succulentum, J. Ormrod, Esq.; 5, Villosa, E. Ashworth, Esq.; 6, Lord Yarborough, do.

Herbaceous Plants.—1, Calceolaria bicta, D. Rostron; 2, Calceolaria ponticum, James Ormrod, Esq.; 3, Calceolaria lutea, D. Rostron; 4, Phlox vernea, do.; 5, Phlox subulata, John Lee; 6, Phlox divaricata, James Ormrod, Esq.

Hardy Shrubs.—1, Sollya Heterophylla, Robert Heywood, Esq.; 2, Azalea ponticum, E. Ashworth, Esq.; 3, Rhododendron ponticum, James Ormrod, Esq.; 4, Ledum latifolium, E. Ashworth, Esq.; 5, Pœonia arborea, do.; 6, Cytisus purpurea, James Ormrod, Esq.

CAMBRIDGE FLORISTS' SOCIETY.—The exhibition of Tulips and Geraniums on the 27th May was graced by the *élite* of plants from the greenhouses of our principal amateur and professional cultivators; and we cannot forbear congratulating the members on the very beautiful and healthy appearance of every plant and flower brought to this exhibition. The Geraniums, Tulips, and Exotics were of the first order and quality, and finely grown; and it was declared by a florist of great experience to be the finest collection of plants he ever witnessed. The splendour of the prize stand of tulips, at the head of the range of tables, was rendered more brilliant by the close approximation of the prize geraniums of the most vivid and beautiful colours. The Cactus speciosissimus, an extraordinary fine plant with sixteen flowers in full bloom, graced the centre, surrounded with choice specimens of Ericas and Calceolarias from the Botanic garden, which did credit to the curator, Mr. A. Biggs; particularly three seedling Calceolarias raised from crenataflora, one of which is a splendid and very distinct variety. The evening shew was graced by all the beauty and fashion of the town. The Cambridge military band attended and gaye, with great effect, some very beautiful marches, gallopades, &c. The company departed highly gratified with the exhibition. The following award was made by the censors on this occasion:—

Tulips.—Mr. Twitchett, the best Tulip of any colour, Surpasse Carlo Dolci.

Feathered Bizarres.—1, Mr. R. Headly (Stapleford) Platonia; 2, Mr. R. Nutter, Abercomby; 3, Ditto, Stroug's Caledonian Hero; 4, Ditto, Emperor of Austria; 5, Mr. J. Peeling, Charles X.; 6, Mr. Crisp, Bolivar.

Feathered Syblomens.—1, Mr. B. Dickerson, General Washington; 2, Mr. R. Headly, Superbe en Noir; 3, Mr. H. Green, David; 4, Mr. R. Headly.

Raine de Sheba; 5, Ditto, Violet Alexandre; 6, Mr. B. Dickerson, Maitre Partout.

Feathered Roses.—1, Mr. R. Headly, Bartlett's Minerva; 2, Mr. J. Peeling, Cerise Blanche; 3, Ditto, Compté Vergennes; 4, Mr. R. Headly, Guerrier; 5, Ditto, Amadis; 6, Mr. Froen, Heroine.

Flamed Bisarrea.—1, Mr. Twitchett, Surpasse Carlo Deloi; 2, Ditto, Med-Hoots's New Duke; 3, Mr. R. Headly, Charbonier Noir; 4, Mr. Twitchett, Waterloo; 5, Mr. R. Headly, San Josef; 6, Ditto, Marcellus.

Flamed Byblomen.—1, Mr. R. Headly, Strong's Rainbow; 2, Ditto, Stroug's Acapulca; 3, Ditto, Strong's Black Prince; 4, Mr. R. Nutter, Roi de Siam; 5, Mr. Twitchett, Transparent Noir; 6, Mr. R. Nutter, Holmes's King.

Flamed Roses.—1, Mr. R. Headly, Camuze de Craix; 2, Mr. Twitchett, Cerise a Belle Forme; 3, Mr. Dickerson, Triomphe Royale; 4, Ditto, ditto; 5, Mr. Crisp, Catalani; 6, Mr. R. Headly, Ponceau tres Blanc.

Geraniums.—1, Mr. Searle—The best Collection of Twelve (different varieties)—Grandissima, Weltjeannin, Duchess of Gloucester, Brightonensis, Marie Louise, Mary Queen of Scots, Ne Plus Ultra, Lord Combermere, Statira, Lucidum, Man of Ross, and Lord Yarborough. 2, Mr. Hudson—Second best ditto—Dennis's Queen Adelaide, Lautum, Habranthum, Mary Queen of Scots, Grandissima, Admiral Napier, Ne Plus Ultra, Brightonensis, Weltje's Seedling, Olympicum, Youngii, and Gainsianum. Mr. Searle—The best Collection (not less than Twelve varieties) belonging to an Amateur—15s. given by Mr. Widnall. The same that gained the Society's first prize. 1, Mr. Hudson—The six best Geraniums, the property of an Amateur—Brudennellii, Powlettia, Yeatmanianum, Jack of Newbury, De Vere, and Colleyanum, 10s. given by Mr. Widnall. 2, Mr. Searle—Second best six ditto—Spectabile Striata, Brudennellii, Spectabile Elegans, Olympicum, Smith's Queen, and Flora Mc Donald, 5s. given by Mr. Widnall. Mr. Searle—The best Geranium of any colour, Rosaliud. Mr. H. Green—The best Seedling ditto. W. H. Bond, Esq.—Second best Seedling ditto.

Stocks.—Red: 1, Mr. Newman, Giant; 2, Ditto, ditto; 3, Mr. Bursill, do. White: 1, Mr. Newman, Giant; 2, Mr. J. Peeling, ditto. Purple: 1, Mr. Newman, Giant.

Anemones.—1, Mr. Searle—The best pan of six double Anemones; 2, Mr. J. Bailey, Second best do. do. Mr. Searle—The best collection of double Anemones, a prize given by Rev. A Fitch. Mr. Widnall—The best Cactus Speciosissima, a prize given by Mr. Catling.

Collections of Cut Flowers.—1, Mr. Catling; 2, Mr. H. Green.

Boquets.—1, Mr. H. Green; 2, Mr. Newman.

Panzies.—1, Mr. Widnall—The best Collection (100 varieties) a prize given by Mr. Searle; 2, Mr. Searle—Second best collection (25 varieties) all Seedlings, a prize given by Mr. R. Headly.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF CORNWALL.—We have the pleasing task of laying before our readers, an account of the Twelfth Exhibition, being the first meeting for this year of this Society, held on Wednesday, May 27th. Fashionable parties from all quarters were seen entering the town throughout the forenoon; and, the usual time having been given for the inspection by the company of the magnificent exhibition of Plants, Flowers, Fruit and Vegetables, at two o'clock, Dr. CARLYON, in consequence of the absence of the President, Sir W. MOLESWORTH, took the chair at the Assembly Rooms, by particular request.—After apologising for his inability to do justice to the splendid collection of Plants and Flowers which appeared to surpass in rareness and beauty whatever had been exhibited upon former occasions, he called the attention of the company more particularly to a magnificent specimen of a well-known favourite—Cactus speciosissimus—which, in perfect flower, graced the centre of the room. The Azaleas, Calceolarias and Geraniums, were likewise of unrivalled beauty. A very rare specimen of the Melaleuca pubescens, from the garden of G. C. Fox, Esq., was the more entitled to notice, from the circumstance of its having flowered in the open ground, after being rejected from a first rate greenhouse, where all attempts to bring it into flower had been unavailing. What can proceed

more plainly than this, the Horticultural advantages connected with the mild and propitious climate of Cornwall. The specimens of indigenous Plants which graced the exhibition, reflected the greatest credit on the exhibitors; but, in consequence of a new regulation of the Committee, they were merely registered for the purpose of considering their comparative merits more attentively, and of deciding upon them at the end of the season. Among them are several valuable additions to the Hortus Siccus of the Society—for which it is so much indebted to the persevering industry and talent of Miss WARREN.—The Honorary Secretary, Lieutenant POOLEY, R.N., read over the list of Persons to whom Prizes were awarded, of which the following is a copy:—

FLOWERS.—JUDGES.—Rev. Thomas Phillpots, G. Grylls, Esq., and Captains Temple and Parkin.

Best collection of Stove Plants, in flower:—*Alstroemeria peittacina*, Cactus Mallisoni, *Gloxinia candida*, *G. caulescens*, *G. speciosa*, *Gesneria Cooperii*, *G. bulbosa*, *Justicia bicolor*, *Calathea discolor*, L. C. Daubuz, Esq., Truro. Best Bulb, in flower:—*Amaryllis regina*, John Williams, Esq., Burncoose. Best Climbing, in flower—*Quisqualis indica*, Sir C. Lemon, Carelew. Best specimen of ditto—*Oncidium*, Sir C. Lemon. Best group of Greenhouse Plants—*Polygala speciosa*, *Gnaphalium arborescens*, *Elichrysium argenteum*, *Sprengelia incarnata*, *Anthropodium minus*, *Elichrysium splendens*, *Boronia serrulata*, *Epacris pulchella*, *Ampeloxis humilis*, *Muraltia mixta*, *Stylidium*, Sir C. Lemon. Best in pot, in flower—*Cactus speciosissimus*, L. C. Daubuz, Esq., Truro. Best Bulb, in flower—*Amaryllis rittata*, E. Turner, Esq., Polgwynne. Second ditto, ditto, *Amaryllis aulica*, E. W. W. Pendarves, Esq., Pendarves. Best Climbing, in flower, *Kennedy polyphylla*, B. Sampson, Esq., Tullimaar.— Best collection of Geraniums, in pots—Lord Nelson, Champion of Devon, *Brightonensis*, *Grandissima*, *Ne plus ultra*, *Fulminans*, Jack of Newbury, *Lady Fitzharris*, *Hebranthum*. Psyche, W. H. Vice, Esq., Truro.—Second ditto, ditto—*Psyche*, Betsy, *Grandissimum*, *Lady Fitzharris*, *Succulentum*, *Olympicum*, *Polettei*, *Marie Louise*, *Albidum*, *Mary Queen of Scots*, *Rubescens*, *Humeii*, C. Bate, Esq., Truro.—Third ditto, ditto, E. Turner, Esq., Polgwynne. Best specimen of plucked flowers—*Queen of Scots*, *Megalanthum*, *Magniflorum*, *Psyche*, *Inscriptum mucalatum*, *Grand Alexander*, Sir Walter Scott, *Mutans*, *Fusco superbum*, *Princess Augustus*, Jack of Newbury, *Ne plus ultra*, *Fair Maid of Devon*, *Belle Eliza*, *Speculum*, *Fosterii*, *Lady Grey*, *Johnsonianum*, Sir John Broughton, *Habranthum*, John Williams, Esq., Burncoose.—Second ditto, *Rosea nova*, Broughami, *Ellenborough*, *Queen of Scots*, *Psyche*, *Conservative*, *King's Exquisite*, *Cantle's Seedling*, *Rosea picta*, *Fire King*, *Astler's Highway*, *Picta*, *Duncannon*, *Yeatmannianum*, *Princess Augusta*, *Brown's King*, *Smithianum novum*, *Briseanum*, *Vulneratum maximum*, Edmund Turner, Esq., Polgwynne. Best specimen of ditto, *Inscriptum maximum*, Charles Bate, Esq., Truro.—Second ditto, ditto, *Brighton Beauty*, L. C. Daubuz, Esq., Truro.— Best Seedling raised in the County within the last three years, not having won a prize—John Williams, Esq., Burncoose.—Second ditto, ditto, M. Williams, Esq., Trevince. Best group of Heaths—*Erica perspicua*, *E. nana*, *Ventricosa coccinea*, *E. carnea*, *Gelida*, *Nivea*, *Campanulata*, B. Sampson, Esq., Tullimaar.—Second ditto, *Odora rosea*, *Hybrida*, *Ventricosa*, *V. superba*, *V. carnea*, *Ampullacea*, *Versicolor*, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., Carelew. Best specimen of ditto, *Odora rosea*, G. C. Fox, Esq., Grove Hill. Best collection of American Plants—Sir C. Lemon, Bart., Carelew. Best specimen of, in flower, Sir C. Lemon. Best specimen of Hardy Shrubs, *Leptospermum ambiguum*, G. C. Fox, Esq., Grove Hill. Best collection of Herbaceous Hardy Plants—Sir C. Lemon, Carelew. Second ditto, E. Turner, Esq., Polgwynne. Best collection of Exotics, that have stood without protection for two winters—G. C. Fox, Esq., Grove Hill. Best specimen of Nepal—*Thermopsis laburnifolia*, Sir C. Lemon, Carelew. Best six China Roses, of sorts—Sir C. Lemon.—Second ditto, ditto—L. C. Daubuz, Esq. Best six Roses of sorts—M. Williams, Esq., Trevince.—Second ditto—G. C. Fox, Esq., Grove Hill. Best twelve Scarlet Turban Ranunculus—Captain Reynolds, Penair. Best twelve of sorts—M. Williams, Esq., Trevince.—Second ditto, ditto—M. W. Tweedy, Esq., Truro. Best Auricula Plant, in flower—Wood's Lord Lascelles, C. Bate, Esq., Truro. Second ditto—Mr. P. J. Coplin, Penryn. Best three pinto—E. W. Pendarves, Esq., Pendarves. Best collection of double Wallflowers—G. C. Fox, Esq. Best three Peonies, of sorts—M. Williams, Esq., Trevince.—Second ditto, ditto—Mrs. Plesher, Helston. Best three Irises—G. C. Fox, Esq., Grove Hill.

Best six Ixias, of sorts.—G. C. Fox, Esq., Grove Hill.—Second ditto, ditto—M. Williams, Esq., Trevinee. Best six Anemones, of sorts.—M. Williams, Esq., Trevinee.—Second ditto, ditto—John Williams, Esq., Burncoose. Best collection of Calceolarias, in pots.—B. Sampson, Esq., Tullimaar. Best single specimen—Ben Carmachii, M. Williams, Esq., Trevinee. Best Bulb, not named above—*Amaryllis formosissimus*—John Williams, Esq., Burncoose.—*EXTRA*.—Cactus montana—Miss Whittaker, Truro. Seedling Calceolaria—Rev. T. S. Carlyon, Egloshayler. Collection of Greenhouse Plants.—B. Sampson, Esq., Tullimaar.

SHEFFIELD HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—On Wednesday, May 27, the second meeting of the Horticultural Society for the show of tulips, plants, fruits, vegetables, &c., was held in the Music Hall. The following is a list of the Prizes awarded for Flowers:—

TULIPS.

BEST PAN.—Mr. George Muscroft, for Trafalgar, Baggott, Michael de Lyle, Unknown, White Matre par Tout, and Rose Vesta.

BYBLOEMEN FEATHERED.—1, Mr. Machon, Baggott; 2, Mr. Dewhirst, Bienfais; 3, Mr. Machon, Incomparable; 4, Mr. Alsebrook, Alexander Du Roi; 5, Mr. Beighton, Thompson's Seedling; 6, do., White Matre par Tout; 7, Mr. Archer, Seedling; 8, Mr. Addy, Gay Stella; 9, Mr. Beighton, Washington; 10, do., Queen of May; 11, Mr. Driver, Wolstenholme's Bybloomer; 12, Mr. Addy, Violet Invincible.

BYBLOEMEN FLAMED.—1, Mr. Dewhirst, Gable's Lord Nelson; 2, Mr. Beighton, Turner's No. 18; 3, Mr. Wood, Alexander Du Roi; 4, Mr. Boston, Ward's King; 5, Mr. Beighton, Roi de Cereses; 6, Mr. Green, Mere le Brun; 7, Mr. Dewhirst, Admiral Rodney; 8, Mr. Green, Gadby's Magnificent.

FEATHERED CHERRY, OR ROSE.—1, Mr. Beighton, Michael de Lyle; 2, Mr. Bell, Count de Virinius; 3, Mr. Wood, Hero of the Nile; 4, Mr. Beighton, Seedling; 5, Mr. Green, Watworth; 6, Mr. Wood, Lady Crew; 7, Mr. Muscroft, Duke de Bronte; 8, Mr. Machon, Gastella; 9, Mr. Green, Holden's Rose; 10, Mr. J. Smith, Rose Buripere; 11, Mr. Archer, Seedling; 12, do., do.

FLAMED CHERRY OR ROSE.—1, Mr. Dewhirst, Ceres Primo; 2, do., Roi de Cereses; 3, Mr. Green, Rose Vesta; 4, Mr. Archer, Le Vitre; 5, Mr. Fox, Unknown; 6, Mr. Wood, Duke de Bronte; 7, Mr. Addy, Sherwood Rose; 8, Mr. Archer, Do-Little.

FEATHERED DARK BIZARRES.—1, Mr. Bell, Duke de Savoy; 2, Mr. Beighton, Seedling; 3, Mr. Archer, Duke of Norfolk; 4, do., Catafalque; 5, Mr. Beighton, La Cantique; 6, Mr. Davy, Unknown; 7, Mr. Beighton, Duke of Devonshire; 8, Mr. Muscroft, Yellow Maitre par Tout; 9, Mr. Bell, L'Orient; 10, Mr. Green, Leopoldina; 11, Mr. Archer, Lord Fitzwilliam; 12, Mr. Driver, Gold-Finder.

FLAMED DARK BIZARRES.—1, Mr. Dewhirst, Surpasse La Cantique; 2, Mr. Fox, La Cantique; 3, Mr. Dewhirst, Kouli Khan; 4, Mr. Beighton, Priestman's Bizarre; 5, Mr. Addy, Olandier; 6, Mr. Oliver, Unknown; 7, Mr. Archer, Seedling; 8, Mr. Driver, Bell's King.

FEATHERED RED BIZARRES.—1, Mr. Beighton, Trafalgar; 2, Mr. Machon, Gold Buers; 3, Mr. Hawsworth, Firebrand; 4, Mr. Beighton, Dauphin; 5, Mr. Archer, Seedling; 6, do., do.; 7, Mr. Oliver, Unknown; 8, Mr. Boston, ditto.

FLAMED RED BIZARRES.—1, Mr. Green, Trafalgar; 2, Mr. Beighton, Grand Cairo; 3, Mr. Archer, Gold Mont; 4, Mr. J. Birley, Unknown; 5, Mr. Woodcock, do.; 6, Mr. Wood, Sir Sydney Smith.

SELFS.—1, Mr. Wood, Mine d'Or; 2, Mr. Beighton, White Flag; 3, Mr. Fox, Flora Alba; 4, Mr. Beighton, Yellow Flag.

BREEDERS.—1, Mr. Beighton, Glaphyra; 2, Mr. Fox, Blandina; 3, Mr. Machon, Unknown; 4, Mr. Archer, Seedling.

DOUBLE TULIPS.—1, Mr. Gätley, Marriage de ma Fille; 2, Mr. Davy, Unknown; 3, Mr. Oliver, Lutea plena; 4, do., Unknown.

PANSIES.—Mr. Jackson, Doncaster.

REFERENCE TO THE EMBELLISHMENT.

Plate 36.—*Camellia Japonica*, var. *Julianii*. See Page 148.

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR JULY.

STOVE PLANTS.—Similar care is required this month as given for the two previous months, taking care to give large portions of fresh air daily, with frequent waterings, steaming at night, cleaning, propagating, &c. &c.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS.—Oranges, Lemons, &c. will require particular attention in dry weather, in order to supply them with water whenever they require it: those pots or tubs that have not lately been top-dressed with fresh earth, should now be done, by removing the old soil to the depth of three or four inches, and replacing it with new; it will be of great service in forwarding the growth of the new set fruit, and also greatly invigorate the plants. About the middle or latter end of the month, begin to bud them upon stocks raised from the kernels of their fruit, that was sown in the spring of three years preceding; those plants that have too great a crop of fruit upon them, should now be attentively thinned. In dry weather, the plants belonging to this department in general, should be duly and daily supplied with water, as the earth in the pots will now dry very fast, and require often to be moistened. Those plants that may now require larger pots, may still be removed into such, using proper compost. All the plants should be kept clear from decayed leaves, &c., and the surface of the pots from weeds, loose litter, &c. &c. Still continue to propagate by cuttings or otherwise, any required kind of plants, as before directed. Azaleas may now be propagated by cuttings of the young wood planted in sand, under a hand glass. Cuttings of Geraniums, Linums, Galceolarias, and Fuchsias, may be easily struck in a shady border under a hand-glass, using a sandy soil.

PLEASURE GROUND, FLOWER GARDEN, &c.—Those annual plants that have not yet been transplanted out, should now be done, in cloudy and showery weather, keeping as much earth to their roots as possible, and supporting those with sticks that require it. Tender annuals may now be turned out into the flower borders; they should be refreshed at least once a day with water, and if the sun is very powerful they will require to be shaded, till they have taken fresh root: those that remain to flower in pots, must be frequently supplied with water, re-potting, &c., as they require it. Finish transplanting perennial and biennial plants, sown in spring. Double Sweet Williams should now be laid. Those Carnations in pots require particular attention in keeping them well supplied with water, and to support the flower stems by tying them to neat green sticks with bass;—pipings of the young shoots may still be put in; those cut at the second or third joint make the handsomest plants; they should be kept shaded from the hot sun, otherwise they will soon get scorched and dried up: they should be finished layering by the middle of the month. Pinks may still be propagated by pipings as in June. Auricula plants in pots will require a little water frequently in hot weather, taking care not to pour it on the heart of the plant; all dead leaves should be removed; if any of the plants are attacked with the green fly, they should be smoked with tobacco. Transplant seedling Auriculas and Polyanthus, and keep them in a shady place. Pansies may still be propagated by slips of the young shoots; the seed should be sown either in pots or borders, in a shady place, and well supplied with moisture. All sorts of Roses (with the exception of the China and its varieties,) should now be budded. Many sorts of bulbous-rooted plants, as Ranunculuses, Tulips, Anemones, &c., which will now be past flowering, and their leaves decayed, should be taken up, well dried, cleaned, and the offsets separated, and put in a cool airy place, till the planting season again commences. The double scarlet Lychnis, and such like plants, should be propagated by cuttings. Geraniums may now be increased by cuttings. Dahlia cuttings will easily take root if placed in a brisk heat. Continue to cut box edgings, and hedges, where it was not done last month. Where it is desired to save seed of Ten Week, Russian, or German Stocks, only allow those single ones to remain, the flowers of which have five or six petals; if such be reserved they will generally produce double flowering plants.

June 29th, 1835.



FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

AUGUST 1st, 1835

PART I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ARTICLE I.—*Observations on Watering Plants in Pots. No. II.* By B. M.

In completion of the plan laid down in my letter to you, of January last, on Watering Plants, inserted in your present volume, page 51, I will now give you my ideas under the heads there mentioned:—

1. EVERGREENS: *and of these such as are succulent, as Pelargoniums, Geraniums, &c. Such as are ligneous, as Camellias, &c.*

The succulent class of Evergreens require a liberal supply of water during their growing state, (particularly such of them as bloom from the spring to the beginning of autumn,) but a very scanty supply during the cold months. Geraniums and Pelargoniums for instance; as soon as the rigour of winter is past, say towards the middle or end of March, when the generality of them are shooting up for bloom, should be watered on the surface of the soil at first three or four times a week, then, in another month or six weeks, if warm weather, every morning. During the summer months they will require water in very hot weather morning and evening; after they are out of bloom, giving it with the rose of the water-pot over their leaves as well as on the surface. In the autumn, the water must be materially lessened; and from the middle of December, until the beginning or middle of February, it is scarcely possible (if they are kept during those

months in frames without having fire heat,) to keep them too dry. During that period they will not require water more than once in a fortnight; and then presuming them to be in pots not exceeding four or six inches in diameter, they will not require more than about two table-spoonful of water at a time. I am minute as to this family, because it is one of the most beautiful and most generally cultivated by Amateurs; who, many of them not having the advantage of a greenhouse and fire heat, find their Geraniums damp off and become mouldy, and die soon after they are put into frames at the approach of winter. This arises from over watering, and nothing else. If, during the winter, they are watered sparing as above directed, and air is given every day when the atmosphere is above freezing point, (by elevating the lights a few inches so that no rain can touch the plants,) Geraniums may be preserved very safely in frames during winter, taking care to cover the lights with mats or straw during frost. The material things for Geraniums in winter are plenty of air, light, and sun. Whenever in Geraniums the leaves wither, turn black and mouldy, that proceeds from over watering: the only chance of saving such a plant is to take off all decayed leaves, and put it into a warm room for a week, so that the soil in the pot may dry as speedily as possible. Keeping them short of water (added to the confinement of the frames) will cause many leaves to turn yellow and drop off: but in this class of plants that circumstance is not of material consequence, because in the spring, if the stems and roots are sound, vigorous shoots covered with luxuriant foliage will come forth. But if the plant is over watered, the succulent stem being saturated with moisture, which the cold prevents it from throwing out by evaporation, the fibres of the stem decay and its texture is destroyed. The same observations apply to all succulent Evergreens.

With respect to the ligneous class of Evergreens, they do not require so large a quantity of water during summer as the succulent, (although they also must at that season be liberally supplied;) but during the winter months they require more in proportion than the succulents. The great point in ligneous Evergreens, is to have a good drainage at the bottom of the pot, and to plant them in a sandy soil, so that the water may pass freely through as soon as it is given to the plant. In winter these plants

will require water in a small quantity, perhaps once a week or ten days in the frame when there is no frost. The *Carmellia*, *Rhododendron*, *Acacia Armata*, and *Cornus Speciosa*, may be instanced as families to which these observations apply.

It need probably be scarcely necessary to observe, that Evergreens should never be allowed to stand in a pan which would contain the surplus water, so as to keep the soil at the bottom of the pot in a saturated state.

2. DECIDUOUS PLANTS; or such as loose their leaves annually, as *Fuchsias*, &c.

From the time that this class of plants drop their leaves in the autumn, until they shoot again in the spring, they require no water, or at most, a very small quantity once a month during that period, (this also is the only proper season to re-pot them). As soon as they begin to shoot in the spring, water should be given to them, (so as just to moisten the soil in the pot,) and gradually increased until the leaves are developed; after which they should be treated as ligneous Evergreens during the spring and summer months. Many deciduous plants are very beautiful; and as they do not require light in the winter, they may be protected from frost in a cellar or vacant room without a fire, which is a great convenience to an Amateur.

3. HERBACEOUS PLANTS: as *Auriculas*, *Carnations*, &c.

This class requires to be watered much on the same principle as the succulent Evergreens; but during the autumn and winter months, particular care should be taken not to allow the water to get into the centre of the plants, or in the socket at the base of the leaves: because, unless it quickly evaporates, the water will there become stagnant and rot the stem of the plant. Many herbaceous plants with thick large foliage (*Auriculas* in particular) should in very hot weather be shaded, and allowed to have only the morning sun.

To this class belongs the beautiful family of Chinese *Chrysanthemums*, which as it requires rather a different mode of treatment from most of the class, should be particularly mentioned. From the time the warm weather commences in the spring until the end of autumn, it is scarcely possible to over water them. During dry hot weather they should be freely watered, both on the surface of the pot and over the leaves (even when the sun is on them,)

twice a day at the least. After they have bloomed, they require but little till April.

4. BULBOUS ROOTED PLANTS.

Many of this class of plants vegetate and bloom during the autumn, winter, and spring months. At whatever season of the year a Bulb vegetates, it should be planted in moist soil, but very little water should be supplied until it has shot up an inch or two, then the water should be given more freely and increased in quantity as the plant grows. When in full bloom the water may be lessened in a slight degree (taking care, however, to keep the soil constantly moist) in order the longer to enjoy the beauty of the flower. As soon as it is out of bloom, water must be *freely supplied* in order to enable the leaves to be matured, and the exhausted bulb to become thereby re-established. Most young Florists err on this subject. Upon the growth of the leaves after Bulbous rooted plants have bloomed, depends the formation of the flower bud for the ensuing year; therefore, water should be given freely until the ends of the leaves turn yellow, which in most of the common Bulbs, as Hyacinths, Narcissus, &c. will be in from one to two months after their bloom. From that period the water should be gradually lessened, and in a few day altogether discontinued. Then the pots should be laid on their sides in a shady situation, where the soil in the pots will gradually dry, and the leaves and fibres of the roots wither; afterwards the roots may be taken up and preserved, to be replanted at the proper season.

5. AQUATICS.

But few of this class of plants enter into the Amateur's greenhouse or frame, therefore, they require but a short notice. The *Mimulus rivularis* is one of the most beautiful. This plant will grow luxuriantly during the summer months whilst in bloom, if the pot is placed in a China bowl filled with water, when it makes a very pleasing object in a room; (the *Mimulus mosebatus* is also very desirable both for its foliage and scent). During the winter months, most Aquatics have but little foliage on the surface of the pots; they must then be kept quite out of the reach of frost, and receive but little water, still the soil should be kept moderately moist. By keeping the soil in a pot thoroughly moist, I mean that it should contain as much moisture as it can retain, so as to

allow of the soil being crumbled between the fingers without sticking to them.

One very material thing with reference to keeping the soil in a pot in a regular state of moisture throughout, is to take care the hole at the bottom of the pot is large enough. I always enlarge it in every pot to about double the size it is made by the potter; this is easily done by striking the bottom of the pot with the edge of the potting trowel.

B. M.

Pentonville, May, 1835.

ARTICLE II.—*On the Culture of Calceolarias.* By
Mr. APPLEBY, late Gardener to Sir ROBERT FRANK-
LAND, Bart., Thirkleby Park, near Thirsk.

Having been requested by some of the readers of your interesting and pleasing miscellany, the *Floricultural Cabinet*, to write a few hints on the cultivation of that beautiful and singularly interesting family of plants, Calceolarias, and having now, in consequence of being out of a situation, a considerable portion of unemployed time, I propose giving you a few papers on the management of some of the most popular genera of plants, cultivated as both greenhouse and flower garden plants, such as Calceolarias, Geraniums, Fuchsias, &c. Not that I conceive I am able to instruct the experienced Gardener or Floriculturist, but I trust the observations made during a life enthusiastically devoted to the study and improvement of that profession to which I belong, (and in which I wish to be again fully employed in all its branches,) will be received with candour, and will be found useful to the amateur and young gardener.

In the culture of Calceolarias, I would beg attention to the following heads:—

PROPAGATION.

WINTER MANAGEMENT.

SOIL.

SUMMER MANAGEMENT.

Propagation.—These plants naturally divide into two classes, Herbaceous perennials, and woody undershrubs; the former class increase readily by division and seeds, and the latter by cuttings, and sometimes by seeds also.

The Herbaceous species and varieties should be placed early in

spring in a gentle heat, and when advanced thro' or four leaves, take a sharp knife and separate each shoot carefully, plant them singly in very small pots in sand, and well drained, replace them in heat, and as they advance in growth re-pot about three times, into larger pots each time; after the last potting, place them in cold frames facing the south, upon a bed of coal-ashes three inches thick, to prevent worms and snails from annoying them. Open the frames by drawing off the lights every day, when the weather is mild, and water freely in dry weather, but as much as possible without wetting the leaves. To prevent them from damping off, I have found it useful to cover the surface of the mould with small sand stones about the size of garden peas.

When it is wished to increase by seed, procure some wide shallow pots, fill them two-thirds with broken pots, and the rest with very fine sandy light compost; sow the seeds upon the surface, press it gently down with a flat piece of wood, and water with a fine syringe, or the fine rose of a watering pan, placing them in heat, and shading when the sun shines, and watering when the surface appears rather dry; they will soon be up, and while they are small, it is the best time to transplant them. Take them into the potting shed, and having ready some pots well drained and filled with very light sandy compost, take a broad pointed knife and cut the soil in the pots in a vertical manner, much the same as the soil for bog edging is prepared, then raise up some plants carefully, breaking as few roots as possible, and place them against the edge of the little vertical bank from half an inch to an inch and a half asunder, press the soil to them, and proceed to do so row by row until the pot is full, place them in the heat until they require potting again, which will be in about a month or so. Pot them off singly in small pots, and manage them the same as described above for the divisions of the old plants.

Beautiful as are a great many of the herbaceous class of this interesting genus, and desirable as they are to every lover of flowers, yet as an ornament for both the green-house and flower-garden, the shrubby species and varieties are, in my opinion, much to be preferred, and for several reasons. In the first place, this class is generally much hardier and more free of flowering, especially in the flower-garden; and, secondly, they are more easily managed by amateurs who have not the assistance of an expe-

rienced skilful gardener. Another advantage is, that in raising them from cuttings and through the dark damp days of winter, they are much less liable to damp off than the former class. Some may object, perhaps, that they are not so rich in variety of colouring; but I can assure all such that if they could but see the splendid varieties which I had the pleasure of naming, raised by my respected friend, Mr. MAJOR, Landscape Gardener, Knowstrop, near Leeds, they must acknowledge at once, that for brilliancy of colour, elegance of shape, and neatness of foliage, no plants of any class can surpass them.

Afraid, however, of trespassing too far on your interesting pages, I now proceed to the propagation of this class of Calceolarias. I stated above that they may be propagated by cuttings, and sometimes by seed.

By Cuttings.—The best season for taking off the cuttings, with reference to planting them out in flower-gardens is in August, though they may be struck successfully during any of the spring or summer months. Make up a slight hotbed (where no better convenience can be had) and when of a proper temperature, cover the dung over with either sand or sifted coal-ashes, and then prepare the cutting pots, in the same way as for the herbaceous species. Take off the cutting from three to four inches long, turn off a leaf or two at the bottom of each cutting, and insert them with a small dibble in the centre of each pot. When room is scarce, take pots six inches wide at top; fill up two-thirds with broken potsherds, and the top with very sandy light loam, place the cuttings eight or ten in each pot round the edges, and place them on the ashes in the frame, shading and watering when necessary; as soon as they are rooted, pot them off singly into small pots, and manage them the same as to watering, re-potting, and hardening off, as before detailed.

By Seed.—When it can be obtained from this shrubby class, it must be managed exactly as for the former class.

I now come to the *Soil or Compost* most suitable for those plants. I have found the following will grow and flower them the best of any I have tried. Turf taken from a dry pasture, three or four inches thick, one half rotten leaves, and dung one fourth, and heath-mould one fourth. The turf should be well chopped, and all worms, slugs, grubs, and wireworms, carefully sought for and destroyed every time it is turned, which should be done until all

the turf is broken and rotten. The leaf soil and heath-mould should also be frequently turned and cleaned, and the whole should be used rather dry, and mixed when it is wanted.

The next head is the *Winter Management*.

All the plants of both classes intended to be preserved through winter should be taken up out of the flower-garden (when any are grown there) and potted in as small pots as they can be got into, and with those that have been in pots through summer, and the young plants raised from cuttings in August, must be protected from severe frost, in flue pits or the Greenhouse. At the time of removal into winter quarters every dead leaf must be picked off, the pots clean washed, the moss cleared off the surface, and a little fresh earth put on. All straggling branches should be trimmed and tied up, and a good syringing given to the shrubby species more especially. As at the same time most of the inmates of the greenhouse will be taken in, it is desirable to fill the house with tobacco smoke, at least twice, which will generally be found to destroy all the green flies or aphides on the plants at this season. I may here remark that there is nothing so destructive to the herbaceous species as the green fly. I have known hundreds of plants lost by their pernicious attacks. Particular care must, therefore, be taken at all times of the year against this pest. In placing these plants in the greenhouse, the herbaceous species should be placed near the glass, be sparingly watered, and have abundance of air given on all favourable days. The shrubby species will require rather more water, but the management is the same as to giving air.

A little fire will be required in very severe and long-continued frost; but to a certain extent, it is not so injurious as is generally imagined. When the thermometer indicates 34° inside the house early in the evening, fire should then be diligently applied to prevent it lowering any further; as the season advances, attention must be paid to watering, smoking, re-potting, and increasing by division, cuttings, and seeds.

Summer Management.—These plants are well adapted to plant out in the flower-garden in masses or beds, and if judiciously done will be found highly ornamental, especially the shrubby species. The beds must be enriched with rotten leaves and dung, and if not already of a sandy nature, should be made so, by adding sand pretty freely; when the beds are ready choose a cloudy still day,

bring out the plants, and turn them out of their pots carefully without breaking their balls. In arranging the colours a good taste is requisite to produce the best effect. In general it may be said that striking contrasts should be avoided, as for instance, a bright yellow and a brilliant scarlet should not be directly in contact, but intermediate shades should be placed between them, so as gradually to blend and form a soft harmonious whole. The herbaceous species may either be planted in front of the more robust shrubby species, or what I prefer, be planted in beds by themselves, and if so, of course the same attention must be paid in arranging the colours. In consequence of the slender stems and heavy panicles or thyrses of flower, they must be particularly well tied up to sticks, or heavy rain and wind will disfigure and break them, the branches being very brittle.

No doubt a many of the above directions and observations will by some be thought trifling, unimportant, and tedious, and not at all necessary in culture. To such objections I would answer, they are necessary to perfect success. To accomplish any object, a certain portion of pains must be called into action, and in the successful cultivation of beautiful and delicate plants, scarcely too much pains can be bestowed.

T. APPLEBY.

ARTICLE III.—*A List of handsome Flowering Greenhouse Plants.*—No. I. By J. C. H.

In compliance with a Correspondent's wish, Vol. II. page 164, I forward a list of handsome flowering Greenhouse Plants, the systematic and English name of which I have been careful to select from the best authors, for the information of S. C. A., and others of your readers. There are many other kinds omitted, some very scarce and dear, but those I give the list of may be procured at a reasonable charge; and as colour and month of blooming is given, a smaller selection than what I give can be readily made, so as to suit the variation of colour, and to comprise the various seasons of the year. Those in the List marked with an asterisk are creepers.

J. C. H.

Wiseton, 1835.

Systematic Name.	English Name.	Colour of Flowers.	Flowering Months.	Native Country.	Year Introd.
<i>Acacia argentea</i>	silvery	green	May & June	S. America	1823
latebrosa	hairy leaved	green	Mar to June	C. G. Hope	1774
<i>Aristea cyanea</i>	blue flowered	blue	Apl. to June	—	1759
pusilla	flat stemmed	blue	May to July	—	—
<i>Andersonia sprengeloides</i>	sprengelia-like	pink	Mar. to July	N. Holland	1803
<i>Acacia arinata</i>	—	yellow	Apl. to June	—	1803
alba	white	white	Apl. to June	—	1808
aspera	rough	yellow	Apl. to June	—	1824
linariifolia	linca-leaved	yellow	May to June	—	1828
lunata	lunate-leaved	yellow	Apl. to June	—	1816
stricta	upright	yellow	Mar. to May	—	1790
vestita	Cunningham's	yellow	Apl. to July	—	1820
<i>Aotus villosa</i>	villous	yellow	Mar. to June	V. Dieman L	1790
virgata	twiggy	yellow	Mar. to June	—	1824
<i>Atraphaxis undulata</i>	waved leaved	green	April	C. G. Hope	1732
<i>Arduina bispinosa</i>	two-spined	white	Mar. to Aug.	—	1760
<i>Azalea indica</i> alba	white flowered	white	Mar. to May	China	1819
punicea	red flowered	pink	Mar. to May	—	1808
plucinea	purple flowered	purple	Mar. to May	—	1824
purpurea plena	double purple	purple	Mar. to May	—	1819
<i>Anagallis monelli</i>	blue Italian	blue	May to Nov.	Italy	1648
Webbiana	Webb's	blue	May to Nov.	—	1830
<i>Buddleia saligna</i>	willow-like	white	Aug. to Sep.	C. G. Hope	1816
salvifolia	sage-leaved	wh. & crim.	Aug. to Sep.	—	1760
<i>Brunia Ericoides</i>	heath-leaved	white	July to Aug.	—	1812
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	climbing	yellow	June to Aug.	N. S. Wales	1790
rosemarinifolia	rosemarine-leaved	purple	June to Aug.	—	1830
<i>Browallia elata</i>	tall	blue	June to Oct.	Peru	1768
grandiflora	large flowered	pale lilac	June to Oct.	W. Indies	1768
<i>Bletia hyacinthina</i>	hyacinthine	white	Mar. to June	China	1802
<i>Brodiaea grandiflora</i>	large flowered	blue	June to July	Georgia	1806
<i>Callicarpa longifolia</i>	long-leaved	wh. & purp.	Mar. to Apl.	China	1822
rubella	pink flowered	rose	May	—	1822
<i>Chironia angustifolia</i>	narrow-leaved	red	June to Aug.	C. G. Hope	1800
baccifera	berry-bearing	pink	June to July	—	1759
decussata	cross-leaved	rose	June to Sep.	—	1789
frutescens	shrubby	rose	June to Sep.	—	1756
jasminoides	jasmine-like	pink	Apl. to July	—	1766
linoides	flax leaved	rose	July to Sep.	—	1787
* <i>Cobaea scandens</i>	climbing	blue	June to Nov.	Mexico	1792
<i>Convolvulus encornum</i>	silvery-leaved	blush	May to Sep.	Levant	1640
<i>Ceanothus azureus</i>	azure flowered	blue	Mar. to Apl.	N. Spain	1818
africanus	African	striped	Mar. to Apl.	C. G. Hope	1812
<i>Cussonia spicata</i>	spiked	green	June to Sep.	—	1789
thyrsiflora	thyrs-flowered	—	June to Sep.	—	1796
<i>Crassula coccinea</i>	scarlet	scarlet	June to Aug.	—	—
cordata	heart-leaved	rose	May to Aug.	—	1774
ciliata	ciliated	yellow	May to Aug.	—	1732
lactea	white	white	Aug. to Oct.	—	1774
obliqua	oblique	red	Apl. to May	—	1759
<i>Crinum plicatum</i>	plaited	white	July to Aug.	China	1823
<i>Cossigneu Barbonica</i>	Bourbon	—	June to Aug.	Mauritia	1824
<i>Canarina campanulata</i>	Cánary	orange	Feb. to Aug.	Canaries	1696
<i>Calla Æthiopica</i>	Æthiopian	white	May to Aug.	C. G. Hope	1731
* <i>Combretum grandiflorum</i>	large flowered	scarlet	Aug. to Sep.	S. Leone	1824
<i>Callistachys ovata</i>	oval leaved	yellow	June to Aug.	N. Holland	1815
lanceolata	spear leaved	—	June to Aug.	—	1815
<i>Cassia Australis</i>	Southern	—	Mar. to Aug.	—	1824
Barclayana	Barclays	—	July to Aug.	—	1827
ruscifolia	ruscus leaved	—	June to July	—	1816
<i>Cunonia capensis</i>	Capo	white	July to Aug.	C. G. Hope	1816
<i>Codon Royeni</i>	Royden's	red & white	Sept.	—	1801
<i>Calytrix glabra</i>	smooth leaved	white	Apl. to June	N. S. Wales	1818
<i>Callistemon rigidum</i>	rigid	scarlet	Mar. to July	—	1800

Systematic Name.	English Name.	Colour of Flowers.	Flowering Months.	Native Country.	Year Intr.
<i>Callistemon pinifolius</i>	pine leaved	green	June to Aug.	N. S. Wales	1806
<i>speciosum</i>	splendid	scarlet	Dec. to Feb.	—	1823
<i>Calandrinia grandiflora</i>	large flowered	rose	June to Sep.	Chil	1826
<i>Castilleja integrifolia</i>	entire leaved	white	July to Sep.	S. America	1825
* <i>Canavalia Bonariensis</i>	Buonos Ayres	purple	June to Sep.	B. Ayres	1826
1 <i>Camellia japonica</i>	common	red	† Mr. to June	China	1739
2 <i>alba</i>	white	white	—	—	—
3 <i>atrorubens</i>	dark red	dark red	—	—	—
4 <i>anemoniflora</i>	anemone flowd.	white	—	—	—
5 <i>Aitonii</i>	Mr. Aiton's	red	—	—	—
6 <i>anemoniflora</i>	—	—	—	—	—
<i>rubra</i>	red waratah	red	—	—	—
7 <i>Byronii</i>	Lord Byron's	rose	—	—	—
8 <i>Blanca</i>	blush waratah	blush	—	—	—
9 <i>bicolor</i>	two-coloured	rose & wh.	—	—	—
10 <i>Bedfordiana</i>	D. of Bedford's	white	—	—	—
11 <i>carnea</i>	flesh-coloured	flesh col.	—	—	—
12 <i>Chandeleri</i>	Chandler's	striped	—	—	—
13 <i>Cliviana</i>	Lady H. Clive's	red	—	—	—
14 <i>crassinervis</i>	thick-nerved	red	—	—	—
15 <i>carnescens</i>	single pale red	pale red	—	—	—
16 <i>coccinea</i>	scarlet	scarlet	—	—	—
17 <i>compacta</i>	compact flowd.	white	—	—	—
18 <i>corallina</i>	coral flowered	scarlet	—	—	—
19 <i>conchiflora</i>	shell flowered	red	—	—	—
20 <i>dianthiflora</i>	carnation fl.	red	—	—	—
21 <i>eclipsis</i>	Press's eclipse	red	—	—	—
22 <i>expansa</i>	expanded	red	—	—	—
23 <i>Epsomensis</i>	Young's semi-d	red	—	—	—
24 <i>exima</i>	China red	red	—	—	—
25 <i>flavescens</i>	buff	white	—	—	—
26 <i>fimbriata</i>	fringed	white	—	—	—
27 <i>florida</i>	cluster-flowrd.	red	—	—	—
28 <i>Hibbertia</i>	Mr. Hibbert's	red	—	—	—
29 <i>imbricata</i>	imbricated	red	—	—	—
30 <i>insignis</i>	splendid	scarlet	—	—	—
31 <i>Knightii</i>	Mr. Knight's	scarlet	—	—	—
32 <i>lucida</i>	shining	red	—	—	—
33 <i>longifolia</i>	long-leaved	red	—	—	—
34 <i>lutea alba</i>	pale yellow	pale yellow	—	—	—
35 <i>myrtifolia</i>	myrtle-leaved	pink	—	—	—
36 <i>paoniflora</i>	paony-flowd.	blush	—	—	—
37 <i>punctata</i>	dotted-flowrd.	red	—	—	—
38 <i>Percyæ</i>	D's Northumbld.	scarlet	—	—	—
39 <i>princeps</i>	carmine	blush	—	—	—
40 <i>pomponie</i>	Kew blush	red	—	—	—
41 <i>Rossii</i>	Ross's	red	—	—	—
42 <i>rubro-plena</i>	double red	red	—	—	—
43 <i>radiata</i>	single rayed	red	—	—	—
44 <i>splendens</i>	Allnut's superb	red	—	—	—
45 <i>variegata</i>	double striped	blush	—	—	—
46 <i>Welbankii</i>	Welbank's	white	—	—	—
47 <i>Wiltoniæ</i>	Lady Wilton's	variegated	—	—	—
48 <i>oleifera</i>	oleiferous	white	—	—	1819
49 <i>reticulata</i>	reticulated	red	—	—	1824
50 <i>sasanqua</i>	Lady Banks's	white	—	—	1811
51 <i>floro-pleno</i>	double flowrg.	rose	—	—	—
<i>Carmichaelia australis</i>	Southern	purple	—	N. Zealand	1822
<i>Caragana grandiflora</i>	large flowered	yellow	—	Iberia	—
<i>microphylla</i>	small-leaved	yellow	—	Siberia	1816
<i>Chorizanthe illicifolia</i>	Holly-leaved	yellow & rd.	May to Aug.	N. Holland	1803

† Camellias may be caused to bloom at any season of the year, where there is the facility of a stove to forward the flowering buds, so that a succession can be kept up for the year. The months here given, are those in which the kinds bloom when not forced to any degree.

Systematic Name.	English Name.	Colour of Flowers.	Flowering Months.	Native Country.	Year Intr.
<i>Dryandra armata</i>	acute-leaved	yellow	Nov. to Feb.	N. Holland	1803
<i>formosa</i>	handsome	orange	May to Oct.	—	—
<i>Diosma ambigua</i>	ambiguous	white	May to July	C. G. Hope	1824
<i>cupressina</i>	Cypress leaved	white	June to July	—	1790
<i>capitata</i>	headed	white	Apr. to June	—	—
<i>ericoides</i>	Heath-like	white	Mar. to July	—	1756
<i>hirsuta</i>	hairy	white	Mar. to Aug.	—	1731
<i>imbricata</i>	imbricated	lilac	May to Aug.	—	1774
<i>Eleagnus orientalis</i>	Oriental	white	June to Sep.	Levant	1748
<i>Exacum viscosum</i>	clammy	yellow	May to July	Canaries	1781
† <i>Erythrina crista-galli</i>	Cockscomb	red	May to Aug.	Brazil	1771
<i>carnea</i>	flesh-coloured	flesh col.	May to June	V. Cruz,	1783
<i>herbacea</i>	herbaceous	scarlet	September	S. Carolina	1724
<i>Egneria grandiflora</i>	crimson-flwd.	crimson	Mar. to June	N. S. Wales	1803
<i>diosmafolia</i>	Diosma-leaved	white	—	N. Holland	1830
<i>imprensa</i>	elegant	rose	—	V. D. Land	1824
<i>pungens</i>	purple-flowrd.	lilac	—	N. S. Wales	1803
<i>pulchella</i>	handsome	white	—	—	1804
† <i>Erica</i>	Heath	white	—	C. G. Hope	—
<i>Eutaxia Baxteri</i>	Baxter's	yellow	May to July	N. Holland	1829
<i>myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle-leaved	yellow	—	—	1803
<i>pungens</i>	pungent-leaved	yellow	June to Aug.	—	1825
<i>Frankenia pauciflora</i>	few-flowered	rose	Aug. to Sep.	—	—
* <i>Glycine comptoniana</i>	Ly Northampton	purple	Mar. to July	—	1803
<i>coccinea</i>	many-flowered	scarlet	May to Sep.	—	—
<i>Gardenia radicans</i>	rooting	white	Mar. to July	E. Indies	1804
<i>Goodia latifolia</i>	lotus-leaved	yellow	May to June	V. D. Land	1793
<i>pubescens</i>	downy	red & yel.	May to June	—	1805
<i>Hallia cordata</i>	heart-leaved	purple	Aug. to Sep.	C. G. Hope	1787
<i>imbricata</i>	imbricated	purple	Aug. to Sep.	—	1812
<i>Hibbertia pedunculata</i>	long-pedicled	yellow	Apr. to Aug.	N. Holland	1822
<i>Do. grossularifolia</i>	gooseberry-lvd.	yellow	May to Sep.	—	1803
<i>Hibiscus acerifolius</i>	maple-leaved	variegated	Mar. to June	China	1798
<i>militaris</i>	military	white & pk	Mar. to June	America	1804
<i>pedunculatus</i>	peduncled	rose	May to Dec.	C. G. Hope	1812
<i>racemosus</i>	nepal	yel. & pur.	Aug. to Feb.	Nepaul	1824
* <i>Hoya carnea</i>	wax plant	flesh cold.	May to July	China	1802
<i>pallida</i>	pale-flowered	white & pk	July to Sep.	—	—
<i>Humex elegans</i>	elegant	red	June to Oct.	N. S. Wales	1800
<i>Iberis nana</i>	dwarf	white	May to Aug.	Dauphin	1822
<i>sempervirens</i>	evergreen	white	May to Aug.	Crete	1731
<i>Tenoreana</i>	tehores	white	April to July	Italy	1824

† "*ERYTHRINA CRISTIGALLI*."—I do not know whether I ought to have placed this among Greenhouse Plants, as it has been cultivated in the open air with success, by (I believe) Mr. Barratt, of Wakefield. It, however, finds a place in most Conservatories, where its splendid flowers command admiration. By cutting it down where it has flowered, keeping in a cool place for some time, and then putting it into a warmer temperature, a succession of flowers may be obtained.

‡ *ERICA*.—The present list would be much lengthened by the admission of this splendid Genus; but a number of splendid kinds shall be my next contribution to your Magazine.

PART II.

NEW OR RARE PLANTS

WHICH WE HAVE NOTICED SINCE OUR LAST.

1. *Acacia tristis*, Mournful Acacia. (*Bot. Mag.*) A native of New Holland, and raised in the Glasgow Botanic Garden, in 1828, from seeds, communicated by the late Mr. FRASER. It is very nearly allied to the *A. undulata*, but may be easily distinguished from that species by the very dull green colour of its foliage, by the peculiar nervation of its leaves, by its more scabrous stipules, by its pubescence, and by its capitula being generally single: very rarely in pairs, quite the reverse of which is the case in *A. undulata*. It also bears a near affinity to *A. armata*, from which it may be distinguished by the smaller degree of hairiness of the branches, by the pubescent peduncles shorter than the leaves, and by the peculiar nervation of the leaves.

2. *Acanthus spinosus*, Prickley-leaved Acanthus. (*Bot. Gard.*) A hardy perennial plant, introduced from the South of Europe about the year 1629: grows to the height of three feet, flowers from July to September, and though the flowers do not possess much beauty in themselves, the plant is nevertheless very ornamental to the flower-garden. The whole of the species of this genus are plants of tolerably strong growth, and will thrive in any good garden soil. Acanthus, from the Greek, *akantha*, a spine, the plants being covered with spines. The very curious tradition connected with the Acanthian column, should not be forgotten, and although so well known, may be given here as a pleasing anecdote of ancient manners.

3. *Calceolaria*. A seedling shrubby *Calceolaria*, with pure white blossoms, has been raised by Mr. BARRATT, nurseryman, Wakefield. From the size of the blossoms, their purity of colour, and the profusion in which they are produced, the plant is a very valuable acquisition to this neat and much admired genus of plants. We shall give drawings of this, and some other very striking kinds raised by Mr. BARRATT.

4. *Clianthus puniceus*, Crimson Glory Pea. (*Bot. Reg.*) This hardy shrubby plant, and flowers, very much resemble that well-known and handsome flowering plant, *Sutherlandia frutescens*, and like it will flourish in the open air. It is a native of New Zealand, and is cultivated in this country in the garden of Mr. LEVISON GOWER, Titsey, near Godston, who obtained it from the Rev. JOHN COLEMAN. It is found to flourish best in a border of peat soil. The plant grows about a yard high, branching freely, and each strong shoot producing an oval cluster of flowers, of a light and brown crimson colour. Each blossom is about three inches long. The plant is a very valuable acquisition to our border shrubs, and being of humble growth, will be a most ornamental plant for the flower-garden. The plant ought to have a situation in every shrubbery and flower-garden. We are glad to observe that plants of it are offered for sale by Messrs. YOUNG, of Epsom Nursery—(See Advertisement in this Magazine for July). The extraordinary beauty of the plant highly recommends it. *Diadelphia Decandria*. Leguminosæ. *Clianthos*, from *kleios*, glory, and *anthos*, a flower; referring to its splendid appearance.

5. *Colletia horrida*, Bristling *Colletia*. (*Bot. Reg.*) This hardy ever-green shrub was introduced from Chili. It has very much the appearance of a furze bush, and like that plant, will grow in common soil, but requires a sheltered and warm situation, freely exposed to the sun. The strong

spinous leaves, are of a very dark green colour. The blossoms are of a greenish white colour, marked or stained with dull purple. Pentandria Monogynia. Rhamnez. *Colletia*, after COLLET, a French Botanist.

6. *Dendrobium densiflorum*, Many-flowered. (*Bot. Mag.*) This handsome flowering orchideous plant, is a native of Nepal, and is cultivated by our esteemed friend, Mr. COOPER, in the splendid collection at Wentworth Gardens. Mr. COOPER obtained the plant from the Gardens of the London Horticultural Society. The raceme of flowers is produced laterally, and bears numerous, handsome, orange-buff coloured blossoms, each about an inch and a half across. Gynandria Monandria. Orchidez. *Dendrobium*, from *dendro*, a tree; and *bio*, to live, referring to its growing upon a tree.

7. *Isopogon Loudouii*, Loudon's Isopogon. (*Bot. Mag.*) This plant, one of the most showy of the whole genus, was discovered by Mr. BAXTER, whilst on his last visit (1829) to King George's Sound. Plants were raised from seeds, in 1830, both by Mr. KNIGHT, at his Nursery, King's Road, Chelsea, and in the Kew Gardens. It is an upright shrub, growing to the height of about four or five feet. The flowers are purple, and produced in heads. Isopogon, from the Greek, *isos*, equal; and *pogon*, a beard, in allusion to the nuts of the fruit being equally, or on all sides, bearded, by which character the genus is readily distinguished from *Petrophila*. Tetrandria Monogynia. Proteaceæ.

8. *Lavatera salvitolensis*, Pyramidal Lavatera. (*Bot. Gard.*) An ornamental species, introduced in 1831, and bears much of the character of the *L. triflora*, excepting that it is more slender and pyramidal in its growth; it is, too, of shorter duration than that species. It is a biennial, growing to the height of six feet, and flowers from July to October. *Lavatera*, founded on the name of Dr. LAVATER, of Zurich. Monadelphia, Polyandria. Malvaceæ.

9. *Leptospermum scoparium*; var. *grandiflorum*, Rigid-leaved *Leptospermum*; large-flowered var. (*Bot. Mag.*) Introduced from Port Jackson in 1817, and is a very desirable shrub for the conservatory, as it generally begins flowering early in the spring, and continues in bloom throughout the greater part of the summer. It does not appear to be specifically distinct from *L. scoparium*, but it is, nevertheless, a very interesting variety, remarkable for the large size of the flowers, and the rose-coloured tint of their petals; but if the plant be placed in a shady place in the greenhouse or conservatory, the petals will expand, and continue a pure white colour: whereas, if the plant be placed fully exposed to the light and rays of the sun, the flowers produced will be more or less tinged with rose-colour. "In its native swamps, in the neighbourhood of Botany Bay, beneath an almost ever-sunny sky, and amidst a considerable glare of light, the flowers are uniformly of a deep rose-colour. It may be propagated by cuttings as well as by seeds, which appear to ripen plentifully." *Leptospermum*, from *leptos*, slender; and *sperma*, seed.

10. *Mimulus*. Two very handsome varieties of this neat flowering genus have been raised by Mr. JOHN FORSYTH, florist, Anlaby, near Hull. The blossoms are very neat and regular in form, and most strikingly and distinctly spotted. The varieties, *Youngii* and *Smithii*, are not to be compared in the least degree to those of Mr. FORSYTH'S. We shall give drawings of them as soon as the plants we have produce flowers of the usual size, our plants being very small at present.

11. *Pæonia Moutan*; *lacera*, Double-red, curled, Tree Pæony. (*Bot. Rey.*) Mr. HYLAND, Gardener to the Earl of SANDWICH, at Hinchinbrook, Huntingdonshire, has been successful in raising this very handsome variety of *Moutan Pæony*. The flowers are large, of a very fine rosy red colour, and very different from any other. The inner petals are very jagged, and the edges are distinctly edged with a fine carmine colour. Mr. HYLAND states, that Pæony seeds are eighteen months before they germinate, and

this variety was three years old before it blossomed. Polyandria, Monogynia. Ranunculaceæ. Pœonia, from PÆON, a Physician, who first used it in medicine.

12. *Pœonia*. A very showy variety of Pœonia has been raised by the excellent Gardener to GEORGE LANE FOX, Esq., Bramham Park, Tadcaster, Yorkshire. It is by far the finest kind we have ever seen; the flowers, with us, are three inches across. We shall give a drawing of it soon.

13. *Phlox stolonifera*; var. *crassifolia*, Fleshy-leaved creeping Phlox. (*Brit. Flow. Gard.*) The plant is a native of North America, from whence it was introduced into this country in 1825. The flowers are larger than the *P. stolonifera*, and of a richer colour; the limb of the flower is a reddish purple, and the tubular part is of a very dark purple. The stem rises about four inches high, and as it is procumbent, spreading, is a very suitable plant for a rock work. The plant is quite hardy, and is easily increased, rooting freely. It blooms in May and June, and is cultivated in the Chelsea Botanic Garden. Pentandria, Monogynia. Polemoniaceæ. Phlox, from *phlox*, flame, referring to the flowers.

14. *Pholidota imbricata*. (*Bot. Reg.*) DR. LINDLEY says that there are two different species confounded under the name of *P. imbricata*, they principally differ in the following particulars: one, purposed to be called *P. pallida*, has very round blunt bracts, and grows weakly; the other, *P. imbricata* (the above named kind), has pointed bracts, yellowish flowers with a dash of violet, very long strong leaves, and grows and flowers most freely. The plant is cultivated in the collection of RICHARD HARRISON, Esq., Liverpool. Gynandria, Monandria. Orchidea. Malaxidea. Pholidota, *pholis*, a scale; the flowers being covered with a scale-like bractea.

15. *Primula ciliata*, var. *purpurata*. (*Brit. Flow. Gard.*) Synonym. *P. villosa*. An hybrid Primula, raised in the neighbourhood of Manchester. The corollas of the flowers are of a very rich purple colour, the tube being yellow; they are produced in abundance, and renders the plant very showy and produce a brilliant appearance. The plant is very easy to increase. It is cultivated by Mr. EDWARD LEEDS, Nurseryman, Manchester. Pentandria, Monogynia. Primulaceæ. Primula, from *primus*, first, referring to the early appearance of the flowers.

16. *Rhododendron Caucasicum*, var. *stramineum*, Straw-coloured flowered. (*Bot. Mag.*) DR. HOOKER states, "The *R. Caucasicum* would appear to be subject to much variation in the size and colour of the flowers, if we may judge from the only figures I am acquainted with—namely, that in the *Flora Rossica*, and that in the *Botanical Magazine*: in the former, which we may consider as the colour of the flowers of the native plant, they are comparatively small, and entirely of a delicate pink or rose colour. In the latter work they are as large as those of *R. arboreum*, pure white within, spotted with green, and tinged with a deep shade of blush on the outside."—The present variety bloomed in the Glasgow Botanic Garden this season, and its flowers are of a beautiful straw-colour, marked with numerous brown spots. It is a very pretty variety. The leaves are of a dark green on the upper side, and a brown rusty colour at the under side. Decandria, Monogynia. Ericææ. Rhododendron, from *rhoda*, a rose; and *dendron*, a tree.

17. *Russelia juncea*, Rushy Russelia. (*Bot. Reg.*) This handsome flowering greenhouse shrub, is a native of Mexico, and recently introduced into this country. It forms a neat green bushy shrub, growing a yard high. The shoots are terminated by spikes of numerous trumpet-shaped flowers, of a fine scarlet colour, very much resembling the new scarlet trumpet-honeysuckle. The plant is nearly destitute of leaves; the twiggy shoots become pendant at their ends, and producing a profusion of flowers, from June to September, render the plant a beautiful object. It merits a place in every greenhouse. It is cultivated in some of the London nurseries. Didynamia, Angiosperma. Scrophularinææ. Russelia, *su honore*

of Dr. A. RUSSELL, an English Physician, who lived for some time at Aleppo.

18. *Symphytum Caucasianum*, Caucasian Comfrey. (*Brit. Flow. Gard.*) This pretty flowering plant is a native of Caucasus. The flowers have all the variety and high-colouring of the *S. asperrimum*, but the plant does not grow higher than about two feet. This renders it admissible into any flower-garden, in all of which it merits a place. Before the blossoms open, they are of a rich bright rosy-pink, but when open, change to a fine sky-blue. The plant blooms from May to August. It is grown in the Chelsea Botanic Garden. Pentandria, Monogynia. Boraginæ. *Symphytum*, from *symphusis*, meaning union.

19. *Stypandra propinqua*, Slender blue-flowered. (*Bot. Mag.*) The plant is a native of New South Wales, where it grows in large tufts among the rocks. It is a very pretty flowering, neat plant, and well merits a place in the greenhouse, where it blooms early in the year. The flowers are produced in a corymbose panicle, of a bright blue colour; each flower is about three-quarters of an inch across, and of a neat star shape. The plant was originally introduced into the Kew Gardens, where it is at present cultivated. Hexandria, Monogynia. Asphodelæ. *Stypandra*, from *stupe*, tow; and *aner*, a male; thus named from the tuft of hairs at the upper part of the filament.

20. *Vanda Roxburghi*; var. *unicolor*, Dr. ROXBURGH'S, whole coloured, *Vanda*. (*Bot. Mag.*) Synonym. *Cymbidium tesselloides*. This very singular flowering Orchideous plant, is cultivated by Mr. COOPER, in the Wentworth collection, who received the plant from Messrs. LODDIGES'. The flowers are of a fine chestnut brown colour above, and of a pale straw colour beneath. Several flowers are produced in a spike; each flower is about two inches across; they are very showy and singular in their appearance. The plant, under the able management of Mr. COOPER, has attained the height of five feet. Gynandria, Monandria. Orchidæ.—*Vanda*, is the Hindoo name given to this plant.

21. *Vicia pseudocracca*, False cracca vetch. A half-hardy annual, flowering from August to October, growing about a yard high. The wings of the flower are purple, and the keel of a pretty azure blue colour. The plant is a native of Italy, and was introduced into this country in 1824. Diadelphis, Decandria. Leguminosæ. *Vicia*, from *vincio*, to bind together; in allusion to its tendrils training about, and binding other plants.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON *SCHIZANTHUS HOOKERI*, &c.—Last year I purchased a small plant of *Schizanthus Hookeri*, and one of *S. retusus*, both of which are now in beautiful bloom. This spring (very early) I procured seeds of both kinds, and obtained a number of fine plants; they have been planted in rich soil, good sized pots, and been kept in a greenhouse. The plants are now very healthy, but grow quite bushy; there is no appearance of any flowering spike. I had understood that the kinds would always bloom the same year as raised from seed. If some correspondent of the *Cabinet* would inform me whether I may depend upon them flowering this summer, or if they do not flower till the second year, I shall be much obliged; and if any peculiar mode of treatment be requisite to cause them to bloom the first season, I should be additionally obliged by any information how to proceed.

Staffordshire, July 9th, 1835.

CLERICUS.

ON THE *MIMULUS*, &c.—I should be obliged if some reader of the *Cabinet* would give me a list of all the hardy species and varieties of *Mimulaceae*, with a description of the colour of the flowers, prices at which they may be purchased, and the mode of culture. I had a few kinds, but have found some of them difficult to keep, soon dying off.

Birmingham.

S. P.

ON *BRUGMANZIA SVAEOLENS*.—In a tour which I made through England, to a number of places, in 1830, I saw a few plants of *Brugmansia svaevolens*, grown very dwarf, about two feet high, and having a profusion of fine blossoms upon them. I have tried to grow them in pots, so as to have similar plants, but I did not succeed; not a single flower was produced, and the plants kept increasing in size, so that they became as large as what I had previously grown. If some reader of the *Cabinet* who understands the mode of treatment above alluded to, would furnish me with it through the medium of your Magazine, I should be much obliged. It was either in Northamptonshire or Lincolnshire where I saw the dwarf plants.

London, July 3d, 1835.

J. G. PALMER.

ON GERMAN AND CHINA ASTERS, &c.—I grow a considerable quantity of German and China Asters, which for two or three years have been much infested with insects. A small green fly attacks the ends of the shoots, the consequence of which is, that the leaves become much curled and disfigured; this stops the growth of the plants in a very great measure, and they rarely recover so as to blossom worth anything. I am wholly at a loss to know how to prevent the insects attacking the plants, or when they have commenced their depredations, how to destroy them. I should be thankful to any reader of the Magazine who will give me instructions how to proceed successfully in the above matters. My Asters are now pestered with insects, so that the favour of an early reply might benefit me so much as to enable me to save my present stock.

July 11th, 1835.

A WELSH PHYSICIAN.

ON *MIGNIONETTE PERISHING*, &c.—Having been much disappointed these last two years by the loss of the greatest part of my *Mignonette*, sown in various situations and soils, I should be glad if you or any of your correspondents could point out the probable cause of the plants withering and dying off suddenly when in full flower, sometimes in the course of a few hours. On examining the roots I perceive all the fibres are barked, appa-

rently by an insect, though I have not been able to discover any near to the plants. I shall be obliged by your noticing this subject in your next Number.

NEWSPAPER.

July 9th, 1835.

REMARKS.

CULTURE OF THE LOBELIA CARDINALIS.—I would not have obtruded these remarks on the above splendid flower, after the very able and pleasing statement made in the December Number (Vol. I., page 225,) of your agreeable *Floricultural Cabinet*, by "An Ardent Amateur," but am aware, from experience, they can be grown with less care and trouble than described by him. In the month of October I remove the plants from the open borders into pots containing a mixture of mellow loam, leaf mould, yellow clay, and pit sand previously well mixed; where there is no greenhouse, place them in a room (without fires) having a south-west aspect, during the winter months; the middle of the following month of March turn each plant out of the pot with the ball entire in a bed on a south border, soil partaking of the same nature as in the pots, with well-rotted dung, half a foot in depth, as a subsoil. On cold or frosty nights, until they harden, place over each plant a flower-pot, renewing it the succeeding morning.

EMILY ARMSTRONGE.

Casterahan, Ireland, March 21st, 1835.

A LIST OF CAMELLIAS, WITH DESCRIPTION OF COLOUR.—Being an admirer of that most beautiful flowering genus of plants, the Camellia, in all its species and varieties, and approving of the method of treatment laid down by J. W. D., page 97, Vol. III., than which, I am persuaded, a better mode of culture cannot be adopted, I send you the following arranged list of kinds for insertion in your Magazine:—

Species, having White Flowers.

Camellia euryoides	Camellia Kissii
— Olcifer	— Sasangua

Chinese Varieties, having White Flowers.

Camellia Japonica	Camellia J. fimbriata
— alba pleno	— folia variegata
— Anemoneflora alba	— incarnata
— candidissima	— Wellbankiana

British Hybrid Varieties, having White Flowers.

Camellia J. alba simplex	Camellia J. humilis
— compacta	— lactea
— excelsa	

Chinese Varieties, having Variegated Flowers.

Camellia J. imbricata	Camellia J. variegata pleno
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British Hybrid Varieties, having Variegated Flowers.

Camellia J. Colvillei	Camellia J. Spoffordiana
— Chaudlerii	— Sweetii
— Pressii	— variegata simplex
— punctata	— Wiltonii
— rosa mundi	

Chinese Varieties, having Dark Red Flowers.

Camellia J. Anemoneflora	Camellia J. eximia
— astrorubens	— rubra
— crassinervis	— speciosa

British Hybrids, having Dark Red Flowers.

Camellia J. altheiflora	Camellia J. conspicuous
— corallina	— Cumminghii
— coccinea	— Derbyana

Camellia J. Egertonii
 ———— alpinostonii
 ———— elegans

Camellia J. Roostii
 ———— rubricaulis

Chinese, with Single Red Flowers.

Camellia Japonica

Camellia J. longifolia

British Hybrids, having Single Red Flowers.

Camellia J. Aitonii
 ———— argentea
 ———— grandiflora
 ———— Herbertii

Camellia J. insignis
 ———— papaveracea
 ———— rotundifolia
 ———— spatulata

Chinese Varieties, having Pale, or Light Red Flowers.

Camellia J. carnea
 ———— myrtifolia
 ———— Paeoniflora
 ———— Parkii
 ———— Reevesii

Camellia J. rosea
 ———— Sabinii
 ———— aemiplena
 ———— variabilis

British Hybrids, having Pale, or Light Red Flowers.

Camellia J. anemoniflora carnea
 ———— Aucubaeifolia
 ———— Cliveana
 ———— coronata
 ———— Dabliciflora
 ———— elegans
 ———— florida

Camellia J. Gaussonii
 ———— gloriosa
 ———— rosa sinensis
 ———— sericea
 ———— Spofforthia rosea
 ———— Woodii

May, 1836.

GEORGE JOSEPH KAMEL.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—An Exhibition of Plants and Flowers took place at the Gardens on Saturday, June 6th, and was attended by upwards of 5,000 persons. The display of flowers was most brilliant. The following is the list of Prizes awarded:—

The Gold Banksian Medal.—For a collection of Fruit, Mr. John Wilnot, F.H.S.; Orchideous Plants, Messrs. Rollinson, of Tooting; a collection of Plants, Mr. Lawrence, F.H.S.

The Large Silver Medal.—For Grapes—Mr. Brown, Acton Green; Shed-docks—Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart., F.H.S.; Pines—Mr. Davis, Gardener to E. Gutterton, Esq., of Enfield; Azaleas—Mr. Rivers, Sawbridgeworth; Pelargoniums—Messrs. Colley and Hill, Hammersmith; collection of Plants—Mr. Green, Gardener to Sir Edward Antrobus, Bart., F.H.S.; collection of Plants—Messrs. Rollison, Tooting.

Banksian Silver Medal.—For Peaches and Nectarines—P. D. Cooke, Esq., F.H.S.; Strawberries—Mr. Lane, Gardener to J. H. Palmer, Esq.; Green-fleshed Melons—Mr. Loudon, Gardener to S. Gurney, Esq.; Twelve Pelargoniums—Mr. Cock, Chiswick; collection of Heartsease—Mr. Mountjoy, Ealing; ditto ditto—Mr. Lawrence, F.H.S.; Calceolarias—Mr. Green, Gardener to Sir Edward Antrobus, Bart., F.H.S.; Erica depressa—J. Allnutt, Esq., F.H.S.; Dentzia scabra—T. C. Palmer, Esq., F.H.S.; collection of Roses—Mr. Leslie, Gardener to J. Fleming, Esq., F.H.S.; Cypripedium Calceolus—N. H. Nugent, Esq., F.H.S.; Cilanthus puniceus—W. Leveson Gower, Esq., F.H.S.; Cockscumb and Balsams—Mr. G. Mills, F.H.S.; Calceolarias—Messrs. Brown, Slough; collection of Pelargoniums—Messrs. Colley and Hill, Hammersmith; collection of Plants—Mr. Lane, Gardener to J. H. Palmer, Esq.; Brugmansia arborea—Mr. Clarke, Gardener to Sir Charles Lemon, Bart.; collection of Pelargoniums—Mr. Gaines, Battersea.—JUDGES: Mr. R. Forrest, Mr. T. Ingram, Mr. L. Weltje, Mr. A. Richardson, and Mr. J. Jarvis.

METROPOLITAN SOCIETY OF FLORISTS AND AMATEURS.—What is called the second grand central exhibition of flowers of the Metropolitan Society of Florists and Amateurs' stock, took place on Monday and Tuesday, the 15th and 16th of June, in the nursery grounds of Mr. Jenkins, in the Regent's Park. The gardens, though well attended, were by no means so crowded as on former occasions of fêtes of this and similar descriptions; the days of exhibition being fixed at exactly the same time as those of the Surrey Zoological Gardens. There was a splendid show of flowers, and some of the spe-

cimens were more than usually fine. Wieppert's band, the band of the Blues, and a brass band, were engaged to perform on the occasion; and tents and awnings were placed in various parts of the garden, but fortunately the weather was so favourable that the tents and coverings were of no use but to afford shade from the burning rays of the sun. Amongst the company present, there were the Duchess of Sutherland, Count Munster, the Marchioness of Westminster, the Marchioness of Tavistock, Countess of Jersey, Lord Amberst, Ladies Talbot, Canterbury, Clive, Mayo, &c. &c. There were also several of the foreign Ambassadors, of whom the Turkish Minister was most conspicuous. The public were admitted by tickets, for which half-a-crown was charged, whilst those at the Surrey Gardens might be had for *one shilling*; these tickets were advertised to be sold at the principal nurseries and seedshops, and at other places, and those who bought them got into the grounds for *half-a-crown* each, but those who through ignorance had neglected to provide themselves with tickets, were charged *five shillings* at the gate. The majority paid this demand without hesitation, but a large proportion of persons, apparently of the first respectability, objected to so great an augmentation of charge, and declined to become spectators of what was going on in the garden. Next day the same thing was exhibited for *one shilling*. The following is a list of the prizes which were awarded:—

The best collection of Stove and Greenhouse Plants.—1, Mr. Press, gardener to Mr. Gray, Hornsey, gold medal; 2, Mr. Gaines, nurseryman, Battersea, London, large silver medal.

The best collection of Rhododendrons.—Mr. Smith, Norbiton Common.

The best collection of Geraniums.—1, Messrs. Colley and Hill, florists, &c., Hammersmith; 2, Mr. Gains, florist, &c., Battersea; 3, Mr. Cork, florist, &c., Chiswick.

The best Geranium Bloom.—Mr. Catlough, florist, &c., Hans Place.

The best Nosegay.—Mr. Hopwood, Twickenham.

The best 36 Varieties of Cut Flowers.—1, Mr. Glenny; 2, Mr. Rivers, florist, &c., Sawbridgeworth; 3, Mr. Hopwood.

The best Coxcomb.—Mr. Fleming.

The best collection of Pinks.—Mr. Hogg, Paddington.

The best collection of Ranunculuses.—Mr. Alexander, Kingsland.

The best collections of 100 distinct Varieties of Hearts-euse.—1, Mr. Lane, florist, &c., Berkhamstead; 2, Mr. Gaines.

The best specimen Plant of any kind; Prizes of the First Class.—1, Mr. Glenny, Rhododendron, var.; 2, Mr. Ansell, Tropaeolum pentephyllum. *Prizes of the Second Class.*—Mr. Glenny, Rhododendron, var.; 2, Mr. Smith, Rhododendron, var.; 3, Mr. Fleming, Humca elegans; 4, Mr. Lane, Seedling Geranium.

Amateur Prizes.—*The best collections of 12 Ranunculuses.*—1, Mr. Alexander; 2, Mr. Crowther; 3, Mr. Hogarth; 4, Mr. Murrel.

The best collection of 12 Pinks.—Mr. Jeffries.

The best collections of 12 Hearts-euse.—1, Mr. Glenny; 2, Mr. Salter.

The best collections of 12 Roses.—1, Mr. Salter; 2, Mr. Glenny.

EAST LONDON AMATEUR FLORISTS' SOCIETY.—This Society held its Ranunculus show at the Salmon and Ball Tavern, Cambridge heath Road, on Thursday, 11th June. The flowers produced on the occasion were very fine, and in the first stand were arranged ten very beautiful new Scotch Seedlings, never before exhibited, which were generally admired. The Prizes awarded were as follow:—

1st Stand.—Reine de Ranunculus, Esther, [the following are the new Scotch Seedlings,] Marmion, Mr. Gillon, Joseph Hume, James Ferguson, Guardian, Kean, Independents, Mrs. Lightbody, Caleb Balderston, and Emancipation—Mr. Alexander.

2nd Stand.—Annette, Adrian, Louissette, Charlotte, Fabius, Cox's Buff, Burdett, Horatio, Juliet, Voctounux, Argus, and Thesee—Mr. Crowther.

3rd Stand.—Annette, Horatio, La Perouse, Juliet, Louissette, Violet à Belle Forme, Eliza, Hennings, Madelece, Charlotte, Maria Louisa, and Adrian—Mr. Hogarth.

4th Stand.—Shakspeare, Esther, Hennings, Seedling, Fabius, St. Jerome, Viola le Vrai Noir, Beroth, Fen de Fontenoy, Madelece, Nazara, and Non-parcél—Mr. Walker, of Hammersmith.

5th Stand.—Adrian, Naxara, Variat, Annette, Charlotte, Madeleine, Henriette, Louvette, Beroth, St. Jerome, Hennings, and Orange Brabancon—Mr. Cannell.

6th Stand.—Voctounux, Maria Louisa, Invincible, Madeleine, Adrian, Charlotte, La Favourite, Hennings, Le Cœur de France, Naxara, Snow-ball, Apollo—Mr. Sharp.

7th Stand.—Annsite, Louiseite, Beroth, Madeleine, Fabius, La Favourite, Nomius, Barns, St. Jerome, Naxara, Lord Cochrane, Wallace—Mr. Hooker.

8th Stand.—Invincible, Naxara, Charlotte, Nomius, St. Jerome, Voctounux, Louiseite, Wirtemberg, Madeleine, La Clare, Adrian, Henrietta—Mr. Long.

CAMBRIDGE FLORISTS' SOCIETY.—The exhibition of Ranunculuses, Pinks, and Roses, was held on Thursday, June 25th, in the Assembly Room, at the Red Lion Inn. The flowers were in great profusion and finely grown; the afternoon show was extremely well attended, and we congratulate the Society on an immense improvement their new regulation respecting admissions to the evening shows produced, as regards not only the appearance but the actual comfort of the Ladies: before this it used to be a perfect *crum*—on this occasion there was elbow room, and the appearance of the exhibition much improved: we understand the new regulation, requiring every person to have a ticket, will in future be strictly enforced. The plants and flowers were all so finely grown, that to particularize some would appear invidious. The military band enlivened the evening show, and we observed a visible improvement in the softened tone of their instruments in perfect accordance to the interior of the room. The following is the decision of the Judges:—

RANUNCULUSES.

The best Ranunculus of any colour, Bartlett's Charlotte, Mr. Catling.

1. *White Ground Spotted*.—Esther, Mr. Widnall; Napoleon, Ditto; La Tendresse, Mr. Catling; Esther, Mr. Widnall; Robert Burns, Ditto; Shakspeare, Mr. Catling.

2. *Dark Purple*.—Superbus, Mr. Crisp; Purple Duchess, Ditto; Voctounux, Mr. Bailey; Amstamus, Mr. Ready; Socrates, Mr. Widnall; Comble de Riches, Mr. Launder.

3. *Yellow Ground Spotted*.—Nestor, Mr. Widnall; Ditto, Ditto; Pucella, Ditto; Ditto, Mr. Dickerson; Andromache, Mr. Launder; Pretiosa, Mr. Widnall.

4. *Rose and Pink*.—Ajax, Mr. Catling; Ditto, Mr. Dickerson; Rose Unique, Mr. Twitchett; Duchess of Richmond, Ditto; Alphonso, Mr. Launder; Ditto, Mr. Searle.

5. *White Ground Edged*.—Bartlett's Charlotte, Mr. Catling; Madeline, Mr. Widnall; Ditto, Mr. Searle; Dorcas, Mr. Launder; La Singuliere, Mr. Widnall; Madeline, Ditto.

6. *Light Purple and Grey*.—Nomius, Mr. Catling; Ditto, Ditto; Ditto, Ditto; Othello, Mr. Bailey; Baroness Percy, Mr. Catling; Othello, Mr. Twitchett.

7. *Orange*.—Orangiere, Mr. Catling; Orange Brabancon, Ditto; Prince of Orange, Mr. Ready; Orange Boven, Mr. Catling; Orangiere, Ditto; Lieigneur, Mr. Ready.

8. *Black*.—Grand Bravura, Mr. Twitchett; Kempenfeldt, Mr. Ready; Naxara, Mr. Catling; Eil Noir, Mr. Twitchett; Condorcet, Ditto; Naxara, Mr. Catling.

9. *Buff*.—Fair Quaker, Mr. Twitchett; Pisistrate, Mr. Widnall; Cox's Buff, Ditto; Ditto, Mr. Trist; Couleur de Perle, Ditto; Pisistrate, Mr. Widnall.

10. *Red and White Striped*.—La Cœur de France, Mr. Ready; Temeraire, Mr. Dickerson; Eillet Parfaite, Mr. Ready; Temeraire, Mr. Catling; Ditto, Ditto; Eillet Duc, Mr. Launder.

11. *Olive*.—Harvey's Olive, Mr. Catling; Hortensis, Mr. Searle; Bouquet Sanspareil, Mr. Crisp; Pherobasis, Ditto; Negre, Mr. Ready; Bouquet Sanspareil, Mr. Crisp.

12. *White*.—La Favorite, Mr. Ready; Ditto, Mr. Crisp; White Swan, Mr. Widnall; La Favorite, Mr. Catling; Pausanias, Mr. Widnall; Februa, Mr. Ditto.

13.—*Yellow Ground Edged*.—Julius, Mr. Dickerson; Ditto, Mr. Searle; Grand Monarque, Mr. Catling; Feu de Fontenoy, Mr. Crisp; Pucella, Mr. Widnall; Grand Berger, Mr. Crisp.

14. *Crimson*.—Apollo, Mr. Ready; Cheenoth, Mr. Dickerson; Apollo, Mr. Ready; Gunn's Crimson, Mr. Widnall; Ditto, Mr. Ready; Apollo, Mr. Launder.

15. *Yellow and Sulphur*.—Fiesco, Mr. Twitchett; Eliza, Ditto; Eliza, Mr. Widnall; Thesee, Mr. Hudson; Eliza, Mr. Headly; Adrian, Mr. Twitchett.

16. *Scarlet*.—Jupiter, Mr. Crisp; Bienfaite, Mr. Ready; Rising Sun, Mr. Crisp; Firebrand, Mr. Ready; Ditto, Mr. Widnall; Jupiter, Mr. R. Headly.

17. *Coffee Colour*.—Prince George, Mr. Widnall; Versailles, Mr. Searle; Kempenfeldt, Mr. Ready; Theodine, Ditto; Prince George, Mr. Dickerson; Theodat, Ditto.

18. *Red and Yellow Striped*.—Melange des Beaute, Mr. Catling; Eilet Gold Stripe, Mr. Crisp; Melange des Beaute, Mr. Searle; David, Mr. Crisp; Melange des Beaute, Ditto; Ditto, Mr. Catling.

19. *Shaded White*.—Charlotte, Mr. Catling; Ditto, Ditto; Ditto, Ditto; La Favorite, Mr. Peeling; Charlotte, Mr. Twitchett; Ditto, Mr. Crisp.

20. *Mottled*.—Sarah, Mr. Widnall; Julienne, Mr. Bailey; Shell, Mr. Dickerson; Thompson's Queen, Mr. Ready; Sarah, Mr. Widnall; Julienne, Mr. Catling.

21. *Seedling Ranunculuses*.—1, 2, 3, Mr. Bailey.

PINKS.

The best Pink of any Colour.—Bow's Suwarrow, Mr. Hatt, jun.

Red Laced.—Bow's Suwarrow, Mr. Hatt, jun.; Seedling, Ditto; Bow's Suwarrow, Mr. Bailey; Seedling, Ditto; Lord Osborne, Mr. R. Headly; Ditto, Ditto.

Purple Laced.—Haylock's Mrs. Childers (Seedling), Mr. Haylock; Wilson's Emperor, Ditto; Gibraltar, Ditto; Haylock's Mrs. Childers, Ditto; Queen Adelaide, Mr. Hatt, jun.; Ditto, Mr. Bailey.

Rose Pinks.—Smith's Superb, Mr. Launder; La Belle Alliance, Mr. Ready; Harrofield Rose, Mr. Launder; Smith's Superb, Mr. R. Headly; La Belle Alliance, Mr. Ready; Smith's Superb, Mr. R. Headly.

Plain Pinks.—Parry's Union, Mr. R. Headly; Ditto, Mr. Ready; One in the Ring, Mr. R. Headly; George IV., Mr. Ready; Barratt's Conqueror, Mr. Headly; Parry's Union, Mr. Ready.

Seedling Pinks.—Headly's Defiance, Mr. R. Headly; Pryor's Installation, Mr. S. Pryor, jun.; Pryor's Unique, Ditto.

ROSES.

The Best Rose of any Colour.—Ne plus Ultra, Mr. Bailey.

Crimson Roses.—Perle de L'Orient, Mr. Finch; Ditto, Ditto; Prince d'Orange, Mr. Stittle; Prince Talleyrand, Mr. Brewer; Ditto, Ditto; Perle de L'Orient, Mr. Finch.

Yellow.—Double Yellow China, Mr. Newman.

Deep Blush.—Ne plus Ultra, Mr. Bailey; Napoleon, Mr. Stittle; Ditto, Ditto; Pivoine, Mr. R. Headly; Porcelaine, Mr. Brewer; Celestial, Mr. Finch.

Striped.—Rosa Mundi, Mr. C. Newby; York and Lancaster, Mr. Bailey; Carnation, Mr. Newman; York and Lancaster, Ditto; Rosa Mundi, Ditto; Carnation, Ditto.

Light Blush.—Montabello, Mr. Widnall; Meloni, Ditto; New Celestial, Mr. Finch; Ditto, Ditto; Odeur de Drages, Ditto; Perle de Washington, Ditto.

Dark.—Orpheus, Mr. R. Headly; Penelope, Ditto; Grand Duke of Tuscany, Mr. Brewer; Morning Star, Mr. Green; Neron, Mr. Finch; Orpheus, Mr. Headly.

White.—Muscat, Mr. Hunt; Octavio, Mr. Brewer; White Moss, Mr. Hatt, jun.; Ditto, Mr. Finch; Blanche Magnifique, Mr. Haylock; Petite Blanche, Mr. Brewer.

Seedling Rose.—Twitchett's Marquis Camden, Mr. Twitchett.

The Best Collection of Plants exhibited by a Professional Cultivator.—Mr. A. Biggs.

The Best Collection of Plants exhibited by an Amateur.—Mr. Hudson.

The Best Balsam.—Mr. Searle.

The Best Annual in Bloom in a Pot.—Mr. Searle.

The Best Plant in Bloom.—Cactus Speciosa, Mr. Hudson.

The Best Fuchsia.—Mr. S. Pryor's Premium, Mr. Widnall.

Collection of Cut Flowers.—1. Mr. Catling; 2. Mr. Green.

The Best Bouquet.—Mr. Ready.

ROCHESTER FLORICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This Society (established in the year 1826) held its first exhibition for the season, on Tuesday, the 28th, when the following prizes were awarded:—

Amateur Premium Prize—Best Auricula, to Mr. John Etches, for Booth's Freedom.

Green-edged Auriculas.—1. Freedom, Mr. John Etches; 2. Col. Taylor, Ditto; 3. Highland Laddie, Mr. James Cheetham; 4. Lord Nelson, Ditto; 5. Jolly Tar, Mr. John Etches; 6. Ruler, Mr. Cheetham; 7. Alexander, Mr. J. Whitehead.

Grey-edged.—1. Privateer, Mr. John Etches; 2. Ringlander, Mr. J. Mellor; 3. Waterloo, Mr. James Cheetham; 4. Complete, Mr. John Etches; 5. Hero of the Nile, Ditto; 6. Revenge, Ditto; 7. Plough-boy, Ditto.

White-edged.—1. Bright Venus, Mr. E. Elliott; 2. Favourite, Mr. John Etches; 3. Seedling, Mr. James Cheetham; 4. Delight, Mr. J. Whitehead; 5. Regular, Mr. John Etches; 6. Regulator, Mr. J. Ingle; 7. Chancellor, Ditto.

Self coloured.—1. Ned Lud, Mr. J. Whitehead; 2. Lord Primate, Mr. John Ecroyd; 3. Cottager, (Seedling) Ditto; 4. Othello, Mr. J. Whitehead; 5. True Blue, Mr. John Etches; 6. Oddie's Rest, Mr. J. Whitehead; 7. Lord Lee, Mr. E. Elliott.

Alpines.—1. Favourite, Mr. E. Ball; 2. Rising Sun, Mr. John Etches; 3. King, Mr. James Cheetham; 4. Queen, Mr. E. Ball; 5. Unknown, Mr. John Etches; 6. Seedling, Mr. E. Ball.

Polyanthus.—1. Alexander, Mr. C. Lee; 2. George IV., Mr. A. Pothergill; 3. Princess Royal, Ditto; 4. Prince Regent, Mr. C. Lee; 5. Golden Hero, Mr. E. Ball; 6. Bang Europe, Mr. T. Lord; 7. Seedling, Mr. J. Cheetham.

Double Hyacinth.—1., 2., 3., 4., 5., Mr. John Whitehead.

Single Hyacinth.—1. Mr. R. Sellers; 2., 3., 4., 5., Mr. John Whitworth.

Stove or Green house Plants.—1. *Cereus speciosissimus*, John Entwisle, Esq., M.P., F.H.S.; 2. *Cactus Speciosus*, Clement Royds, Esq.; 3. *Amaryllis vittata*, John Entwisle, Esq.; 4. *Azalea Youngii*, Ditto; 5. *Acacia armata*, Mr. J. Sleath; 6. *Epacris grandiflora*, John Entwisle, Esq.; 7. *Tbunbergia alata*, Ditto; 8. *Cineraria rubra*, Rev. W. R. Hay.

Ericas.—1. *Fastigiata*, Mr. J. S. Lancashire; 2. *Pomona flora*, Ditto; 3. *Hybrida*, John Entwisle, Esq.; 4. *Persoluta*, Ditto.

Pelargoniums.—1. Lord Yarborough, John Entwisle, Esq.; 2. Man of Ross, Ditto; 3. Incomparable, Rev. W. R. Hay; 4. Mary Queen of Scots, John Entwisle, Esq.

Hardy Herbaceous Plants.—1. *Trillium grandiflorum*, Mr. R. Robertson; 2. *Ranunculus amplexicaulis*, Mr. James Brierley; 3. *Orobis vernus*, Ditto; 4. *Phlox verna*, Rev. W. R. Hay; 5. Velvet Primrose, Mr. R. Schofield; 6. *Fritularia imperialis*, Mr. J. Sleath; 7. *Anemone Hallerii*, Mr. T. Mellor; 8. *Uvularia grandiflora*, Mr. John Ecroyd.

Hardy Shrubs.—1. *Rhodora canadensis*, Mr. R. Robertson; 2. *Rhododendron chamaecistus*, Ditto; 3. *Kalmia glauca*, Mr. J. Whitworth; 4. *Menziesia cœrulea*, Mr. R. Robertson; 5. *Daphne eneorum*, Rev. W. R. Hay.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS HORTICULTURAL SHOW.—The second spring show of this prosperous and interesting Society took place at the Upper Assembly Rooms, on Friday, June 19th, and in every department and in all its arrangements, was universally allowed to outdo all its predecessors. At no former show do we ever remember to have witnessed so great a pressure of fashionable company. The show of plants was not less conspicuous and striking than that of the company, but we regret that we have only room to notice a few of the most prominent objects. The Geraniums were uncommonly fine and well grown. There were also some beautiful *Salpiglossis*, a fine plant of *Lilium longifolium*, some handsome seedling and other *Gladoluses*, a fine specimen of *Cypripedium grandiflorum*, several pots of that beautiful new plant *Rhodantha Manglesii*, and many other choice plants from the gardens of W. Wells, Esq., Redleaf. The Heaths were also very fine, particularly those exhibited by Joseph Delven, Esq.; there were also some very good ones by Mr. Hollamby, nurseryman; some very beautiful plants were shown by Mr. Cripps, and Mr. Cameron, of Uckfield. Mr. Bennett

exhibited some very fine Balsams and other plants. The Roses exhibited were both numerous and beautiful; the most conspicuous and largest collection shone in the productions of Mr. Hooker, of Brenchley, and Mr. Wood, of Maresfield, two very extensive growers of this most beautiful flower; and also some very good ones from Mr. Piper, nurseryman. Amongst the Geraniums, we must not omit those exhibited by Mr. E. J. Strange, an amateur, who had some very pretty new sorts, particularly those for which he obtained a prize in the amateur class; a very fine seedling Geranium and a few greenhouse plants were exhibited by Mrs. Fenning; Mr. Read, of Eridge, exhibited some very pretty Irises (the Spanish) in great variety, at least 20 sorts, and well grown.

The flower prize table was one complete mass of bloom, occupying nearly the whole length of the room; on it was a splendid collection of cut flowers from J. Delves, Esq., and one from W. Wells, Esq., Redleaf. There were also two or three magnificent bouquets, upon a large scale, from Mr. Read, D. Solomon, Esq., and Mr. Wood, of Maresfield. Prizes were distributed for the various productions, which we are sorry we have not space to enumerate.

REFERENCE TO THE EMBELLISHMENT.

Plate 37.—*Fuchsias*.—This month we give, at the request of a considerable number of correspondents, a plate of engravings of several of the newest and most splendid kinds of this much admired genus of plants. If the sorts be planted in the open ground, they do best in a loamy soil, well enriched. If cultivated in pots, they require a considerable share of pot room, and plenty of drainage; if not so attended to, the foliage of the plants will assume a reddish brown appearance. They also require a free supply of water.

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR AUGUST.

PLANT STOVE.—Continue to admit a large portion of air daily, for the benefit of the plants in general in this department. Attention to watering, eradicating insects, and cleanliness, must be daily attended to.

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. This is the proper time to propagate Alocs, 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 farthest, inoculation may be performed on any kinds of the Citrus genus.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Due care must be taken respecting watering any kinds of annual, biennial, or perennial plants, that may be in pots. Propagate by means of slips, and parting the roots, of any double-flowered and other desirable fibrous-rooted perennial plants done flowering. Likewise increase by offsets the different kinds of Saxifrage. Auriculas should be cleared of all dead leaves, and shifted into fresh pots; prick out of the seed-bed Seedling Auriculas and Polyanthus, in a shady situation: seeds of both kinds may also be sown in boxes or pans. Carnations may still be layered, also Sweet-williams, the earlier in the month the better. 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, Anemonies, Ranunculuses, &c. &c. Those kinds 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.



Camellia japonica, var. *Campbelli*



Amurulus Forsythiana

THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

SEPTEMBER 1st, 1888.

PART I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ARTICLE I.—*On the Cultivation of Erythrolœna conspicua.* By B.

I am induced to reply to your correspondent S. A. H., Vicarage, near Arundel, Sussex, respecting the *Erythrolœna conspicua*, having succeeded in the cultivation of it, and I may say, I feel a pride in being able to add my humble mite to your very valuable work, from having derived from it a taste for Floriculture, which is a great source of enjoyment and recreation in the neighbourhood of the large commercial town near which I dwell.

I saved seeds of *Erythrolœna conspicua* last year from plants grown in my own garden: it never flowers, I believe, before the second year, but the above plants did not flower before the third year from the seeds being sown late in the first year; they were kept under glass the first winter in the pots in which they were sown, and the second winter they were exposed to rather severe frost in the open border, which very likely hardened them and prepared them for a more vigorous start the succeeding season; they grew to the size of six or eight feet, and were covered with flowers. As it does not flower before the second year, it will be seen that it is necessary, in order to keep up the succession, to sow every year. One flower produces a great number of seeds and consequently, the crop is very great from one plant. I gathered mine in September last, and kept them in a dry place. They were sown in pots in March last, in mould, composed of

well rotted sods and manure. The pots were placed in a stove-frame, and were watered occasionally whenever the soil seemed to require it. The young plants made their appearance in April, and were left in the same pot till they grew to the size of two inches, when, as they were crowding each other too much, it was necessary to remove them, which I did, by transplanting three or four plants into another pot. They were put back into the stove-frame until they were become strong plants and had shown the first prickly leaves, when they were removed into the open air in the pots for a short time to harden, and they were turned out into the open border in all kinds of exposures in the month of May; the soil of my garden is a good loose loam.

I do not of course expect these young plants to flower till next year, and I do not think they will require any protection during next winter, unless the weather is very severe.

In conclusion, I wish your correspondent S. O. H. were a little nearer me, as I should have great pleasure in forwarding some plants, which I can very well spare from my superabundant stock, as next to cultivating plants yourself, I think there is no greater pleasure than in dispersing them among your neighbours, and affording them some of the enjoyment you derive from them yourself. B.

Liverpool, July 20, 1835.

ARTICLE II.—*On the Cultivation of Sweet-scented Violets (Viola odorata).* By MR. WILLIAM KING, Gardener, Winvoe Castle, near Cardiff.

Having seen several questions in the *Floricultural Cabinet* on Violets, and not having seen any thing appear on the subject, I have selected a few which I consider worth cultivating, and may be of use to some of your numerous readers, if you think it worthy a place in the *Cabinet*.

The Neapolitan Violet.—I believe this is the first-rate flower of Violets in cultivation, but it requires winter protection. About the end of April take the old roots and part them, plant them out in beds on a north or north-east border, there to remain till the end of September, then take them up and pot them in thirty-two sized

pots, in a mixture of vegetable mould, road scrapings, and loam : if not sufficiently gritty, add a little coarse river sand. Place a tile in the bottom of each pot, likewise a handful of potsherds, broken very small. Water them, and plunge them in a frame in cinder ashes, elevating them to within a few inches of the glass ; draw off the lights in all fine dry weather,—protecting them from all rain and damp. By the above treatment, they will flower profusely the whole of the winter ; they will also flower in a greenhouse, provided they are placed in a dry airy situation : a double flower, light blue, sweet-scented.

The New Russian Violet.—This is without exception the best hardy we have, as it blooms profusely the whole of the winter in the open ground in any situation, which makes it very desirable to cultivate. Bedding them out every two years is quite sufficient, about the end of April, in a dry soil ; they require less room than many other kinds, as they make but few runners : a large single purple flower, very fragrant.

The Banksian Violet, or Lady Banks's.—This is a very sweet-scented Violet, single purple, but not so profuse in flowering as the former. It requires to be planted in a warmer situation, on a warm border under a south wall or paling ; planted in March or April, and attended with water in dry weather, it will flower early in autumn.

Several other varieties might be noticed, but they are of less merit.

WILLIAM KING.

July, 1835.

ARTICLE III.—*On the Culture of Verbena melindres (Chamædrifolia).* By Mr. WILLIAM KING, Gardener, Wenvoe Castle, near Cardiff.

For several years past I have had great difficulty in keeping a few plants alive through the winter, but by the method I now treat them with, the past winter I have lost none.

In August, I take up small layers with roots, and pot them off, two in a sixty sized pot, in light open soil, place them under a hand-glass, and shade them for a few days till they get established. In September I shift them into forty-eight sized pots in light

sandy soil, and well drain the pot with potsherds, broken small, and keep them in a cold frame through the winter: they require but little water in winter, as their roots are very tender, but protection from frost.

WILLIAM KING,

July, 1835.

ARTICLE IV.—*Observations on the Study of Botany and Entomology.* By Mr. JOSHUA MAJOR, Landscape Gardener, Knowsthorpe, near Leeds.

Some time ago I visited a large town, in which a very respectable Horticultural Society had for some time been established. My visits happened to be at the time the Managing Committee was sitting to arrange plans for the exhibitions that were shortly after to take place. The Chairman of the Committee very kindly invited me to attend. I was much pleased with the meeting, every thing being pleasantly and properly discussed. It struck me at the time, that, as the great object of Horticultural Societies is to promote the science of gardening, two most important branches of that science particularly claim the attention of such Societies, viz. Botany and Entomology,—which are so little attended to by Gardeners generally, that we might suppose they were quite unconnected with the profession; when, at the same time, I think it requires no argument to show the Gardener, who is ignorant of them, that he is much beneath his profession. Perhaps, when I say Botany and Entomology, I am imposing a task upon some Gardeners which neither their time nor education will allow them to acquire; but every Gardener who can read and write (without a knowledge of which he has no business to be a Gardener), ought at least to inform himself of the names of plants, their native place, time of their introduction and flowering, and proper mode of culture. The same may be said of Entomology: although he may fancy himself unable to acquire that science, there is no excuse why he should not acquaint himself with the habits of those insects which prove injurious to vegetation generally. In order that he may know the best time and season for their destruction, and of such other insects and insectiferous birds which Providence has appointed for their extermination, that he

may not inadvertently destroy the insect destroyer, certainly this knowledge will be found to require no small labour, but is so essential, that being properly applied, the Gardener, instead of being disappointed by the loss of a great part of his plants, fruits and vegetables, which, although perhaps not totally destroyed, will assume a dirty and crippled appearance, will find them in most cases to flourish in health and beauty. Perhaps the young Gardener might assist himself in some degree, by consulting the work which I published some time ago on this subject, although far from being complete; but I fear, the price of it being so high, few will be able to possess it. I have been frequently requested to bring out another edition at half the price, which would equally answer the purpose of the Gardener; and having only six or eight copies left, I might, perhaps, at some future period, be inclined to publish another; but, however, that is at present out of the question, as my professional engagements totally prevent me from doing it. Having only time to give these few hints, I must beg to leave it to the Councils of the respective Horticultural Societies, to arrange such plans as they may think most likely to induce the young Gardener to inform himself efficiently on these subjects; and I would just say to him, let these two important branches have full share of your attention, with the rest of your profession. Let him collect specimens of plants whenever he can, dry and fix them in the usual way in his specimen book; and if his instructor should be ignorant of the names of any of them, let him take every opportunity of asking other Gardeners. I think I need not tell him these acquirements will lift him much above those Gardeners who have repeatedly to confess, on being asked the names and descriptions of plants, that they have not paid much attention to plants, having almost exclusively applied themselves to forcing and the kitchen garden department; but, instead of thus degrading himself, he will be daily acquiring the most important knowledge of a part of his profession, which will at the same time be most interesting to himself and of inestimable value to his patrons.

JOSHUA MAJOR.

July, 1835.

PART II.

NEW OR RARE PLANTS

WHICH WE HAVE NOTICED SINCE OUR LAST.

1. *Angræcum distichum*. (*Bot. Reg.*) This Orchideous plant is a native of Sierra Leone, and was imported into this country by Messrs. LÖDDIGES. It requires to be grown in a stove with a high and moist atmosphere. In its native country it grows on the bark of trees. The stem of the plant grows about four inches long; the leaves are of a deep bright green colour. The flowers are small, a quarter of an inch across, whitish, without scent. Gynandria Monandria. Orchidææ. Angræcum, from the Malay appellation *angree*.

2. *Crægeus Mexicana*, Mexican Hawthorn. (*Brit. Flower Garden.*) This very pretty Hawthorn is a native of Mexico, and was introduced into this country six years since, by A. B. LAMBERT, Esq., Boyton House, Wiltshire. It has flowered with Mr. LAMBERT, as well as ripened its fruit. It is a valuable acquisition to our shrubberies, being quite hardy. The plant grows from eight to ten feet high, and becomes bushy. It is without spines. The leaves are of a light green, and in form something resembling the foliage of an apple or pear tree. The flowers are produced in corymbs of from ten to twelve in each; they are of a pure white. The fruit is the size of a large cherry, of a golden colour, dotted with brownish spots. The plant may be readily increased by budding it upon stocks of any other kind of Hawthorn. Icosandria Digynia. Pomaceæ. Crægeus, from *kratos*, strength; referring to the hardness of the wood.

3. *Dendrobium cupreum*, Copper-coloured flowered. (*Bot. Reg.*) This new and beautiful species of Dendrobium was sent by Dr. WALLICH, from the East Indies, to the Hon. and Rev. W. HERBERT, in the year 1823, in whose garden, at Spofforth, it flowered for the first time in this country, about Midsummer 1834. "Its flowers are of a pale copper colour, veined with a redder tinge, and have two reddish-brown blotches inside the lip. The spike of ten large flowers all expanded simultaneously, and the progress was so rapid that only about a week or ten days elapsed between its showing buds and bursting into bloom. Independently of the colour of the flowers, this species differs from *D. calceolaria* in not having such long shoots, and in having the leaves less attenuated and shorter. *D. calceolaria* under the same treatment, makes shoots above four feet long; this plant, under three feet. It is curious that these Dendrobiums, if they miss flowering, put forth a young plant instead of a spike of flowers at the point of inflorescence." W. H. Gynandria Monandria. Orchidææ. Dendrobium, from *dendron*, a tree, and *bio*, to live; growing upon trees.

4. *Dyckia rariflora*, Scattered-flowered Dyckia. (*Bot. Reg.*) This very handsome stove plant was discovered by Messrs. SPIX and MARTIUS in Brazil, and was forwarded by them to the Berlin Horticultural Garden, from whence it was introduced into the garden of the London Horticultural Society in 1833. The flowers, which are produced in June, are of a beautiful bright orange colour. Its habits are something similar to that of an *Aloe*. It should be potted in rich loam and placed in a dry stove, and may be increased by offsets, but which are produced very sparingly. Dyckia, in honour of his Highness the Prince of Salem, RIEFFERSCHIED DYCK, a great lover and patronizer of gardening.

5. *Empetrum rubrum*, Red Crowberry. (*Bot. Reg.*) A native of South America, where it is found growing along the sandy coasts all over the south-

ern point. It is a hardy evergreen shrub, cultivated by Mr. Low, at the Clapton Nursery, by whom it was introduced under the name of "the Cranberry of Staten Island." It will bloom abundantly if potted in sandy peat, and although it does not present a very striking appearance, it nevertheless forms an interesting addition to our collection of hardy shrubs. *Disceia* Triandria. *Empetrea*. *Empetrum*, from *en*, upon, and *petros*, rock.

6. *Erica recurvata*, Drooping round-headed Heath. (*Bot. Mag.*) This Cape species of Heath was introduced into this country in 1810, it is a singularly pretty species. The flowers are produced in close drooping heads, they are white below, and of a dark chocolate brown at the upper part of the corolla. The foliage forms at the end of the shoots a neat crown to the head of flowers. The plant grows about two feet high, becoming bushy. Octandria Monogynia. Ericineæ. *Erica*, from *eriko*, to break; referring to the fragility of the branches.

7. *Eschscholtzia crocea*, Saffron-coloured Californian Poppy. This species, like the now well-known and extensively cultivated *E. californica*, deserves a place in every flower garden. The present species was introduced into this country by the late Mr. DOUGLAS. The flowers of *E. crocea* are of a deeper colour than the other species, being of a deep rich orange. The plant is biennial, of easy culture, quite hardy. It makes a splendid show when planted in a mass, and contrasts well with the other species. Seeds of *E. crocea* were sent to the London Horticultural Society in 1833. Plants may now be obtained at a reasonable cost (See Advertisement in the August Number of the *Cabinet*.) Polyandria Monogynia. Papaveraceæ. *Eschscholtzia*, after Dr. FREDERICK ESCHSCHOLTZ, Professor of Zoology in the University of Dorpat.

8. *Eutoca divaricata*, Straggling Eutoca. A new annual plant, recently introduced from California. It blooms in this country in May and June, if the seeds be sown in August or September, and if sown in spring, it blooms in autumn. The plant grows prostrate, the stems rising about three inches. A single plant spreads widely, so that the seeds should be scattered thinly, or the plants be thinned out well. The flowers are small, about half an inch across, produced in heads of from ten to twenty in each; they are of a light violet colour. Pentandria Monogynia. Hydrophyllææ. *Eutoca*, from *eutocas*, fruitful; alluding to the quality of seeds produced.

9. *Gilia tricolor*, three coloured flowers. This is one of the handsomest hardy annual flowers that has been introduced into this country. The plant grows about half a yard high. The seeds should be sown in large patches, so that there be a number of plants, which produce a showy appearance when thus cultivated, or if grown in still larger masses, the show is very splendid. We have given a figure of the plant, some time ago, in the *Cabinet*. *Gilia*, in commemoration of GILLO, a Spanish Botanist and author.

10. *Hakea ferruginea*, rusty stalked. (*Bot. Mag.*) This plant is a native of New Holland, seeds of it having been sent from thence to the Edinburgh Botanic Garden. It flowers freely in the greenhouse, but will probably be found to grow in the open air in a sheltered situation if trained against a south aspect wall. The plant grows an erect shrub, six feet high, with leaves resembling a large willow. Flowers yellowish green, uninteresting. Tetrandria Monogynia. Proteaceæ.

11. *Hoya Pottsii*, Mr. Potts's Hoya. (*Bot. Mag.*) A native of Macao, sent from thence to the Garden of the London Horticultural Society. Like the well known *H. carnosa*, this plant is twining. The flowers are of a pale yellow green colour. The leaves of the present species differ from *H. carnosa* by having three strong nerves upon each; also by being nearly destitute of down upon the upper surface of the corolla. The plant is cultivated in the stove in the Glasgow Botanic Garden, and may be obtained in most of the public nurseries. Pentandria Digynia. Asclepiidææ. *Hoya*, in honour of Mr. THOMAS HOY, formerly gardener to the Duke of Northumberland. The specific name *Pottsii*, after Mr. POTTS, a collector of plants, sent out by the London Horticultural Society.

12. *Lasthenia glabrata*, smooth lasthenia. This plant was introduced into the Garden of the Horticultural Society, in 1834. It is a hardy annual, a native of California. It blooms in May and June, and if sown in large patches, or a small bed of it, it makes a gay appearance. The flowers are of a bright yellow, about an inch across, resembling a single chrysanthemum. Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua. Compositae.

13. *Lathyrus rotundifolius*, round leaved Lathyrus. A very free flowering perennial species, being very showy when in bloom. It blossoms from June to September. It was introduced in 1822, grows two feet high. The flowers are of a bright rose colour. It has long been cultivated in the Oxford Botanic Garden. Diadelphia Decandria. Leguminosae.

14. *Myanthus barbatus*, bearded flywort. A very curious flowering orchideous plant, a native of Demarara, where it was discovered growing in the clefts of the branches of trees, by Mr. JOHN HENCHMAN. The plant has very much the habit of a Catasetum. The flowers are produced in a raceme of ten or twelve upon each. The perianthium is spotted with dark bloody brown spots. The labellum is rose coloured, prettily margined with numerous, slender, white threads. The column is spotted with bloody-brown spots, the edge of purple colour. The sepals are a deep green spotted with purple. The flower is about two inches across. The plant is cultivated in many collections, and may be obtained without difficulty. Gynandria Monandria. Orchideae.

15. *Orchis tephrosanthus*; var. *densifolius*. Narrow-lipped Military Orchis; crowded flowered variety. (*Bot. Mag.*) A very handsome flowering hardy orchis, which is grown in the Glasgow Botanical Garden, where it was received from the continent of Europe under the name of *O. simia*. The flower stem rises about a foot high; the flowers are of a purplish-white, spotted with reddish-purple spots. The flowers are not only very handsome, but highly fragrant. Gynandria Monandria. Orchideae.

16. *Paeonia Moutan*; var. *punicea*. Red-flowered Tree Peony. This very splendid flowering variety is probably a seedling from *P. Anneslei*. It is grown in the garden of Sir Abraham Hume, Bart., Wormleybury, Herts.—The flowers are large, and of a fine carmine colour. They are concave, notched and waved at the edges of the petals. It is a most splendid variety. Polyandria Digynia. Ranunculaceae.

17. *Rhododendron arboreum* (*hybridum*) *Alta-cleyense*. High-clere hybrid var. of the Tree Rhododendron. (*Bot. Mag.*) This magnificent flowering variety was raised at the Earl of CARNARVON'S. The flowers are of a fine rosy-carmine colour, spotted with dark, each flower is upwards of two inches across, and are produced in heads of from twelve to twenty in each. The plant merits a place in every collection of shrubs. The present variety was raised between one of the hardy American species, (probably *R. Ponticum*) and the *R. arboreum*; it is perfectly hardy. Decandria Monogynia. Ericaceae. Rhododendron, from *rhodo*, a rose, and *dendron*, a tree.

18. *Saponaria Calabrica*, Calabrian Soap Wort. (*Bot. Flow. Garden.*) A hardy annual having the spreading habit of *S. ocyroides*. The stems rise about six inches from the ground. It blows from June to September. The flowers are about a quarter of an inch across, of a pretty rose colour. A good patch of the plant makes a tolerable showy appearance. It would make a handsome edging for a border, or ornament for a rockery. The plant was introduced into this country in 1830. Seeds of it are produced freely, so that they may be procured of the principal seedsmen. Decandria Trigynia. Caryophyllaeae. Saponaria, from *sapon*, soap; alluding to the saponaceous quality of some kinds.

19. *Uvularia puberula*, Downy Uvularia. (*Maund's Bot. Gard.*) This plant was introduced into this country in 1824. The stem rises about nine inches high, and is terminated by from one to three flowers. They are of a pale yellow colour, drooping, in the manner of some of the Fritillarias, but the flower of *U. puberula* is not more than one half the size of a common

Fruticary. It blooms in May and June. It is a native of North America, consequently is perfectly hardy. Hexandria Monogynia. Melasthaceae. *Urularia*, from its properties in curing diseases of the uvula.

20. *Vaccinium albiflorum*, White-Flowered Whortle-Berry. (*Bot. Mag.*) A native of North America, sent to the Glasgow Botanic Garden. It is a small shrubby plant, producing spikes of numerous white flowers. Decandria Monogynia. Vaccinaceae.

21. *Vaccinium cespitosum*, Dwarf-Tufted Whortle-Berry. A very pretty dwarf species, sent to this country by the late Mr. Douglas, who found it on the west side of the Rocky Mountains on the north-west coast of America. The plant produces blossoms very freely, they are white, tinged with rose.—As the stems do not rise more than four inches high, and blooming profusely, it makes a pretty appearance. The berries are of a blue-black colour. The plant deserves a place on every rockery, or on the front of a shrub-border.

EXTRACT.

On the Culture of Cape Bulbs.

"The *Gladiolus*—*Ixia*—*Watsonia*,—and many other bulbous plants included under the natural order Iridiæ, may be successfully cultivated in the open air, if planted in a light sandy soil, under the protection of a wall or fence, having a southern aspect. Mr. Sweet recommends planting them from five to eight inches deep, in beds composed of equal proportions of light rich loam, peat, and sand, and in severe weather they may be covered with old tan or dry litter, or protected by a mat; by this treatment they will flower much stronger than if grown in pots, and may be readily increased by offsets from the bulbs or by seeds.

"Bulbs that are grown in glasses should be placed during the month of November on the glasses, filled with water, which will require to be changed every three or four days, and the bulbs should be placed in as light and as airy a situation as possible, that they may not be drawn up weakly.

"The *Amaryllidæ* are a beautiful and interesting tribe of plants, and add greatly to the attractions of the stove and green-house during the winter and spring months. Mr. William Nicol, of Newick Park, a very successful cultivator of bulbous plants, has kindly furnished us with the following detail of his practice:—

"Although the varieties of the *Amaryllis* are very numerous, the hybrids are in many instances to be preferred, as they often surpass the originals in beauty, and are found to flower more freely. I have succeeded in obtaining beautiful hybrids from the following varieties, by transferring the pollen from

<i>Amaryllis</i> <i>rutila</i>	to	<i>Amaryllis</i> <i>Johnsoni</i> ,
" <i>erocato</i>	"	<i>vittata</i> ,
" <i>Johnsoni</i>	"	<i>miniata</i> ,
" <i>equestris</i>	"	<i>vittata</i> ,
" <i>reticulata</i>	"	<i>Johnsoni</i> ,
" <i>Johnsoni</i>	"	<i>reginæ</i> ,
" <i>solandra-flora</i>	"	<i>Johnsoni</i> ,
" <i>miniata</i>	"	<i>reginæ</i> ,
" <i>splendens</i>	"	<i>Johnsoni</i> ,
" <i>fulgida</i>	"	<i>vittata</i> ,
" <i>miniata</i>	"	<i>Johnsoni</i>
" <i>vittata</i>	"	<i>equestris</i> ,
" <i>Johnsoni</i>	"	<i>reticulata</i> ,
" <i>reticulata</i>	"	<i>vittata</i> ,
" <i>vittata</i>	"	<i>Johnsoni</i> ,
" <i>Johnsoni</i>	"	<i>equestris</i> ,
" <i>fulgida</i>	"	<i>Johnsoni</i> ,
" <i>psittacina</i>	"	<i>reticulata</i> .

“ The seed should be collected as soon as ripe, sown in pots, and placed in a hotbed. When the young plants have produced two leaves, they should be potted singly into the smallest sized pots, taking care not to pot them too deep, but to leave the young bulbs on a level with the surface of the mould. They should be watered, and kept shaded in the hotbed frame for a few days, and as soon as the bulbs recede from the surface they should be re-potted into large 60's, and occasionally shifted during the summer, until the plants are well rooted in 24-sized pots. By this treatment many of the young plants will flower the following spring.

“ The established plants I treat in the following manner:—As soon as they begin to show flower, I stir the surface of the mould, and give as much water as will penetrate to the bottom of the pots. I then place them in the stove, and water them occasionally as the plants may require. In a few days the flower-stems advance considerably in height, the leaves shortly after make their appearance, and in a few weeks the plants are in flower.

“ When the flowers begin to fade, the flower-stems should not be cut off, but be allowed to die down, for if cut while in a green state, it will cause the coats of the bulbs to decay. After the leaves have attained their growth, which may be known by their dropping down to the sides of the pots, and by the tips of the leaves beginning to turn yellow, the plants should be re-potted, taking care to disturb the roots as little as possible. They should then be placed in a hotbed frame, and supplied with water sufficient to settle the mould, shading them with a mat till another set of leaves begin to be developed. They will now form embryo buds for the following season. The plants, being established, should be gradually exposed to the sun and air, and as soon as the leaves have attained their full growth, water should be more sparingly applied. When the leaves have died down to the bulbs, the plants should be removed in a cool vinery or green-house, and if the bulbs feel firm, which may easily be known by pressing them with the finger and thumb, the watering may be gradually discontinued, and the plants be suffered to remain till they begin to show their flower-buds, when the surface of the mould must be stirred as before directed, and the same treatment pursued.

“ The *A. curvifolia*, *A. corusca*, *A. sarniensis*, or Guernsey Lily, require the same treatment as the other varieties, and will, if properly managed, flower every year. There are several varieties of the *Amaryllis* that do not root so freely as others; but if these are allowed to remain in the pots, and be carefully watered, and judiciously treated, they will invariably flower in perfection.

“ In the management of *Amaryllideæ*, and bulbs in general, it is of great importance that they be not over watered, that the offsets be carefully detached, and that, in planting, the pots be sufficiently drained. The following compost may be advantageously employed, both for seedling and established plants:—three parts light turfy loam, two parts white sharp sand, and one part turfy peat.”—*Mantell's Floriculture*.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON THE CACTUS, &c.—I should be glad if you, or any of your correspondents, could inform me of the best mode of cultivating the Cactus, and also the Heliotrope. An early answer will oblige
Cheshunt, July 13, 1835.

INDEX.

ON HYACINTHS, &c. &c.—Much has been written in your *Floricultural Cabinet* on the culture, &c. of Hyacinths, but no one has given a list of the best sorts now in cultivation. Will you, or some of your correspondents, be so kind as to furnish a list of the above-mentioned beautiful flower, with the properties, prices, &c., like that of the Dahlia, (more extended than that in Vol. I. p. 244,) and where they are to be had in London. Likewise be so kind as to give a list of the best Auriculas, with their prices, &c. By so doing you will much oblige
June 25, 1835.

A SUBSCRIBER IN THE WEST OF SCOTLAND.

ON A HORTUS SICCUS.—I lately saw a Hortus Siccus which I thought very good and beautiful, the specimens shewing the character by only the skeletons of the leaves and stalks, the cuticle sap and vegetative parts entirely destroyed, leaving only the fibrous or woody part. Can any of your numerous and intelligent correspondents give instructions of the process and preparations? It is performed naturally by maceration and drying repeatedly, but that way is uncertain for perfect specimens and very tedious.

A SUBSCRIBER, AND ADMIRER OF FLORICULTURE AND BOTANY.

London, July 16, 1835.

ON THE CULTURE OF ZINNIA.—Being an admirer of all the species and varieties of Zinnias, which I have successfully grown in pots in the greenhouse, I am desirous to grow them in beds of a sort in the flower garden. I have tried to do so for two years, but cannot succeed. The plants begin to damp off, sometimes half way up the stem, even this dry season. I water them occasionally over the tops. The soil is loam well enriched. If some reader of the *Cabinet*, who is acquainted with a mode of culture that succeeds, would inform me, I should be glad of the communication through the medium of its pages.

MARY ANN B.

Leicestershire, July 28, 1835.

ON ALPINE PLANTS.—Being about to make a collection of Alpine Plants in pots, after Mr. McIntosh's system, I should be obliged if some of your numerous correspondents would furnish a list of the most choice kinds in cultivation. Likewise the best treatment of them in summer and winter, and the best aspect to remove them to at different seasons of the year, soil, &c., &c.

WM. KING.

Wenvoe Castle, Cardiff, July, 1835.

ON PLANTING HERBACEOUS FLOWERING PLANTS AMONGST AMERICAN SHRUBS.—A friend called upon me a few days since, and in looking through my Shrubbery and Flower Gardens, discovered that, in a recently planted border of shrubs, composed of Rhododendrons, Kalmias, Azaleas, Chinese Privets, Day lilies, &c. which were planted three feet apart, I had filled up

the spaces this season with herbaceous flowering plants, intending to do away with them when the shrubs were so extended as to fill up the vacancies. He protested against the propriety of doing so, and assured me it was a bad display of gardening, and quite opposite to a real and proper taste therein. I contended it was much better to make a show of flowers in the vacancies, than to keep the ground bare. He added, I might have planted an extra quantity of shrubs to fill up entire at first, and then have drawn the portion not required for final effect. I protested against this, because I had no other ground to plant them in, and I could not think of turning nurseryman by selling them off, to the disgrace of myself, and injury of the trade, as it is termed. Being inexperienced in the true and proper art, and present taste of pleasure and flower gardening, I make the request, through the medium of the *Cabinet*, that some of the readers thereof who understand the subject, will be kind enough to give me an opinion upon it. I am anxious to be right, and not for my arrangement to be a laughing-stock to my friends.

August 6, 1835.

JUVENIS.

ANSWERS.

ON HARDY HEATHS.—Observing that "G. W." in the July Number, p. 159, of the *Cabinet*, requests a list of those kinds of Heaths that will flourish in the open air in this country, and being an equal admirer with G. W. of that very interesting and beautiful genus of plants, I forward you the list of those I cultivate, most of which I have grown for several years. The only mode of treatment I find they require is, to give a sandy peat and loamy soil, well broken, and to plant them in some place where they may be protected from strong winds, some of the kinds being very brittle. I am not aware where the whole of the kinds may be procured, but if not to be found in any single nursery, a nurseryman will generally apply to others to furnish him with what he is deficient in. I have procured mine by noticing the sorts grown in the gardens and nurseries which I occasionally visit, and ordering them at the time; and I always, when the season was suitable, had them taken up in my presence, by which I secured the sorts correctly. I have planted my stock, amounting to upwards of five hundred plants, upon a sloping bank, and in one general mass, and it has a very pretty appearance at all seasons, but particularly so when in blossom. Some of the plants form bushes a yard in diameter. I am very desirous to see this pretty tribe of plants more generally cultivated, particularly in masses. I am sure it will give the greatest satisfaction to those who adopt it.

HARDY HEATHS.

Erica arborea

stylosa

australis

superba

carnea

præcox

ciliaris

cinerea

alba

atrosanguinea

carnea

monstrosa

rubra

mediterranea

minima

multiflora

ramulosa

stricta

tetralix

Erica tetralix alba

carnea

umbellata

vagans

alba

pallida

tenella

viridipurpurea

vulgaris (calluna)

alba

aurea

coccinea

decumbens

flore pleno

spicata

spuria

tomentosa

variegata

Lancashire, July 27th, 1835.

H. P.

REPLY TO GULIELMUS ON GERANIUMS.—A correspondent, "GULIELMUS," in the June Number, asks for information respecting the preservation of Geraniums during the winter. Observing that his enquiry is answered in the present number, I take the liberty to tell him how I keep them. About the end of October I remove the plants from the pots, cut off all the leaves carefully, and shake off all the mould. I envelope the roots in moss, tie the trees up in small bundles, and put them into any place in the house free of light and frost. In the spring clip the ends of the roots and repot them in good compost, and I doubt not that GULIELMUS will find that upon the whole he will loose less plants by this method than by keeping them framed, and the plants will bloom very strong. Doubtless this plan may have objections with some of your readers, who will, perhaps, have the kindness to improve me by their better experience and suggestions.

J. C.

July 21, 1835.

REMARKS.

ON FUCHSIA LONGIFLORA.—This plant was the subject of conversation in two parties I have been with the last month, and it was said the plant was an imposition upon the floricultural public, the flower not being so large as had been represented. I was glad to see the figure of it in the August Number of the *Cabinet*. Not having seen the flower, I resolved on doing so, in order to see whether you had exaggerated its beauties in the plate. I saw that it was grown by W. BARRATT, of Wakefield Nursery, from the reference made in the *Cabinet*. I found a plant in blossom in his establishment, and it was a most splendid object. I measured the flowers, and they are about half an inch longer than the figure in the *Cabinet*, and of a splendid colour. The plant deserves universal cultivation. I am confident no person seeing the plant I refer to, could hesitate to pronounce it a desideratum in that genus. It is possible another sort may have been sold for the genuine kind, or there may be two varieties under the same name, but Barratt's plant, I am confident, does most correctly merit the title of longiflora, and ought to have splendida added thereto.

CLERICUS.

Staffordshire, August 4th, 1835.

[The figure we gave was correct in size to the specimen sent us, but it had been gathered from a small plant, and, in consequence, might not be so large as if taken from a stronger plant.—CONDUCTOR.]

FLORICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

At the Exhibition of this Society, held at the Garden, on Saturday, July 4th, the following prizes were awarded:—

The Gold Banksian Medal.—For Pines, J. J. Guest, Esq., F.H.S.—Black Grapes, Mr. Dowding, Gardener to Lady Clarke—Orchideous Plants, the Messrs. Loddiges—A miscellaneous Collection of Plants, Mrs. Lawrence, F.H.S.—Garden Roses, Mr. S. Hooker, F.H.S. Brenchley, near Lamberhurst.

The Large Silver Medal.—For Balsams, Mr. Cook, jun., Chiswick—Pelargoniums, Messrs. Colley and Bill, Hammersmith—Sweet Williams, Mr. Mountjoy, Faling—Seedling Spanish Irises, Mr. Salter, Shepherd's Bush—Granadillas, Mr. Miller, Bristol, F.H.S.—Grapes, Mr. R. Buck, Blackheath—Black Antigua Pine, J. R. Neame, Esq., F.H.S.—A miscellaneous Collection of Plants, Mr. John Green, Gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., F.H.S.

—Ditto, Messrs. Rollisson, Tooting—Garden Roses, Mr. Paul, Cheshunt—Ditto, Mr. Platt, Gardener to Wm. Harrison, Esq., Cheahut, F.H.S.—Ditto, Messrs. Rollisson, Tooting—Ditto, Mr. Rivers, Sawbridgeworth—China Roses, Mr. Paul, Cheshunt—Ditto, Mr. S. Hooker, Brenchley, near Lamberhurst, F.H.S.—Ditto, Mr. Rivers, Sawbridgeworth.

The Silver Banksian Medal.—For Picotees, Mr. Hogg, Paddington—China Roses, Mr. Glenny, Twickenham—Dahlias, Mr. Hopwood, Twickenham—Seedling Strawberries, Mr. Jonathan Turner, Strand-on-the-Green—Ditto, Mr. Falconer, Gardener to Archdale Palmer, Esq.—Peaches, Mr. John Stewart, Gardener to Lord Ashburton, F.H.S.—Currants, Mr. John Wilmot, of Isleworth, F.H.S.—Melons, Mr. George Mills, F.H.S., Gardener to Mrs. Copland, of Gunnersbury Park—Cucumbers, Messrs. Clews and Co., Acton.—Apples, Mr. W. Davis, Gardener to John Disney, Esq., F.H.S.—Melons, Mr. Kyle, Gardener to R. Barclay, Esq., Layton—Nectarines, Mr. Kyle, Gardener to R. Barclay, Esq., Layton—*Thunbergia leucantha*, Mr. William Wright, Gardener to the Hon. Mrs. Rushout, F.H.S.—A miscellaneous Collection of Plants, Messrs. Colley and Hill, Hammersmith—Ditto, Mr. Gaines, Surrey Lane, Battersea—Cockscombs and Hydrangeas, Mr. George Mills, F.H.S., Gardener to Mrs. Copland—Ditto and *Petunias*, Mr. Falconer, Gardener to Archdale Palmer, Esq.—*Spiræa argentea*, the Countess Amherst, F.H.S.—A miscellaneous Collection of Plants, Messrs. Chandler and Co., Vauxhall—Ditto, Mr. James Lane, Gardener to J. H. Palmer, Esq., F.H.S.—Perpetual Roses, Mr. Rivers, Sawbridgeworth—Garden Roses, Mr. James Young, Epsom, F.H.S.—Climbing Roses, Mr. Rivers, Sawbridgeworth—China Roses, Mr. James Young, Epsom, F.H.S.—Heartsease, Mr. Gaines, Surrey Lane, Battersea—Ditto, Mr. Mountjoy, Ealing.

CAMBRIDGE FLORISTS' SOCIETY.

The exhibition of Carnations, Picotees, and Dahlias, took place on Thursday, July 23rd, in the large Assembly Room, at the Hoop Hotel.—The Carnations and Picotees were finely grown and in great profusion; the Exotics, however, were not so abundant; but, altogether, the shew was a very good one. The prize stands of Carnations and Picotees were placed at each end of the long range of tables which extended down the centre of the room, next to which were two beautiful collections of cut flowers; then two of the finest specimens of the *Humea elegans*, from the Botanic Garden, and an elegant plant of *Nerium splendens*, covered with a profusion of bloom, was placed in the centre; near which we observed *Rocella ciliata*, *Anagallis monilli*, *Istoma axillaris*, *Lychnis coronato*, *Linaria triornithophora*, *Lobelia gracilis*, *Hydrangea*, &c. &c. all finely in bloom. Several varieties of *Fuchsia* covered with a profusion of flowers were also dispersed along the tables. A beautiful collection of Pansies (108 varieties,) and a stand of fine Dahlia blooms were exhibited by Mr. Widnall—also a collection of fine Dahlias, belonging to Mr. Brewer, were placed on the tables for exhibition. The evening shew was extremely well attended, the room being filled with a genteel and fashionably dressed assemblage of ladies, and the Cambridge military band enlivened the scene by the excellent performance and variety of their music. After the ladies had withdrawn, a very large company of the members and their friends sat down and passed the remainder of the evening with music and song—six members being added to the Society. The following award was made by the censors on this occasion:—

CARNATIONS.—*The best pan of five Carnations.*—Leader, Paul Pry, Lord Strathaven, Queen of Sheba, and Arabella, Mr. Hunt.

Second best pan of five Carnations.—Perfection, Vergennes, Dr. Barnes, Bellerophon, and Lancashire Witch, Mr. Twitchett.

Three best Carnations.—Perfection, Gameboy, and Queen of Sheba, Mr. Hunt.

The best Carnation of any colour.—Martin's Macbeth, Mr. Hatt, jun.

Scarlet Bizarres.—Martin's Macbeth, Mr. Hatt, jun.; Hepworth's Leader, Mr. R. Headly; Perfection, Ditto; Walmsley's William IV., Ditto; Perfection, Mr. Green; Walmsley's William IV., Mr. Widnall.

Crimson Bizarres.—Gregory's King Alfred, Mr. Giddins; Ditto, Mr. Hatt; Paul Pry, Mr. R. Headly; King Alfred, Mr. Hunt; Ditto, Mr. Green; Ditto, Mr. R. Headly.

Scarlet Flakes.—Dr. Barnes, Mr. R. Headly; Ditto, Mr. Hatt; Ditto, Mr. Taylor; Maude's Rowton, W. Bond, Esq.; Dr. Barnes, Mr. Hatt; Ditto, Mr. Giddins.

Purple Flakes.—Queen of Sheba, Mr. Hunt; Ditto, Ditto; Ditto, Ditto; Princess Charlotte, Mr. Hatt; Bellerophon, Mr. R. Headly; Village Maid, Mr. Hunt.

Rose Flakes.—Duchess of Devonshire, Mr. Hatt; Ditto, Mr. Giddins; Lancashire Lass, Mr. R. Nutter; Ditto, Mr. Hatt; Duchess of Devonshire, Mr. Haylock; Ditto, Mr. Giddins.

Seedling Carnations.—Maid of Sparta, (Par. Fl.) Mr. Hunt; Green's Marquis Camden (Cr. B.) Mr. Green; Headly's Achilles, (Se. B.) Mr. R. Headly.

PICOTEES.—*The best Picotee of any colour.*—Martin's Prince George, Mr. Hatt, jun.

Red Picotees (heavy edged.)—Martin's Prince George, Mr. Hatt; Ditto, Mr. Ready; Ditto, Mr. Hunt; Ditto, Ditto; Ditto, W. H. Bond, Esq.; Ditto, Mr. Hunt.

Red Picotees (light edged.)—Bunting's Miss Melville, W. H. Bond, Esq.; Wood's Comet, Mr. Giddins; Ditto, — Church, Esq.; Ditto, Mr. Green; Miss Neville, Mr. Ready; Wood's Triumphant, Mr. Hunt.

Purple Picotees (heavy edged.)—Annosley's Lord Hill, Mr. R. Haylock; Seedling, Mr. R. Headly; Martin's Princess Victoria, Ditto; Lord Hill, Mr. Haylock; Lady Wildman, Mr. Widnall; Ditto, Mr. Twitchett.

Purple Picotees (light edged.)—Huston's Miss Willoughby, Mr. Giddins; Ditto, Mr. Hatt; Ditto, Mr. Nutter; Ditto, Mr. Catling; Ditto, Mr. Hatt; Ditto, Mr. Giddins.

Rose Picotees.—Purchas's Granta, W. H. Bond, Esq.; Ditto, Mr. Giddins; Ditto, Mr. Twitchett; Purchas's Matilda, Mr. Giddins; Granta, Mr. R. Haylock; Cornfield's Lady Millar.

Yellow Picotees.—Howlett's Paragraph, Mr. Ready; Ditto, Mr. Taylor; Maid of Magdeburgh, Mr. Giddins; Louis Philippe, Mr. Taylor; Prince de Conde, Mr. Giddins; Prince Von Orianon, Mr. Taylor.

Seedling Picotees.—Headly's Fair Rosamond.

DAHLIAS.—(Amateur Prizes.)

The best three.—Springfield Rival, Widnall's Jason, and Criterion, Rev. A. Fitch.

Second best three.—Picta Formosissima, Lass of Richmond Hill, and Belladonna, Mr. J. Payne.

The best two.—Widnall's Perfection and Queen of Dahlias, Mr. B. Diver.

Second best two.—Widnall's Othello and Countess of Liverpool, Mr. F. Finch.

The best Dahlia.—Springfield Rival, Rev. A. Fitch.

Second best Dahlia.—Douglas's Glory, Mr. Twitchett.

The two best Balsams.—Mr. Searle.

The best Coxcomb.—Mr. Hudson.

The best Plant in a Pot.—*Humea elegans*.

Collection of Cut Flowers.—Mr. Catling, Mr. S. Widnall.

Bouquet.—Mr. Green.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF CORNWALL.

On Wednesday, 29th July, we had the pleasure of attending the thirteenth exhibition of this useful and flourishing Institution, which was held in the Classical School-room at Falmouth, and were gratified in witnessing the rare and beautiful productions brought forward on the occasion, and the lively interest manifested in the choice display, by a very large and respectable assemblage of members and visitors, numbers of whom were early to be seen bending their way to the focus of attraction, where music, as usual, lent its animating aid to enliven the scene. The day was remarkably fine; the sky was of the purest azure, without a cloud. The sun shone forth in all the resplendent majesty of the season, affording to those who happened to be strangers, a taste of the delightful climate for which Cornwall is so justly celebrated. At twelve o'clock the doors were opened, and precisely at two, the chair was taken by C. W. Popham, Esq., of Trevanno, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society.

Amongst the exotic plants we observed an interesting assortment of *Stapelias* and other succulents, peculiar to Southern Africa, from the garden of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., and some handsome specimens of *Tecoma grandiflora*, from J. S. Enys, Esq.; we also noticed a superb plant from E. W. Penlarves, Esq. M.P., of *Brunsvigia Josephina*, not uncommon in collections, but rarely seen in such perfection. Besides the *Geraniums* from Trevince, and Grove Hill, a pretty group was pointed out to us from Mr. Vice, of Truro. A new kind of *Fuchsia* raised from seed by Charles Bate, Esq. attracted much attention: it has the habit of *F. globosa*, but is perfectly distinct from that species. The season was rather too far advanced for Pinks, Picotees, and Carnations, nevertheless there were some fine flowers exhibited, we believe, from Mr. Bate and Mr. N. C. Stephens, of Truro; and Robert Tweedy, Esq. of Redruth. We would beg to call the attention of both exhibitors and judges to the received criteria for flowers of this class, and suggest whether it may not be desirable another year to attend more closely to them in the adjudication of these prizes, as we observed *bigarras* and *flakes* mixed in more than one instance. The specimens of *Calceolarias* from John Williams, Esq., of Burncoose, and B. Sampson, Esq., of Tullinuaar, were greatly admired; nor ought we to omit noticing the pretty collection of *Heartsease* from Mrs. Warren, of Truro, and Edmund Turner, Esq., of Polgwynne.

We must also notice a beautiful spike of *Echium nervosum* from a plant which has been in the open ground for four or five years, and has now between thirty and forty spikes of flowers on it, exhibited by Mr. Pendarves.

The following gentlemen were judges of flowers:—Captain Parkin, R.N., M. P. Moyle, Esq., C. W. Fox, Esq., Rev. J. Punnett, and Rev. H. T. Rodd.

STOVE PLANTS.—*Best collection (in flower) not exceeding twelve.*—*Stapelia punctata*, *S. tridentata*, *S. sp.*, *Tromotriche glauca*, *Duvaltia radiata*, *Talinum anacampseros*, *Plectinaria articulata*, *Euphorbia meloformis*, *E. Bryonii*, *E. gibbosa*, *Maranta bicolor*, *Gesneria bulbosa*, *Lagerstromia indica*, Sir J. St. Aubyn, Bart., Clowance.

Best Climbing, (in flower.)—*Combretum purpureum*, G. C. Fox, Esq., Grove Hill.

Best Specimen, (in flower.)—*Gesneria Suttonia*, R. W. Fox, Esq., Falmouth.

GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS.—*Best group, not exceeding twelve.*—*Humea elegans*, *Petunia nov. var.*, *Polygala speciosa*, *Melaleuca depressa*, *M. hypericifolia*, *M. thymifolia*, *Salvia chamaedryoides*, *Sollya heterophylla*, *Pimelia linifolia*, *Lachenaultia formosa*, *Vinca oculata*, *Vinca alba*, G. C. Fox, Esq., Grove Hill.

Best Bulb, (in flower.)—*Brunsvigia Josephina*, E. W. W. Pendarves, Esq., Pendarves.

Best Climbing, (in flower.)—*Bignonia grandiflora*, J. S. Enys, Esq., Enys.

Best Specimen, (in flower.)—*Erythrina cristi galli*, G. C. Fox, Esq.

GERANIUMS.—*Best group, (in pots) not exceeding six.*—1, *Barbet's Diana*, *Inscriptum maculatum*, *Imperator maximus*, Sir Walter Scott, Concessuro, Dymond's Champion of Devon, C. Bate, Esq., Truro; 2, *Mirabile magus*, *Excosum*, *Princes Augusta*, Champion of Devon, Concessum, *Diadamon-tanum*, G. C. Fox, Esq., Grove Hill.

FUCHSIAS.—*Best three sorts.*—*Globosa*, *Robertsis*, *Thomsonia*, G. C. Fox, Esq., Grove Hill.

ROSES.—*Best twelve sorts.*—1, *Perpetual China*, *Odorata coccinea*, *White China*, *White multiflora*, *Grevillea*, *semperflorens*, *Yellow China*, *India Reevesii*, *Odorata*, *Bickonii*, *Portobello*, name unknown, R. W. Fox, Esq., Falmouth; 2, *De Lisle*, *Blush Noisette*, *French Standard*, *Common China*, *Grevillea*, *Champneyana*, *Multiflora*, *Microphylla*, *Alpina speciosa*, *Odorata centrifolia*, *Smith's Yellow Noisette*, *Wellington*, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., Carclew.

Best Specimen, (Yellow noisette.)—M. Williams, Esq., Trevince.

DAHLIAS.—*Best twelve.*—1, *Squib's Yellow*, *Lady Fitzharris*, *Phœbus*, *Le-vick's Incomparable*, *Constantia*, *Dawson's Victory*, *Widnall's Perfection*, *Susannah*, *Albina*, *Hanoverian Striped*, *Queen of Whites*, *Harris's Queen*, G. C. Fox, Esq.; 2, *Lord Liverpool*, *Guttata*, *Veitch's Cyrilla*, *V. Vainqueur*, *V. Laura*, *Phœdrus*, *Ariel*, *Devonia*, *Picta formosissima*, *Queen*, *Romulus*, *Widnall's Conqueror*, J. S. Enys, Esq.; 3, M. Williams, Esq., Trevince.

Best Seedling, not having won a prize—1, G. C. Fox, Esq., Grove Hill; 2, John Williams, Esq., Burncoose.

Best six Anemoneflora or Globe—1, M. Williams, Esq., Trevince; 2, J. S. Enys, Esq., Enys.

CARNATIONS.—*Best three bizarres, of sorts*—1, N. C. Stephens, Esq., Truro; 2, C. Bate, Esq., Truro.

Best three flakes, of sorts—1, C. Bate, Esq., Truro; 2, N. C. Stephens, Esq., Truro; 3, R. Tweedy, Esq., Redruth.

Best Seedling—N. C. Stephens, Esq., Truro.

PICOTEES.—*Best three yellow*—1, N. C. Stephens, Esq., Truro; 2, C. Bate, Esq., Truro.

Best variety of sorts—1, N. C. Stephens, Esq., Truro; 2, E. Turner, Esq., Polgwynne.

Best Seedling—Mr. P. J. Coplin, Penryn.

FINES.—*Best three, of sorts*—B. Sampson, Esq., Tullimaar.

Best Seedling—E. Turner, Esq., Polgwynne.

CALCEOLARIAS.—*Best three, (in pots)*—1, aurantia, Londonia, Gurneyana, G. C. Fox, Esq., Grove Hill; 2, aurantia, Gurneyana, cordata, R. W. Fox, Esq., Falmouth.

Best Specimen, (in pots)—New Scarlet, G. C. Fox, Esq., Grove Hill.

Best Collection of Plucked Flowers—Cistniensis, splendens, Fair Ellen, Plantagineum var. Wheeler's Superb, New Scarlet, Paxtonia, Suberecta, Integrifolia, Seedling, Youngii, Gurneyana, Atkinsonia, Martini, Malhermia, Glasiana, Sulphureum, Carnachia, Scarlet shrubby, not named, Robert Ware Fox, Esq., Falmouth.

HEARTSEASE.—*Best Collection*—1, Mrs. Warron, Truro; 2, E. Turner, Esq., Polgwynne.

HOLYHOCKS.—*Best Collection*—B. Sampson, Esq., Tullimaar.

ASTERS.—*Best Collection*—German or China, C. W. Popham, Esq., Treviuce.

STOCKS.—*Best Collection*—Russian or Brompton, Alfred Fox, Esq., Falmouth.

HARDY ANNUALS.—*Best Collection*—1, M. Williams, Esq., Treviuce; 2, B. Sampson, Esq., Tullimaar.

TENDER ANNUALS.—*Best Collection*—1, G. C. Fox, Esq., Grove Hill; 2, Sir J. St. Aubyn, Bart., Clowance.

PERENNIALS.—*Best Collection*—1, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., Carelew; 1, Sir J. St. Aubyn, Bart., Clowance.

EXTRA.—Bletum virgatum, Mrs. Plomer, Helston.—Fuchsias, new seedlings, Charles Bate, Esq., Truro.—Mangolds, Mr. J. Tresidder, Mylor.—Additional extra for East India seedlings, raised from seeds forwarded to this Society by Captain Jenkins, and which were distributed last year, G. C. Fox, Esq., Grove Hill.

The collections of indigenous plants were, perhaps, the most interesting to the British Botanist, of any which have previously been exhibited. For the principal novelties they contained we were indebted to Miss Warren, of Flushing, and Miss Rodd. The latter, in addition to having discovered the *Caterach officinarum* on an old wall at Pintilhe, in that county, has the honour, we believe, of first adding to the Cornish Flora the beautiful *Hymenophyllum Tunbridgense*, found by her on a granite rock in the Cascade wood, at Trebartha. Specimens of both these Ferns, as well as of *Orobancha rubra*, and a Luminous moss, were exhibited by Miss Rodd, from whom we learn that although the *Orobancha* was first discovered in 1805, on a Basaltic rock near Belfast, and since found at Iona, it has hitherto been unknown in England.

Miss Warren exhibited a beautiful group of aquatics and other indigenous plants from the vicinity of Falmouth; Mr. Sleeman and Mr. Johns exhibited a similarly interesting group from the neighbourhood of Helaton. It is somewhat remarkable that Miss Warren should have so soon after Miss Rodd's discovery, detected the *Hymenophyllum Tunbridgense* in College Wood, near Penryn; a specimen of it from that place was on the table

At five o'clock, about forty gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner at Pearce's Hotel, C. W. Popham, Esq. in the chair. There was a ball and supper in the evening at Salley's Green Bank Hotel, which was unusually gay, and was well attended; and dancing was kept up with great spirit to a late hour.

WARWICKSHIRE FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The fourth meeting of this Society this season was held at the usual place on the 30th July. The show of plants, as anticipated from the season, was not very numerous, but quite equal to expectation. On referring to the list of prices, it will be found that they were of the choicest varieties, and certainly finer specimens could not be produced at any exhibition in the kingdom. The Carnations were extremely numerous, and the prizes were ably contended for. So many good Carnations were never before seen together in that neighbourhood. The Picotees were remarkably numerous and unusually fine. The Dahlias that were exhibited were a fine specimen of what may be expected at the next exhibition: several of the newest and choicest varieties were exhibited by Mr. Kendall.

CARNATIONS.—Best, Hufton's Miss Sitwell, Mr. Cowdry.

Scarlet Bizarres—1, Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Kendall; 2, Game Boy, Mr. C. Fletcher; 3, Kinfare Hero, Mr. Cowdry; 4, William IV., Mr. H. Martin; 5, Unknown, Mr. D. Houghton; 6, Duke of Leeds, Mr. C. Fletcher.

Crimson Bizarres—1, Jennin's Lucretia, Mr. Kendall; 2, Orson's Duke of Clarence, ditto; 3, Seedling, ditto; 4, Paul Pry, Mr. C. Fletcher; 5, Cartwright's Rainbow, Mr. Britten; 6, King Alfred, Mr. C. Fletcher.

Scarlet Flakes—1, Madam Mara, Mr. H. Martin; 2, Lord Anson, Mr. C. Fletcher; 3, Plummer's Waterloo, Mr. Kendall; 4, Thornicroft's Britannia, Mr. C. Fletcher; 5, Leighton's Prince George, Mr. Kendall; 6, Rob Roy, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons.

Purple Flakes—1, Princess Charlotte, Mr. H. Martin; 2, Bellerophon, ditto; 3, Hood's Commander, Mr. Kendall; 4, Martin's Miss Wake, Mr. Kendall; 5, Seedling, ditto; 6, Weldon's Cleopatra, Messrs. J. Pope & Sons.

Rose Flakes—1, Pullen's Queen of England, Mr. Kendall; 2, Lady Grey, Mr. C. Fletcher; 3, Seedling, Mr. Kendall; 4, Lady Hood, Mr. H. Martin; 5, Duchess of Devonshire, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons; 6th, Pullen's Duchess of Gloucester, Mr. Kendall.

PICOTEES—Best, Prince George, Mr. Kendall.

Red—1, Prince George, Mr. Kendall; 2, Parkin's Sir Thomas, Mr. C. Fletcher; 3, Willow, Mr. Kendall; 4, Seedling, Mr. H. Martin; 5, Will Stukely, Mr. Kendall; 6, Princess Victoria, Mr. D. Houghton.

Purple—1, Kendall's Lady Peol, Mr. H. Martin; 2, Selina, ditto; 3, Pullen's Incomparable, Mr. C. Fletcher; 4, Seedling, Mr. H. Martin; 5, Ditto, ditto; 6, Cleopatra, Mr. Britten.

Yellow—1, Seedling, Mr. Kendall; 2, Negoleno, ditto.

DAHLIAS—1, Criterion, Mr. Kendall; 2, Queen of Dahlias, ditto; 3, Agrippina, Mr. Sadler; 4, Miss Worsley, Mr. Kendall; 5, *Purpurea perfecta*, Mr. Beach; 6, Bellona, Mr. C. Sharpe.

PLANTS OF COMMERCE—1, Mikania guacco, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons; 2, *Elous plasticus*, J. Woolley, Esq.

STOVE PLANTS—1, *Justicia carnea*, Mr. C. Ratheram; 2, *Musa coccinea*, ditto; 3, *Crinum angustifolium*, Mr. J. Horton; 4, *Ixora coccinea*, J. Willmore, Esq.; 5, *Marantia zebrina*, J. Woolley, Esq.

TENDER ANNUALS—1, *Mimosa sensitiva*, Mr. J. Horton; 2, Egg Plant, ditto.

BALSAMS—1, Mr. C. Ratheram; 2, ditto.

COCKSCOMBS—1, Mr. J. Horton; 2, ditto.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS—1, *Crassula coccinea*, J. Willmore, Esq.; 2, *Fuchsia gracilis*, Mr. D. Houghton; 3, *Nierembergia intermedia*, J. Willmore, Esq.; 4, *Lophospermum rhodochiton*, ditto; 5, *Nierembergia filicaulis*, Mr. D. Houghton.

ERICAS—1, *ampulacea*, Mr. Kendall; 2, *Dunbariana*, J. Willmore, Esq.; 3, *Savillia*, ditto; 4, *aristata*, ditto.

GERANIUMS—1, *Habranthum*, Mr. D. Houghton; 2, Seedling, W. C. Alstone, Esq.; 3, *Lord Yarborough*, Mr. Kendall; 4, *Miss Attwood*, W. C. Alstone, Esq.

CALCEOLARIAS—1, Seedling, W. C. Alstone, Esq.; 2, *Pardanthera*, J. Willmore, Esq.; 3, Hybrid, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons.

ORCHIDEA—1, *Zygopetalon crinatum cornelium*, J. Willmore, Esq.; 2, *Calanthe veratrifolia*, ditto; 3, *Zygopetalon rostratum*, ditto.

HARDY FRAME PLANTS—1, *Statice sinuata*, Mr. J. Moore; 2, *Alstroemeria Hookeri*, J. Willmore, Esq.; 3, *Alstroemeria psitticina*, W. C. Alstone, Esq.

HARDY ANNUALS—1, *Ipomopsis elegans*, Mr. Tompkins; 2, *Gilia tricolor*, Mr. D. Houghton.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS—1, *Dracocephalum argunense*, Mr. J. Moore; 2, *Liatris elegans*, Messrs. Pope and Sons; 3, *Veratrum nigrum*, Mr. S. Yates; 4, *Verbena venosa*, W. Alstone, Esq.

NOSEGAYS—1, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons; 2, Mr. J. Moore.

GROUPS OF FLOWERS—1, Stocks, Mr. Kendall; 2, Roses, Messrs. Pope and Sons.

EXTRA PRIZES—*Cleome speciosa*, Mr. D. Houghton.

Stove Plants—*Veronica flexuosa*, Mr. C. Ratheram; *Sinningia guttata*, J. Willmore, Esq.; *Gloxinia hirsuta*, Mr. J. Horton.

Geraniums—Seedling, Mr. J. Moore; *excellentium*, W. C. Alstone, Esq.; *Jack of Newbury*, Mr. Cowdry.

Greenhouse Plants—*Humei elegans*, W. C. Alstone, Esq.; *Trachelium ceruleum*, ditto; *Fuchsia globosa*, Mr. Kendall; *Nierembergia gracilis*, ditto; *Petunia Alstonia*, W. C. Alstone, Esq.

Tender Annuals—*Capsicum annum*, Mr. Horton.

Ericas—*tricolor*, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons; *viridiflora*, Mr. D. Houghton.

Hardy Frame Plants—*Linaria Alpina* (nova sp.), Mr. J. Moore; *Alstroemeria palegrina*, ditto.

Orchideae—*Oncidium triquetrum*, J. Willmore, Esq.; *Pleurothallis picta*, ditto.

Calceolarias—*Lord Shrewsbury*, J. Willmore, Esq.; *Killiana*, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons; *Holyhocks*, Mr. Cowdry; *Heartsease*, Mr. Kendall; ditto, ditto.

Herbaceous Plants—*Catananche bicolor*, Mr. J. Moore; *Linaria alpina* (nova sp.), ditto.

Hardy Shrub—*Spirea arifolia*, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons.

SHEFFIELD HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On Wednesday, August 5, the fourth meeting of the above-named Society took place at the Music Hall, in Sheffield, for the show of Carnations, Plants, Fruits, Vegetables, &c.—The following is a list of the Prizes awarded for Plants, Carnations, &c. :—

PLANTS.—*Stove Plants*—1, *Thunbergia fragrans*, Mr. Crowder, Doncaster; 2, *Thunbergia alata*, W. Milner, Esq.; 3, *Sinningia guttata*, Rev. W. Bagshaw.

Greenhouse Plants—1, *Campanula pyramidalis*, W. Milner, Esq.; 2, *Statice sinuata*, Messrs. Fisher and Holmes; 3, *Nierembergia gracilis*, Lord Wharncliffe; 4, *Hibiscus palustris*, Rev. W. Bagshaw.

Light Geraniums—1, *Hillanum*, Mr. R. Turner; 2, Rev. W. Bagshaw.

Shaded—1, *Captain Cook*, Messrs. Fisher and Holmes; 2, *Youngii*, Mr. Thomas.

Dark—1, Lord Wharncliffe; 2, *De Vere*, Miss Marshall.

Ericas—1, *ventricosa superba*, Lord Wharncliffe; 2, *Ditto*, H. Watson, Esq.; 3, *Bowiana*, Lord Wharncliffe.

Herbaceous Plants—1, *Potentilla Hopwoodiana*, Mr. Crowder, Doncaster; 2, *Phlox Carolina major*, ditto; 3, *Lychnis coronata*, ditto.

Cactus—1, *speciosa*, Lord Wharncliffe.

Herbaceous Calceolaria—1, *Majoriana*, Mrs. Overend; 2, *Youngii*, Mr. R. Turner.

Shrubby—1, *Bella*, W. Milner, Esq.; 2, *Harrisonia*, Mrs. Overend.

Hardy Shrub—*Sollya heterophylla*, Mr. Crowder, Doncaster.

Best Display of Cut Flowers—Rev. W. Bagshaw.

Exotic Boquet—H. Watson, Esq.

Hardy—Mr. Crowder, Doncaster.

Best Collection of China Roses—1, Mr. Crowder, Doncaster; 2, Rev. W. Bagshaw.

Best Six Holyhocks—Mr. Jackson, Doncaster.

Best Collection of Hardy Annual Flowers—Lord Wharncliffe.

Mimulus—*Mimulus Wheeleria*, Messrs. Fisher and Holmes.

Balsam—1, Mr. Butcher, Grange; 2, Miss Marshall.

Fuchsia—1, *Fuchsia conica*, Mrs. Thomas; 2, *Globosa*, Messrs. Fisher and Holmes.

Best Collection of Tender Annual Flowers—Lord Wharncliffe.

New Seedling China Rose—Messrs. Fisher and Holmes.

Best Collection of Plants in Pots—Messrs. Fisher and Holmes.—Extra Prize.

CARNATIONS.—*First Pan*—*Waterhouse's Rising Sun*, *Gregory's King Alfred*, *Conqueror of Europe*, *Simson's Invincible*, *Duchess of Devonshire*, *Lee's Lady Derby*, *Willow*, Mr. Archer.

Scarlet Bizarre—1, Seedling, No. 2, Mr. Archer; 2, *Earl of Surrey*, ditto; 3, *Hepworth's Leader*, Mr. Hawskworth; 4, *Walmesley's William the Fourth*, Mr. Archer; 5, *England's Glory*, Mr. Green; 6, *Fletcher's Duke of Devonshire*, Mr. Bradshaw; 7, Lord Wharncliffe, Mr. Archer; 8, *Duke of Leeds*, Mr. Jeffreys.

Pink Bizarres—1, Seedling, No. 1, Mr. Archer; 2, *King Alfred*, ditto; 3, Seedling, No. 2, ditto; 4, *Cartwright's Rainbow*, Mr. Bradshaw; 5, *Top Sawyer*, Mr. Warris; 6, *Paul Pry*, Mr. Machin; 7, *Thorncroft's Invincible*, Mr. Green; 8, Seedling, No. 3, Mr. Archer.

Scarlet Flakes—1, Unknown, Mr. Gates; 2, Munday's Rowton, Mr. Archer; 3, Conqueror of Europe, ditto; 4, Smalley's Fair Helen, Mr. Bradshaw; 5, Pearson's Madam Mara, Mr. Hawksworth; 6, Seedling, No. 2, Mr. Archer; 7, Lady Milton, Mr. Machin; 8, Potter's Champion, Mr. Green.

Purple Flakes—1, Leighton's Bellerophon, Mr. Waterhouse; 2, Welling-ton, Mr. Machin; 3, Seedling, No. 1, Mr. Archer; 4, Commander, ditto; 5, Turner's Princess Charlotte, Mr. Warris; 6, Unknown, Mr. Driver; 7, Seedling, Mr. Waterhouse; 8, Elkin's Lady Mansfield, ditto.

Rose Flakes—1, Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Green; 2, Mountaineer, Mr. Machin; 3, Beauty of Rochdale, Mr. Archer; 4, Lord Eldon, Mr. Machin; 5, Lady Grey, Mr. Wood; 6, Lady Hood, Mr. Archer; 7, Tyso's Victoria, Mr. Green; 8, Triumph Royal, Mr. Archer.

Picotees Red—1, Hird's Alpha, Mr. Wood; 2, Seedling, No. 3, Mr. Archer; 3, Martin's Prince George, Mr. Oates; 4, Derby Willow, ditto; 5, Ely's Marc Antony, Mr. Bradshaw; 6, Lady Wharnccliffe, Mr. Archer.

Purple Picotees—1, Marning's Blue Bell, Mr. Muscroft; 2, Lee's Lady Wildman, Mr. Waterhouse; 3, Lady Stanhope, Mr. Wood; 4, Lee's Cloopata, ditto; 5, Tomlinson's Victory, Mr. Green; 6, Seedling, Mr. Waterhouse; 7, Fletcher's Amelia, Mr. Bradshaw.

DAHLIAS—1, Purple Seedling, Lord Wharnccliffe; 2, King of Whites, Mr. Taylor; 3, Queen of Roses, Mr. Turner; 4, Countess of Liverpool (red), Mr. R. Taylor; 5, Beauty of Cleveland (dark), Mr. Turner; 6, Daphne (spotted), Rev. W. Bagshaw; 7, Golden Yellow (yellow), Mr. Taylor; 8, *Coccinea speciosa* (scarlet), Rev. W. Bagshaw; 9, *Picta formosissima* (shaded), Mr. R. Turner; 10, Blush (lilac), ditto; 11, Lord Milton (orange), Mr. Muscroft; 12, Perfection (crimson), Mr. R. Turner; 13, Queen (blush), Mr. R. Turner; 14, Anemone, Lord Wharnccliffe.

The following were the Judges on the occasion, viz.:—Mr. Mearns, Welbeck; Mr. Marnock, Botanical Gardens; Mr. Lambie, Wadsley; Mr. Patrick, Barnsley; Mr. Barron, Sheffield; Mr. Simpson, Barlow; and Mr. Wood, Pye-bank.

BOLTON FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The third exhibition of this Society took place on Friday, June 26th, in the Commercial Room. The scarcity of Roses was particularly remarked by the company, and we are sorry to say that this disappointment was occasioned by the miscarriage of a selection consisting of twenty-two different rare and choice specimens which were forwarded in the morning per coach, by Mr. John Jones, of Pendleton, but were not delivered until four o'clock in the afternoon, and too late to be exhibited. The following are the prizes awarded:—

Pinks.—*Black and White*—1, Parry's Union, Mr. J. Hawksforth; 2, Snow Ball, Mr. Lodge; 3, Faithful, Ditto; 4, Cicero, Mr. Etches; 5, Overall, Mr. Whitworth; 6, Venus, Mr. Lodge; 7, Freeholder, Mr. Hardman.

Red Laced—1, Duke of St. Albans, Mr. Hawksforth; 2, Suarro, Mr. Burgum; 3, Frederick Burgum; 4, Sir John, Mr. Lodge; 5, Wigley's Beauty, Ditto; 6, Lustre, J. Morris; 7, Eliza, Mr. Etches.

Purple Laced—1, Princess Charlotte, Mr. Burgum; 2, Humphry Cheetham, Mr. Lodge; 3, Prudence, Ditto; 4, Comet, Mr. Hawksforth; 5, Rebecca, Mr. Lodge; 6, George the Fourth, Mr. Hawksforth; 7, Mars, Mr. James Morris.

ROSES.—*Moss Roses*—1, Mr. Lodge; 2, Mr. Parkinson; 3, Ditto.

Single Roses—1, Mr. Lodge; 2, Mr. Cragie; 3, Ditto.

Double Roses—1, Mr. Cragie; 2, Ditto; 3, Mr. Bradshaw.

Double White Roses—1, Mr. Cragie; 2, Mr. Walsh; 3, Mr. Whitworth.

STOVE PLANTS.—1, *Onicidium*, James Ormrod, Esq.; 2, *Cactus speciosissimus*, Ditto; 3, *Xylophylla falcata*, Ditto; 4, *Calanthe veratrifolia*, Ditto; 5, *Gloxinea candida*, E. Ashworth, Esq.; 6, *Gesneria bulbosa*, James Ormrod, Esq.

GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS.—1, *Letamnia speciosa*, R. Heywood, Esq.; 2, *Fuchsia globosa*, R. Barlow, Esq.; 3, *Gomphocarpus fruticosus*, J. Cross, Esq.; 4, *Pilea decussata*, J. Ormrod, Esq.; 5, *Humcili elegans*, Ditto; 6, *Plumbago capensis*, J. Cross, Esq.

ERICA.—1, *ventricosa superba*, J. Ormrod, Esq.; 2, *odorata*, Ditto; 3, *perspicuana*, Ditto; 4, *ventricosa*, J. Cross, Esq.

GERANIUMS.—1, *Mary Queen of Scots*, M. D. Rawsthorne; 2, *Victory*, R. Barlow, Esq.; 3, *Lord Yarborough*, E. Ashworth, Esq.; 4, *Navarino*, J. Ormrod, Esq.; 5, *Lady Mary Hussey*, Mr. Walsh; 6, *grandissimum*, Mr. D. Rawsthorne.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.—1, *Delphinium Humeii*, Mr. D. Rawsthorne; 2, *Campanula cephalanthus*, J. Ormrod, Esq.; 3, *Gentiana triquitera*, Ditto; 4, *Dragon Plant*, Ditto; 5, *Eschscholtzia crocea*, Mr. D. Rawsthorne; 6, *Pyrethium italicum*, R. Heywood, Esq.

HARDY SHRUBS.—1, *Sollya heterophylla*, J. Ormrod, Esq.; 2, *Hibiscus syriacus*, E. Ashworth, Esq.; 3, *Rhododendron hirsutum*, Ditto; 4, *Azalea viscosa*, Ditto; 5, *Kalmia rubra*, J. Ormrod, Esq.; 6, *Kalmia angustifolia*, R. Barlow, Esq.

GLASGOW HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first Exhibition this season took place in the Trades' Hall, Glassford-street, on the 6th of May; and, apparently in defiance of the unpropitious state of the weather, a greater display of flowers and vegetables than could have been anticipated, was brought forward by the indefatigable zeal of the members, and friends of horticulture generally. There was a beautiful display of that so much esteemed lady's flower, which has received almost as many names as there are provinces in the country, viz. "Heartsease," "Tricolors," "Pansies," from the French *pensee*, "Think of me," "Violet," "Love in Idleness," &c. &c. The Hyacinths, too, elicited considerable observation, as did also several fine bouquets of perennials, and many splendid exotics, in pots and cut flowers as bouquets. We were sorry to perceive so very few of the fair sex present, for whom, one would have thought, this rich banquet was purposely spread; but we hope it was only the unfavourable state of the weather, and not a want of taste for Flora's gifts, that kept them away.

The following is a list of the prizes awarded for plants and florists' flowers:—

PANSIES.—1, Mrs. C. Buchanan, Prince George, Paganini, Duchess of Richmond, Necromancer, Lass of Richmond-hill, Mr. Thomas Carswell, Drumpeller; 2, Handasyde's letter J, Handasyde's letter L, Handasyde's letter H, Handasyde's letter V, Othron, Sylvia, Mr. Andrew Turnbull, Bothwell Castle.

AURICULA from the open border.—1, Mr. Dugald M'Coig, Clydebank; 2, Mr. Andrew Gardner, Langside.

HYACINTHS.—1, Groot Vorst, Kroon van Indian, Miss Killy, Buonaparte, Marquis de la Coste, Rex Rabrorum, Mr. Alex. Davidson, Ferguslie-house; 2, Rudolphus, Couronne des Blanchés, Sphœra mundi, Penelope, Groot Vorst, Habit brillant, Mr. George Duncan, Scotstown.

EXOTICS.—1, *Azalea ledifolia*, *Azalea Phœnicea*, *Azalea Phœnicea* var, *Azalea Sinensis*, *Erica melanthera*, Mr. James Denholm, Woodhall; 2, *Azalea ledifolia*, *Azalea Phœnicea*, *Calceolaria pendula*, *Geniata Canariensis*, *Pelargonium Penneyanum*, Mr. Thomas Carswell, Drumpellier.

PERENNIALS.—1, *Euphorbia aleppica*, *Phlox setacea*, *Aubretia deltoidea*, *Narcissus biflorus*, *Anemone hortensis* fl. pl. *Mimulus Douglasii*, *Saxifraga nivalis*, *Phlox procumbens*, *Alyssum saxatile*, *Fritillaria Persica*, *Scilla Italica*, *Fritillaria Pyrenaica*, *Ranunculus amplexicaulis*, &c. Mr. Andrew Turnbull, Bothwell Castle; 2, *Fritillaria*, *Narcissi*, *Primuli*, *Hyacinthi*, *Scilla*, &c. Mr. George Duncan, Scotstown.

EXTRA FLOWERS.—1, Double Wallflower, Mr. James Sinclair, Castle Toward; 2, Forty-four various seedling Polyanthuses, Mr. William Rankin, Northpark.

At the conclusion of the exhibition, Mr. Howans, of Cadder, was presented with the silver medal awarded in 1834 by the London Horticultural Society, for a communication on an improved method of cultivating the Vine—also a new mode of grafting Vines—read before the London Society, March, 1835.

REFERENCE TO THE EMBELLISHMENTS.

1. *Camellia Japonica*, var. *Campbelli*.—For the particulars of this splendid and striking variety, we refer our readers to p. 118 of the present Volume of the *Cabinet*.

2. *Mimulus Forsythiani*.—This very pretty variety was raised by Mr J. ROBERTSON, florist, Anlaby, near Hull; from whom we received a plant, which has bloomed beautifully with us. The flower is a pale sulphur, with rosy crimson spots. It is a very desirable variety. We have two other of Mr. ROBERTSON'S seedlings, which are strikingly distinct and handsome;—indeed, we have no hesitation in saying, that this gentleman's seedling *Mimulus* exceed in beauty all others we ever saw.

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER.

PLANT STOVE.—(See last month's directions)

GREENHOUSE PLANTS.—All the tender plants belonging to this department should now be taken into their winter habitation, giving them a plentiful supply of air night and day, if the weather will allow it, also, particular attention must be paid to watering: the hardiest kinds may remain out till the middle or latter end of the month at the latest.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Towards the end of the month, Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocuses, &c. may be planted for early spring flowering in pots of light soil, and also in borders. Pinks should now be transplanted into beds for flowering, and kept well supplied with water till they have taken root. Carnation layers and pipings should now be potted. Auriculas should be duly attended to with water. Dig and prepare nursery beds for planting biennial and perennial plants sown in spring.—Still propagate fibrous rooted perennials by slips, &c.



THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

OCTOBER 1st, 1835.

PART I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ARTICLE I.—*On raising New Varieties of Calceolarias.* By CALCEOLARIA.

I think Mr. APPLEBY has given an excellent paper on the culture of my favourite flower, the Calceolaria, in your August Number: but as he does not give any directions about saving seed, perhaps some admirers of this beautiful tribe of plants will be glad to learn that seeds are easily obtained from any plant by inoculation. As the seedlings partake most of the parent from which the seeds are gathered, it is advisable, when shrubby plants are wanted, to select the finest variety of that description and inoculate some of its flowers with the pollen of different Calceolarias, either herbaceous or shrubby; and when herbaceous flowers are more in request, to perform the operation on a good herbaceous plant. I mark the flowers which have been impregnated, by tying a small piece of thread or silk, immediately below them; and by using silk threads, of different colours, matching, or otherwise indicating the colour of the flowers from whence the pollen was taken, I easily label all the impregnated flowers, and can tell when the seeds are ripe from what flowers the pollen had been taken which rendered each pod prolific.

In October, or late in September, I sow the seeds in large pans, as Mr. APPLEBY directs, and keep the young plants in these pans till spring, when I pot off the finest, and prick out the

others at about an inch apart, in pans similar to those in which the seeds were sown. I find the addition of a little moss, over the broken pieces of pots, a great improvement, as the young roots shoot freely into it and are less damaged by transplantation, which operation I perform again in April, in the following manner:—If I have a spare frame I plant them in this, the soil being mixed well together and made light with sand and old hot-bed manure; or should I have no convenience of this sort to shelter them for a few weeks, I plant them in the open ground under hoops and mats, keeping them covered by night only. In this bed I allow them to flower, and those I admire most I remove in pots, or plant in the flower-bed, as occasion may require; and I find that by taking them up with a good ball of earth, and watering afterwards for a few days, they are not at all injured, though transplanted in full flower. By rearing plants in this way, I have the pleasure of supplying many of my friends and neighbours with plants which ornament their flower gardens all the summer.

CALCEOLARIA.

August, 1835.

ARTICLE II.—*On raising Mignonette from Cuttings.*

By A PRACTICAL LADY AMATEUR.

Being very short of Mignonette this year, though I had sown a quantity, I was induced this July to try the experiment of a few cuttings in transplanting, from the border to some boxes. I have had the pleasure to see the cuttings thrive equally as well as the plants with roots. The Mignonette was sown in an open border, and the boxes the cuttings were put into were at a window with a north aspect. As soon as the state of the ground will allow of it, I purpose to repeat the experiment in the open border.

A PRACTICAL LADY AMATEUR.

Bedfordshire, July, 1835.

ARTICLE III.—*On destroying the Aphis, infesting the Verbena triphylla.* By A PRACTICAL LADY AMATEUR.

On my return to the country this July, I found a sweet-scented Verbena so infested with Aphis, that it appeared to be in a dying state. I immediately mixed the camphor wash recommended by SNOWDROP at page 250 of No. XXI. of the *Cabinet*. Fearing, however, that the plant would hardly survive the week, and it being necessary the mixture should stand before using, I placed a plant of Camomile in a pot next to the Verbena. Before the week was out, every insect was dead and the plant was recovering. I have had no occasion to use the wash, and the Verbena is now in a thriving state.

A PRACTICAL LADY AMATEUR.

Bedfordshire, July, 1835.

ARTICLE IV.—*Observations upon the Propagation of Exotics.* By Mr. F. F. ASHFORD.

Agreeably to my promise, made in Vol. II. page 72 of the *Floricultural Cabinet*, respecting the different modes of propagation used by cultivators of the present day, in increasing their collections of Stove and Greenhouse Exotics, I take up my pen in performance of the same, and briefly to state, in as short a space as possible, how those respective modes can be performed with certain success. To those who are experienced in these matters, these observations will undoubtedly be of but little use; though to the young gardener (and to whom these remarks are humbly addressed,) who is just diverging from his apprenticeship, they will probably be of paramount importance. I shall arrange the modes under the following respective heads:—1. Seeds; 2. Cuttings; 3. Offsets; 4. Layers; 5. Inarching; 6. Root divisions; 7. Leaves; 8. Suckers; 9. Plant divisions.

1. SEEDS.—When an exotic is in flower that will produce seed, it should be put in a situation where it may receive benefit from the rays of the sun, and, if the weather permit, plentiful supplies of air and water, that the seeds may be properly ripened

and swelled to their proper size, for on these points much depends as to the future germination of the seed when sown. If the plant should happen to be exposed to the open air, as is the case with greenhouse ones in summer, it should be removed to a situation where showers cannot injure the impregnating and fertilizing part of the fructification. When the seeds (*semina*) become loose, and rattle in the seed vessel or pod (*pericarpium*) when shaken, they are ripe, and should be gathered when quite dry, and after exposure to the air in a shaded place, that they may still be further dried and hardened, done up in separate packets and named; they may then be carefully put by in a dry place till the following spring. From the latter end of February to the beginning of April, is the most proper time for sowing exotic seeds, unless they are imported from abroad, in which case some should be sown immediately, whatever season it may be when they arrive: for sometimes seeds will grow when first received, which will not if kept a few months longer. The remainder may be sown with your own collected ones, and spring sowing is always preferable, for the plant becomes strong to stand the succeeding winter. Pots of five inches diameter and three and a half inches deep, with plenty of potsherds, should be prepared previous to sowing, with a compost composed of two-thirds peat and one-third loam, well mixed together. In preparing the pots for sowing the seeds in, a large piece of broken pot, or oyster-shell, should first be placed over the hole in the bottom of the pot; over this should be put an inch thick of finely broken potsherds, to drain off the superabundant moisture from the seed; then fill the pot with coarsely screened compost (made as above directed), from an inch to a quarter of an inch from the top, according to the largeness or smallness of the seeds. The surface on which the seeds are sown, as well as the covering soil, should be sifted very fine. After the seeds are sown, cover them with soil to the top of the pot, and give them a gentle watering from a fine rose watering-can. The pots must now be plunged up to their rims in saw-dust, in a previously prepared hot-bed, when the burning heat is over. Keep the frame-lights quite close, except allowing in the middle of the day a little for steam arising from the bed to pass off till the plants begin to appear. Due care must be taken to allow a supply of water when required. As soon as the rudiments of the second leaf are formed

they must be removed to a shaded part of the stove, there to remain till the second leaf is perfectly formed and the rudiment of the third leaf is perceived, when they must be carefully potted off in small thumb pots, in composts according to their nature, and again placed in a sheltered place till they have taken root, when they may be finally but gradually exposed to their respective departments. The sooner seedlings are potted off the better, as they do not miss their moving when potted young. I should have observed that if hot sunny weather should occur (as is often the case) while they are in the hot-bed frames, they should be shaded in the middle of the day by means of mats.

2. CUTTINGS.—Most exotics will increase by this mode of propagation, and many of them by young cuttings a little hardened: some by ripened ones, and a few by means of very young ones. When it is desired to propagate any particular kind by cuttings, an old shabby plant should be picked out for the purpose; and if an inhabitant of the greenhouse, taken about Christmas into the stove, that it may produce its young shoots early, and when grown to a sufficient length (say, from one and a half to two inches), taken back to its own department to harden a little, and ripened more or less as required. From Christmas to the end of April is the best time to increase by cuttings, as then the plants can root and be potted off in time to stand the winter season with success; but it sometimes happens that the desired kinds are late before they produce fitting shoots, especially those that strike best from fully ripened cuttings; these must, however, be put in when arrived at a proper state, and if they do not happen to have rooted sufficiently for potting till late in autumn, it would be best to defer potting them off in separate pots till early the following spring, but this must be left to the judgment of the propagator, as many kinds are apt to become wing rooted if left too long before they are potted off. Previous to commencing the operation, a sufficient quantity of pots (same size as recommended for seedlings) must be prepared after the following manner:—After a large piece of broken pot and potsherds have been put into the pot as above directed, fill it level with the top with fine clear sand in a moist state, and made as firm as it possibly can be with the hand, to exclude as much air as possible from the base of the cutting. In preparing the cuttings, care must be taken not to

take any more leaves off than are requisite; for the more leaves a cutting has on it, the sooner it will root. The shallower cuttings are put in, so as they are well fastened, the better they will root; for if planted deep, they are more likely to rot or damp off. The part planted in the sand should have its leaves taken off as close to the stem as possible without injuring it. From half an inch to an inch and a quarter may be considered the medium length to be inserted. *Ericas*, *Epacris*, *Diosmas*, *Brunias*, and all such fine-leaved delicate kinds, should be planted no deeper than absolutely necessary; but cuttings of *Pittosporum*, *Pomederris*, and such like hardy-leaved woody kinds, may be put in a little deeper. After the cuttings are prepared and well fastened in the pots of sand, give a gentle watering; and when the moisture has dried off the leaves of the cuttings, place the bell-glass over them, and remove them to their respective situations—the stove kinds to a moist heat, plunged in a bark or dung bed; the greenhouse kinds to the front shelves in the greenhouse. The bell-glasses must all be shaded when the sun is powerful, by means of white-brown paper; and every morning they must be regularly wiped, or the moisture accumulating on the sides of the glass will cause the cuttings to turn mouldy, and eventually die off, even after they are rooted. Water must only be given when the top sand is become dry, and then a sufficient quantity must be given in a morning, so as to reach the bottom part of the sand. At the end of June the greenhouse kinds must be removed out of the house, and plunged in a shaded dry border till the following September, (when such as remain unstruck, if any, must be taken back to their former residence.) When they are plunged, they must be defended from rains by means of hand-glasses, each covering four or five pots with their bell-glasses. When the cuttings are rooted, the sooner they are potted off the better, in as small pots as they can be safely got into; for if too long, the sand is apt to injure the roots. When they are first potted, they should be kept under a close glass for a few days, and shaded with a mat till they have taken fresh root, and then hardened to the open air by degrees. If the young plants are drawn up too slender, their tops must be pinched off, to make them grow bushy. Those kinds that require heat must remain plunged in a hotbed till they are struck, and not be put into the open ground, as directed for those that require no heat.

Soft-wooded kinds and herbaceous ones will not strike well in sand, and must therefore be planted in light mould. Geraniums may be struck in the open ground, covered with a hand-glass, all the summer months; but, where a large quantity are required, the best time is September. A slight hotbed, with a surface of six inches of light rich soil, and covered with a one-light frame, will strike them very well at this season. Some kinds, as *Aloysia cyrtiodora*, &c., will not strike freely from cuttings, unless the two bottom joints are cut through in a transverse direction. It is a very erroneous opinion, entertained by some people, to think that a plant can only be preserved a few years by cuttings, and that it is only by seed that a plant can be raised so as to be propagated successively for ages. For myself, I should never be afraid of losing any plant after having once got it to thrive, and succeeded in propagating it by cuttings.

3. **OFFSETS.**—Bulbous and tuberous-rooted kinds of exotics are most commonly raised this way, or else by seed; but seedlings being so much longer than offsets before they arrive at a state for flowering, occasions this mode of propagation to be seldom resorted to. The bulbous genera, such as *Ixia*, *Gladiolus*, *Moraea*, *Antholyza*, &c., after they have done flowering, should be suffered to dry till the following October, when they must be taken out of the pots, for repotting in fresh soil; this is the time for increasing by offsets, which, after they are divided and taken from the main or principal bulb, may be potted in small separate pots, in a mixture of equal parts of loam, decayed leaves, and sandy peat; the pots being previously well drained by broken potsherds. After they are potted, they must be set in a cool frame, requiring only to be protected from frost and heavy rains. The smaller bulbs may remain here all the season, but the larger ones, and those likely to produce flower-stems, may, after the pots are well filled with roots, be taken and placed in a convenient place in the greenhouse, where, if kept regularly watered, they will flower well.

4. **LAYERS.**—Many kinds of exotics, as *Punica*, *Nerium*, *Jasminum*, *Myrtus*, &c., succeed best by this mode of propagation. In April or May, choose for this purpose some pliable young branches of the desired kinds, properly situated for laying; let them be brought down gently, and inserted into the pot of the parent plant, or, where this is not conveniently practicable, into

other pots, filled with the same kinds of compost, and placed near enough for this purpose. Secure them firmly down with wooden pegs, and cover them about an inch and a half with soil; then lay a little mulch, or some mowings of short grass, on the surface, to preserve the moisture; refresh them with water when required. Some of the shoots thus laid will be effectually rooted the same summer, or by Michaelmas, and fit for repotting into separate pots; as directed for cuttings; such as are not, must be permitted to remain till the following spring.

5. **INARCHING, OR GRAFTING BY APPROACH.**—Citrus, Punica, and similar exotic genera, are often propagated by this means on stocks raised from pips. When it is intended to inarch any particular kind, it must be observed that the stock to be grafted on, and the plant from which the graft is procured, must stand near enough to allow the branch intended to be inarched, as it grows upon the parent tree, to approach and join readily to a convenient part of the stock, forming a sort of arch; for the graft is not to be separated till some months after performing the operation, nor is the head of the stock to be cut off till that time. Some genera, as Camellia, Magnolia, &c., are often inarched upon the commoner kinds, or those species that will strike root readily from cuttings. From April to June is the most proper time for performing this mode of propagation. Two or three kinds are sometimes inarched on the same graft, which makes a pleasing and varied appearance.

6. **ROOT DIVISIONS.**—Cultivators at the present day often resort to this mode in increasing those exotics that will not seed, or propagate readily by other means; but this way cannot be acted on extensively, unless the propagator has the acquisition of a conservatory to supply his wants; and then care must be taken not to approach too near, or to injure, the parent plant. As large pieces as can be spared must be procured and planted in the same kind of soil as the whole plants, in pots proportioned to the size of the roots, with their points above the surface, when they must be plunged in a prepared hotbed, not too hot, nor containing much rank steam. A little air must be allowed in the middle of the day, and shade when the sun is powerful. After they have taken fresh root, and the tops begin to produce leaves, they must be removed, and hardened by degrees to the respective departments. Many species of the ornamental and interesting genus *Acacia* can only

be readily increased by this means, as *A. decipiens*, *Sophora falcata*, &c.

7. LEAVES.—Some exotics, as *Hoya carnosa*, *Gloxinias*, *Gesnerias*, &c., propagate freely by this mode, and often easier than any other way. In the spring months, let the leaves of the kinds intended to increase be taken off close to the stem, and inserted into the same kind of soil in pots. The whole of the petiole (leaf-stalk) and about half an inch of the leaf should be covered; let it lie in a slanting direction, and cover the pot with a bell glass, laying it into a slight hotbed; and if regular watering be given and the steam out of the glasses be constantly wiped, it will soon strike root. If any should happen to damp off, let it be instantly removed, or probably it may endanger the whole. As soon as the leaves begin to put out young shoots, take the glass off and remove them to a dry hut for a few days previous to potting off.

8. SUCKERS.—Exotics, similar to *Pitcairnia*, *Aloe*, *Yucca Tillandsiæ*, &c., after they have done flowering, generally produce in the summer months suckers for propagation, either from the stem or roots. These can be carefully taken off in the following spring, potted, plunged, and otherwise treated as root divisions.

9. PLANT DIVISIONS.—The exotics that are generally propagated by this mode are deciduous herbaceous kinds, as *Lobelia unidentata*, *lutea*, and *campanuloides*, *Sowerbea juncea*, and such like. The plants are best divided when they receive their summer potting, and then their divisions can be potted into separate pots, and placed along with their fellow-denizens, in their proper departments. I have endeavoured to illustrate by the above loose hints (for such they are), the principal modes of increasing exotics used by propagators, with the way each mode may be performed with success.

F. F. ASHFORD.

ARTICLE V.—*On the Culture of Camellias.* By A. LONDON NURSERYMAN.

Your having recently given in the *Cabinet* two figures of very handsome flowering Camellias, and a list of sorts being inserted in page 186, has induced me to forward you an account of the best mode of growing this very splendid tribe of plants.

Soil.—I never have the soil sifted, but broken well with the spade; this admits the water to pass through readily, whereas when the soil is finely sifted, it soon closes up, the water becomes stagnant in it, and renders it sour and unhealthy, unless a considerable portion of sand be added, which makes the compost too poor for the healthy growth of the plants. The following proportions of compost I grow them in most vigorously. To a barrowful of turfy loam two years old from the time of pairing from the pasture or common land, I add half a barrowful of well-rotted hotbed dung, half a barrowful of peat and leaf mould, and a quarter of a barrowful of fine white sand, usually called Calais sand. This is suitable for plants of all ages.

Propagation.—This is readily done either by cuttings, layers, inarching, grafting, budding, or the seeds. The best plan of increasing any of the kinds is by inarching, being the most certain method.

Cuttings.—The single red for stocks to inarch upon is easily struck. Plants of other kinds raised from cuttings do not always grow so vigorously, as when they are inarched, grafted, or budded upon stocks of the single red. This kind producing a much greater proportion of fibrous roots than the other kinds do, consequently a greater quantity of food is received by the plant. The best period for taking off the cuttings is, when the new shoots have reached their length of growth, and the wood is become firm, then I cut them off horizontally, close at the place where they pushed from last, cuttings of this description are generally to be obtained about May, or early in June. Loam and white sand, in equal proportions is suitable for striking in. The pots are always well drained, after inserting them tightly into the soil, they are placed in a cool frame for a week, and then plunged in a hotbed frame, or bark pit. When they have struck root, which is usually indicated by the pushing of new shoots; they are potted off into small pots in the compost above named, and placed in a greenhouse or cool frame, where they can be shaded for a short time. As the plants advance in growth, they are repotted every year.

Budding.—This is done in the usual method of budding other trees. A bud is selected from a young vigorous shoot that has perfected its wood. After budding, the plants are placed in a gentle hotbed frame, turning the buds from the sun. When the

stock begins to grow, the top is pinched off, to cause the sap to flow to the bud. When the bud has pushed an inch or two, the top of the stock is cut off about an inch above where it was inserted, cutting the stock in a sloping manner from the bud.

Grafting.—This is done by taking a scion and cutting a short tongue about three inches from the bottom, a similar tongue is made in the stock, after being fixed and tied, and clayed, or mossed where tongued together, in the usual mode of grafting; the bottom portion of the scion is placed in a suspended phial filled with water, this is supplied regularly afterwards, and it affords a considerable support to the scion, and assists its union. The plant is placed in a gentle hotbed frame, or moist plant stove. When the graft has pushed two inches, the head of the stock is cut away similar to those budded.

Inarching.—This is the best and generally adopted method. Just before the plants begin to grow in April or May, this operation is performed. Young stocks about a quarter of an inch in diameter are placed around a plant, and after cutting a *small* portion from the branch and from the stock, in order to place them firmly together, a very short tongue is made in each, and after fitting they are tied tightly together, and a little moss is bound over each part, and afterwards kept moist. When the scion has pushed a little, it is cut about half way through, and in a fortnight afterwards cut clean away from the parent plant, and soon after the head of the stock is cut away near the place of union.

Increase by Seed.—This is obtained from the single and semi-double flowers, the former for stocks to work upon, and the latter for to obtain new and desirable varieties; or, in case nothing new is raised, still the plants do for stocks. The seeds usually require to remain two years before they vegetate, occasionally they will strike the first season. I place the seed in a cool frame the first year, and a hotbed frame the second. When the young plants are two inches high I pot them off singly into small pots, place them in moist heat for a week or two, and then take them into a green-house.

When the plants raised by any of the above methods have grown a foot high, I pinch off the top bud of each of the leading shoots, a leader is afterwards retained to each, and the plant is permitted to grow as high as required, but attention is constantly paid to

stopping the lead, as also lateral branches; so as to keep the plants bushy.

Re-potting the plants.—In shifting the plants, I always give a pot two sizes larger, so that there is about an inch clear all round the ball. The balls are left entire, excepting *patting* them gently with the hand round the sides, so as to loosen the ends of the fibrous roots. An inch deep of drainage is placed at the bottom of each pot; this attention is very essential. I have, sometimes, raised moss for the purpose which answers well. The time of potting is always performed when the plants have ceased blooming. The plants are then placed in a stove of about sixty-five degrees of heat by night, and seventy by day. When the new shoots have ceased growing, the heat is increased to seventy-five by night, and eighty by day, this causes the shoots to produce a profusion of flower-buds, which will also be plumper than if not thus attended to. The young shoots are not allowed to grow till they become firm before the heat is increased, but this must be done *immediately* on perceiving that they have ceased to grow longer. I keep them in this situation for about a month, and then gradually inure them to the greenhouse, and finally to the open air, where they are kept till wanted to flower in the autumn or early winter, or housed in October for blooming at the usual season in spring.

When I place the plants out of doors, they are put upon a bed of coal-ashes or sand, six inches deep; this prevents worms entering into the pots.

The Camellia, like the Orange, likes frequent syringing over the tops. From this a considerable quantity of nutrition is imbibed, by keeping the pores open. In watering the soil, this is never done till it is perceived they are *becoming* dry; then a plentiful supply is given, the water being about the temperature of the situation in which are the plants. When the plants are in blossom bud, if they are allowed *once* to flag, the buds are almost certain to drop, particularly those most advanced to a state of blooming. The bud will not generally fall off then, but having received damage at the centre of it, it will be found, on examination, even if it remain on the plant till near expansion, that the centre is decayed. If the plant be kept saturated with water for a short time, this will damage the buds and cause them to drop. This damage is often sustained if there is not a good drainage in the

pot, or if the soil be very fine and adhesive. A sudden transition from a low temperature to a very high one, or the contrary, from heat to cold, will also damage the buds, and render them liable to drop.

When a plant becomes too high or straggling, it may be safely cut in; this I always do when it has done blooming. I then place the plant in an increased temperature to cause it to push. When I see the buds pushing, I then repot it into a larger pot. This is a much better plan than repotting at the time of cutting in; for when both operations are performed together, the plant is sometimes so affected as to die, or only partially to push shoots; but by the method I practice, I never had the least defect given to a plant.

The brown scaly insect sometimes attacks the Camellia; this I rub off, and wash the plant with soap-suds and sulphur. When the green fly attacks the ends of the shoots, I apply a sprinkling of diluted tobacco-water. The red spider seldom attacks the plant, but a forcible washing, with the syringe, at the under side of the foliage, destroys this insect.

As the Camellia will flourish, whether grown in a stove, conservatory, greenhouse, cool frame, sitting room, or in the open air, as freely as a common Laurel, and all the kinds being splendid flowering plants, I hope my remarks will not only lead to a more extended culture of this magnificent and showy genus, but, if strictly followed, I am confident, to a most successful mode of culture.

A LONDON NURSEYMAN.

Chelsea, July 14th, 1835.

ARTICLE VI.—*On the Culture of the Genus Cactus.*

By MEDICUS.

Observing that information on the culture of the Cactus is requested in the last number of the *Cabinet*, page 203, I forward you some remarks upon the plan I grow and flower them in, in a most successful manner.

Propagation of the kinds.—This is most easily done with all the sorts I cultivate; an offset is taken off, dried for a fortnight, and then inserted in a small pot, in equal portions of loam and white

sand. A little water is given to settle the soil at the time of insertion, and it does not require repeating, till *quite dry*.

The soil I grow them in is composed of loam and leaf mould equal parts, and about one quarter of old lime rubbish from walls. When the plants have done blooming, I shake off a portion of the old soil of the established large plants, and repot them, then place them in the stove till they have pushed considerably. I then turn them out of doors if not in winter, and when the weather is too severe I place them in a cold part of the greenhouse. My object in doing this is to cause the sap to condense, and thus fill the shoots: this is exhibited by the reddish purple hue which they assume. When I wish to have a plant in bloom, I introduce one that has been so treated into the hothouse, having a high temperature; a liberal supply of water is given whenever the plant becomes dry. A profusion of flowers is speedily produced. I have plants in bloom every week in the year. When done blooming I treat as before stated.

When a young plant requires repotting, I do not break the ball of earth, but keep it entire, till it is grown in a pot sufficiently large for an established one.

I have tried to cultivate several of the sorts altogether in my sitting-room and anti-room; and by attending to the alteration in temperature, I have succeeded most satisfactorily, quite equal to those I grew in the stove.

The kinds I cultivate are the undermentioned.

Cactus Jenkinsonia	Cactus hexandria
—— truncatus	—— royena
—— Henchmannia	—— tuna
—— Akermannia	—— opuntia
—— speciosus	—— Mallissonia
—— speciosissimus	—— flagelliformis.

MEDICUS.

Manchester, Aug. 8th, 1835.

PART II.

NEW OR RARE PLANTS

WHICH WE HAVE NOTICED SINCE OUR LAST.

1. *Arctostaphylos tomentosa*, Downy Bearberry. (*Bot. Reg.* 1791.) Synonym, *Arbutus tomentosa*. A very pretty, hardy, evergreen shrub, from North America, where it grows in rocky situations. Wm. HARRISON, Esq. Chesnut, has had the plant growing in his collection for several years, where it grows luxuriantly in a mixture of peat and loam. The plant has been grown a few years in some other collections, and been treated as a greenhouse plant, as at the Glasgow Botanic Garden, but it is perfectly hardy. The flowers are produced in clustered racemes, about two inches long; they are white. There are two varieties of this plant cultivated in this country, viz. *A. hispida*, having the branches clothed with bristles,—the other *A. nuda*; the plant is smooth, but tomentose. Class Decandria. Order Monogynia. Natural order, Ericæ. *Arctostaphylos*,—the English name Bear-berry, or Bear Grape, is a literal translation of the Greek words, of which the name of this plant is formed. Though a very considerable number of handsome flowering plants belonging to the natural order Ericæ, such as *Ericas*, *Andromedas*, *Vacciniums*, *Azaleas*, *Kalmias*, *Rhododendrons*, &c., have been introduced into this country, yet we are informed that some of the most magnificent of this class of plants have not yet been sent, but dried specimens of many splendid kinds are possessed by some of our Botanists. Allusion is now made to the very noble genus *Befaria*, in which are several species exceeding in beauty any of the *Azaleas* or *Rhododendrons*; to *Thibaudius*, having very long tubular shaped crimson flowers; and to *Gaylussaccia*. Mr. MATTHEWS, a collector of plants, has lately sent a collection of dried specimens from the Cinchona country, which contains a large number of very beautiful flowering plants. Among the number is a new genus named in compliment to his Grace the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, Cavendishia; the only species at present appears to be *C. nobilis*. The plant is an evergreen shrub, having broad laurel like leaves and buds, which are covered with imbricated scales, much like those of the *Camellia*. The flowers are situated in close terminal capitate racemes, inclosed in an involucre, the bracts of which are of a red colour at their edges, and in the inside. The corolla is of a bright crimson, tubular, about one inch long.

2. *Azara dentata*, toothed-leaved. (*Bot. Reg.* p. 1788.) A very neat evergreen shrubby plant, the leaves of which are of a shining bright green colour, about an inch and a half long, and an inch broad. The flowers are very small, having no petals, but is composed of the stamens, which are yellow; they are very fragrant. The plant is not hardy enough to bear the winters of this country in an exposed situation, but will endure if trained against a warm aspect wall. The plant is a common shrub in the woods in Chile. Polyandria Monogynia. Bixineæ. *Azara*, so named after JOSEPH NICOLAS AZARA, a Spaniard.

3. *Calotropis procera*, tall. Synonyms, *Asclepias procera*, *Asclepias gigantea*. This plant is from Porto Praga, St. Jago, West Indies, seeds of which were sent to Sir CHARLES LEMON, Bart. M.P. Carclew, Cornwall, in whose fine collection of plants it bloomed last April. The plant grows from ten to twenty feet high in its native soil. In the stove at Carclew, it forms an upright growing deciduous shrub, with leaves six inches long. The flowers are produced in panicles, of about ten in each. Each flower is about an inch across, rather bell shaped; the outside of the flowers is of a silvery white colour, the inside of a deep purple-red. The flowers are very

fragrant. Pentandria Digynia. Asclepiadæ. Calotropis, signifying "beautifully twisted," referring to the corolla of *C. gigantea*.

4. *Campanula grandiflora*, great flavoured bell flower, (*Maund's F. Gard.*) This perennial species is a native of Siberia, introduced in this country in 1782, it grows about a foot high, flowering in June and July. The flowers are about an inch and a half across, of a bright blue colour. Pentandria Monogynia. Campanulaceæ. *Campanula*, from *campana*, a bell.

5. *Cratægus coccinea*. Large flowered American Whitethorn. (*Bot. Mag.* 3432.) A native of North America, growing plentifully from Canada to the Southern United States. It forms a shrub, growing twenty feet high, producing a profusion of large white blossoms, which are very showy, but have scarcely any fragrance. The bark of the plant is of a purplish-brown colour. It is a very ornamental shrub, suited for the shrubbery. Icosandria Di Pentagynia. Roseacæ. *Cratægus*, from *kratos*, strength, alluding to the hardness of the wood.

6. *Cerastium Biebersteinii*. (*Maund's Bot. Gard.*) A native of Mount Caucasus, introduced in this country in 1820. The plant is perennial, growing six inches high, blooming from June to August; very suitable to ornament a rock work, where it will produce a profusion of white flowers, each about an inch across. Decandria Pentagynia. Caryophyllæ. *Cerastium*, from *keras*, a horn; referring to the form of the capsules.

7. *Cassia glandulosa*. Glandular leaved. (*Bot. Mag.* 3435.) A native of the West Indies, from whence it has been received into the Glasgow Botanic Garden. The foliage is exceedingly neat, and produces an elegant appearance. The flowers are produced plentifully during nine months; they are of a fine yellow colour. In the stove it forms a shrub about five feet high. Decandria Monogynia. Leguminosæ.

8. *Crescentia Cujete*, Calabash Tree. (*Bot. Mag.* 3430.) Synonym, *C. arborescens*. A native of the West Indies, in which country the fruit is extensively appropriated to useful purposes. The skin being taken off, and the pulp and seeds from within, the hard woody shell alone remains, and is used for domestic utensils, as coffee cups, goblets, water cans, and occasionally to boil water in. The outside of the shell is frequently polished, carved; and stained, with various figures by the natives. It serves to keep most kinds of food in. The different sizes being appropriated as most suitable. The wood of the tree is very tough and flexible, and used for furniture, &c. The tree grows twenty feet high; the flower is of a campanulate form, near three inches long, of a yellowish green, striped with reddish lines. Didynamia Angiospermia. Bigoniaceæ. *Crescentia*, in honour of PETER CRESCENTIO, an Italian writer on Agriculture. The term *calabash* is derived from a form of contempt, as calabash-skull, empty head, having no more brains than a pumpkin-shell.

9. *Erythronium grandiflorum*. (*Bot. Reg.* 1786.) Large American Dog's-tooth Violet. This species was found by the late Mr. DOUGLAS, in North West America, near ten years since, and sent to the garden of the London Horticultural Society, where it bloomed, for the first time, last May. The flower is of a fine yellow, with a small white centre. Hexandria Monogynia. Liliacæ. *Erythronium*: the Dog's Tooth Violet was the satyrion eruthronion, or red Satyrion, of Dioscorides, and from which the latter name has been adopted.

10. *Gesnera faucialis*, Wide-mouthed. (*Bot. Reg.* 1785.) A native of Brazil, and cultivated in this country by the Hon. and Rev. Wm. HERBERT, Spofforth, near Wetherby, Yorkshire. Mr. HERBERT considers this species as the finest yet grown in this country. It is nearly related to *G. selloi* in its appearance. The present species is as hardy as *G. bulbosa*; and will be found to flourish in a greenhouse. Didynamia Angiospermia. Gesneræ. *Gesnera*, from CONRAD GESNER, a famous botanist.

11. *Kennedia Marryattæ*, Mrs. MARRYATT'S *Kennedia*. This very pretty flowering greenhouse climber has been introduced from the Swan River, and is now grown in the collections of ROBERT MANGLES, Esq. and Mrs. MARRYATT. The flowers are of a pretty light scarlet colour, and a small portion of rose and yellow upon each. It blooms profusely during the early part of

summer. It deserves a place in every greenhouse: being so easy of propagation by cuttings, it will soon be easy to obtain. *Diadelphia Decandria*. Leguminosæ. Kennedy, after Mr. LEWIS KENNEDY, late of Hammermith Nursery.

12. *Linum flavum*, Yellow Flax. (*Brit. Flow. Gard.*) Synonym, *L. mono-petalum*; *L. glandulosum*; *L. latifolium*; *luteum*; *L. sylvestre*. This species is as hardy as the *L. tauricum*, but it differs by being more erect in its growth, and the flowers of a richer colour. The flowers of the present species is near two inches across, and being produced in profusion renders it very showy, and merits a place in every flower garden. Mr. KNIGHT, Nurseryman, King's-road, Chelsea, grows this kind. Pentandria Pentagynia. Liliæ.

13. *Oncidium Lemonianum*, Sir CHARLES LEMON'S *Oncidium*. (*Bot. Reg.* 1789.) This pretty and curious flowering orchideous plant was introduced from Havannah in the spring of the present year, and presented to Sir C. LEMON, at Carlew, where it bloomed this summer. The flowers are about three quarters of an inch across. The sepals are yellow, marked along the back with red spots. The labellum is of a brighter colour, very handsomely spotted with red. The column is also yellow. The plant is small in its growth, and the flowering stem rises about eight or ten inches, producing about half a dozen flowers upon each. Gynandria Monandria. Orchidæ.

14. *Oncidium pulchellum*, Pretty flowering *Oncidium*. (*Bot. Reg.* 1787.) A very handsome flowering orchideous plant introduced from the West Indies. It produces a panicle of numerous flowers, which are white, tinged with yellow and pink; each flower is near an inch across. It merits a place in every collection. Gynandria Monandria. Orchidæ.

15. *Orobus hirsutus*, Hairy bitter Vetch. (*Brit. Flow. Gard.* 302.) *O. laxifloras*; *O. lathyroides*; *O. sylvaticas*. A native of the Levant, where it flowers in May; it has lately been introduced into this country. It is an hardy perennial. The flowers are of a purplish blue colour. It is cultivated in the Chelsea Botanic Garden. *Diadelphia Decandria*. Leguminosæ.

16. *Pæonia Russi*, Crimson flowered *Pæony*. (*Bot. Mag.* 3431.) A very brilliant flowering variety. The flowers are crimson, single. It deserves a place in every collection of this tribe of plants. Polyandria Digynia. Ranunculaceæ.

17. *Sedum Ewersii*, Ewer's Stonecrop. (*Maund's Flow. Gard.*) The plant is a native of Siberia, introduced into this country in 1829. It is perennial, and blooms from June to August. The flower stalks rise about four inches high. The flowers are a pretty rose colour, and make a neat and showy appearance. The plant is very suitable for a rock work, or flower border: in the latter situation, however, it requires the soil to be mixed with sand, old plaster from walls, &c., similar to succulent plants, as *Mesembryanthemums*, &c. The plant would make a neat edging for a border, during the period of its blooming. Decandria Pentagynia. Crassulaceæ. *Sedum*, from *sedeo*, to sit; referring to the mode of growing which most of the species have.

18. *Sida inequalis*, Oblique-leaved. (*Bot. Mag.* 3436.) A largish growing stove plant from Brazil. The flowers are campanulate, about two inches across; white. Monadelphia Polyandria. Malvaceæ.

19. *Symphytum officinale*; var. *bohemicum*. Bohemian Comfrey. A very handsome variety of Comfrey, growing about a foot high, and blooming profusely. The blossoms are of a bright crimson colour. It deserves a place in every flower garden. It is cultivated in the Chelsea Botanic Garden. Pentandria Monogynia. Boraginæ. *Symphytum*, from *symphyo*, to make unite; healing qualities.

20. *Vaccinium corymbosum*, Many flowered Whortleberry. (*Bot. Mag.* 3433). Synonyms, *V. amenum*, *V. formosum*, *V. fasciatum*, *V. virgatum*. A native of North America. It is a spreading shrub growing three or four feet high; the flowers are produced in long racemes; they are white, tinged with rose colour. It merits a place in every American shrub border. Octandria Monogynia. Vacciniæ.

On the Cultivation of Plants in Moss. In a Letter to the Secretary of the London Horticultural Society. By Mr. JOHN STREET, Gardener to the Hon. Mrs. HAMILTON NESBITT, at Beil, in East Lothian.

SIR,—With pleasure I communicate to you my method of cultivating plants in Moss. I am not aware that it has been practised by any person but myself, and, therefore, consider that I am the discoverer of the plan, which I now use extensively, and find it advantageous in many ways, and particularly beneficial to some plants.

The Mosses I use are the several species of *Hypnum*, such as *H. Schreberi*, *squarrosum*, *purum*, &c., these I collect in woods from under the bushes, taking up with them the decaying stalks and leaves which are found amongst them. Sometimes I add about an inch of the surface of the vegetable mould which is under the Mosses, to mix with them in the pots.

The Mosses so collected are pressed closely into the pots, and the plants are put into them as if into mould. For some plants I find it useful to add a little loam to the Mosses, in other cases sharp sand, which is sometimes preferable to the loam. If the plants require manure, I give it in a liquid state. As the Mosses decay, the mass gets closer together, and I then fill up the top of the pot with fresh material; but if the roots are much at the lower part of the pot, I prefer making the addition at the bottom.

The plants which I have cultivated in Mosses are many; the following amongst others, *Canna Indica* and *patens*, *Calla Ethiopica*, *Agapanthus umbellatus*, *Hydrangea hortensis*, *Disandra Prostrata*, *Justicia nervosa*, *Gorteria rigens*, *Pelargonium*, *Cinerarias*, &c. Some plants do better, and flower earlier and more vigorously, in Mosses than in mould, such as *Eucomis striata*, *Eucomis punctata*, &c.

The roots of whatever things are put into the Mosses spread and increase surprisingly, especially such as require being kept wet, for the Mosses retain moisture longer and more uniformly than mould.

In my practice I find several particular benefits in using pots thus filled with Mosses, in preference to mould; they are so much lighter that they are moved with greater readiness, and in large sized pots the risk of breaking them from their weight when they are moved is avoided. Pots of ornamental plants which are to be placed in the apartments of a house, have great advantages when filled with Mosses, for independent of the facility with which they are moved, they make no dirt or litter on the floor, which often occurs when the pots are filled with mould. In sending plants to a distance, those which are rooted in Mosses travel admirably, they turn well out of the pots, and the roots are so mixed with the Mosses that they do not separate from them as they would from mould; and besides this safety to the plants, the Mosses are so light that the package is conveyed with comparative ease.

I have succeeded in striking cuttings of many plants in Mosses, such as *Aucuba Japonica*, *Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis*, *Buddlea globosa*, &c., and those make roots very freely and much faster than they do in mould. I believe the plan might be generally adopted in propagation by cuttings.

Some bulbs, I do not doubt, will do well in Mosses; I have tried the yellow *Crocus*, and found it to succeed perfectly, and to flower most freely when so treated. With *Hyacinthus* I have not yet succeeded; the varieties of *Polyanthus Narcissus*, such as *Grand Primo* and *Bazelman Major*, blossom well when grown with a portion of Mosses in the pots. Some species of *Cape Gladioli* also succeed well.

Such are the results of my experience in this matter, and I shall be happy to hear that they are thought worthy of consideration by the Horticultural Society of London.

Beil, near Dunbar

JOHN STREET.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON SALPIGLOSSISES DYING OFF, &c.—This season I raised about one hundred plants of different species and varieties of Salpiglossises. I have kept them in pots, in a light and airy greenhouse; in spite, however, of all my exertions, the plants die, either wholly, or a portion of a plant, and I cannot ascertain the cause. They grow and flower vigorously, till the disease happens to them, and then, in a day or two they are prostrate. The plants are not over-potted, and have plenty of drainage at the bottom, as well as a good open soil. I sprinkle them occasionally over the tops when it is done to the other plants. If some correspondent of the *Cabinet*, who may be acquainted with a preventative, would inform me, I should esteem it a favour conferred on
J. P. RICHARDS.

Glasgow, August 28th, 1835.

ON FINE GRASS FOR A LAWN.—Being about making a grass lawn around my newly erected dwelling, I am very desirous to have the grass of a fine flexible kind: not being at all acquainted with the names of any of the grasses used for such purposes, I should be very greatly obliged if some correspondent of the *Cabinet* would inform me what sort will be suitable to meet my wishes. An early reply to my question will be an additional favour to
A CITIZEN.

August 29th, 1835.

A CITIZEN.

[*Festuca ovina* is the best kind we know of for the purpose; the next, *Poa pratensis angustifolia*. These may be obtained of most of the principal seedsmen.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON A GARDEN, &c.—I observe in reading your Floricultural work, that many of your correspondents consult each other as to various matters connected with the culture of plants, and the general management of a garden; I am, therefore, encouraged to hope, that I shall receive through the medium of your pages, some information on a subject, which, from my inexperience, somewhat puzzles me.—My small vicarage looks upon a straight piece of garden ground, about one hundred and thirty yards in length, and about ninety in breadth. It is my wish to divide this crosswise, so as to have that portion nearest the house entirely devoted to flowers and evergreens, whilst the lower part is made useful as a kitchen garden. I wish to know the most desirable plan of effecting the division, in such a manner, that the precise line of separation should be as little discernible as possible. Would a larch paling with creepers be the best mode of managing my object? or would it be best effected by a privet hedge? or last of all, would evergreens planted a little out of line answer the purpose more satisfactorily? I shall feel myself much obliged by an answer to my queries; and my obligation will be increased, if you can at the same time, supply me with a list of the most rapid growing evergreen creepers.
D. S.

August 10th, 1835.

P.S.—*Climate*—The sea coast of the county of Durham, but much sheltered.

ON PINKS, &c.—Having been favoured by the loan of several numbers of the *Floricultural Cabinet*, I have been induced, as an old florist, to express my satisfaction of the work, wishing you a very extended circulation, and also to thank you for having given, in the last June Number, a plate or drawing of my Blush Superb Pink under its proper name, a drawing of it having been given some years since by Sweet, under the name of "Davey's Juliet," at which I felt very indignant, having presented my old friend Davey

with several pairs of plants of it, in two or three succeeding years after I raised it from seed. I have been a Pink grower for the last twenty years; have won the first prize at as many Pink shows; have more than once advertised to show against all Kent, but have never yet met with those sorts, twelve inches in circumference, that are grown by your correspondent "Innovator"; and although I have given up showing for the last two years, I am still looking out for new first-rate sorts, and should be obliged, if in your next Number, I could learn where they are to be procured, or where I could, if spared to another blooming season, be favoured with the sight of such a collection. May I also be permitted to ask from some one of your correspondents the best mode of protecting Dahlias from that destructive little insect the ant, at this season of the year?

J. SMITH.

Faversham, Kent, July 25th, 1835.

ON CONSERVATORY SHRUBS, &c. &c.—I shall feel much obliged if you or any of your correspondents will give me, through the medium of the pages of the *Cabinet*, a list of the handsomest conservatory shrubs and climbers, with their prices, and tell me where they may probably be purchased. I wish also to be informed where the following plants can be procured:—*Mantia cordata*, *Combretum farinosum*, *Passiflora adiantifolia*, *Jonesia scandens*, and *Billardeira longiflora*; and at what price. How many distinct varieties of *Azalea indica* are there to be purchased in this country? Which are the most beautiful of the Proteus? are they adapted to the bed of a conservatory? a few hints on their culture, together with that of *Tolopea speciosissima*, would particularly oblige me. Indeed, I think, that a series of short papers on the management of a conservatory, so that a succession of flowers may be kept up during the year, would be agreeable to many of your readers; to me it would be particularly acceptable, and, perhaps some of your correspondents will accede to my request. With my best wishes for the continued success of your useful Magazine,

A DEVONIAN.

July 10th, 1835.

ON THE WIRE WORM.—I should be much obliged to any of your contributors, if they would inform me of the best mode of getting rid of the Wire worm.

A SUBSCRIBER AND CONSTANT READER.

ON THE BELLADONNA LILY, &c.—Being a constant subscriber from the first to your useful and instructive work, the *Floricultural Cabinet*, as an amateur, I should feel much obliged by your fulfilling the promise you made of embodying all the information contained on the wrapper of the work. I am particularly anxious for the note headed "Information how to pronounce the Latin names of flowers," being sometimes at a loss to know on which syllable to place the emphasis; and not often having a scientific gardener on whose information I can rely. I am also anxiously waiting an answer to E. Edwards's query on the Belladonna Lily: not seeing any reply, and having some very healthy roots, I should feel obliged if you or any of your correspondents will give me, through the medium of your *Cabinet*, some information on their treatment, so as to make them bloom. They were in the greenhouse from September last, until May; since, and up to the present time, I placed them in the open air, fully exposed to the rays of the sun, still they show no appearance of flowering. I have them planted three roots in a pot nine inches in diameter, in light sandy mould, well watered: the leaves were very fine, and died off a month since. I have a pot of small Cacti, which I suppose to be the *truncata*, but they have made some hexagonal and octagonal shoots from the flats, leaves, or branches, covered with hairs similar to the creeping *Cereus*; I wish to know the specific name, and the mode of treatment I am to adopt to ensure their blooming freely; they are five or six inches high, and two years old.

SHIRLEY W. E. SMITH.

High-street, Leamington, Hants, Aug. 31st, 1835.

ON GREENHOUSES.—As you have promised to attend soon to the request of "Juvénis," respecting greenhouses, I hope you will give a scale of the height and width, in proportion to the length, it is usual to erect them; also

the different sizes of the glass, expense, &c. The situation where I propose to build a greenhouse, is in a lawn adjoining the west end of my house, with an entrance to it by a French window from a sitting-room; therefore, I shall feel obliged, if you will insert in an early Number of your *Cabinet*, a suitable plan for such a building. Last year I sent you a specimen of moss and grass; the name of the latter (*Poa annua*) you kindly informed me in the June Number, page 160, but not of the moss. I have now enclosed another piece of the moss and some grasses, and will thank you to mention their names in the *Cabinet*. Did you succeed in raising plants from the China seeds which I sent about two years since, very few of them grew under my culture, and all that did, have since died!

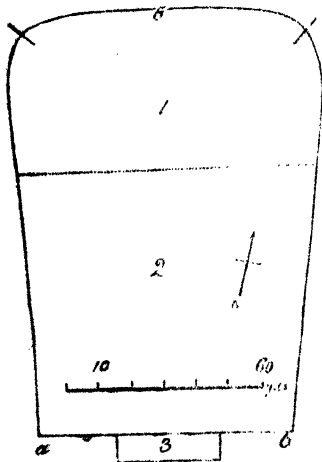
WM. THORN.

Griston, near South Molton, Devon, Aug. 11th, 1835.

P. S.—I intend to subscribe to your new "Botanist's Magazine of British Plants," in which you will doubtless give figures of the British grasses.

[Grass, No. 1. is *Cynosurus cristatus*, Crested Dog's-tail Grass; No. 2. is *Holcus lanatus*, Meadow Soft Grass; No. 3. *Agrostis vulgaris*, Fine Bent Grass. The other paper contained three species of lichens (not mosses):—1. *Ramalina Fraxinia*; 2. *Umea florida*; and 3. *Lecanora vitellina*. Not being numbered, we cannot give our correspondent the names to the kinds. If we have this we will do it with pleasure. The seeds did not succeed. The request shall be complied with soon.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON A PLAN FOR BEDS ON A GRASS LAWN, &c.—The sketch I now forward



for insertion in the *Cabinet*, is the outline of a piece of ground in front of a house I have built (3). I am under the necessity of having the kitchen garden at the front of it, as 1. The other part is for shrubs and flowers. The ground declines from the house about an inch in a foot. I wish to conceal the kitchen ground from the view of the front entrance door, and to do it by means of beds upon the lawn of grass (2) between the house and the garden. I should be much obliged if some correspondent of the *Cabinet* would give me a few plans of beds, and how they are to be disposed to answer my purpose. Any suggestion as to the kinds of plants or shrubs with which the beds should be occupied, will be an additional favour. The fence at the farthest distance of the

ground (5) is a sunk fence, and the sides a brick wall ten feet high. If an early attention to my request can be complied with, it will be gratefully received.

A RETIRED TRADESMAN.

Nottingham, August 24th, 1835.

ANSWERS.

ANSWER TO A LAWYER'S CLERK.—I was in London last December, and I saw in Covent Garden Market, at the large shop for flowers, bouquets of the Russian Violet for sale. I have the Russian Violet; it blooms with me from November to March; it is a single dark blue, and very fragrant and hardy.

A PRACTICAL LADY AMATEUR.

Beds., July, 1835.

REMARKS.

AGAVE AMERICANA, American Aloe.—This very rare and splendid flowering plant is now in bloom at Viscountess DILLON's, Bute House, Old Brompton, London. The flower-stem is several yards high, with a magnificent branched head of flowers, which are protected by a covering, in order to preserve them to the longest period. Mr. BRYANT, the gardener, has very obligingly promised us some observations upon the plant, flowers, &c., which we hope to be able to insert in the *Cabinet* at an early opportunity.—CONDUCTOR.

FLORICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On Tuesday, Sept. 8, the autumnal show of Flowers or Dahlia Exhibition of this Society took place at the Surrey Zoological Gardens. The morning opened with unusual splendour, and every prospect of a fine day presented itself, which drew a large number of country visitors and friends of the Society to London; these, of course, entered the gardens early, and between eleven and two o'clock, when the rain first commenced, many of the respectable part of the inhabitants adjacent to the gardens also visited it to see the flowers in their most perfect form. It was these two circumstances which drew full 3,000 persons to the exhibition, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather at the latter part of the day, and we are sure they were fully gratified at the show. Among the prizes awarded by the Society were, to amateurs, for the first class of Dahlias, to Mr. Beck, a gold medal; to Messrs. Hamper, J. James, May, Thornhill, and Litgard, a silver medal each. To gentlemen's gardeners, for the second class, to Mr. Press, a gold medal; to Messrs. Lawrence, Page, Widnall, Cornack, and Pamplin, a silver medal each. To nurserymen and all large growers, for the twenty-four best double Dahlias, Mr. Widnall, a gold medal; to Messrs. Cornack, Gaines, Widnall, Gaines, and Pamplin, a silver medal each. To all classes, for the best seedling Dahlias, to Messrs. Jeffreys, Widnall, Lawrence, Donaldson, Jeffreys, and Dennis, a silver medal each. To all classes, for the six best Dahlias in pots, to Messrs. Lawrence, Widnall, and Cornack, a silver medal each.

BAZAAR FLORISTS' SOCIETY, SHEFFIELD.

This Society held their annual show of Carnations and Picotees on Tuesday, August 11th, at the house of Mrs. Pritchard, Bazaar Hotel, when the prizes were awarded as follows:—

1st Pan.—Leader, Simpson's Top Sawyer, High Sheriff, Ely's John Wright, Birtle's Lady Milton, Manning's Blue Bell, Smith's Nonsuch,—Mr. Hawksworth.

Scarlet Bizarres.—1, Hepworth's Leader, Mr. Driver; 2, Woodbridge's Satisfaction, Do.; 3, Archer's Sir Isaac Newton, Mr. Hawksworth; 4, Ely's King William, Do.; 5, Redfern's King William, Mr. Bell; 6, Warwick Hero, Mr. Hawksworth; 7, Ely's Mayor of Ripon, Mr. Driver; 8, Luca's Pottery King, Mr. Wood.

Pink Bizarres.—Gregory's Alfred, Mr. Green; 2, Cartwright's Rainbow, Do.; 3, Taylor's Birmingham, Mr. Hawksworth; 4, Luca's Priam, Mr. Beighton; 5, Simpson's Top Sawyer, Mr. Hawksworth; 6, Ives's Prince Leopold, Mr. Beighton; 7, Prince Blucher, Mr. Driver; 8, Wakefield's Paul Pry, Mr. Fox.

Scarlet Pinks.—1, Pearson's Madame Mara, Mr. Hawksworth; 2, Simpson's Duke of Rutland, Do.; 3, Potter's Champion, Mr. Green; 4, Maude's Rowton; 5, Taylor's Festival, Mr. Driver; 6, First West York, Mr. Green; 7, Tate's Adelaide, Mr. Fox; 8, Orson's Rob Roy, Mr. Beighton.

Purple Flakes.—1, Kershaw's Royal George, Mr. Wood; 2, Leighton's Bellerophon, Mr. Beighton; 3, Kenny's Excellent, Mr. Bell; 4, Wood's Commander, Mr. Hawksworth; 5, Turner's Princess Charlotte, Do.; 6, Heath's Lady Wharncliffe, Mr. Beighton; 7, Ely's John Wright, Mr. Hawksworth; 8, Heath's Navarino, Mr. Driver.

Rose Flakes.—1, Duchess of Devonshire, Mr. Green; 2, Birtle's Lady Milton, Mr. Beighton; 3, Frith's Virginia, Mr. Bell; 4, Wilkinson's Lord Eldon, Mr. Driver; 5, Plant's Lady Hood, Mr. Beighton; 6, Clegg's Smiling Beauty, Mr. Green; 7, Malpas's Lady Grey, Mr. Wood; 8, Dobbin's Mountaineer, Mr. Bell.

Purple Picotees.—1, Manning's Blue Bell, Mr. Green; 2, Wheldon's Seedling, Mr. Wood; 3, Crosswell's Lady Stanhope, Do.; 4, Lee's Cleopatra, Mr. Hawksworth; 5, Wild's Albion, Mr. Beighton; 6, Seedling, Mr. Driver; 7, Turner's Emperor of China, Mr. Hawksworth; 8, Major Hedley, Mr. Driver.

Red Picotees.—1, Hird's Alpha, Mr. Wood; 2, Smith's Nonsuch, Mr. Hawksworth; 3, Mawe's Derby Willow, Mr. Bell; 4, Memnon, Mr. Driver; 5, Pyke's Defiance, Mr. Beighton; 6, Will Stukely, Do.; 7, Martin's Prince George, Mr. Hawksworth; 8, Seedling, Mr. Fox.

REFERENCE TO THE EMBELLISHMENTS.

This summer we received a considerable number of flowering specimens of seedling shrubby Calceolarias, &c. from MR. JOSEPH PLANT, florist, (Headle, Staffordshire). We selected out what we considered the most handsome, and give a part of them in our present Number. MR. PLANT says he shall not be able to supply orders before next spring.

FLOICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER.

ANNUALS.—Seeds of most kinds will now be perfected, if not before; if 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.

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.

CALCEOLARIAS.—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.

CARVATION 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.—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 at the end of the month, selecting the heads of flowers that have bloomed about the end of August, or early in September. The earliest ripened heads are often from single flowers.

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 Inseas, Lilies, Narcissuses, Crocuses, Snowdrops, &c., that have not been replanted for the last two years, should be taken up, divided, and immediately planted again.

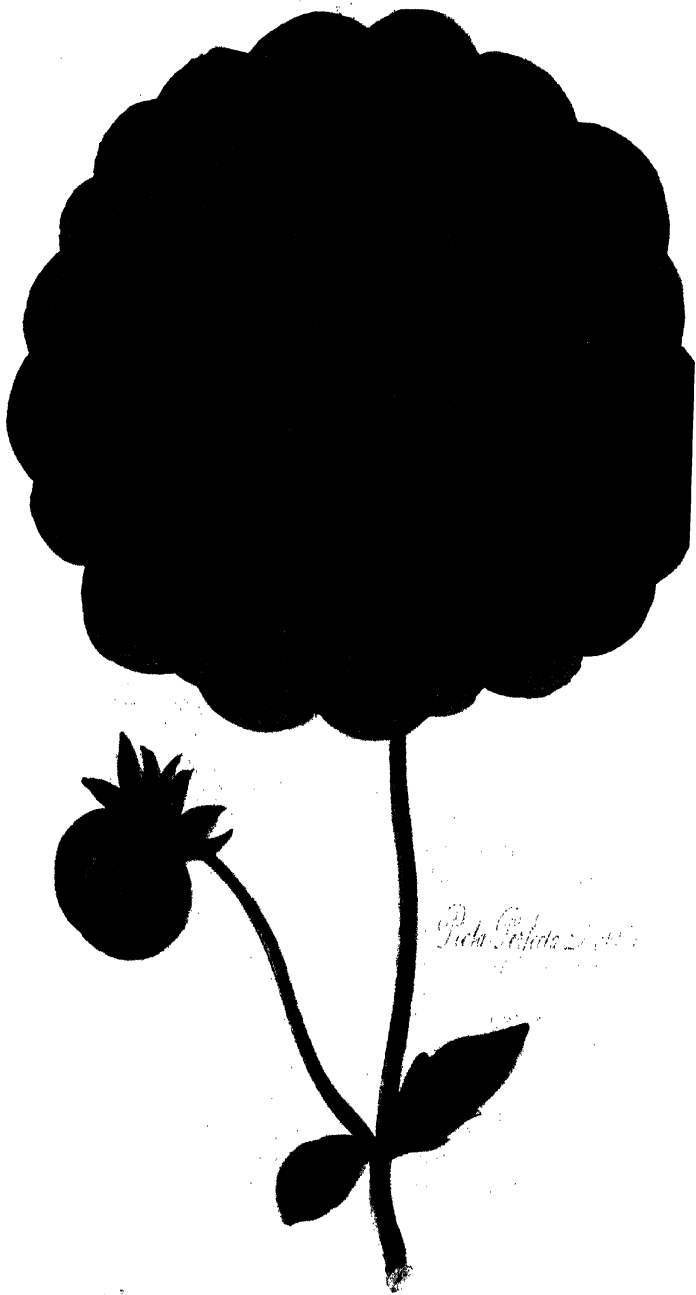
HYACINTHS, and other Dutch bulbs required to bloom in pots as early as Christmas, should be planted early in the month; the pots being plunged to the rim in a warm south border or frame, till the bulbs push roots, and then introduced into a hotbed frame, &c., to push them into bloom.

LOBELIAS.—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.

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.

ROSE TREES.—Plants established in pots, now taken into heat, will bloom at the end of December, or early in January.

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 unstacked 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.



Pich. Perfecta 21. 1873

THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

NOVEMBER 1st, 1835.

PART I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ARTICLE I.—*A Description of Roses.* By Mr. T. RIVERS, jun., Nurseryman, Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire.

In attempting a descriptive catalogue of Roses, I hope to be excused errors, which it seems almost impossible wholly to avoid. Roses vary so much in their form and colour in different seasons and situations, as sometimes scarcely to be recognised: I have seen those two dark varieties, George the Fourth and the Tuscany, lose their colour and become blush, and changes as extreme take place in others: what I hope to accomplish is, to give an idea of what they ought to be in form and colour, under favourable circumstances of soil and situations; and where there is so much confusion as at present in the names and arrangement of Roses, to be among the first in attempting a correct nomenclature. This has now become more than ever necessary, as several auction sales of Roses took place the last planting season in London, when many worthless sorts were sold with good names appended to them, and many ancient varieties as "*new seedlings.*" Some of the descriptions to these Roses were as near accuracy as the name given in one of these sale catalogues, to the "*hybrid purple Laburnum,*" viz., "*dark-red Laburnum*"!! However, this powerful and imposing name tempted many to buy plants at prices varying upwards from 20s. each, although plants of the same variety were selling by

many nurserymen at 5s. each. I have noticed these sales on account of the many erroneous names emanating from them, and beg to caution cultivators against admitting them into their Catalogues, till they have made enquiries as to their accuracy.

The following terms are used to express the form of the Flower :

GLOBULAR.—The outer petals encircling the flower till fully blown, in the manner of the common Cabbage or Provence Rose.

EXPANDED.—The flower rather flat, petals open, in some varieties, showing the central stamens.

CUPPED.—The outer row of petals erect, rather incurved, enclosing numerous smaller petals; the crimson perpetual Rose when first open will illustrate this term.

REFLEXED.—The petals turned back, something like the French Marigold.

IMBRICATED.—The flower flat, petals laying over each other like the centre of a good double Anemone.

COMPACT.—Petals stiff, close and upright, resembling a double Ranunculus. (Those marked s are grown as Standards.)

The Figures are to denote the Prices as follows :—

No. 1 are 5s. Od. each Dwarfs, or Standards, if grown as such.

— 2 — 3s. 6d. each ditto, or ditto.

— 3 — 2s. 6d. each for Dwarfs.

— 4 — 1s. Od. to 1s. 6d. for ditto.

Those not priced are now and rare, and will be 7s. 6d., some few 10s. 6d. each.

MOSS ROSES.

NAME.	COLOR.	FORM AND CHARACTER.
s Blush	pale blush	globular and very double
3 s Crimson or Damask	light crimson	expanded and double
1 Crimson, or earlate of the French	very bright rose	globular large, and very dble
4 Common	rose	globular large, and very dble
1 s Crested, rosa cristata, or crested provenco	rose	globular very large and dble with fine crested buds
2 s De la fleche, or Scarlet Gracilis	bright carmine	cupped small and double
1 Mottled	rose, mottled	globular and double
1 Moussouse partout, or Zee	rose	globular and double, the plant covered with moss
1 Miniature (Rivers's)	bright crimson	cupped very small & semi-dble
3 s Prolific	rose	globular and double an abundant bloomer
2 s Pomponne, or de Meaux	pale blush	compact, small, and very dble
2 s Perpetual white	white, often striped with pink	blooming in clusters, and sometimes in the autumn
Rouge du Luxembourg, or Ferugineuse	deep red with purple tinge	cupped and double
1 Spotted	carmine with pale spots	expanded semi-double

MOSS ROSES, (Continued.)

	NAME.	COLOUR.	FORM AND CHARACTER.
1	Striped	pale with red stripes	cupped & but partially mossed
2	Sage leaved	bright rose	cupped and very double
3	Single rose	bright rose	expanded and large
1	Single Lilac	lilac rose	expanded
	Single de la fleche	carmine	expanded
	—Single (Rivers's)	very bright rose	globular and distinct
	Vedlard's		
2 s	White Bath, or Clifton white, the Mousseuse	pure white	globular, dble, &c very mossy
2 s	White (old)	very pale flesh	globular and very double, but partially mossed

This complete collection of twenty-four varieties of Moss Roses, comprises many that are very beautiful and distinct, and some perhaps only fit for those amateurs who think with me that all Moss Roses are beautiful; one step further towards a dark crimson Moss is made in the "Rouge du Luxembourg," which is very beautiful, and a most luxuriant grower. Most of the varieties prefer a cool soil, though Mossy de Meaux is perhaps an exception, as it seems to flourish better in light dry soils. The white moss, unless budded on the dog rose, (*rosa canina*) will not in general grow well; its sickly appearance in some situations may be often traced to its being worked on some improper stock; if on its own roots in rich soils, it will often change to pale blush. All are well adapted for Standards; but to have them in perfection in warm dry situations, in March put round each stem, on the surface of the soil, the fourth of a barrowful of manure; on this, place flints or moss, to take off its unsightly appearance, and make a little ornamental mound. This treatment will keep the soil cool, and make them bloom in a most superior manner, even in situations previously thought to be most ungenial to their culture. The manure should be spread on the surface in November, and lightly forked in.

PROVENCE OR CABBAGE ROSES.

	NAME.	COLOUR.	FORM AND CHARACTER.
3	Anemone-flora	blush	cupped, anemone-like
4	Blush	pale blush	globular and very large
4	Common, or Cabbage	rose	globular large, and very dble
1	Celery leaved	rose	globular and double, with curious foliage
2	Curled	bright rose	globular and double, with crisped petals
2	Delice de Flandres	lilac rose	cupped and double
3	Dianthe-flora	pale rose	curious with fimbriated petals
2	Evelina	pale blush, shaded	imbricated and double
2	Grand Bercam	bright rose	globular very large, and dble
1	Grande Agate	pale flesh	globular large and double
2	Illustre Beauté	pale rose	compact and very double
3 s	King of Holland	rose	globular and double, with leafy calyx
2	La Cherie	bright rose	globular and double
2	La Simplicité		
1	Lacken		
2	Monstrous, or Bullee	rose	globular and double, with curious foliage
2	Petit Cesar	lilac rose	globular and double
1	Reine de Provence	pale blush	globular large, and double

PROVENCE OR CABBAGE ROSES, (Continued.)

	NAME.	COLOUR.	FORM AND CHARACTER.
2	Royal	bright rose	globular and very large
3	Scarlet	carmine	cupped and double
4	Single	rose	expanded and large
1	Striped, or Vintorin panché	pale flesh striped with pink	globular and double
4	Unique	pure white	globular, large, and double
2	Unique Striped	white with pink stripes	globular and dble, not always striped
2	Wellington	deep rose	globular, very large, and dble

The Provence Rose is the *Rosa provincialis* of Miller's Gardeners' Dictionary; the *Rosa centifolia* of modern Botanists; the *Rose a centifolles* of the French. These last are both improper names, as they seem applied to the leaves of the plant rather than to the petals of the flower, as intended. A most distinct and elegant family, and excessively fragrant. The foot-stalks of the flowers are slender, and the flowers large, so that when in bloom the plant has a peculiar pendulous and graceful appearance. The Moss Rose is evidently a variety of this, as I have raised seedlings from the single Moss which have lost all their mossy appearance, and have returned to the habit of the Provence Rose; it has been asserted that in a single state it is found wild in Provence and Languedoc, but I can find no botanical authority for the assertion.

PERPETUAL OR AUTUMNAL ROSES.

	NAME.	COLOUR.	FORM AND CHARACTER.
	Blanche Lamouroux	purp. shaded rose	cupped and very double
1	Billiard	rose	expanded and double
1	Belle d'automne	pale flesh	expanded and double
1	Belle Italienne	deep rose	cupped, large, and double
1	Belle de Trianon	lilac rose	cupped and double
	Camailleux remontante	lilac rose	cupped and very double
1	Clair Duchatolet	purplish red	globular and double
3	Crimson perpetual, Rose du roi or Lee's crimson perpetual	light crimson	cupped and very double
1	Constancy	pale flesh	cupped, very large, and dble
	Diaphane	crimson	globular and double
1	Dalico d'hiver	bright rose	expanded, large, and double
1	Désespoir des Amateurs	lilac rose	compact, small, and very dble
	Fion	bright rose	compact and very double
	Ferox	purplish deep rose	globular, large, & very dble
4	Four Seasons, bluish	rose	cupped semi-double
3	Four Seasons, white	white	expanded and double
2	Four Seasons, Monstrous or Bulleé	pale rose	globular and large
2	Four Seasons, thornless	pale rose	expanded and double
	Gloire des perpetuelles	deep rose	compact, large, & very dble
2	Grand perpetual, or Faberts	bright rose	globular, very large, & dble
1	Grande et Belle	deep purplish rose	globular, very large, & dble
1	Henriette Boulogne	pale bluish	compact and large
1	Jean Hachette	lilac rose	globular, large, and double
2	Josephine Antoinette	rose	cupped and very double
2	La Mienne	deep rose	compact and very double

PERPETUAL OR AUTUMNAL ROSES, (Continued.)

NAME.	COLOR.	FORM AND CHARACTER.
2 s Louis Philippe	dark purplish crimson	expanded and very large
1 Lodoiska	pale blush	globular, large and double
1 Madame Feburier	rose	cupped, large, and very able
1 Ma Delice, or Douce Melle	pale rose	supped and very double
Marie Denise	pale, rosy centre	globular and large
1 Pompons four Seasons	pale flesh	compact, very small, & able
1 Pulcherie	purplish red	globular and double
1 Preval	pale rose	expanded and double
4 Pœstana or Scarlet four Seasons	bright crimson	cupped semi-double
2 Perpetuelle d'Angers	very pale flesh	expanded and very large
3 s Palmire, or blush perpetual	pale rose	compact and very double
Perpetua nova		
Panaché de Girardon, or striped perpetual	pale flesh, striped with red	cupped and double
1 Palotte Picoté	pale flesh	compact and double
2 Portlandica carnea	pale rose	cupped semi double
3 Portlandica grandiflora	deep rose	globular, very large, & dble
2 s Queen of Perpetuals	pale flesh	cupped and very double
Royal Perpetual	bright rose	compact, very large, & dble
1 Saint Barthdemy	purplish rose	cupped and semi-double
4 s Scotch Perpetual	blush	cupped and double
3 s Stanwell Perpetual	pale flesh	expanded and double
Sixth of June	deep rose	compact and very double
1 Triomphe de Vitry	bright rose	expanded and double
1 Volumineuse	blush	globular, very large, & dble

This division rapidly increases in interest. I have not attempted to arrange them according to their botanical affinities, but merely as to their habit of blooming in the autumn; most of the pale flowered varieties with pubescent leaves originated from those old damask roses the red and white monthly, Stanwell and Scotch Perpetual, from the Scotch rose hybridised; the crimson Perpetual, or Rose du Roi from the *Portlandica plena; this superb variety was raised from seed in 1812, in the Gardens of the Palace of St. Cloud, by the flower gardener, M. Suchet, under the direction of Le Comte Lelieur, the Royal Gardener, and by him named the "Rose du Roi;" the Rosa Pœstana, which I suspect is the parent of some of our fine varieties, is mentioned by Eustace in his "Classical Tour," as growing among the Ruins of the Temple of Pœstum, and enlivening them with its brilliant autumnal flowers. A clump or border of Perpetual Roses will soon be indispensable in every well furnished flower-garden. They are perhaps the most desirable of all the pleasing families of Rosa; like their prototypes, they are highly fragrant, and if possible, more so in September, October, and November, than in June. As every shoot in most of the varieties produces bloom, the soil cannot be too rich; for with these, luxuriant growth will be sure to give abundance of flowers. A good practice would be to cut off all the bloom-buds in June, and shorten the shoots to about half their length; then water them with manured water in July and August; this will make them shoot and bloom most luxuriantly all the autumn.

* A semi-double rose, much like rosa pœstana, if not the same.

HYBRID CHINA ROSES.

NAME.	COLOR.	FORM AND CHARACTER.
2 Adolphe Cachet	purplish red	cupped and very double
3 Adiro	rose	cupped and very double
2 Ancein	purplish rose	globular, very large & dble
2 Atalaine de Bourbon	mottled brightrose	reflexed, large and double
1 A fleur Marbré	mottled dark crim	compact and very double
2 Bon Genevieve	purple, crimshaded	imbricated and very double
4 Bizarre de la Chine	crimson purple	globular and double
1 Brannus	red carmine	cupped, very large and dble
2 Belle de Bengale	bright rose	globular, small and double
4 Brown's superb blush	blush, red centre	globular, very large & double
3 Brown's celestial	pale blush	globular and very double
2 Blairii	bright rose	globular, blooming in large clusters
Beauty of Billiard	scarlet	globular & dble finely snapped
1 Beranger	bright purplh rose	cupped and very double
Coccinea superba or Juliet 29	scarlet	cupped, very large and dble
1 Coupe d'Amour	very bright rose	cupped and very double
2 Clair de Cressac	cherry red	cupped and double
2 Camuset Carne	bright rose	cupped, large and very dble
2 Coronation	shaded purple	imbricated and very double
2 Chatelaine	rosy lilac	globular and double
2 Carmin feu	bright crimson	cupped and very double
1 Cardon	purplish crimson	compact and very double
2 Celine	rose	cupped and very large
2 Carré de Boisgulin	shaded purple	expanded and very double
2 Coutard	bright rose	globular, large and double
2 Colonel Fabvier	bright rose	cupped, large and very dble
1 Cymodoceé	scarlet	globular and double
2 Delaage	purple	cupped, large and double
2 Duchesse d'Angouleme de Lisle	shaded rose	compact and very double
1 Duke of Devonshire	pale rose, lilac strp	imbricated, large and double
1 Daubenton	bright crim shaded	cupped, large and double
2 Duchesse de Montebello	bright crimson	reflexed and double
2 Duc de Choiseul	purplish rose	globular, very large and dble
1 Duc de Choiseul punctue	rose, spotted white	globular and very double
Eliza Fenning	rose	cupped, small and very dble
1 Eucharis	bright crimson	cupped and very double
2 Ethereal	purple	imbricated and double
2 Fulgens or Malton	fiery crimson	globular, large and very dble
2 Fleurette	bright rose	cupped and very double
1 Consalve Cardon	bright purplish cr	imbricated, large and double
1 General Pajol	delicate rose	cupped and very double
2 General Thiers	dark velvet crim	reflexed and very double
General Lamarque	black crimson	globular, large and double
4 George the 4th (Rivers's)	velvet crimson	globular, large and very dble
1 Hybrid Gracilis	rosy purple	compact and double
1 Hybrid Blanc	pure white	cupped and very double
1 Hybrid Celestial	bright red	globular and double
1 Hybrid Stadtholder	pale, rosy centre	cupped, large and very dble
3 Holmes's Mandarin	rosy lilac shaded	cupped and very double
1 Hypocrate	deep rose	cupped, very large and dble
King of Roses, or hybrid panaché	rosy lilac, wh strp	globular, very large and dble
1 Legouvé	purplish crimson	globular, large and very dble
1 La Saulstienne	pale blush	compact and very double
3 La Tourterelle or Parry	dove colour	cupped and very double
1 La Harpe	deep rose	globular and double

HYBRID CHINA ROSES—(Continued.)

	NAME.	COLOUR.	FORM AND CHARACTER.
1	Lady Stuart	delicate blush	globular, very large and double
2	La Crisette	bright red	cupped and double
1	Lara	deep purplish rose	cupped and double
1	Leontides Fay	rosy lilac	globular, very large & double
1	Lilas Queen	deep lilac	imbricated, and very double
2	Las Cases	bright rose	globular, very large and very double
2	Las Cases d'Angers	bright red	globular and very double
2	Morning Star	purplish red	cupped, very large and double
2	Monteau	dark purplish crim	globular and large
2	Miaulis	dark purple	globular and double
2	Miralba	black crimson	compact and very double
2 s	Ne plus ultra, or gloire des hybrides	fine bright red	globular, large & very double
3	Oberlin	bright crimson	compact and very double
2	Pirolle	purplish crimson	cupped and double
2 s	Pourpre Panache or Adelaide	dark crims. shaded purple crimson	compact and very double expanded and double
1	Princess Augusta	fine scarlet crimson	cupped, large & very double
1	Queen of Beauty	rosy lilac	globular, very large & double
1	Reins de Belgique	rosy lilac	globular, very large & double
1	Riego	rosy lilac	cupped and double
1	Rosine Dupont		
3	Roi de Prusse	violet purple	cupped and very double
2	Susette	dark crimson	reflexed and very double
3	Sebastiani	dark crimson	globular and double
1	Souvenir d'une Mero	bright rose	cupped, very large & double
2 s	Triomphe de Laffay	pure white	cupped and very double
2 s	Thornless Violet	dark velvet crims.	cupped and very double
1 s	Triomphe de Guerin	delicate pale rose	globular, very large and double
1 s	Triomphe d'Angers	brilliant crimson, often striped	globular, very large & double
2	Toutain	velvet purple	cupped and very double
1	Titus	violet purple	globular and very double
3 s	Victor Tracy	dark crimson	cupped, very large & double
2 s	Victor Hugo	rosy lilac	globular, very large & double
2	Volney	rosy blush	imbricated and very double
4 s	Wellington (Lee's)	purplish crimson	globular and double

From the very distinct habit of these Roses, they have generally been called par excellence "Hybrid Roses," but as we have been careful to insert none but what are between the China Rose (*Rosa indica*) and *Rosa Gallica*, we now call them "Hybrid China Roses," a distinctive name quite necessary, as Hybrids from other Roses are every season coming into existence. They are all very beautiful, and have that pleasing, glossy, sub-evergreen foliage, peculiar to the China Rose, but make a great deviation from that family, in not being perpetual bloomers; in this division are some of the most beautiful Roses known, and among them, George the Fourth (which I raised from seed) may rank among the best; these are also all very robust, and will grow and bloom well in the most unfavourable Rose soils; their peculiar habit and vivid colours render them particularly well adapted for standards.

VARIETIES OF ROSA ALBA.

	NAME.	COLOUR.	FORM AND CHARACTER.
1	Achille	rosy blush	compact and very double
1	Attala	bright purplish rose	cupped, large, and double

VARIETIES OF ROSA ALBA, (*Continued.*)

NAME.	COLOUR.	FORM AND CHARACTER.
2 s. Belle Clementine	mottled rose	imbricated and double
4 s. Blanche superb, or Belgic	pure white	compact and double
1 Corinne	bright rose	compact, large, and double
4 s. Celestial	pale blush	expanded and semi double
2 Camellioflora	pure white	cupped, small and double
1 Danae	pale flesh	cupped and double
Duc de Luxembourg	bright rose, edged with white	cupped, large, and double
1 Ernestine	pale flesh	compact, large, and double
4 Eliza	blush	cupped, large, and double
2 Fatime	rosy white	cupped and double
3 Jeanne d'Arc	pale flesh	globular and double
2 Jessica	rosy blush	globular and semi-double
2 Josephine	delicate blush	cupped and double
2 Josephine Beauharnois	rosy white	cupped, large, and double
Lady Jane Grey	red, marbled with white	cupped and very double
1 La Seduisante	delicate blush	cupped, large, and double
La Jeune Bergere	pale flesh	cupped and double
1 Madame Campan	bright rose, with white spots	compact, large, and double
2 Pomponne blanc	delicate rose	compact, small, and double
Princess de Lamballe	pure white	cupped and very double
2 s. Queen of Denmark	pale blush	cupped, very large, & double
3 Waterer's Buff	white, tinged with buff	cupped, small, and double

In many old Gardens in England may be found a semi-double white Rose, a very robust grower, and half wild in its appearance. It seems to flourish most in those Farmers' Gardens that have a portion of wilderness attached to them. This is the "rosa alba," a native of the Continent, but introduced into this country many years since. From it the annexed varieties have proceeded; they are very distinct; branches green and thinly set with thorns, leaves of a glaucous green; flowers of the most delicate hues imaginable, from the purest white to a peculiar vivid rose colour, but so delicate in their gradations that our terms cannot describe them accurately.

DAMASK ROSES.

NAME.	COLOUR.	FORM AND CHARACTER.
1 Arlindo	rosy blush	cupped, large & very double
2 Blanche bordé de Rouge	white, edged with red	compact, large & very double
2 OEillet blanc	rosy white	reflexed and small, shaped like a carnation
1 Couronne blanche	pure white	cupped and very double
1 Coralie	white, rosy centre	cupped and very double
1 Deesse flore	white, rosy centre	cupped and very double
1 Favorite des Dames	blush	compact, small & very double
1 La plus Belle	rose	compact, large & very double
1 La Delicatesse	rosy white	cupped and very double
La Fiance	white, shaded with rose	cupped and double
1 La Cherie	rose, white edge	cupped and very double
1 Ma Favorite	pale flesh	cupped and very double
Madame Hardy	pure white	cupped, very large and very double

DAMASK ROSES, (Continued.)

NAME.	COLOUR.	FORM AND CHARACTER.
Madame de Maintenon	rose, edged with white	compact, and very double
Fulcherrima	pure white	cupped, large & very double
1 Painted Damask or Leda	white, edged with purple	compact, large & very double
Reine de Paysbas	pale rose	cupped, very large & double
3 Striped	white, pink stripes	cupped and small, not constantly striped
Tendresse Admirable	pale flesh	compact, large & very double

In this distinct family are some of the most delicately beautiful roses in existence, as with the varieties of *rosa alba* their tints cannot be described; in habit they are uniform, not growing very erect, but much inclined to spread; their foliage is mostly pubescent, and in some varieties, large and very profuse;—the original damask rose may be found in many old gardens, with ragged pale rose-coloured flowers, very fragrant, branches very thorny and rudely straggling in their growth; it forms a good stock for many tender roses, not throwing up suckers.

T. RIVERS, JUN.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ARTICLE II.—On the Propagation of Dwarf Flowering Plants of the *Brugmansia suaveolens*. By J. W. D.

As late in the spring as possible, before the buds are moving, make choice of a strong shoot well furnished with buds; cut the shoot into as many divisions as there are buds; insert each bud into a large 60 pot, just covering the eye with mould; plunge the pot into a hot-bed of moderate heat, being careful of too much steam. When the plants appear you may give a little water, but at first moderately, or your cuttings will rot; when your plants are well rooted, remove them into a colder frame, and by degrees harden them off. About the latter end of May or beginning of June, turn them carefully out of the pits into the open ground, where the soil is not too rich; water them occasionally, but not too often. About the beginning of September they will shew for bloom: as soon as this is perceived, they must be taken up carefully with as much mould as possible, potted into pots suitable to their roots, and set in a cold frame, keeping them close until recovered from being potted, when they will flower freely, and form a striking object for the greenhouse. I have written the above in answer to J. G. PALMER'S request, August No., p. 185.

J. W. D.

Great Bookham, Surrey, August 31st, 1835.

ARTICLE III.—*A Selection of the best kinds of Hyacinths.* By Mr. W. J. NUTTING, Seedsman and Florist, Mansion House-street, London.

“A Subscriber in the West of Scotland” is desirous of a list of the best sorts of Hyacinths in cultivation. Herewith I send you a list of those I know to be good blooming kinds.

Sept. 14, 1835.

W. J. NUTTING.

Those marked thus * are earliest, and most proper for glasses.

DOUBLE RED, DIFFERENT SHADES.			£	s.	d.
	£	s.	d.		
Acteur	0	3	0	La Majesteuse	0 2 6
Augusta Rex	0	3	0	La Renommé	0 3 6
Beauté Brillante	0	3	0	Madame Marmont	0 3 0
Bouquet Formé	0	1	6	Mirabeau	0 2 6
* Bouquet Royale	0	2	6	* Monarque de France	0 1 0
* Bouquet Tendre	0	1	0	* Pasquin	0 1 3
Catharine la Victorieuse	0	4	0	* Roi de Major	0 1 0
Compte de la Coste	0	2	0	Rudolphus	0 1 6
Comtesse de la Coste	0	2	6	DOUBLE WHITE WITH VARIOUS COLOURED EYES.	
Flos Sanguineus	0	1	6	* Anna Maria	0 1 0
General Moore	0	2	6	* A la Mode	0 1 0
General Zietzen	0	3	6	Gloria Florum Suprema	0 3 0
Glorieuse	0	3	0	* Grand Monarque de France	0 2 6
Gloriosa superba	0	2	6	Heroine	0 2 6
* Groot Vorst	0	0	9	* La Déesse	0 1 6
* L'Honneur d'Amsterdam	0	2	0	Og Roi de Basan	0 1 6
* Madame Zoutman	0	1	6	* Prince of Waterloo	0 3 6
Marquis de la Coste	0	2	6	Prince William Frederick	0 1 3
Panorama	0	3	0	Pyrene	0 3 0
* Rex Rubrorum	0	2	6	* Sphæra Mundi	0 1 3
Rose Surpassante	0	1	6	* Sultan Achmet	0 1 3
Rouge Blenatre	0	1	3	Suprema Alba	0 3 6
Rouge Pourpre et Noir	0	3	0	SINGLE RED.	
* Waterloo	0	1	0	Argus	0 2 6
DOUBLE BLUE OF DIFFERENT SHADES.				Charlotte Marianne	0 1 6
* Activité	0	0	9	Le Francq van Berkhey	0 4 0
* Assingaris	0	1	0	Lord Wellington	0 1 6
* Bleu Foncé	0	0	9	Mars	0 3 6
Bouquet Constant	0	5	0	SINGLE BLUE.	
Bouquet Pourpre	0	5	0	Buonaparte	0 2 0
* Commandant	0	2	6	* Emericus	0 0 9
* Compte de St. Priests	0	3	6	* Emilius	0 0 9
* Duc d'Angoulême	0	2	0	* La Grande Vidette	0 3 6
* Duc de Normandie	0	1	3	Nimrod	0 1 6
Envoyé	0	2	0	SINGLE WHITE.	
Globe Celeste	0	3	6	* Grand Blanche Imperiale	0 1 6
Helicon	0	5	0	* Hercules	0 1 6
* Kroon Van Indien	0	1	6	La Candeur	0 1 6
				* Vainqueur	0 1 6

ARTICLE IV.—*A few Observations on the Culture of Tulips.* By AMATOR FLORUM.

A young grower, in the first place, should get good roots—roots in their proper character; he should see the roots in bloom when he buys, and remember that roots in proper strain, or as it is called “character,” especially of feathered Tulips, will always be above the catalogue prices, for these prices are for ordinary Tulips; and I would advise, if any are grown, to grow the best only, if they are but few. Another point to be attended to, is to have an equal quantity of Roses, Byblœmens, and Bizarres, to make a regular mixture in the bed: provide yourself with a drawer or drawers, each with seventy partitions, seven from back to front, and ten from one end to the other, (as represented in the annexed plan.)

Rose.	Byb.	Biz.	Rose.	Byb.	Biz.	Rose.
Byb.	Biz.	Rose.	Byb.	Biz.	Rose.	Byb.
Biz.	Rose.	Byb.	Biz.	Rose.	Byb.	Biz.
1	2	3	4	3	2	1

The middle row takes the fourth-row flowers (see Brown's Catalogue), the two rows on each side of it the third-row flowers, the two rows outside them the second row, and the two outside ones the first row, so that the highest row is in the middle of the drawer, which the bed will exactly correspond with in planting. When the roots are arranged in the drawer, the planting goes on very quickly. Let every variety of Tulip that you have be entered into a book, each with a number attached to it.

Now for the bed. It should be east and west, for the greater

conveniency of shading in bloom. In wet situations it should be raised two feet above the level of the soil of the garden. Mark it out four feet wide, and as long as is wanted; trench it up two spades deep in the beginning of October; bank up the sides and ends with turf to the height of one foot in dry, and not less than two feet in wet situations; turf is preferable to boards for this purpose, the latter being too dry in spring for the outside rows. Put all round the bed a bordering of slips of deal two inches wide, taking care that it is level on all parts, as must also be the bed itself. Place some hoops over the bed, and defend it from rains, moving the surface with the spade every dry day, in order to get the mould so dry by the beginning of November, that the holes made for planting the Tulips in will only just support themselves from falling in; for the Tulips, if put into wet mould in their dry state, would very likely rot from the sudden change.

As to the soil for Tulips, every grower has his peculiar compost. In my opinion, a healthy loam, rather heavy, is best suited to the purpose; but in no case should there be any sort of dung, for I find that it always makes my flowers run.

Before planting, make a plan of the drawer, and mix the roots as before suggested; then each being numbered, number them on the plan as they stand in the drawer.

The time of planting is the first fair weather in November. Rake the bed smooth, rather rounding in the middle. If too dry—viz. if the holes, when made, fall in—water with a fine rose, and then stay an hour or two; but if not, strain the line just down the middle of the bed, and mark it with a pointed stick; three lines are then to be drawn and marked on each side of the middle one, at six inches' distance from it and each other, which will leave seven rows, the two outermost six inches from the outsides; now bore seven holes across the bed (having a line strained) with a painted dibber six inches long, or so made that it will go no deeper; put into each of these holes a table-spoonful of sand, then plant the first row of seven Tulips as they stand across the drawer, put over each of these roots another table-spoonful of sand, and proceed with another row at six inches' distance, till all are planted; then fill the holes rather over the brim with some earth like the bed; replace the hoops, over which spread a net to keep out cats, and defend the bed from all rains for three weeks or a month,

covering up every night. I saw a bed last May with most excellent blooms, which never had been suffered to have one shower from the planting till the end of April.

Should you think this worth insertion in your *Floricultural Cabinet*, I will finish the culture in another Number.

Sept. 2nd, 1835.

AMATOR FLORUM.

ARTICLE V.—*On the Culture of Rosa semperflorens, (the dark-flowering China Rose.)* By Mr. WM. STENT, Nurseryman, East Stockwith, near Gainsborough.

The want of opportunity has prevented me contributing my mite of information towards the support of your very interesting and useful publication, the *Cabinet*,—a subscriber to which, with the *Record*, I have been from their commencement. On looking over the second volume of the *Cabinet*, at page 186 I find a Query by "C. S." on the dark-flowering China Rose, and as I grow this kind to greater perfection than I ever saw them elsewhere, I am induced to give you the mode of treatment I practice, for the information of "C. S.," (as well as the other readers of the *Cabinet*.)

First, as to Soil.—My residence is near the river Trent, my garden extending to its banks. The soil is of the kind we term "warp land," that is, such as has originally been deposited by the overflowing of the river. It is of very considerable depth, damp and cold, but of excellent quality, and quite free from stones. Perhaps "C. S." may say, "How am I to get a soil of such a nature?" to which I reply—After the outlines of the bed are formed, take out the soil to the depth of two feet, then get some strong clay, such as bricks are made of, lay it about three inches deep over the bottom and the same thickness up the sides, beat it close and firm together with a rammer, then get a sufficient quantity of good strong soil from an old meadow, let it be well chopped and broken, and with this fill up the bed tolerably high, so as to allow for settling, and that the bed shall be finally somewhat higher than the surrounding surface. In this plant the Roses, from two to three feet apart, adding at the time of planting a

moderate proportion of very old rotten dung. If there be choice of situation, select one that is sheltered from strong winds, and open to the sun.

Secondly, as to Kind of Rose.—I find there are two varieties of the dark-flowering China Rose, which are usually grown in this country—one producing a fine double flower, the other only a semi-double: the former is the kind I cultivate; I obtained it under the name of *Rosa sanguinea*.

I have a plant of the above-named kind, that has been planted against a wall about five years: during the last summer it made shoots five feet long, and bloomed in vast profusion, producing a splendid appearance.

Thirdly, as to Method of Treatment.—In the spring, as soon as I perceive the buds begin to swell, I select four or five of the best young shoots, and head them down to about a foot in length. I then cut the others close to the ground. From those left I get an abundance of fine flowers, from five to ten in every cluster, during the whole of the summer. If the same mode of treatment be pursued with most other kinds of this class of Roses, it will amply repay for the trouble.

WM. STENT.

ARTICLE VI.—*An Effectual Method of Banishing Ants from any particular Plant or Spot infested with them.* By A. B.

With a trowel turn up the soil containing the ants, eggs, &c.; let it lie loosely, and pour upon the place a pot of sand. In a few days the ants will have deserted the spot, being effectually prevented by the falling in of the sand from continuing their labours.

A. B.

PART II.

NEW OR RARE PLANTS

WHICH WE HAVE NOTICED SINCE OUR LAST.

1. *Canna glauca*, var. *rubra lutea*. (*Bot. Mag.*) This very fine flowering variety was sent from Jamaica by Mr. M'Fayden. The blossoms are large, red on the outside, and of a fine yellow inside. They are produced in a loose compound spike, containing from ten to twenty in each. It has bloomed in the stove in the Glasgow Botanic Garden. It is certainly among the handsomest of this genus. Class, Monandria. Order, Monogynia. Natural order, Cannem. *Canna*, from *can*, or *cana*, a reed, in Celtic; and that from *cana*, a watery place, in the same language; alluding to the plant growing in such situations in its native climate.

2. *Chironia peduncularis*, long-stalked Chironia. (*Bot. Reg.*) Synonym, *C. trinervis*. This species is cultivated in many collections, having been introduced into this country several years since. It is, however, a very pretty flowering species, and deserves a place in the greenhouse. The flowers are purple, about two inches across, and are produced from June to November. The plant succeeds well if planted in the open border during summer, choosing a warm situation. We find it will endure the winter in the open ground, if protected by mulch, and the top be covered with a piece of matting, or straw. The whole of this genus is very bitter to the taste, but this species is most peculiarly so. Pentandria Monogynia. Gentianizæ. *Chironia*, in compliment to CHIRON the Centaur, a medical practitioner.

3. *Cheiranthus alpinus*, Alpine Wall-flower. (*Maund's Bot. Gard.*) A very pretty flowering, hardy, perennial species, growing about one foot high, and blooming from May to August. The flowers are about an inch across, of a pretty yellow colour. The plant is suitable for the flower garden, being of low stature, and blooming freely. It is ornamental for a rock work. It was introduced into this country in 1810, and is a native of Switzerland. Tetradynamia Siliquosa. Crucifera. *Cheiranthus*, from *keir*, signifying the hand, and *anthos*, a flower—literally, hand-flower.

4. *Coryanthus maculata*, Spotted-flowered Coryanthus. (*Bot. Reg.* 1793.) Another very singular flowering Orchideous plant, from the West Indies, where, in the woods of Demorara, it grows pretty generally, and the pendulous racemes of fine flowers make it a very striking object, hanging in profusion from the trees. Each flower is about three inches across; they are of various colours, intermixed and spotted with a milky colour, red, yellow, purple, and flesh colour, being strikingly handsome. The lip part of the flower is shaped so as to form a cup, into which there are two horn-shaped portions extending, that uniformly deposit water into the cup, so as to keep it full. When there is an overplus, it drops out of the cup into a part of the flower below, formed like a helmet. The plant is grown in several collections in this country. It has bloomed under the management of our highly respected friend, Mr. Cooper, in the Wentworth gardens; as also in the gardens of the London Horticultural Society. Gynandria Monandria. Orchidæ. *Coryanthus*, signifying helmet flower, referring to the shape of the labellum.

5. *Edoardaia chilensis*, Chilian Mayu Tree. This plant is cultivated by Messrs. LODDIGES, of Hackney Nursery. They received it from Chili, in 1832. The plant is quite hardy, and produces a profusion of yellow flowers,

somewhat resembling laburnums, in May and June. The plant has been denominated *Sophora macrocarpa*, but it is incorrect. The racemes of flowers in *Sophora* are terminal, and the calyx of the flowers soft, and toothed, whilst those of *Edwardsia* are, racemes axillary, cup-shaped calyx, hard, slit on the top side, and a broad vexillum overlapping the other petals. Decandria Monogynia. Leguminosæ. *Edwardsia*, in honour of SYDENHAM EDWARDS, a celebrated Botanical draughtsman.

6. *Fernandezia acuta*, Sharp-leaved *Fernandezia*. (*Bot. Reg.*) This very pretty species of Orchidæ was introduced into this country from Trinidad, by Mr. KNIGHT, nurseryman; and in whose collection it produced its pretty little flowers in June last. In habits it is most allied to *F. elegans*. It requires to be grown in a hot stove with a damp atmosphere, and should be potted in small pieces of broken peat earth, mixed with potsherds. Gynandria Monandria. Orchidæ. *Fernandezia*, in honour of GEO. GARCIA FERNANDEZ, a Spanish Botanist.

7. *Fuchsia discolor*, Port Famine *Fuchsia*. Mr. LOWE, of the Clapton Nursery, introduced this kind into this country six or eight years back. It is a native of Port Famine, in the Falkland Islands; and is now to be found in most of the public nursery establishments. The plant grows bushy and compact in form; the leaves are of a wavy character, and the branches of a deep purple colour. The flowers are of the middle size; the calyx of a pale rosy red colour, and the corolla of a pale blue. We have grown the plant in a greenhouse, and find that the flowers are much paler than when cultivated in the open air, and the plant does not produce flowers so freely as in the latter situation. The kind is very hardy, and may be grown without risk in most situations. Octandria Monogynia. Onagraceæ.—*Fuchsia*, so called after L. FUCHS, a celebrated German botanist.

8. *Gesneria oblongata*, oblong-leaved. This very splendid species is cultivated in the nursery of Messrs. YOUNG, of Epsom, and that of Mr. BARRATT, Wakefield. It is of recent introduction. We have not been able to ascertain from whence it was imported. The flowers are larger than any other species we have seen, and are of a dazzling scarlet colour. It merits a place in every collection. We have been informed that it will grow with the greenhouse temperature. Didynamia Angiospermia. Gesneriæ.

9. *Ipomea Aitonii*, Mr. AITON'S *Ipomea*. (*Bot. Reg.*) A shrubby hot-house climber, flowering from April to November. It is cultivated in several of the public nursery establishments. The flowers are produced in profusion, about an inch and a half across, of a pretty violet colour, the inside of the tube of a crimson velvet. Pentandria Monogynia. Convolvulacæ. *Ipomea*, from *Ips*, a climbing plant, and *omoios*, similar; alluding to the resemblance of this genus to that of the *Convolvulus*.

10. *Iris neglecta*, HORNEMAN'S *Iris*. (*Maudsl. Bot. Gard.*) This is a handsome species, flowers sweet scented, of a blue colour; blooming in May and June. The flower-stems rise to the height of two feet. Triandria Monogynia. Iridæ. *Iris*, from the Greek name of the rainbow, and the Egyptian name of the eye.

11. *Malva angustifolia*, Narrow-leaved Mallow. (*Maudsl. Bot. Gard.*) A native of Mexico, introduced in 1780. The plant is perennial, growing five feet high, and flowering from July to October. The flowers are of a rosy flesh colour, and are produced in abundance, at the axils of the leaves. It is quite hardy, and increases freely by suckers. Monogynia Polyandria. Malvacæ.

12. *Maxillaria crocea*, saffron-coloured flowered. (*Bot. Reg.* 1799.) This species of Orchideous plants is cultivated in the collection of Sir CHARLES EUSTON, Bart. M.P., Carclew, in Cornwall, where it bloomed in August 1834. It was introduced by Capt. SETTON, from Rio Janeiro. The flowers are produced upon scapes about four inches high, each scape producing a single flower. The flower is of a greenish yellow, turning to an orange colour when fully expanded. Each flower is about an inch long. Gynandria Monandria. Orchidæ. *Maxillaria*, from the labellum resembling the *maxilla* of some insects.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON CAPE BULBS.—You would oblige myself, in common probably with many of your readers, by informing them, through the medium of your publication, which of the London or other nurserymen cultivate the largest collections of Cape Bulbs, particularly Iridæ. The collection at COLVILLE'S is dispersed, and I know no one to whom to apply for rarer species, nor even many of the commoner kinds. The collections of Messrs. LODDIGES, at ROLLISON'S, though large, are far from complete. As most of the species increase rapidly, it is only for want of communication that any are rare. Those who cultivate them are generally inundated with the produce of the species they cultivate, and throw many offsets away every year, which they would gladly exchange with any who desired them—at least such is my case. Will you endeavour to remedy this defect, and in the mean time inform me where I may procure *Steptanthera cuprea*; *S. elegans*; *Tritonia viridis*, B. M. 1275; *Spatalanthos speciosus*; *Geissorhiza rocheana*, or in fact any of the genus; *Trichonema*, any of the Cape species; *Ixia crispata*; *I. excisa*; *I. retusa*; *Sparaxis pendula*; these last four I believe to be rare, but do not imagine the others are. As I have troubled you so far, I may add that there are several *Oxalis* from S. America, which I have often asked for in vain, viz., *Oxalis Cummingii*; *O. Simsii*; *O. dwergeno*; *O. violacea*, N. America. If you can notice this in your October number, I should be glad, as the season for planting is passing away, and probably any mention of the subject will draw communications from your readers who cultivate these beautiful tribes, and will facilitate intercourse and exchanges between them.

A CULTIVATOR OF CAPE BULBS.

ON THE ERINUS LYCHNIDEA.—A reader of the *Floricultural Cabinet* would be very glad of some instructions as to the culture and propagation of *Erinus Lychnidea*. A plant belonging to the said reader is dying without any apparent cause, in the pot in which it bloomed profusely for the second time this season. It was moved after its first blossoming in the spring, into a larger pot and richer soil. No grubs nor worms are at the root, nor any appearance of decay. Also some hints as to the cultivation of *Genista Lintideoides* and *Vestia Lycioides*, (the hardiest that they will bear,) would be very acceptable.

A. B. L.

ON THE CAMELLIA.—Being very partial to the *Camellia*, and having what is called a good collection of them, I have for three or four years taken some pains to obtain seed from them, and in which I have been very successful. I have been particularly careful in planting my seed in the same soil in which I grow my plants, but without ever having been able to get a single seed to grow, although placed in good bottom heat and carefully attended to; my disappointment has therefore been (as you may well imagine) very great. I have again this year a large quantity of very fine seed, which I have been most careful in impregnating with some of my best sorts, and as I am very desirous of being more fortunate than heretofore, I trust I shall not be considered as wishing to pry too deeply into the secrets and mysteries of the *Camellia* flower, in requesting the favour of some information (through the medium of your very interesting and useful publication), as to the proper method of growing these seeds; namely, the best time to plant them, the proper soil, and the treatment most suitable to them. Perhaps some of your

Correspondents, who are conversant with the subject, will be so obliging as to give the information required by

9th Sept. 1835.

TYNC.

ON THE CULTURE OF MAURANDIA BARCLAYANA, &c.—Will you, or some reader of the *Cabinet*, give me some information on the culture of the *Maurandia Barclayana*, so as to cause it to produce its beautiful flowers in profusion. Also of the *Ecceimocarpus scaber*, and *Verbena pulchella*.

CATARINA MARIA AND T.

FLORICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

METROPOLITAN SOCIETY'S GRAND DAHLIA SHOW.

The second exhibition of this Society, for the season, was held at Vauxhall Gardens, on Friday, Sept. 18th. The display of Dahlias was splendid; and the principal prizes awarded were as follow:—

In the Class of One Hundred Blooms (open to nurserymen, dealers, and any amateurs who liked to compete).—1, Mr. Gaines, Battersea; 2, Mr. Chandler, Vauxhall; 3, Mr. Willmer, Sunbury; 4, Mr. Fairburn, Clapham; 5, Mr. Brown, Slough; 6, Mr. Jackson, Kingston; 7, Mr. Pamplin, Hornsey.

Twenty-four Blooms.—1, Mr. Elphinstone, Holm-bush; 2, Mr. Brown, Slough; 3, Mr. Widnall, Grantchester; 4, Mr. Gaines, Battersea; 5, Mr. Mountjoy, Ealing; 6, Mr. Hopwood, Twickenham; 7, Mr. Fairburn, Clapham; 8, Mr. Laurence, gardener to the Rev. Mr. Williams, Hendon; 9, Mr. Brewer, sen., Cambridge; 10, Mr. Denuis, Chelsea; 11, Mr. Girling, Stowmarket; 12, Mr. Salter, Hammersmith.

Twelve Blooms.—1, Mr. Jeffries, Rotherhithe; 2, Mr. Wia. Lawrence, Hampton; 3, Mr. Potter, Norbitton-hall; 4, Mr. Lidgard, Hammersmith; 5, Mr. Lee, Bradmore; 6, Mr. Sheppard, Kent-road; 7, Mr. Doswell, Stamford-hill; 8, Mr. Goldham, Islington; 9, Mr. Wakeling, Walworth; 10, Mr. Crowder, Broad-street; 11, Mr. Bell, gardener to the Hon. Mrs. Elphinstone, Enfield; 12, Mr. Humber, Southall.

Blooms.—1, Mr. Widnall, Grantchester; 2, Mr. Jeffries, Ipswich; 3, Mr. Harding, Sydenham; 4, Mr. Jeffries, Ipswich; 5, Mr. Elphinstone, Holm-bush.

Seedlings, 1835.—1, Mr. Elphinstone, Holm-bush; 2, Mr. Brown, Slough; 3, Mr. Veitch, Exeter; 4, Mr. Brown, Slough; 5, Mr. Elphinstone, Holm-bush.

Levick's Grand Prize.—Mr. Girling, nurseryman, Stowmarket.

There were several subjects which deserve mention, particularly a beautiful collection of finely grown Dahlias, in pots, by Mr. Catleugh; a collection of Heartsease, by Mr. Lane; three hundred and twenty-eight varieties of the Dahlia, by Mr. Glenny, not for competition; a fine collection of Dahlias, by Messrs. Brown, of Slough, including numerous blooms of three new Dahlias, to come out in the spring, viz., the Gem, the Beauty of Toffont, and Queen Elizabeth.

WOOLWICH FLORISTS' SOCIETY'S DAHLIA SHOW.

This show took place on Thursday, Sept. 24th, when prizes were awarded as follow:—

Twenty-four Blooms.—1, Mr. Brown; 2, Mr. Harding; 3, Mr. Cormack.

Twelve Blooms.—(A silver cup, and two sovereigns).—1, Mr. Norman; 2, Mr. Harding; 3, Mr. Mead; 4, the Rev. H. B. Greenlaw; 5, Mr. Creed; 6, Mr. Wood.

Seedlings.—1, Rev. H. B. Greenlaw; 2, Mr. Wood; 3, Mr. Cormack; 4, Rev. H. B. Greenlaw.

NEWICK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Newick Horticultural Meeting was held on the 10th of September, at Newick Park, the residence of J. H. Slater, Esq. The day was very unfavourable, and considerable fears were entertained by the supporters of the Society, as to the ultimate success of the meeting; but, contrary to all expectation, the approaches to the park presented, at an early hour, a busy scene, by the arrival of competitors of all classes, and many from considerable distances. The premiums were awarded as follow:—

Names of the Dahlias for Sweepstakes.

SELFS.—*First Prize*—Metropolitan Perfection, Lilac Perfection, Granta, Glory, Solomon, Bride of Abydos, Springfield Rival, Newick Rival, Beauty of Camberwell, Widnall's Perfection, Bishop of Winchester, and Standard,—Mr. Elphinstone, Holmbush. *Second Prize*—*Camelliaflora alba*, Robert Burns, Solomon, Albert, Battel Rival, Rhadamanthus, Bride, Widnall's Perfection, Apollo, Granta, Springfield Rival, and Othello,—Mr. Mitchell, Pilt Down. *Third Prize*—Granta, Bride, Countess of Liverpool, Cæsar, Susiana, Springfield Rival, Hector, Aurauda, Countess of Sheffield, Selim, Mars, and Carmine,—Mr. Mantel, Newick. *Fourth Prize*—Fisherton Rival, Bride of Abydos, Metropolitan Perfection, Prince of Orange, Grants, *Purpurea elegans*, Lilac Perfection, Robert Burns, Rival Yellow, Springfield Rival, Widnall's Perfection, and Eminent,—Mr. Stanford, St. Leonard's Lodge.

MOTTLED.—*First Prize*—Desdemona, Lady Fordwich, Lady Rippon, Penelopo, Beauty of Cambridge, Hermione, Polyphemus, Duchess of Buccleugh, Miss Wortley, Village Maid, Wells's Paragon, and Princess Victoria,—Mr. Mitchell, Pilt Down. *Second Prize*—Beauty of Cambridge, Hon. Mr. Harris, Mrs. General Grosvenor, Lady Rippon, Desdemona, Hermione, Rainbow, Lady Fordwich, Queen of Dahlias, Wells's Enchantress, Ariel, and Cedo Nulli,—Mr. Stanford, St. Leonard's Lodge. *Third Prize*—Hon. Mrs. Harris, Wells's Enchantress, Hermione, Lady Fordwich, Lady Lascelles, Duchess of Buccleugh, Clio, Ariel, Marquis, Queen of Dahlias, Desdemona, and Cedo Nulli,—Mr. Elphinstone, Holmbush. *Fourth Prize*—Village Maid, Desdemona, Polyphemus, Wells's Enchantress, Beauty of Cambridge, Criterion, Metropolitan Blush, Medusa, Venus, Cedo Nulli, Duchess of Buccleugh, and Alicia,—Mr. Hulson, Little Horsted.

Best Seedling Dahlia.—1, Mr. Wilmer; 2, Mr. Elphinstone.

The following is the list of prizes, and to whom they were awarded:—

NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN'S GARDENERS.—*Dahlias (selfs)*—Mr. Elphinstone; *ditto (mottled)*—ditto. *Heartsease*—Mr. Read, Earl of Abergavenny's. *French Marigolds*—Mr. Read. *China-asters*—Mr. G. Bennett. *German-asters*—Mr. Jubb. *Stocks*—Mr. Read.

AMATEUR PRIZES.—*Dahlias (selfs)*—Mr. Durrant; *ditto (mottled)*—ditto. *China-asters*—Mr. J. Newman. *French Marigolds*—Mr. Cramp. *African ditto*—Mr. Durrant.

NURSERYMEN'S PRIZES.—*Dahlias (selfs and mottled)*—Mr. Mitchell. *Heaths*—Mr. Cameron. *French Marigolds*—Mr. Picee. *China asters, Stocks, Indian Pinks, Phloxes*, and a *Collection of Annuals*—Mr. Mitchell. *Best Greenhouse Plant*—Mr. Cameron. *Extra Prize for ditto*—Mr. Mitchell.

LANCASTER FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On Wednesday, Sept. 17th, this Society held its last meeting for the season at the National School room, as before. The Dahlia was the flower exhibited. The following is a list of the prizes:—

Dark and Maroon.—1, Duke of Tuscany, Mr. Connelly; 2, Turban, Mr. Hargreaves; 3, Mogul, Mr. Connelly; 4, Imperioso, ditto; 5, Perfection, Rev. T. Mackreth; 6, Negress, Mr. Connelly

Crimson and Rose-coloured.—1, Springfield Rival, Mr. Townley; 2, Perfecta, ditto; 3, Queen of Westbury, J. Stout, Esq.; 4, Reform, Mr. Hargreaves; 5, Imperialis, Mr. Bell; 6, Rosy Ann, Rev. T. Mackreth.

Scarlet and Red.—1, Victory, Mr. Hargreaves; 2, Lady Fitzharris, J. Stout, Esq.; 3, Cicero, Rev. T. Mackreth; 4, O'Connell, Mr. Connelly; 5, Queen Adelaide, ditto; 6, Duchess of Richmond, Mr. Hargreaves.

Orange, Buff, and Yellow.—1, Eximia, Rev. T. Mackreth; 2, Superb Yellow, ditto; 3, Superb, Mr. Connelly; 4, Emperor of the Yellows, Rev. T. Mackreth; 5, Golden Turban, Mr. Heaton; 6, Insurmountable, Mr. Connelly.

Purple.—1, Langley's Purple, Rev. T. Mackreth; 2, Queen of Sheba, Mr. Connelly; 3, Pluto, J. Stout, Esq.; 4, Unknown, Mr. Redmayne; 5, Colville's Perfecta, ditto; 6, Augusta, Rev. T. Mackreth.

White.—1, King of the Whites, Mr. Connelly; 2, Queen of the Whites, ditto; 3, Præcellentissimo, Mr. Townley; 4, Paper White, Mr. Hargreaves; 5, Mountain of Snow, ditto; 6, Albia Fimbriata, Mr. Redmayne.

Striped and Edged.—1, Scholes's Invincible, Rev. T. Mackreth; 2, Queen of Dahlias, Mr. Townley; 3, Duchess of Buccleugh, Mr. Hargreaves; 4, Commander-in-Chief, ditto; 5, Village Maid, Rev. T. Mackreth; 6, Libia, Mr. Hargreaves.

First Pan of Dahlias.—Yellow Unknown, Albia Fimbriata, Commander-in-Chief, Widnall's Perfection, Queen of Roses, Lady Fitzharris, Duchess of Buccleugh, and Lord Derby,—Mr. Hargreaves.

Second Pan of Dahlias.—Dwarf Yellow, Queen of the Whites, Queen of Dahlias, Widnall's Perfection, Crimson Globe, O'Connell, Blush Lilac, and Duke of Tuscany,—Mr. Connelly.

METROPOLITAN SOCIETY OF FLORISTS AND AMATEURS.

The Annual Dahlia Show of the Metropolitan Society of Florists and Amateurs, was held at Salt Hill, near Windsor, Sept. 30th. The prizes competed for, as previously announced in a printed schedule, we annex, as well as the names of the successful exhibitors.

The best Collections of One Hundred dissimilar Varieties, (a Silver Cup, and Four or more other Prizes, according to the number entered. Open to all classes, and to be shown in boxes and stands provided by the exhibitors.—1, Mr. Gaines, florist, Battersea, near London; 2, Mr. Mountjoy, florist, Ealing, near London; 3, Mr. Dennis, florist, Chelsea, near London; 4, Mr. Mitchell, florist, Pit Down Nursery, Maresfield, Sussex; 5, Mr. Salter, florist, Shepherd's Bush, near London; 6, Mr. Pamplin, florist, Islington, near London.

For Stands of Twenty four dissimilar Varieties, (a Silver Cup, and six or more other prizes, according to the number entered. Open to nurserymen, dealers, gentlemen and others, growing more than 200 plants; to be shewn in the Society's stands.)—1, Messrs. Brown, nurserymen, Slough, near Windsor; 2, Mr. Widnall, florist, Grantchester, near Cambridge; 3, Mr. Wilmer, florist, Sunbury; 4, Mr. Dennis, florist, Chelsea; 5, Mr. Girling, florist, Stowmarket; 6, Mr. Mountjoy, florist, Ealing; 7, Mr. Lovegrove, Windsor; 8, Mr. Salter, Hammersmith; 9, Mr. Jackson, Kingston.

For Stands of Twenty four, for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gardeners only, (a Silver Cup, and six or more other prizes, according to the number entered.)—1, Mr. Cooper, gardener to Mrs. Law, Braywick; 2, Mr. Maher, gardener to Col. Westonra, Tifield; 3, Mr. Wilson, gardener to E. Foster, Esq.; 4, Mr. Rook, gardener to the Rev. Mr. Roberts; 5, Mr. Fox, gardener to Geo. Glenny, Esq.; 6, Mr. Elphinstone, gardener to T. Broadwood, Esq.; 7, Mr. Turner, gardener at Eton College; 8, Mr. Hudson, gardener to Mrs. Law, Little Horstend; 9, Mr. Brook, gardener at Eton College.

Stands of Twelve for Amateurs only, who grow less than Two Hundred Plants.

(a Silver Cup, and Six or more other Prizes, according to the number entered).—1, W. J. Clarke, Esq., Wallingford; 2, Rev. S. B. Ward, Telford Rectory; 3, Mr. Lawrence, Hampton; 4, Mr. Jeffrey's, Rotherhithe; 5, Dr. Mantell, Newick; 6, Mr. Thresher, Hampton; 7, Mr. Ledgard, Hammersmith; 8, Mr. Halfacre, Windsor; 9, Mr. Skelton, Eton; 10, Mr. Keiser, Windsor; 11, Mr. Lee, Hammersmith; 12, Mr. May, Islington.

Mottled Seedlings, raised before 1836.—1, Beauty of Telford, Rev. S. B. Ward; 2, The Gem, Messrs. Brown.

Seedlings.—*Rose*—Countess of Sheffield, Dr. Mantell. *Dark*—Rev. Mr. Williams. *Yellow*—Mr. Veitch, florist.

Self coloured Seedlings, exhibited by Florists.—1, Mr. Page, Cheshunt; 2, Mr. Mountjoy, Ealing; 3, Mr. Girling, Stowmarket.

Mottled Seedlings, raised in 1835.—1, Mr. Brown, gardener, Forest Hill, near Windsor, named Forest Beauty; 2, Messrs. Brown, Slough, named Corinne; 3, Mr. Elphinstone; 4, Mr. Wilmer; 5, Mr. Jackson; 6, W. S. Clarke, Esq.

The value given in prizes was £78.

EAST LONDON DAHLIA SHOW.

This exhibition took place, as usual, at the Bakers' Arms, Hackney-road, and was well attended. Sixty stands of flowers were placed in competition, and the judges, Messrs. Alexander, Catlough, and Gleuny, placed them as follow :—

Stands of Twelve Blooms.—1, Mr. Dandy; 2, Mr. Crowder; 3, Mr. Rowlett; 4, Mr. Wade; 5, Mr. James; 6, Mr. Turner; 7, Mr. Dunn; 8, Mr. Williams; 9, Mr. Brown; 10, Mr. Riley; 11, Mr. Sharp; 12, Mr. Hogarth; 13, Mr. Green; 14, Mr. Buckmaster.

Stands of Six Blooms.—1, Mr. Williams; 2, Mr. Thornhill; 3, Mr. Dandy; 4, Mr. Crowder; 5, Mr. Wade; 6, Mr. Hogarth; 7, Mr. Dunn; 8, Mr. Carp.

BATH ROYAL FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GRAND ANNUAL DAHLIA SHOW.

The committee made extraordinary exertions to render this show the most splendid and attractive of the whole season, and they fully realized their purpose. The first object which met the view was a most singular figure on the right-hand lawn: it was that of a Mexican chief, holding a basket of flowers; the whole figure was composed of Dahlias, which, as our readers well know, came originally from that country; and difficult as the task must have been, even the features of the countenance were very ingeniously delineated. This figure exhibited no less than 150 varieties of the Dahlia, in every imaginable tint, and of every gradation of size. A little beyond was the figure of a tree of considerable size, the trunk and every branch being also composed of Dahlias of an equal number of varieties, and equally diversified in the colour and size of the flowers. These, together with two stands of Dahlias, comprising 100 varieties, were sent by Mr. Salter, of Kensington Nursery. The south circular tent, a little further on, was devoted to a very splendid show of cut flowers, chiefly German-asters and Dahlias, arranged with excellent taste. No less than eight of the booths or boxes on this side were also stocked with cut Dahlias for the *usual* (not the *extra*) prize of the day. The upper booth, on the left, and contiguous with the aviary, was allotted to the exhibition of drawings of flowers, originals and copies, for which the Society this year had decreed prizes. All of these

were allowed to possess great merit; but the first prize was gained by Miss M. Rosenberg, of Walcot Parade, for a Cabbage leaf, with Currants, red and white, exquisitely painted (*original*). The second prize was awarded to Mrs. H. St. John Maule, the lady of the hon. secretary, for a highly finished drawing of a prize Carnation (*copy*).

The following is the list of prizes, and to whom awarded:—

DAHLIAS.—*Best Collection of Twenty-four* (different names)—1, J. Neeld, Esq. M.P.; 2, Mr. Heale; 3, Rev. S. B. Ward. *Best ditto of Eighteen*—1, Mr. Sealy; 2, J. Neeld, Esq. M.P.; 3, Mrs. Parsona. *Best ditto of Twelve*—1, J. Neeld, Esq. M.P.; 2, Mr. Kingdon; 3, Mr. Sealy; 4, Mr. Waters. *Three different Seedlings*—1, Mr. G. Wheeler; 2, Mr. Russ. *Three best Striped or Edged*—1, J. Kingston, Esq.; 2, E. Davis, Esq.

FLOWERS.—*Cockscombs*—1, Mrs. Clement; 2, J. Williams, Esq. *Balms*—1, and 2, J. Williams, Esq.

EXTRA PRIZES.—*Dahlias (50 blooms)*—1, Mr. Squibb; 2, Mr. Willmer. *Ditto (36 blooms)*—1, Mr. Mountjoy; 2, Mr. Brown. *Ditto (24 blooms)*—1, Mr. Squibb; 2, Mr. Mountjoy. *Ditto (12 blooms)*—1, Mr. Linton; 2, Rev. Mr. Ward; 3, J. Neeld, Esq. M.P. *Ditto (Seedlings raised in 1835)*—1, Mr. Harris; 2, Mr. Hodges.

PLANTS.—*Tender Annuals*—1, N. H. Nugent, Esq.; 2, Miss Whitehead. *Stove Plants*—2, J. Jarrott, Esq.; 3, J. Fussell, Esq. *Greenhouse Plants*—1, —Whittaker, Esq.; 2, N. H. Nugent, Esq.; 3, —Whittaker, Esq. *German Asters*—1, C. Sainsbury, Esq.; 2, Rev. Dr. Hale.

Ornamental Basket of Plants—1, R. Savago, Esq.; 2, Mrs. Clement.

Ditto of Cut Flowers—1, Mrs. Bury; 2, Col. Phillpott.

SHOW OF DAHLIAS AT SHEFFIELD.

On Wednesday, Oct. 14th, another of these exhibitions took place at the house of Mr. Broadbent, the Bull and Mouth Inn; when the following prizes were awarded:—

First Pan of Twelve—Widnall's Apollo, Desdemona, Euphrosync, Adela Rose, Lilac Perfection, Beauty of Cambridge, Hon. Mrs. Harris, Simmond's Alpha, Rosea Lilac, Cedo Nulli, Polyphemus, and Inwood's Ariel,—Mr. Smith, Rotherham. *Second Pan of Twelve*—Camelliiflora alba, Zamia, Countess of Liverpool, Polyphemus, Lord Derby, Sir Robert Peel, Rammohun Roy, Beauty of Cambridge, Colville's Perfecta, Camarus, and Prince George Cumberland,—Mr. Turner. *Third Pan of Twelve*—King of Whites, Seedling Crimson, Countess of Liverpool, Seedling Scarlet, Seedling Purple, Victory, Seedling Crimson, Ariol, Susanna, Orphous, Midas, and Seedling Crimson,—Mr. Taylor.

First Pan of Six—Augusta, Eminent, Queen Elizabeth, Emperor of Yellows, and Spencer's Purple Seedling,—Mr. Jeffrey. *Second Pan of Six*—Hon. Mrs. Harris, Widnall's Apollo, Desdemona, Beauty of Cambridge, Lilac Perfection, and Polyphemus,—Mr. Smith. *Third Pan of Six*—Jason, Pieta formosissima, Brown's Bronze, Widnall's Perfection, Cassina, Mrs. Wilkinson,—Mr. Jeffrey.

Darks.—1, Mogul, Mr. Taylor; 2, Rammohun Roy, Mr. Broadbent; 3, Black Dwarf, Mr. Taylor. *Orange*—1, Turban, Mr. Cadman; 2, Aurora, Mr. Turner; 3, Burgoyne, ditto. *Dark Shades*—1, Augusta, Mr. Jeffrey; 2, Seedling No. 2, Mr. Gallimore; 3, Plutus, Mr. Turner. *Light Shades*—1, Polyphemus, Mr. Muscroft; 2, Kale Bouven, Mr. Gallimore; 3, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Turner. *Scarlet*—1, Rising Sun, Mr. Davy; 2, Daniel O'Connell, Mr. Taylor; 3, Eminent, Mr. Jeffrey. *Edged*—1, Queen, Mr. Turner; 2, Desdemona, Mr. Broadbent; 3, King, Mr. Jeffrey. *White*—1, Mrs. Wilkinson, Mr. Jeffrey; 2, Criterion, Mr. Muscroft; 3, King, ditto. *Red*—1, Diadem of Flora, Mr. Jeffrey; 2, Cassina, ditto; 3, Apollo, Mr. Turner. *Yellow*—1, Seedling, Mr. Whittle; 2, Midas, ditto; 3, Emperor, Mr. Muscroft. *Purple*—1, Lord Liverpool, Mr. Jeffrey; 2, Spencer's Seedling, ditto; 3, Blucher, Mr. Muscroft. *Blush*—1, Unknown, Mr. Whittle; 2, Royal Lilac, Mr. Cadman; 3, Desdemona, Mr. Turner. *Lilac*—1, Lady Grenville, Mr. Taylor; 2, Countess Harrington, Mr. Broadbent; 3, Lady Harrington, Mr. Jeffrey. *Dark Rose*—1,

Lord Brougham, Mr. Whittle; 3, Springfield Rival, Mr. Taylor; 3, ditto, Mr. Gallimore. *Light Rose*—1, Queen Elizabeth, Mr. Jeffrey; 2, Miss Polham, Mr. Whittle; 3, British Queen, Mr. Turner. *Dark Red*—1, Shannon, Mr. Jeffrey; 2, Bohemia, Mr. Mascroft; 3, Venusta, Mr. Taylor. *Striped*—1, Commander, Mr. Turner; 2, Picta Formosissima, Mr. Whittle; 3, Dr. Syntax, Mr. Turner. *Globes*—1, Seedling, Mr. Cadman; 2, Crimson, Mr. Mascroft. *Anemone*—1, Mr. Turner; 2, ditto. *Spotted*—1, Countess of Cork, Mr. Turner; 2, Beauty of Cambridge, Mr. Firth; 3, Enchantress, ditto. *Seedlings*—1, Dark, Mr. Dary; 2, Scarlet, Mr. Jeffrey; 3, Rose, Mr. Taylor; 4, Lilac, do.; 5, Crimson, ditto; 6, Purple Stripe, ditto; 7, Purple, ditto; 8, Bronze, Mr. Turner.

LEEDS FLORISTS' SOCIETY.

On Monday, Sept. 21st, this Society held its annual show of Dahlias in the large room at the house of Mr. John Emmett, the Woodman Inn, in Gower-street, which was exquisitely splendid, and highly respectably attended. The judges were Mr. John Rhodes, of the White Horse Inn, York-road, and Mr. Edward Fletcher and Mr. Joseph Wood, both of Wibsey, near Bradford. It is almost unnecessary to add, that their decisions in awarding the prizes as under gave great satisfaction.

Laced.—1, Queen of Dahlias, Mr. Chadwick; 2, Countess Grey, ditto; 3, Criterion, ditto; 4, Queen of Belgium, ditto.

Striped.—1, Picta Formosissima, Mr. Whitaker; 2, and 3, Commanders, Mr. Chadwick; 4, Augusta, Mr. Rice.

Single Class.—1, and 2, Paragons, Mr. Chadwick; 3, Paragon, Mr. Holt; 4, Paragon, Mr. Rice.

Dark.—1, Jupiter, Mr. Jackson; 2, Mogul, Mr. Chadwick; 3, Pulla, Mr. Holt; 4, Levick's Black Dwarf.

Scarlet.—1, Brewer's Paragon of Perfection, Mr. Chadwick; 2, Seedling, Mr. Stephenson; 3, Rising Sun, Mr. Chadwick; 4, Lord John Russell, ditto.

Roses.—1, Widnall's Perfection, Mr. Chadwick; 2, Surpass Triumph Royal, Mr. Whitaker; 3, Springfield's Rival, Mr. Chadwick; 4, Putus, ditto.

Yellows.—1, King of Yellows, Mr. Chadwick; 2, Queen of Yellows, Mr. Rice; 3, King of Yellows, Mr. Chadwick; 4, Squib's Yellow, Mr. Stephenson.

Whites.—1, King of Whites, Mr. Rice; 2, Andromeda, Mr. Jackson; 3, King of Whites, Mr. Chadwick; 4, Queen of Whites, ditto.

Purples.—1, Lord Liverpool, Mr. Rice; 2, Arvend, Mr. Chadwick; 3, Granta, ditto; 4, Augusta, ditto.

Orange.—1, Seedling, Mr. Chadwick; 2, Seedling, Mr. Stephenson; 3 and 4, Orange Balls, Mr. Forster.

Grimson.—1, Globe, Mr. Whitaker; 2 and 3, Globes, Mr. Chadwick; 4, Globe, Mr. Forster.

Dark Crimson.—1, Paragon of Perfection, Mr. Whitaker; 2, Law's New Crimson, Mr. Chadwick; 3, Seedling, Mr. Stephenson; 4, Kuzlebash, Mr. Holt.

Lilacs.—1, Countess Grey, Mr. Chadwick; 2, Blush Lilac, Mr. Mitchell; 3, Royal Lilac, ditto; 4, Lady Granville, Mr. Chadwick.

At seven o'clock, about fifty members and their friends, sat down to an excellent dinner which was served up in good style. Mr. Whitaker presided, and Mr. Mallison was Vice-President. The cloth being drawn, the greatest harmony and hilarity prevailed till a late hour, when they separated wishing most cordially "Prosperity and perpetuity to the Leeds Florists' Society." We must not omit to notice, that Mr. John Kearley, of Woodhouse Hill, Hunslet, received the thanks of the meeting, for a splendid variety for the decoration of the room.

REFERENCE TO THE EMBELLISHMENT.

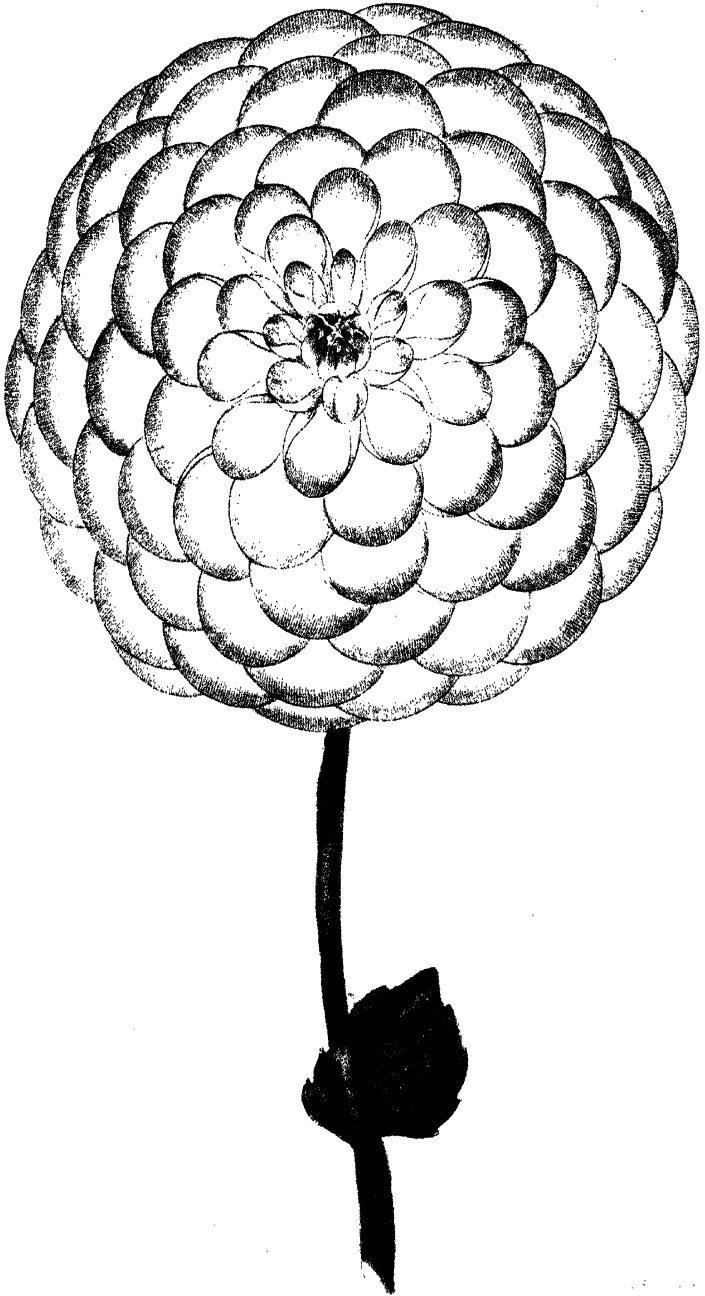
PICTA PERFECTA DAHLIA.—This very handsome variety of the Dahlia was raised by us in 1834, and our drawing taken in the present autumn. The ground colour of the flower is a rich scarlet crimson, which no colouring can properly represent. The edge of every petal is a deep black, and presents a striking and brilliant contrast. The flower is of excellent form, the outline forming a complete circle, and the petals of the best shape, which are regularly disposed, round, and perfectly smooth at the edge. The flowers are displayed above the foliage of the plant, and are produced abundantly. We have just completed a tour we had taken into every part of the kingdom, attending many of the principal Dahlia exhibitions, and visiting most of the extensive growers of Dahlias, for the purpose of ascertaining what kinds are the best in cultivation, and what seedlings are likely to come out for sale the next year. Having had the opportunity of seeing the best kinds, we are enabled to state that the variety we possess, and now figure, very far surpasses any edged Dahlia that came under our notice.

Our object in taking the tour and viewing the Dahlias, has been to make drawings of those kinds we judged possessed sufficient merit to recommend them for cultivation. Coloured plates of about 20 kinds are now in preparation, and we shall give them before the year closes in a Supplementary No. to the *Cabinet*, so that our friends desirous of possessing them, may have them of the Booksellers who supply them with the *Cabinet*, by giving previous orders to that effect.

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR NOVEMBER.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS.—If any are not yet housed, they should now be without delay. All possible air should be admitted to the greenhouse, excepting when frosty. The plants should not be watered in the "broad cast" manner, as it is termed; but should be attended to *singly*, so that no plant may be watered but what is actually dry. Water should not be given in the evening, but in the early part of the day, so that damps may be dried up before the house is closed. If watered in the evening, the damp arising during the night will cause the leaves to decay, and encourage moss, lichens, &c. upon the soil. This will invariably be the consequence, unless fire heat be applied to counteract the effect. The soil in the pots should frequently be loosened at the surface, to prevent its forming a mossy or very compact state.

FLOWER GARDEN.—All decayed stalks should be cleared away. Seeds of all kinds of flowering plants should be collected, if neglected hitherto. The borders should be dug over, and additional fresh soil be added where required. All kinds of perennial border flowers should be planted. If any plant has become too large, it should now be reduced in size, and vacancies filled up. Bulbous roots, Ranunculuses, Anemones, &c., should be planted without delay. For Auriculars, Carnations, &c., see last month's Calendar, where suitable directions are given. Evergreen and deciduous shrubs may be planted this month. Protect beds of bulbous flowering plants in unfavourable weather. Newly-planted shrubs, in exposed situations, should be secured to stakes. All kinds of border flowers kept in pots for winter protection, &c., should be removed to winter quarters, either in pots, frames, or some warm, dry situation. Composts for floricultural purposes should be turned, &c. Calceolarias that have been in borders should be taken up, and kept in pots, in a cool, dry situation, either in the greenhouse, frame, or pit. Let the plants of Chrysanthemums in-doors have abundance of air. In taking up Dahlia roots, be careful not to twist or injure the tubers near to the crown: this attention is particularly necessary with small roots. Care should be taken to have the names or numbers well secured to the root by means of copper wire fastenings: it often happens that the stalk perishes before spring, and names attached thereto are liable to be removed, and to cause confusion. Tubers of Commelina, and bulbs of Tigridias, should be taken up and preserved dry through winter.



THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

DECEMBER 1st, 1835.

PART I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ARTICLE I.—*A Description of Roses.* By Mr. T. RIVERS, junr, Nurseryman, Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 249.)

ROSA GALLICA, (or French Roses.)

	NAME.	COLOUR.	FORM AND CHARACTER.
	A fleurs a Feuilles Marbré	purp. crim. marbled	compact and very double
1	Agats en Plumet	bright rose	compact and very double
4 s	African black	very dark crimson	reflexed small and very dble
1	Anarelle	blush spotted	cupped and very double
1	Aspasie		
1	Aurelle	delicate mottled rose	compact and very double
1	Belle Herminie	deep rose spotted	expanded and semi double
1	Belle de Pierre Fitte Berlioz	dark crimson with red spots	expanded and very double
1	Belle de Fontenay	bright red with pale margin	expanded and double
1	Beauté Rare	dark crimson	compact and very double
1	Bachelier	bright rose	compact and very double
1	Bijou des Amateurs Compte Walsh	rose edg. with white	compact and very double
3 s	Crimson Hip Collinette	scarlet crimson	expanded and large
1	Cameleopard	purplish rose mot- tled	reflexed and very double
1 s	Camaieu or Camailleux	red with lilac and white stripes	imbricated and very double
1	Charlotte de la Charme	bright rose spotted	expanded and double
1	Charmante Isidore Compte de Murinais	purp. with crimson spots violet purple with crimson spots	cupped and double expanded, large and double
4	Crivalis	purplish blush	compact, large and double

ROSA GALLICA, (Continued.)

	NAME.	COLOUR.	FORM AND CHARACTER.
4	Carmine Superieure	bright carmine	expanded and very large
1	Cerise Grand Monarchie	bright red	compact and very double
1	Cassini de la Vigne	rose	compact and double
4	Duchesse d'Orleans, Duc de Guiches, or Duc de Berri	deep rose	globular and very large
2	Davoust	blush	compact, large and double
4	Droite	shaded crimson	compact and very double
1	Duc de Treviso	dark marbled crim.	cupped, very large and able
1	Duc d'Orleans Ponctué	bright rose with white spots	expanded and double
	Ecclatante	scarlet	compact and double
1	Eclat des roses	shad. purplish rose	imbricated, very large & able
1	Feu Ture	scarlet crimson	compact and very double
3	Feu Amoureux	rose	globular and very large
4 s	Fanny Parisot	pale blush	compact and very double
3 s	Grand Papa	deep crimson	expanded and very double
2	Gigantesque	bright rose	compact, large and double
3	Grand Sultan	blush	expanded, very large & dble
2 s	Grand Sultana	lilac with rosy centre	expanded, very large & able
3	General Foy	crimson	expanded, large and double
3	Glorieuse superbe	rich crimson	compact and small
3	Gloria Nigrorum	dark crimson	compact and double
1	Guerin de Donai		
1	Heureuse Surprise	shad. purplish rose	compact, large and double
3	Jean Bart	dark crimson	expanded, large and double
3 s	King of Rome	crimson	globular and double
1	La Somnambule	pale rose	compact and very double
1	Le Miroir	shaded lilac	reflexed and very double
4	La Belle Elise	rose	expanded, large & very dble
1	Le Bouque	pale blush	cupped and very double
2	Leopold the 1st	dark crimson	reflexed and very double
1	Lion de la Belgique	purplish rose	compact, very large and dble
1	L'Admirable	deep rose	compact and very double
1	La Capricieuse	rose pencilled with white	compact and very double
	La Fayette	purple shaded with scarlet	compact, small and double
4	La Premiere Mode	rosy blush	compact and very double
2	Leopard (Rivers's)	crimson purp. with red spots	expanded, semi-double
2	Maculata Pallida	pale rose spotted	expanded, semi-double
	Muette de Portici	deep rose mottled with white	expanded and double
	Marie Antoinette	marbled crimson	compact, small and double
4	Morin des Dames	bright red	compact, small and very dble
1	Madame Cottin	deep rose	compact, large and very dble
	Madame Dubarry	crimson scarlet	compact and very double
1	Moise	crim. often striped with red	imbricated and double
1	Mon Gout	rose shaded	reflexed and very double
1	Mnemosine	pale flesh	compact and very double
	Nationale Tricolor	red with white cent.	compact and double
3	Nigrorum superbum	very dark crimson	compact, small and double
1	Nankin Berlin	rosy white	compact and double
	Oracle du Siecle	shaded crimson	compact, large and very dble
1	Orpheline de la Chine	rose	cupped and very double
1	Orpheline de Juillet	dark crimson	compact and very double
1 s	Pencilled (Lee's)	rose pencilled	expanded and double

ROSA GALLICA, (Continued.)

NAME	COLOUR.	FORM AND CHARACTER.
Picotée or Provins Strié	purple crimson with white stripes	reflexed and very double
2 Princess Victoria	very bright crimson	compact, large and double
Porcelaine Royale	rose spot. with white	cupped and very double
1 Paganini	bright rose	compact, large and double
1 Queen of Summer	lilac shad. with rose	cupped, very large & very double
4 Rose Serigne	shaded dove color	expanded, large and double
1 Rigoulot	bright rosy blush	cupped, large and double
1 Renoncule Ponctuée	rose spot. with red	compact, small and double
2 Rivers's Superb Tuscan	dark velvet crimson	expanded, large and double
2 Rivers's Woodpigeon	pencilled rosy lilac	reflexed, large and very double
1 Summer Cloud	rosy white	cupped and very double
2 Sir Walter Scott	purplish rose	compact and double
1 Saint Aldegonde	bright rose spotted with white	compact and very double
Sombrieul	deep rose spotted with white	cupped, large and very double
1 Sontag	bright rose	compact and double
2 Sœur Hospitalière	purple	compact and double
2 Sylvie	purplish rose	expanded, large and double
2 Scabiosaeflora	red	cupd. with cent. tuft sm. pils.
4 Theodore de Corso	bright rose	compact, small and very double
2 Tricolor	crimson with yellow stripes	compact, small and double
Tricolor Pompon	dark red, striped with white	cupped, semi-double
1 Triomphe de Rennes	purplish crimson	cupped and very double
3 Vesta	scarlet	expanded and very large
3 Victoire	brilliant crimson	compact, small and double
1 Village Maid, Villagoise, Belle Rubanoe, or Striped Provins	purplish red with white stripes	cupped, large and double
Uniflore Marbré	rose, marbled with white	compact, large and double

The selection of the roses in this division has been a work of some difficulty, but I now trust they are arranged so as to be easily distinguishable by their peculiar habit; they all make stiff erect shoots with dense foliage; the flowers are on short erect flower stalks, having rather a formal appearance, to compensate for this they are trim and neat, and are well adapted for small gardens. Many of them differ in the pretty compact shape of their flowers from all other roses, and in brilliancy and diversity of colour cannot be surpassed. The spotted, striped and marbled roses in this division are very novel and beautiful, and will be appreciated by those who admire variegated roses. In France this is called the "provins rose," whence the confusion in most Rose Catalogues with the Provence Rose; the Agate Rose is of this family, having curled leaves and pale flowers. Gallic Roses are too lumpy and stiff in their growth for Standards.

SELECT ROSES OF UNCERTAIN ORIGIN.

NAME.	COLOUR.	FORM AND CHARACTER.
1 Amélie Guerin	white	compact and very double
1 Azeuil Provence	deep rose mottled	cupped, large and double
Bouquet blanc	white	cupped and like hybrid blanc
2 Clotilde	rosy blush	expanded, very large & double

SELECT ROSES OF UNCERTAIN ORIGIN, (Continued.)

	NAME.	COLOUR.	FORM AND CHARACTER.
3	Celestine	blush	compact, large and double
	Dona Sol	white	compact and very double
3 s	Duchesse d'Angouleme	rosy blush	cupped and very double
1	Elm leaved, or Elize		
	Guizot	pale rose shaded	compact, large and double
4 s	Elegans	bright rose	cupped, small and double
3 s	Enchantresse, or grande		
	Henriette	rose	compact, large & very double
1 s	Edise Lemesle	pure white	cupped, large & very double
3	Fanny Blas	rose	compact and double
3 s	Gracilla, or Shaller's Pro-		
	vence	pale blush	cupped, small and double
2 s	Glory of France	pencilled rose	expanded, very large & double
3 s	Hip, White Globe	pure white	globular, large and double
4 s	Hip Margined, or Hebe's		
	Lip	creamed, with blush	cupped and single
3 s	Hip Scarlet	carmine	expanded and semi-double
4 s	Hip Blush	rosy blush	reflexed and very double
2 s	Imperatrice	bright rose	imbricated, large & double
2	Lady Fitzgerald	light crimson	cupped and double
	L'ingenue	wh. with yel. centre	cupped, large & very double
	La Reine blanche	pure white	globular, large and double
4	Nouvelle Pivoine	deep rose	globular, large and double
3	Odeur de Drages	bright blush	double, with curious perfume
3 s	Tree Pæony	pale rose	expanded, & immensely large

These are Hybrid Roses of unknown origin, which I have thought it preferable to make a section of; the new white roses named are seemingly varieties of that fine rose, the White Globe Hip, and are indeed beautiful.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Those marked with an asterisk are not quite hardy enough for Pillars in cold exposed situations, but require a south wall or fence.

	NAME.	COLOUR.	FORM AND CHARACTER.
	Astrolabe	rose	compact and double
4	Ayrshire elegans or		
	double white	white	expanded, semi-double
3	Ayrshire Myrrh Scented		
3	Double Crimson	purplish red	expanded, semi-double
4	Blush or Perthshire	purplish blush	cupped and double
3	Dundee Rambler	creamy white	compact and very double
3	Rose Angle	pale pink	expanded and double
3	Lovely Rambler	bright pink	cupped and double
3	Double Cream		
3	New Double Red		
3	Queen of Belgians	pure white	cupped and semi-double
4	Banksia White*	white	compact, very double and fragrant
4	Yellow*	creamy yellow	compact and double
4	Boursault Red	bright rose	cupped semi-double
4	Blush or Florida	pale flesh, red centre	expanded and very large
3	Elegans	purple, white stripes	expanded, semi-double
3	Arethuse	bright rose	cupped and very double
2	New Crimson or		
	Amadis	bright purplish crim	reflexed, large & very double
4	Cassorettiana	pale flesh	cupped and semi-double
4	Clair	bright red	cupped and single
4	Drummond's Thornless	bright rose	cupped and double

CLIMBING ROSES, (Continued.)

	NAME.	CLOUR.	FORM AND CHARACTER.
4	Formidable	rose	cupped, small & very double
4	Grevillia or Seven Sisters*	purple red & blush	expanded, blooming in large clusters
2	Minor*	bright shaded rose	compact, small and double
4 s	Scarlet or Russelliana	dark red and purple	compact and very double
4	Indica Major	pale blush	expanded, large & double
4	Miller's Climber	bright pink	expanded and double
3 s	Madame d'Arley	pale flesh	cupped and very double
4	Multiflora Alba*	pale flesh	compact, small and double
4	Rubra*	rose	compact, small & very double
2	Elegans*	blush, changing to white	compact, small & very double
1	Superba	rose pencilled with red	cupped and very double
4	Italica	rose	cupped and double
2	Hybrida or Loure Davoust	changeable blush	imbriicated and very double
3	New York China	bright red	cupped and double
4 s	Ruga	pale flesh	globular and double
4	Sempervirens Single	white	expanded and small
4 s	Pleno	white	compact and very double
3	Major	white	expanded, large and single
3 s	Spectabilo	lilac rose	cupped and very double
2	Rosea	pale flesh	compact and double
2 s	Myrianthes	delicate rose	cupped and very double
3 s	Felicite perpetuelle	creamy white	compact and very double
2	Adelaide d'Orleans	rosy white shaded	cupped and double
3 s	Princess Louise	creamy white & rose	cupped and very double
2	Leopoldine d'Orleans	very pale flesh	cupped and very double
1	Melanie de Montjoie	pure white	expanded, large & very double
1 s	Triomphe de Bollailler	pale flesh	cupped, large & very double
1	Donna Maria	pure white	compact, small and double
3	Scandena	pale flesh	expanded, semi-double
4	Sinica*	white	cupped and single
4	Watts's Climbing Provence	rose	globular, large & very double

The different families of Climbing Roses, such as Ayrshire, Sempervirens, Multiflora and Boursault Roses are now so well defined that, perhaps, I ought to have placed them in separate divisions, but trust it will be more convenient for reference to keep them under one head. It will be something of a novelty to apply Climbing Roses as underwood, but I know of no plant so eligible for elegant undergrowth in a Wilderness near Pleasure Grounds, as the varieties of *rosa sempervirens*, they grow in every description of soil with great luxuriance; under the shade of Trees they are nearly evergreen, and with their beautifully shaped and delicately coloured flowers, are calculated to form the prettiest mass of undergrowth it is possible to conceive. They grow with increased vigour when their shoots are prostrate, and if a large space is required to be covered with them, they may be planted thin, and the ends of the most vigorous shoots laid in the ground; in a few years, by these means, acres of ground may be covered with them. On Standards, with short stems, they make very ornamental plants for Lawns; if they grow luxuriantly the ends of the shoots will descend, and if not shortened, will produce the following season, corymbs of flowers at every bud, forming a dome-shaped mass, having a fine effect.

CHINA ROSES, (*Rosa indica*.)

NAME.	COLOUR.	FORM AND CHARACTER.
3 Alphonsine	purplish crimson	cupped and double
3 Admiral de Rigny	vivid crimson	expanded, large and double
3 s Admiral de Perri	fiery crimson	cupped, large and double
4 Animateur	purplish red	cupped and small
1 Alba elegans	white shaded with blush	cupped, large and double
2 Bardon	pale blush	cupped, large and double
3 Beau Carmin	crimson shaded	cupped and very double
4 Barclayans	red	expanded semi-double
4 Belle de Monza	purplish crimson	cupped and very double
4 Belle Traverse	white	compact and double
1 Belle de Florence	light carmine	cupped and very double
1 Belle Archinto		
2 s Camellia blanc	pure white	globular, large and double
3 Camellia rouge	bright rose	imbricated or camellia-like
1 Candide	pure white	globular and very double
2 Cramoisie eblouissante	vivid crimson	reflexed and very double
2 Cramoisie superieure	crimson	expanded, large and double
2 Cramoisie triomphante	crimson	cupped and very double
1 Countess of Albermarle	pale rose with red centre	compact, large and double
1 Clara		
1 Clarisse	pale blush	globular, large and very dble
1 Duchess de Valiere		
3 s Duc de Bordeaux	lilac	expanded and very double
1 Duchess of Kent	shaded pale blush	cupped, large and double
4 s Duchesse de Berri, or Grand Val	dark crimson	compact and very double
3 Dame Blanche	white	globular, large and double
3 Darius		
1 Etoile polaire	delicate rose	expanded and double
3 Ensign Bisson	pale rosy lilac	expanded and small
2 Fabvier	bright scarlet	cupped and semi-double
3 Fenelon	purplish crimson	globular and double
2 Fenelon du Luxemburg	deep lilac rose, shad.	globular, large and double
1 Granddier		
1 General Chassé	bright rose, shaded	cupped, large and double
2 Gloire d'Anceuil	clouded crimson	expanded and double
1 Gouvion St. Cyr		
2 Gracile	delicate rose	cupped, large and double
1 Grandiflora	deep rose	reflexed, very large and dble
1 Henry the Fifth	vivid scarlet	cupped and double
3 Hortense	shaded bright rose	cupped and very double
4 Indica Minor	rose	compact and small
3 Indica Minor, crimson	crimson	compact and small
3 Indica Gloriosa or odo- ratissima	lilac rose	globular and very double
1 Indica Heterophylla	rose	cupped with leafy calyx
1 Imperiosa	dark crimson shad.	cupped and double
3 Josephine	bright crimson	cupped and double
2 L'Azuré	lilac rose	expanded, large and double
4 Leopold	pure white	globular and double
3 Le Sombre	clouded dark crim.	cupped and double
1 Madame Despraz	pure white	cupped, very large and double
2 Mon Heritage	blush	cupped and double
1 Napoleon	shaded blush	cupped, very large and double
3 Petit Nini	rosy lilac	cupped, small and double
3 Petite Triomphe	bright red	cupped, small and double
3 Pluton	dark crimson	globular and double
1 Pseoniflora nova		
1 Roi des Cramoisies	bright crimson	cupped and double

CHINA ROSES, (Continued.)

NAME.	COLOUR.	FORM AND CHARACTER.
4 Ronald's China	reddish purple	expanded and large
4 Revesail	bright crimson	cupped and double
1 Romaine Desprez	purplish shad. rose	cupped, large and very double
2 Rouge superbe or la reguliere	crimson	compact and double
1 Reine de Postum	blush with buff cen.	cupped, very large and double
2 Strombio rubra	red	globular and very double
1 Sulphurea superba	pale sulphur	cupped, very large and double
3 Triomphe de Gand	bright rose, shaded	cupped, very large and double
2 Theresia Stravius	pale flesh	cupped and double
1 Van Dacl	lilac rose	globular, large and double
1 Weber	bright rose	cupped with very stiff petals
4 White	pure white	globular and double
4 Willow leaved	bright rose	expanded and semi-double

From six to eight months in the year, the Roses in this division form bright ornaments to our gardens; many of the robust varieties make beautiful Standards. They are all quite hardy, and some of the varieties, of the most brilliant colours; others of the purest white. Some of the larger and more double flowers have a peculiar delicate blush, unlike any other rose.

TEA SCENTED CHINA ROSES, (*Rosa indica odorata*.)

NAME.	COLOUR.	FORM AND CHARACTER.
1 Amabilis	rosy blush	cupped, large and double
3 Aureore	straw chang. to buff	expanded, very large and double
3 Aline	rosy blush	cupped, large and double
4 Boutelaud	delicate rose	globular, large and double
3 Belle Hellene	pale flesh	cupped and very double
3 Buffon	purplish rose	globular and very double
3 Belle Felix	bright rosy lilac	expanded and very double
1 Belle Clorinde		
3 Belle Elvire	bright rose	globular and double
3 Bourbon	white	globular, large and double
4 Blush	blush	globular and double
1 Cædo Nulli		
3 Coccinea, or Colville's crimson	vivid crimson	expanded and double
2 Cels	red	expanded and double
2 Dremont	delicate rosy buff	cupped, large and double
4 Fragrans	bright crimson	cupped and double
3 Fleur de Venus	bright rose	globular, small and very double
1 General Valazé	shaded pale blush	globular, large and double
3 Gracilis	bright red	cupped and small
1 Grandifolia, or Thouillet	pale flesh	cupped, large and double
1 Hardy	vivid rose	expanded, large and double
1 Hamon	blush shaded with crimson	globular, very large and double
4 Hymenée	white with yel. cen.	cupped and double
3 Iphigenie	lilac rose	globular, large and double
3 Isidoro	pale rose, shaded	expanded and double
1 Julie Sisley	blush with rosy cen.	globular, large and double
3 Jaune panachée	pale yellow and rose	expanded and double
3 Jaune Serin	straw colour	cupped and double
3 La surprise	bright shaded rose	cupped and very double
3 Lucile Delmart	bright rose	cupped and double
1 Lejas	vivid light crimson	globular and very double
1 Lyonnais	pale flesh	cupped, very large and double
2 Louis Philippe	delicate rose	cupped, large and double

TEA SCENTED CHINA ROSES, (*Continued.*)

	NAME.	COLOUR.	FORM AND CHARACTER.
2	<i>Lutescens mutabilis</i>	pale straw	cupped and double
2	<i>Lutescens nana</i>	reddish yellow	cupped, very small and double
1	<i>Magnifica</i> , or <i>Magnus</i> <i>Ladulas</i>		
1	<i>Meffré</i>		
1	<i>Nitida</i>	white with rosy cen.	globular, large and double
1	<i>Nouvelle du Jour</i> , or de <i>la Croix</i>	lilac rose	cupped large and double
1	<i>Princesse Stephanie</i>	pale flesh	globular, large and double
3	<i>Palestinini</i>	yellowish white	cupped and double
3	<i>Potart</i>	flesh with buff cen.	expanded and double
1	<i>Pallida</i>	bright rose, shaded	globular and double
1	<i>Reve du Bonheur</i>	rosy buff	cupped and very large
4	<i>Roi de Siam</i>	pure white	globular, large and double
1	<i>Reins de Cythero</i>	pale flesh	cupped, very large and dble
1	<i>Reins de Juillet</i> , or <i>Plantier</i>	bright rose	globular, with stiff petals
3	<i>Sanguinea</i>	crimson	cupped and very double
2	<i>Strombio</i>	cream and blush	globular and very large
2	<i>Victoire</i>	blush	cupped, large and double
4	<i>Yellow</i>	pale sulphur	cupped, large and semi-dble

These are China Roses having a strong odour of tea; they are seminal varieties of the old blush tea scented rose, (*rosa indica odorata*) and of *rosa ochroleuca*, or the yellow China rose. They are more delicate than those of the preceding section as to the cold in Winter, and also in their flowers, as they seem to require the warm dewy nights of August and September to bring them to perfection; in hot weather, in June and July they are very fleeting, as their flowers are large and of a delicate texture, soon fading in sunny weather. They require careful cultivation, and must have a raised border against a south, south-east, or west wall. This border should be a compost of rotten manure, or leaves, light loam and sand, equal parts, and raised about eighteen inches above the surface; when grown as low Standards, they are surpassingly beautiful; but they should be taken up in November, and their roots laid in mould, in a shed, as our sharp winters would injure them, so as to prevent their blooming in perfection, if left exposed.

MINIATURE, OR DWARF CHINA ROSES, (*Rosa Lawranceana.*)

	NAME.	COLOUR.	FORM AND CHARACTER.
	<i>Bicolor</i>		
	<i>Blush</i>	rose	
	<i>Crimson</i>	crimson	
	<i>Caprice des Dames</i>	bright rose	
	<i>Jenny</i>	bright crimson	
	<i>Gloire de Lawranceus</i>	dark crimson	
	<i>Liliputienne</i>	red	
	<i>La Miniature</i>		
	<i>Mouche</i>	deep rose	
	<i>Minima</i>		
	<i>Nigra</i>	very dark crimson	
	<i>Pallida</i> or " <i>Alba</i> "	pale flesh	
	<i>Petite Laponne</i>	bright crimson	
	<i>Retour du Printemps</i>	purplish red	
	<i>Zaluca</i>	lilac	
	<i>Zelinette</i>	rosy lilac	

Some of these are known as "fairy roses," and they indeed deserve the appellation; they are exceedingly well adapted for planting on Rockwork, their minute and vivid flowers having an excellent effect in such situations; in the cool autumnal months they bloom in great perfection.

T. RIVERS, JUN.

[The two Papers on Roses are from a printed list (sent us for introduction into the Cabinet) of the Roses sold by Mr. RIVERS.]

ARTICLE II.—*On the Culture of Oxalis Deppeii.* By
Mr. JOSEPH PLANT, Florist, Cheadle, Staffordshire.

I herewith send you a few observations on the successful cultivation of *Oxalis Deppeii*, as a border plant, to form beauty in masses; and if you think the subject worthy a place in your *Cabinet*, I shall be happy to think I have thrown in my mite of information, to which your readers are heartily welcome.

The whole family of Oxalises have long been favourites with me, for there is scarcely any genus more beautiful; but, unluckily, there are but few individuals of the family that are likely to be of use (at least not till we know them better) as hardy border plants. I am not prepared to say the present one is completely hardy, though I believe it is: I had some bulbs of it in the ground all last winter, which came up in spring, and flowered, but not at all equal to those I planted in spring. Next winter, I propose trying it fully and fairly.

The best time to procure the bulbs, is any time from December to March, except when in pots; then, of course, they can be removed any time.

The border intended for *Oxalis Deppeii* should be composed of two parts sandy peat soil (of which that kind abounding in silvery grit is the best), one part well-decomposed stable manure, and one part turfy loam; the whole to be well chopped up together (not sifted), and frequently turned over during the winter. The place in which you intend planting the bulbs, should be nine inches or a foot deep of this compost. Having procured your bulbs, let them be kept in a tolerably dry place until the time of planting, which may be done any time from the 1st to the 14th of April, or a month earlier if you like; but you will gain nothing by this latter practice, and it is, therefore, useless. Take the opportunity of a fine day, and let the bulbs be planted three inches deep, putting

a little dry sand just round the bulb. Nothing more is necessary until the foliage appears, when, if the ground is likely to become dry, or in a dry season, such as the past summer, the plants will be all the better for a plentiful supply of water.

If the foregoing particulars are attended to, you will be gratified with a profuse and lovely bloom from July till frost comes, and says, in effect, "We'll have no more on't."

J. PLANT.

ARTICLE III.—On Pyramids of Roses. By Mr. Wm. BARRATT, Nurseryman, Wakefield, Yorkshire.

In a book which, as far as my memory serves me, was an hundred years old, I recollect having seen applied to the Rose a title which I think it most assuredly merited, viz. "the Queen of Flowers." If, then, at a period "so long gone by," the above title was so justly applicable, with what infinitely greater propriety may it at the present day lay claim to that appellation: for although flowers in general have since that time passed so many grades of improvement, in variety, splendour, and in great addition to their numbers, yet, in my opinion, the Rose still maintains her exalted station amongst our valuable importations and indigenuous favourites; for within the space of fifty years, no kind of plant or variety of flowering shrub has been so strikingly improved, not even the Dahlia itself: for while the latter furnishes an indescribable autumnal decoration to our gardens, the Rose, in the earlier months of the year, not only shines forth with equal variety of colour, but has the additional excellency of perfuming the air with a rich inimitable odour, and during every season (even when all other flowers have failed) of contributing its quota to enliven the dreary months of winter by its beautiful and fragrant flower. I have not had my garden (I mean in the open air) without Roses in bloom for I think at least two years, thus affording me an ocular demonstration that the Rose is no usurper by claiming the title of **QUEEN OF FLOWERS.**

A clump or bed of perpetual or ever-blowing Roses, is, in my estimation, indispensibly requisite in every flower garden. The size of the bed, or number of sorts, must be determined by the extent

of the garden, or taste of the proprietor. The standard Roses give a fine effect to a bed of Roses by being planted in the middle, forming a pyramidal bed, or alone on grass lawns; but the *ac plus ultra* of a pyramid of Roses is that formed of from one, two, or three plants, forming a pyramid by being trained up three strong stakes, to any length from 10 to 25 feet high (as may suit situation or taste), placed about two feet apart at the bottom; three forming an angle on the ground, and meeting close together at the top; the plant, or plants, to be planted inside the stakes. In two or three years, they will form a pyramid of Roses which baffles all description. Of course, the plants are to be selected the proper sorts for such pyramids, viz. those which will grow from six to twelve feet in one season, and next season fill with immense numbers of spurs or lateral branches, which make the whole from the ground to the top a complete mass of flowers. Let no one startle at the idea of twelve feet in one season as hyperbolic: I have now (this year 1835) in my Botanic Garden several with shoots of the above dimensions, and some of which had in last July (only two years from planting small pot plants) from 300 to 400 Rose buds upon them at once. When gardens are small, and the owners are desirous of having *multum in parvo*, three or four may be planted to form one pyramid; and this is not the only object of planting more sorts than one together, but the beauty is also much increased by the mingled hues of the varieties planted. For instance, plant together a white Boursault, a purple Noisette, a Stadtholder, Sinensis (fine pink), and a Moschata scandens; and such a variety may be obtained, that twenty pyramids may have each three or four kinds, and no two sorts alike on the whole twenty pyramids. A temple of Roses, planted in the same way, has a beautiful appearance in a flower garden—that is, eight, ten, or twelve stout peeled Larch poles, well painted, set in the ground, with a light iron rafter from each, meeting at the top and forming a dome. An old cable, or other old rope, twisted round the pillar and iron, gives an additional beauty to the whole. Then plant against the pillars with two or three varieties, each of which will soon run up the pillars, and form a pretty mass of Roses, which amply repays for the trouble and expense, by the elegance it gives to the garden.

WM. BARRATT.

St. John's Botanic Gardens, Wakefield.

PART II.

NEW OR BARE PLANTS

WHICH WE HAVE NOTICED SINCE OUR LAST.

1. *Begonia heracleifolia*, Cow-Parsnip-leaved. A very pretty and delicate flowering species, cultivated in the hot-houses in the Edinburgh and Glasgow Botanic Gardens. The plant grows to a large size, and having fine palmate leaves six or eight inches in diameter, and a flowering scape from two to three feet long, it makes a fine appearance. Monocia Polyandria. Begoniaceæ. Begonia, after MICHAEL BEGON, a French Botanist.

2. *Cineraria macrophylla*, large leaved. This species was introduced into this country in 1832, and is cultivated in the Birmingham Botanic Garden. It is a native of the Altaic Mountains, and grows from two to three yards high; a hardy perennial. The flowers are small, of a greenish-yellow colour, and are produced in June and July. Syngenesia Superflua. Cineraria, from *cineres* ashes; referring to the colour of the downy leaves.

3. *Crataegus Douglassii*. Mr. Douglas's Thorn. *Synonym*, *C. punctata*. This pretty species is grown in the Garden of the London Horticultural Society, and was brought there from North West America, by the late Mr. DOUGLAS. The flowers are white, about the size of our common English thorn. The fruit is small, of a dark purple colour. Icosandria Mono-Pentagynia. Rosaceæ. *Crataegus*, from *kratos*, strength; referring to the hardness of the wood.

4. *Daubenia aurea*, Golden flowered. Messrs. YOUNG, of Epsom Nursery, introduced this bulbous greenhouse plant into this country, from the Cape of Good Hope. The flowers are produced in a low aggregate cluster; they are of a fine golden yellow colour. Hexandria Monogynia. Asphodelaceæ. *Daubenia*, in compliment to Dr. C. DAUBENY, Professor of Botany at Oxford.

5. *Delphinium cheilanthum*, var. multiplex. Double flowering, large-lipped Larkspur. A most splendid flowering variety, cultivated in the Nursery of Messrs. ROGERS and ALLEN, Battersea, near London. The flowers are about the size of the generally cultivated species *D. grandiflorum*; but are more showy, of a very deep azure blue, slightly tinged with rosy-purple. The flower stem rises to about a yard high. Polyandria Trigynia. Ranunculaceæ. *Delphinium*, from *Delphini*, a dolphin; resemblance of nectary.

6. *Dyckia variflora*, Few-flowered. (*Bot. Mag.*) This plant is of the Bromeliaceæ tribe (Pine Apple) of plants. It is a native of the Brazils, and was introduced into this country in 1832. It is cultivated in the plant stove at the Edinburgh Botanic Garden, where it has flowered. The leaves are near a foot long, very spinous at the sides. The flowering stem rises to about two feet high, producing about ten or twelve blossoms upon each stem. The flower is about one inch long, of a pretty orange colour. Hexandria Monogynia. Bromeliaceæ. *Dyckia*, in honour of Prince de SALM DYCK.

7. *Erodium serotinum*, Late glittering-flowered Heron's-Bill. (*Brit. Flow. Gard.* 312.) *Synonyms*, *E. ruthenicum*, *E. multicaule*. This very handsome flowering species is cultivated in the noble collection of plants belonging to Mrs. MARRYATT, Wimbledon. It is a native of Siberia, from whence it was obtained in 1821. The flowers are produced in abundance, upon numerous stems, every stem having about seven blossoms. Each blossom is more than an inch across, of a fine violet-blue, marked with dark red veins. It deserves a place in every flower garden. Blooms in June and July. Monadelphia Pentandria. Geraniaceæ. *Erodium*, from *erodius*, a heron; referring to the long beak of the fruit.

8. *Escallonia pulverulenta*, Powdered Escallonia. This new species of Escallonia is a native of Chile, and was sent into this country in 1831 by Mr. CUMING. It is cultivated in the grounds of the Birmingham Botanic Garden. It is a very handsome shrubby plant, producing its flowers in spikes, (terminal racemes) about four inches long, composed of numerous small white flowers. It blooms for a length of time during Summer. We judge it will be found as hardy as any of the other species. Pentandria Monogynia. Escalloneae. Escallonia, in compliment to ESCALLOW, a botanical pupil of Mutis's.

9. *Eutoca viscida*, Clammy Eutoca. (*Bot. Reg.* 1808.) This very handsome flowering new hardy annual plant is cultivated in the Garden of the London Horticultural Society, to which it was sent by the late Mr. DOUGLAS from California. The flowers are numerous produced in a turning raceme, similar to the well known and commonly called *Forget-me-not*. Each blossom is near an inch across, of a fine bright blue, with a rose coloured tubular centre; altogether exhibiting a very splendid appearance. It deserves a place in every flower garden. Pentandria Monogynia. Hydrophyllaceae. Eutoca, from *Eutokas*, fruitful; number of seeds.

10. *Gardoquia Gilliesii*. (*Bot. Reg.* 1812.) Synonym, *G. chilensis*. A native of Chile, from whence it has been received into the Garden of the London Horticultural Society. The plant is herbaceous, but a kind of half shrubby one. It grows about eight or nine inches high—producing a profusion of small tubular formed flowers of a blue-purple colour. The plant will require the protection of a cold frame in winter. Didynamia Gymnospermia. Labiatae. Gardoquia, from D. D. GARDOQUI, a noble Spaniard.

11. *Heliophila araboides*, Arabis-like. This is an old inhabitant of this country, introduced in 1768; but is not cultivated as extensively as it merits. It a hardy annual, growing about nine inches high, and spreading rather widely. The flowers are near half an inch across, of a fine blue colour, and are produced in abundance. The flowers very much resemble the well known British plant which adorns our woods and fields, viz. the Veronica Chamuedrys. It is a very suitable plant for a rock work, and blooms from June to September. Tetradynamia Siliquosa. Cruciferae. Heliophila, from *Hellas*, the sun, and *phileo*, to love.

12. *Isopogon spatulatus*, var. *linearis*. (*Bot. Mag.* 3450.) A Protea shrubby like plant, introduced into this country in 1829, by Mr. BAXTER, from King George's Sound. The flowers are produced in a globose head, small, and of a purple colour. The plant forms a shrub of about two feet high, very bushy, and the termination of the branches producing the flowers. The plant deserves a place in every collection of greenhouse plants. Pentandria Monogynia. Proteaceae. Isopogon, from *Isos*, equal; and *pogon*, a head.

13. *Maxillaria cristata*, Crested Maxillaria. (*Bot. Reg.* 1811.) This most splendid flowering Orchideous plant is from Trinidad, and has bloomed in the stove of Mr. KNIGHT, nurseryman, King's-road, Chelsea. The sepals of the flower are about two inches long, white, spotted and striped with a deep blood colour. Petals, end blood coloured, and lower part white, spotted and marked with blood colour. Labellum, purple, green and white. Column, lower part green, the point yellow. The spotting, striping and painting of the rich blood-coloured crimson upon the white of the flower, gives it a most enchanting appearance. It is a most desirable species. Gynandria Monandria. Orchideae. Maxillaria, from the labellum resembling the maxilla of some insects.

14. *Maxillaria densa*, dense-flowered. (*Bot. Reg.* 1804.) This Orchideous plant is cultivated by Messrs. LONDONERS, in whose hothouse at Hackney it bloomed in January 1835. The flowers are small, white and rose-coloured.

15. *Maxillaria picta*, painted-flowered. (*Bot. Reg.* 1802.) A native of Brazil, introduced into this country by the late Mrs. A. HARRISON. It is now found in most collections of this tribe of plants. Each of the scapes is one-flowered, but they are produced in abundance, which gives a splendid appearance of flowers; they are speckled and spotted with green, yellow,

and red, being very handsome. Each flower is about two inches across. It is a very neat and handsome flowering species, and merits a place in every collection. Gynandria Monandria. Orchideæ.

16. *Maxillaria graninea*, grass-leaved. This species was introduced from Demerara, by Mr. LOWE, of the Clapton Nursery. It has since bloomed in the collection of Messrs. LODDIGES. The plant is of low growth, and the flowers very small. They are of a pale yellow colour, slightly marked with purple near the centre of the flower.

17. *Maxillaria rupescens*. This species also was introduced by Mr. LOWE, of Clapton, from Trinidad. The flowers are of a dull greenish purple, and yellow, spotted with dark purple red. It is not a very striking kind.

18. *Mespilus lobata*, Cut-leaved Medlar. (*Bot. Mag.* 3442.) Synonyms, *M. grandiflora*, *M. Smithii*. The plant is very handsome, both in its foliage and blossoms. The flowers are white, fragrant, more than an inch across, produced in clusters, and in great profusion. Icosandria Pentagynia. Rosaceæ. *Mespilus*, from *Mespilè*, the Greek name for Medlar.

19. *Mimulus cardinalis*. This very handsome kind is cultivated in the garden of the London Horticultural Society. The plant grows luxuriantly, growing upwards of a foot high, and produces its flowers freely. The flowers are of a fine reddish scarlet colour, very much resembling that old inhabitant of the hothouse in this country, *Ruellia formosa*. We believe the plant is quite hardy. It appears to increase freely by seed or slips, from which circumstance we expect that it will speedily find its way into most nursery establishments. The plant deserves a place in every flower-garden, or border.

20. *Nolana atriplicifolia*, Spinach-leaved *Nolana*. A very pretty flowering annual, growing prostrate, and spreading for several inches around the stem, producing abundance of handsome flowers. They are of a sky-blue colour, with a white centre; each flower is about two inches across. Being of a campanulate (bell-shaped) form, they much resemble the common blue *Convolvulus*. The plant is very suitable for a rock-work, edging for a border, or to plant in a vase for hanging over the sides. The flowers are very showy, and the plant deserves a place in every flower-garden. The seeds are produced in abundance, and may be procured of most of the public seedsmen. The plant was introduced into this country in 1834. Pentandria Monogynia. Solanaceæ. *Nolana*, from *nola*, a bell; alluding to the form of the corolla.

21. *Phlox Drummondii*, Mr. DRUMMOND'S Phlox. (*Bot. Mag.* 3441.) A very splendid flowering annual Phlox, introduced this year from Texas, in the United States, and sent over by the late Mr. DRUMMOND. The plant is a most profuse bloomer, and will flourish equally well in the open border or the greenhouse. The flowers are produced in corymbs, each blossom being upwards of an inch across, and of a fine rosy red colour on the upper side, and pale purple beneath. It is certainly a very valuable acquisition to the flower-garden. The stem rises about a foot high. Pentandria Monogynia. Polemoniaceæ. Phlox, from the Greek *flame*; referring to the brilliancy of the flowers of some species of Phlox.

22. *Pleurothallis Grobyi*. A very pretty and interesting species of the Orchideous tribe of plants, recently introduced into this country by R. BATEMAN, Esq., in whose collection, as well as some others, it is now cultivated. The flower-stem rises about three inches high, producing from six to ten flowers each. The flowers are very small, about an eighth of an inch long, yellow, with a slight tinge of blood colour. The flower-stems are produced rather abundantly, which gives to the plant a tuft of flowers, and produces a pleasing appearance. We have seen one species of this genus grown under a bell glass, and found it to grow freely. Gynandria Monandria. Orchideæ.

23. *Primula sibirica*, var *integerrima*. Siberian Primrose. (*Bot. Mag.* 3445.) Synonyms, *P. intermedia*, *P. rotundifolia*. It is cultivated in the Edinburgh Botanic Garden. It is a native of the Altai Mountains, growing in marshy places. The scape grows about a foot high, producing three or four small flowers upon each, of a rosy-lilac colour. Pentandria Monogynia. Primulaceæ. *Primula*, from *Primus*, first; time of flowering.

24. *Pultenea cordata*, sharp heart-leaved. (*Bot. Mag.* 3443.) This pretty flowering plant is a native of Van Dieman's Land, introduced in 1832, and has bloomed in the greenhouse at the Edinburgh Botanic Garden. The plant grows erect. The flowers are produced in heads of four or five on each, at the extremity of nearly every branch; they are of a beautiful orange colour, with a few streaks of red. The plant deserves a place in every greenhouse. Decandria Monogynia. Leguminosae.

25. *Rhododendron calendulaceum*, var. *fulgidum*, flame coloured flowered. Synonym, *Azalea calendulacea*. (*Bot. Mag.* 3439.) A very beautiful flowering variety, which deserves a place in every greenhouse, flowering abundantly in the spring season. It is grown in the London nursery establishments. Decandria Monogynia. Ericae.

26. *Stanhopea oculata*, Eyed Stanhopea. This very splendid flowering Orchideous plant is now found in many collections, and has bloomed in that of R. BATEMAN, Esq., Knypersley Hall. The flowers are nearly five inches across, of a yellow colour, beautifully spotted with deep purple. The magnificence of the flowers at once recommends it to every cultivator of Orchideous plants. Gynandria Monandria. Orchideae.

27. *Solanum ruicinctum*. A recently introduced species, a native of Chile, growing three feet high; it is a perennial plant, requiring winter protection in a frame, or mulched with litter if left out of doors. It blooms from July to October. The flowers are blue, slightly tinged with purple, each flower about an inch across. The plant may be had of most nurserymen. Pentandria Monogynia. Solanaceae. *Solanum, from solar, to comfort*; referring to its narcotic properties.

28. *Tupa blanda*, bluish flowered. (*Brit. Flor. Gard.*) The plant is a native of Chile, and has been raised from seed in the garden of Sir S. SCOTT, Bart., Sundridge Park, Kent. It is a hardy perennial, producing a stem three feet high, having a lengthened spike of fine pink flowers, each flower being nearly two inches long. It is a valuable acquisition to the flower-garden. Pentandria Monogynia. Lobeliaceae.

29. *Vaccinium Canadense*, Canadian Whortle Berry. (*Bot. Mag.* 3446.) A native of Canada, and growing in the Glasgow Botanic Garden. The flowers are white, tinged with red. The plant grows near a foot high, and forms a neat and pretty shrub. Decandria Monogynia. Vacciniae.

30. *Vaccinium Myrtilloides*. Flask flowered Whortle Berry. (*Bot. Mag.* 3447.) Grown in the Glasgow Botanic Gardens. Shrubby, growing one foot high. The flowers are produced solitary, of a greenish yellow, tinged with rose.

31. *Vaccinium Pensylvanicum*, Small Willow leaved Whortle Berry (*Bot. Mag.* 3434.) A native of the North American States, and of Canada, where it grows about eight or ten inches high. It bears a delicious fruit which is generally used. The flowers are of a greenish white, tinged with red.

32. *Vanda teres*, Taper-leaved Vanda. (*Bot. Mag.* 1809.) A very splendid flowering Orchideous plant from the East Indies, and introduced into this country by Dr. WALLICH. It has flowered in the collection at Syon House Gardens. The flowers grow so large as to be more than four inches across. *Sepals*, white. *Petals*, deep purple, with white edge. *Labellum*, yellow, spotted with crimson, and end tinged with rosy purple. It is a very desirable species. *Vanda*, its Sanscrit name.

33. *Westringia cremicola*, Desert Westringia. (*Bot. Mag.*) A native of New South Wales, growing three or four feet high, and shrubby. The flowers are pale blue, about half an inch across. It will thrive well in the greenhouse, Didynamia Gymnospermia. Labiate.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON GROWING RANUNCULUSES IN POTS.—In consequence of failing to produce any quantity of good blooms of the *Ranunculus* in the open border, from what cause I am not able to ascertain, I feel desirous of trying an experiment—that of planting them in pots. I should be greatly obliged if some correspondent of the *Floricultural Cabinet* would inform me what compost and treatment is necessary to ensure good blooms, also what sized pots are most suitable. An early answer to my question will be considered a very great favour to

A LONDON AMATEUR, AND CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.

Oct. 9th, 1835.

ON EXHIBITING FLOWERS, &c.—A Subscriber to the *Florists' Magazine*, who resides where a Floral and Horticultural Society is about to be established, will thank any person who is well acquainted with the general rules of such Societies, to inform him, through the medium here adopted, whether dealers in florists' flowers, who may be members of Floral Societies, are allowed to shew their flowers against those of amateurs merely, who, as such, cannot be expected to have perhaps more than a twentieth part of the blooms to cull from.

Milton, 1835.

FLORICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

SHOW OF DAHLIAS AT LIVERPOOL.

A very brilliant show of these beautiful flowers took place at the Zoological Gardens; the attendance of company was great and of the first respectability. Amongst the numberless varieties of the Dahlia exhibited, Mr. Skirving's Seedling (No. 1) attracted the most attention: it was considered by the judges to be the best Dahlia that has ever been shown. The colour is white, tipped with fine pink; the flower large, and most elegantly formed. The following is the award of the prizes:—

Best Pan, containing 24 blooms.—1, (a silver cup,) Mr. Skirving; 2, Mr. Levick; 3, Mr. Cunningham.

Best Pan, containing 12 blooms.—1 and 2, T. B. Molyneux, Esq.; 3, Mr. Statter.

Best Pan, containing 6 blooms.—1, Mr. Young; 2, T. B. Molyneux, Esq.; 3, Mr. T. Harrison.

Best Seedlings.—1, 2, 3, and 4, Mr. Skirving; 5, Mr. Molyneux.

Yellow.—1, Mr. Levick; 2 and 3, Mr. Skirving.

Red and Orange.—1, 2, and 3, Mr. Skirving.

White.—1, Mr. Skirving; 2, Mr. Levick; 3, Mr. Edwards.

Blush.—1, Mr. Skirving; 2, Mr. Cunningham; 3, Mr. Young.

Purple.—1, Mr. Skirving; 2, Mr. Molyneux; 3, Mr. Greaves.

Painted, Clouded, or Spotted.—1, Mr. Cunningham; 2 & 3, Mr. Skirving.

Rose or Pink.—1, Mr. Skirving; 2, Mr. Molyneux; 3, Mr. Harrison.

Puce or Dark.—1, Mr. Harrison; 2, Mr. Edwards; 3, Mr. Atkins.

Shaded or Striated.—1 and 2, Mr. Lovick; 3, Mr. Skirving.
Buff or Salmon.—1 and 2, Mr. Skirving; 3, Mr. Harrison.
Sulphur or Primrose.—1, 2, and 3, Mr. Skirving.
Striped or Tipped.—1, 2, and 3, Mr. Skirving.

CAMBRIDGE FLORISTS' SOCIETY.

This Society had their grand Autumnal Show of Dahlias on Thursday, Sept. 24th, in the Assembly room at the Hoop Hotel. We have witnessed many floral exhibitions here and at other places, but we never before beheld any thing approaching the beauty and magnificence of this exhibition; on no previous occasion was the Dahlia exhibited in so high a state of excellence. We may expect to see great additions made to the colours and varieties of this very beautiful flower, but we much doubt if ever the grand stand of prize flowers displayed on this occasion will be surpassed in size or quality by that of any future show. The task of decorating the room was entrusted to Mr. Edward Cating, florist, of Cambridge; and nothing could possibly exceed the happy and elegant taste with which every ornament was executed. The sides and ends of the room were beautifully decorated with evergreens, wreaths, and Dahlias. At the head of the grand stand was an immense orange tree thickly studded with Dahlias, to represent the fruit in its various stages of growth, backed by a beautiful *Fuchsia multiflora*, 12 feet high, from the Botanic Garden. At the end of the room, was a prettily variegated crown entirely composed of Dahlias. But the grand attraction of all was a splendid balloon, wholly formed of Dahlia-blooms, suspended from the ceiling, the car of which appeared to be illuminated, from being placed over a gas chandelier. This wriel machine had a striking effect, the flowers being arranged in stripes to represent variegated silk; and we were told that more than 2,300 Dahlias were required to complete the balloon, exclusive of the car, from which two flags were pendent.—The afternoon show was attended by a numerous and respectable company; but the evening exhibition was crowded beyond all former precedent, owing to its being on the eve of the horse-fair, which gave the neighbouring country people an opportunity of witnessing the finest display of Dahlias ever seen in Cambridge. Upwards of 700 well-dressed persons were in the room at one time, and from eight to half-past nine o'clock the number amounted to little, if any, short of 3,000 persons, all with happy countenances, highly delighted with the fairy scene; added to which were the musical strains of the Cambridge Military Band, who played several new and difficult pieces, with a precision and taste that would have done credit to veteran performers. After the ladies had withdrawn, more than 200 members and their friends sat down, with the splendid flowers before them, and enjoyed the scene with music, song, and toast. Fifteen new members were elected, and we rejoice to learn that the Society meets with the well-merited support of all classes. The following is a list of the prize flowers:—

The best Dahlia of any colour.—Widnall's Perfection, Mr. Widnall.

Crimson, Scarlet, or Red.—1, Countess of Liverpool, Mr. Widnall; 2, Ditto, Mr. R. Headley; 3, Widnall's Apollo, Mr. Brewer; 4, Countess of Liverpool, Mr. Searle; 5, Widnall's Apollo, Mr. Widnall; 6, Widnall's Rising Sun, Rev. A. Fitch.

White or shaded White.—1, Lady Fordwich, Mr. Widnall; 2, Hermione, Rev. A. Fitch; 3, King of Whites, Mr. Widnall; 4, Hermione, Ditto; 5, King of Whites, Mr. Serle; 6, Hermione, Mr. Widnall.

Very Dark.—1, Metropolitan Perfection, Mr. Widnall; 2, Coronet, Ditto 3, Ditto, Mr. Ready; 4, Metropolitan Perfection, Mr. Brewer; 5, Seedling, Mr. Widnall; 6, Metropolitan Perfection, Mr. R. Headly.

Orange, Salmon, or Buff.—1, Widnall's Prince of Orange, Mr. Searle; 2, Ditto, Mr. Widnall; 3, Ditto, Ditto; 4, Sir R. Peel, Mr. R. Headly; 5, Ditto, Mr. Widnall; 6, Ditto, Ditto.

Purple or shaded Purple.—1, Augusta, Mr. Searle; 2, Widnall's Paris, Mr. Widnall; 3, Widnall's Iris, Mr. Brewer; 4, Augusta, Mr. Ready; 4, Purpurea Elata, Mr. Green; 6, Widnall's Carina, Mr. R. Headly.

Stripes of all colours.—1, Seedling, Mr. Widnall; 2, Picta Formosissima, Mr. Green; 3, Ditto, Mr. Newman; 4, Ditto, Mr. J. Payne; 5, Ditto, Mr. Newman; 6, Zebra, Ditto.

Light Ground, Edged or Mottled.—1, Hon. Mrs. Harris, Mr. Brewer; 2, Seedling, Mr. Widnall; 3, Ditto, Ditto; 4, Widnall's Venus, Ditto; 5, Brewer's Beauty of Cambridge, Ditto; 6, Widnall's Venus, Mr. R. Headly.

Yellow or Sulphur.—1, Yellow Perfection, Mr. Brewer; 2, Widnall's Pactolus, Mr. Searle; 3, Sulphurea Perfectissima, Mr. Widnall; 4, Widnall's Pactolus, Ditto; 5, Widnall's Jason, Mr. Green; 6, Ditto, Mr. Newman.

Rose or Rosy Crimson.—1, Widnall's Perfection, Mr. Widnall; 2, Springfield Rival, Ditto; 3, Widnall's Perfection, Ditto; 4, Newick Rival, Ditto; 5, Springfield Rival, Mr. Searle; 6, Widnall's Perfection, Mr. Green.

Lilac.—1, Lilac Perfection, Mr. Widnall; 2, Ditto, Ditto; 3, Lady Harrington, Mr. Brewer; 4, Widnall's Paragon, Mr. Widnall; 5, Ditto, Mr. Searle; 6, Ditto, Rev. A. Fitch.

Claret or Puce.—1, Widnall's Granta, Mr. Widnall; 2, Ditto, Mr. H. Scott; 3, Ditto, Mr. Newman; 4, Ditto, Mr. Headly; 5, Ditto, Mr. Brewer; 6, Widnall's Pizarro, Mr. Searle.

Seedling Dahlias.—1, Newby's Duke of Bedford, Rev. A. Newby; 2, Widnall's Juliet, Mr. Widnall; 3, 4, 5, 6, not named, Mr. R. Headly.

Mr. Searle's prize 10s. for the best six Seedling Dahlias.—Rev. A. Newby.

Mr. R. Headly's prize 5s. for the second best six Seedling Dahlias.—Mr. Widnall.

Mr. Widnall's prize 15s. to Amateurs for the best six Dahlias.—Widnall's Perfection, Ditto Apollo, Calypso, Springfield Rival, Queen of Dahlias, and Metropolitan Lilac Perfection—Mr. Searle.

Mr. Widnall's prize 10s. for the second best six Dahlias.—Cedo Nulli, Widnall's Apollo, Metropolitan Calypso, Widnall's Granta, Ditto Pactolus, and Widnall's Paragon—Mr. R. Headly.

Mr. Widnall's prize 5s. for the third pan of six Dahlias.—Widnall's Perfection, Springfield Rival, Widnall's Venus, Ditto Pactolus, Lilac Perfection, and Newby's Duke of Bedford (Seedling)—Rev. A. Newby.

Mr. Widnall's prize 3s. 6d. for the best Dahlia.—Lady Fordwich, Mr. Hudson.

Mr. Brewer's prize 15s. to Amateurs for the best five Dahlias.—Widnall's Jason, Coronet, Village Maid, Widnall's Granta, and Ditto Rising Sun—Mr. Searle.

Mr. Brewer's prize 10s. for the second best pan of five Dahlias.—Cedo Nulli, Springfield Rival, Browne's Desdemona, Hermione, and Marchioness of Abercorn—Mr. Hudson.

Mr. Brewer's prize 5s. for the third pan of five Dahlias.—Widnall's Venus, Ditto Apollo, Cedo Nulli, Widnall's Granta, and Picta Formosissima—Mr. R. Headly.

Mr. Brewer's prize 3s. 6d. to an Amateur for the best Seedling Dahlia.—Newby's Duke of Bedford—Rev. A. Newby.

Mr. H. Green's prize 7s. to Amateurs for the best pan of three Dahlias.—Criterion, Bella Donna, and Lass of Richmond Hill—Mr. Payno (Parker's Picoa.)

Mr. H. Green's prize 5s. for the second best pan of three Dahlias.—Widnall's Perfection, King of Whites, and Picta Formosissima—Mr. R. Honing.

Mr. H. Green's prize 3s. for the third pan of three Dahlias.—Widnall's Rising Sun, King of Whites, and Ariel—Mr. Twitchett.

Mr. Searle's prize £1. 1s. to professional cultivators for the best pan of twelve Dahlias.—Widnall's Venus, Ditto Perfection, Ditto Paris, Ditto Granta,

Ditto Seedling, Lilac Perfection, Fenn's Peerless, Hermione, Cedo Nalli, Douglas's Glory, and Springfield Rival.—Mr. Widnall.

Mr. R. Heady's prize 10s. with Mr. Chisholm's 5s. added, to professional cultivators for the second best twelve Dahlias.—Widnall's Othello, Ditto Prince of Orange, Ditto Apollo, Ditto Pizarro, Ditto Rising Sun, Ditto Jason, Queen of Dahlias, Camelliaflora Alba, Newick Rival, and Village Maid.—Mr. Widnall.

Mr. Chisholm's prize 5s. for professional cultivators for the third pan of twelve Dahlias.—Hon. Mrs. Harris, Criterion, Brewer's Beauty of Cambridge, Newick Rival, Village Maid, Brewer's Rival King, Lady Fordwich, Douglas's Glory, Paul's Clio, Ariel, Brewer's Eminent, and Ditto Scarlet Perfection.—Mr. Brewer.

Mr. R. Nutter's prize of one guinea to professional cultivators for the best six striped Dahlias.—Widnall's Black Prince, Ditto Emperor, Picta Formosissima, Ariel, and two Seedlings.—Mr. Widnall.

Rev. A. Fitch's prize 5s. for the best Fuchsia.—Multiflora, Mr. Arthur Biggs. China-Asters, (six varieties.)—Mr. Searle, and the Rev. Mr. Laacoles.

African Marigolds, (six varieties, 3 Orange and 3 Lemon colour.)—Mr. Musk, and Mr. Newman.

French Marigolds, (six varieties.)—Mr. Musk, and Mr. Brooks.

ILKESTON DAHLIA SHOW.

The Ilkeston Floral and Horticultural Society held their Dahlia Show on the 23d of September; the prizes were awarded as under:—

Edged and Spotted.—Premier Prize—Pencilled White, Mr. Adams. 1, Beauty of St. John's, Mr. Adams; 2, Young's Camellion, Mr. Spencer; 3, Queen of Dahlias, Mr. Beardsley; 4, Agrippina, Mr. Wade; 5, Deademona, Mr. Spencer; 6, Hermoine, Mr. Trueman; 7, Queen of Dahlias, Mr. Wade; 8, Criterion, Mr. Trueman.

Striped and Shaded.—Premier Prize—Levick's Incomparable, Mr. Beardsley. 1, Levick's Commander-in-Chief, Mr. Wade; 2, Picta Formosissima, Mr. Trueman; 3, Augusta, Mr. Wade; 4, Augusta, Mr. Walker; 5, Commander-in-Chief, Mr. Trueman; 6, Augusta, Mr. Beardsley; 7, Maid of St. Leonards, Mr. Walker.

Darks.—Premier Prize—Lord Derby, Mr. Adams. 1, Seedling, Mr. Adams; 2, Delhia, Mr. Wade; 3, Dawson's Victory, Mr. Walker; 4, Niagara, Mr. Trueman; 5, Irisianda, Mr. Spencer; 6, Seedling, Mr. Wade; 7, Lord Colchester, Mr. Walker; 8, Dawson's Victory, Mr. Trueman.

Purples.—Premier Prize—Purpurea Perfecta, Mr. Adams. 1, Freeman's Tyron, Mr. Adams; 2, Barratt's Susanna, Mr. Trueman; 3, Granta, Mr. Wade; 4, Granta, Mr. Trueman; 5, Purpurea Elata, Mr. Wade; 6, Colville's Perfecta, Mr. Beardsley; 7, Atlas, Mr. Spencer; 8, Purpurea Elata, Mr. Beardsley.

Crimsons.—Premier Prize—Agamemnon, Mr. Adams. 1, Widnall's Apollo, Mr. Adams; 2, Springfield Rival, Mr. Walker; 3, Ditto, Mr. Beardsley; 4, Ditto, Mr. Beardsley; 5, Shannon, Mr. Spencer; 6, Terocia, Mr. Wade; 7, Widnall's Emperor, Mr. Spencer; 8, Shannon, Mr. Trueman.

Scarlets.—Premier Prize—Countess of Liverpool, Mr. Wade. 1, Countess of Liverpool, Mr. Trueman; 2, Ditto, Mr. Adams; 3, Rising Sun, Mr. Trueman; 4, Countess of Liverpool, Mr. Beardsley; 5, Duchess of Bedford, Mr. Spencer; 6, Rising Sun, Mr. Spencer; 7, Brewster's Eminent, Mr. Adams; 8, Beauty of Hertford, Mr. Beardsley.

Roses.—Premier Prize—Widnall's Perfection, Mr. Wade. 1, Queen Henrietta, Mr. Wade; 2, Widnall's Perfection, Mr. Walker; 3, Ditto, Mr. Beardsley; 4, Ditto, Mr. Trueman; 5, Vetch's Adelaide, Mr. Adams; 6, Ditto, Mr. Adams; 7, Seedling, Mr. Trueman; 8, Elizabeth; 9, Lady Grenville, Mr. Walker.

Lilacs.—Premier Prize—Royal Lilac, Mr. Beardsley. 1, Medora, Mr. Trueman; 2, Neptune, Mr. Walker; 3, Ditto, Mr. Spencer; 4, Metropolitan, Mr. Beardsley; 5, Neptune, Mr. Adams.

Orange.—Premier Prize—Aurora, Mr. Wade. 2, Seedling, Mr. Adams; 2, Aurora, Mr. Walker; 3, Prince of Orange, Mr. Wade; 4, Aurora, Mr. Beardsley; 5, Widnall's Vesta, Mr. Adams; 6, Coccinea Superba, Mr. Beardsley.

Yellows.—Premier Prize—Queen of Sheba, Mr. Spencer. 1, King of Yellows, Mr. Trueman; 2, Seedling, Mr. Adams; 3, Queen of Yellows, Mr. Trueman; 4, Jann Insurmountable, Mr. Walker; 5, Jason, Mr. Wade; 6, Queen of Yellows, Mr. Beardsley; 7, Ditto, Ditto; 8, Ditto, Mr. Walker.

Whites.—Premier Prize—Seaman's Clara, Mr. Adams. 1, Mrs. Wilkinson, Mr. Walker; 2, Ditto, Mr. Walker; 3, Seaman's Clara, Mr. Adams; 4, Ditto, Mr. Trueman; 5, King of Whites, Mr. Trueman; 6, Ditto, Mr. Wade; 7, Harpalice, Mr. Beardsley; 8, King of Whites, Mr. Beardsley; 9, Ditto, Mr. Wade.

BATEL AND HASTINGS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first public show of the above Society, under the patronage of Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria, took place at Battel Abbey, on the 26th of June, 1835. The morning being fine, induced many visitants from Hastings and the surrounding neighbourhood to attend; but the afternoon proving wet, much of the anticipated pleasure in the grounds, &c. was interrupted, and the company were confined to the show-room—the large eastern one of the Abbey, where it was held by permission of Lady Webster, Vice-Patroness. At the head of this noble room we observed the initials of the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria; on the one side, those of Lady Webster, and on the other those of Lady Montgomery, tastefully displayed in flowers. Great taste was also displayed in the designs, viz. a crown, well executed by Mr. Knight, nurseryman, Battel; a well-contrived fountain, by Mr. Wood, of Woodlands Nursery, Maresfield, which was presented to Lady Webster; a well-formed anchor, by Mrs. Laurence, of Battel; a handsome butterfly, by Mrs. Luxford, of Higham; a beautiful union jack flag, by Mrs. Sargent, of Battel, &c. &c., exclusive of many very handsome bouquets. We had to regret the absence of the worthy President, Sir C. M. Lamb, Bart., who was absent on particular business; but the situation was ably filled by Sir W. Ashburnham, Bart. The judges were, Mr. Rintoul, of Beauport; Mr. Pavier, of Fairlight Place; Mr. Buchanan, florist, Hastings; Mr. Wood, of Woodlands Nursery; and Mr. Michell, nurseryman, Maresfield;—by whose judgment prizes were awarded as follow:—

FIRST CLASS—viz. *Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Gardeners, Nurserymen, and Market Gardeners.*

Best Bouquet.—1, Mr. Denyer, gardener to Lady Webster; 2, Mr. Skinner, gardener to W. Watson, Esq.

Best Design.—1, Mr. Knight; 2, Mr. Wraight, gardener to T. Pix, Esq.

Geraniums (12 blooms).—1, Mary Queen of Scots, Maculatum, King Harold, Drakes, Fosteri, Brightonensis, Megalanthum, Yeatmanum, New Duchess of Gloster, Rob Roy, Habranthum, and Princianum, Mr. Denyer; 2, Mr. Wraight.

Pinks (12 blooms).—1, Mr. Skinner; 2, Mr. Wraight.

Roses (6 blooms).—1, Rose du Roi, Unique, White Moss, George the Fourth, and two unknown, Mr. Denyer.

Heaths (6 blooms).—Messrs. Nash and Elphee.

Heartsease (12 blooms).—1, Mr. Skinner; 2, George the Fourth, Ajax, Lady Foley, Queen Adelaide, Denyer's Black Prince, Denyer's King Harold, Denyer's Lady Montgomery, Denyer's Master Guy Webster, Denyer's Col. Bruen, and three seedlings, Mr. Denyer.

Calceolarias.—*Menziana* and *Woodii*, Mr. Dwyer.

Best Greenhouse Plant.—1, *Alstromeria pelegrina*, Mr. Dwyer; 2, *Amaryllis vittata*, Mr. Skinner.

Best New Greenhouse Plant.—A new variety of Cactus, Mr. Dwyer.

Best Annuals.—*Clarkia elegans*, *C. pulchella*, *Oenothera bifrons*, *Collomia coccinea*, *Gilia achilliaefolia*, *G. bicolor*, *Collinsia grandiflora*, *Tropeolum atrosanguineum*, *Schizanthus Hookerii*, *Lathyrus odoratus*, *Delphinium peregrinum*, and *Kacelia tanacetifolia*, Mr. Dwyer.

Perennials (12 blooms).—1, *Paeonia Humelii*, *Delphinium grandiflorum*, *D. exaltatum*, *D. Barlowii*, *Verbena melindres*, *Potentilla Hopwoodiana*, *Antirrhinum pictum*, *Petunia fragrans*, *Nierembergia phoenicea*, *Alstromeria pelegrina*, *Mathiola* (new variety), and *Elichrysum argenteum*, Mr. Dwyer; 2, *Nierembergia filicaulis*, *Hesperis matronalis*, *Alba pleno*, *Verbena pulchella*, *Campanula grandiflora*, *Senecio purpureus*, *Maurandia Barclayana*, *Lychnis chalcidonica*, &c., Mr. Knight.

Seedling Geranium.—Mr. Dwyer.

SECOND CLASS—Amateurs.

Best Bouquet.—1, R. Davenport, Esq.; 2, Miss Humphry.

Best Design.—1, Mrs. Laurence; 2, Mrs. Luxford.

Pinks (6 blooms).—Sir W. Ashburnham, Bart.

Geraniums (6 blooms).—Miss Humphry.

Heartsease (6 blooms).—1, Seedlings, Mrs. Samler; 2, George the Fourth, William and Adelaide, Miss Grimstead, Sir John Reed, Blunia, and one seedling, Mr. B. Knight.

Best Greenhouse Plant.—*Cactus speciosissimus*, Mr. Ray.

Best Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials.—Gloster Wilson, Esq.

A choice collection of annuals and perennials was exhibited by Captain Palliser, of Hawkhurst, which arrived too late for competition, but was much admired by the judges: it consisted of *Gilia achilliaefolia*, *G. tricolor*, two new varieties of *Senecio*, *Eschscholtzia crocea*, &c. &c. Mr. Wood, of Woodlands, exhibited several fine *Rose du Roi* in pots; also a large collection of other *Roses*, greenhouse plants, &c. Mr. Michell, of Piltown, Maresfield, also exhibited *Roses*, *Heaths*, and greenhouse plants. Mr. Knight, nurseryman, Battle, likewise exhibited a fine collection of about 60 sorts of *Geraniums*, amongst which were Mr. Parsons's new collection, and many other greenhouse plants.

In the THIRD CLASS, viz. *Cottagers*, prizes were awarded to fourteen, for various good productions in flowers, fruits, and vegetables.

We understand that although the Society has not yet been established twelve months, its numbers have rapidly increased to upwards of 270, and it has already been productive of much good in that part of the country. It has been much forwarded by the interest and attention of Lady Webster, the Vice-Patroness; as well as by Mr. Kell, the Honorary Secretary, who has devoted much of his time and talents to it.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The last and concluding Show for the year, of this Society, was held on Friday, the 18th Sept., at Mr. Nash's Assembly Room, and was, as on all former occasions, most fashionably and numerously attended;—indeed, at one time, the room was so intensely crowded with company, that it was extremely difficult to get a sight of the varied beauties offered for inspection. The *Dahlias* were evidently the most attractive, although there were other objects in the room that claimed attention, and possessed an equal interest with those who were fond of variety. Mr. Cameron, of Uckfield, had a very

pretty collection of Greenhouse Plants, and a collection of beautiful Dahlias of the latest sorts: among the Greenhouse Plants were noticed some very fine Heaths, Geraniums, Oxalis, &c. &c.;—a large collection of Dahlias, from Mr. Mitchell, Pett Down;—Mr. Hooker, of Brenchley, some pretty Greenhouse Plants, Roses, &c.;—Mr. Hollamby, an excellent collection of fine sorts of Dahlias, &c.—Messrs. Rogers and Allan, of Battersea, exhibited a large collection of Dahlias of nearly 200 fine blooms, as also a large collection of Heartsease. The pans of show Dahlias were very numerous, and the plants exceedingly well grown, both selfs and variegated, of the very newest sorts, amongst which we particularly noticed those of J. Delves, Esq., Mr. Read, of Eridge, of the very first order and highest degree of perfection, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Hooker, Mr. Wicker, of Cranbrook, Mr. Bennett, G. C. Courthope, Esq., Mr. Seal, Mr. Killick, and A. Potts, Esq. There were also some good collections in the amateur class, from Mr. Kelson, Mr. Cuthbert, Mr. Wigzell, Mr. Gilbert, &c. In Mr. Cuthbert's pan were, we think, three of the best grown in the room. Mr. Strange, of this class, had some very pretty and well grown Geraniums, and Mr. S. Sawyer, some fine Roses. The Asters were very fine, particularly some Turkish ones, which were very beautiful. Some beautiful Passion Flowers were exhibited by Mrs. Col. Austin, of Sevenoaks, as also a remarkably fine plant of *Fuchsia globosa*, covered most profusely with bloom, and a very large and fine one of *Fuchsia longiflora*, from Mr. Strange. Joseph Delves, Esq. had some very fine specimens of *Oxalis Bowei*; Lady Maria Meade some fine Roses. There some very pretty bouquets from Lady Maria Meade, Miss Harmans, Mr. Hooker, and D. Salomons, Esq. Among the cottage productions were some exceedingly pretty nosegays; this class of contributors were very numerous. The prizes of the different productions were awarded by the judges as follows, viz.:—Subscribers' flowers, the judges for which were the Rev. W. L. Pope, Mr. Nicholl, and Mr. Rogers, from Battersea.

SUBSCRIBERS' PRIZES, FIRST CLASS.—*Best 12 Dahlias, selfs.*—1, Mr. Read; 2, Mr. Seal; 3, Mr. Mitchell.

Best 6 Dahlias, variegated.—1, Mr. Seal; 2, Mr. Mitchell; 3, Mr. Read.

Best Seedling Dahlia.—1, Mr. Seal; 2, Mr. Hooker; 3, Jos. Delves, Esq.; 4, Mr. Read.

Best 3 Cockscombs.—Mrs. Belcher; 2, Mr. Tighe.

Best 3 Balsams.—1, Mrs. Belcher; 2, Mr. Cameron.

Best 12 African Marigolds.—Mr. Bennett.

Best 12 French Marigolds.—Mr. Wilson.

Best 3 Stove or Greenhouse Plants.—1, Jos. Delves, Esq.; 2, Mr. Cameron.

Best single Stove or Greenhouse Plant.—Jos. Delves, Esq.

Best 6 Roses.—1, Mr. Hooker; 2, Mr. Cripps.

Best 12 Asters.—1, Mr. Hooker; 2, Mrs. Col. Austin.

Best 3 Annuals.—Jos. Delves, Esq.

Best New Annuals.—Mr. Hooker.

Best Hardy Perennial.—Jos. Delves, Esq.

Best Cut Flowers.—1, Mr. Hooker; 2, Jos. Delves, Esq.; 3, D. J. Robertson, Esq.

Best Bouquet.—1, Lady Maria Meade; 2, Mr. Hooker.

Best 3 Heaths.—Mr. Cameron.

Best 6 Cut Zinnias, varieties.—Mrs. Col. Austin.

Best 3 Geraniums.—Jos. Delves, Esq.

EXTRA.—*Bouquets*, Miss Harmans; *Ditto*, D. Salomons, Esq.; *Fuchsia globosa*, Mrs. Col. Austin; *Passion Flowers*, *Ditto*.

The judges for the Amateur class—Messrs. Read, Wicker, and Wilson, as also for the Cottage productions.

SUBSCRIBERS, AMATEURS, SECOND CLASS.—*Best 6 Dahlias, selfs.*—1, Mr. Cuthbert; 2, Mr. Kelson.

Best 6 Dahlias, variegated.—1, Mr. Kelson; 2, Mr. Wiggell.

Best Seedling Dahlia.—1, Mr. Kelson; 2, Mr. Cuthbert.

Best 6 African Marigolds.—Mr. Kelson.

Best 6 French Marigolds.—Mr. Jeffery.

Best 6 China Asters.—1, Mr. Wiggell; 2, Mr. Strange.

Best 3 Geraniums.—Mr. Strange.

Best 6 Roses of any sort.—1, Mr. Kelson; 2, Mr. Sawyer.

There was a private Show of two pans of most beautiful Dahlias, exhibited between Mr. Read, of Eridge Castle, and Mr. Wicker, at the Hon. Captain King's, Cranbrook. The blooms of both pans were so exceedingly well grown and evenly matched, that it was a most difficult point to decide between them; indeed, so nearly approaching were they in the different points of excellence forming the criterion for judging good flowers, that the first person selected as judge declared his inability to decide between them; another was called to his assistance, with no better success; and a third was chosen by them, who declared in favour of Mr. Wicker, in whose pan we noticed the following—Brewer's Rival King (stated to be in the highest degree of perfection), Beauty of Cambridge, Cedo Nulli, Ariel, Wells's Kn chautrous, Widnall's Apollo, Eminent, Queen of Sheba, Camellia-flora Alba, Wells's Polyphemus; in Mr. Read's pan, Queen of Sheba, Camellia-flora Alba, Eminent, Thalice, Springfield Rival, Granta, Hermione, Hon. Mrs. Harris, Enchantress, Ariel, Duchess of Buccleugh, Marquis. In these two pans, the lovers of good flowers might see every thing they wished for.

We are happy to say the exhibition closed seemingly much to the satisfaction of all who witnessed it, particularly the new arrangements made by the Committee for receiving productions, and removing them at the close of the Show.

LEICESTER FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This Society held their second public Show on Wednesday, June 24th, for the exhibition of Pinks, Ranunculuses, Roses, Geraniums, Stove and Green-house Plants, Fruits, Vegetables, &c. &c. The decoration of the room was much assisted by contributions from Earl Howe, G. Payne, Esq., C. Winstanley, Esq., Mr. Warner, Mr. Fisher Godwin, Mr. Josh. Burgess, Mr. Wm. Mitchell, and Mr. Barrars; besides Strawberries from Mr. C. Musson and Mr. Wm. Mitchell. A large collection of Ranunculuses, exhibited by Mr. Smalley, of Oadley, and Mr. Cleaver, of Wigston, were well worthy the notice of growers.

The first pan of Pinks was won by Messrs. Musson and Marris, with Mars, Duke of St. Albans, Wells's Hero, Beauty of Ware, Princess Charlotte, and Parry's Union; the second by Mr. Wm. Mitchell, with the Duke of St. Albans, Lord John Russell, Lee's Schoolmaster, Lord Brougham, Shakspeare, and Parry's Union; the third by Messrs. Musson and Marris, with Fryar's Brilliant, Mars, Brailsly's Flora, Bow's Cato, Parry's Union, and Westlake's Hero.

Purple-laced Pinks.—1, Burgess's Wells's Hero, Messrs. Musson and Marris; 2, Beauty of Flora, Messrs. Bradley and Collison; 3, Duke of St. Albans, Messrs. Musson and Marris; 4, Bow's Cato, Ditto; 5, Lord Brougham, Messrs. Bradley and Collison; 6, Beauty Supreme, Mr. Wigg; 7, Lord John Russell, Ditto; 8, Earl Grey, Mr. Wm. Mitchell.

Red-laced Pinks.—1, Mars, Messrs. Musson and Marris; 2, Beauty of Ware, Ditto; 3, Brailsly's Flora, Ditto; 4, Princess Charlotte, Mr. Wm.

Mitchell; 5, Cheetham's Independent, Messrs. Musson and Marris; 6, Copley's Victory, Mr. Warner; 7, Falkner's Omnibus, Messrs. Bradley and Collison; 8, Pearson's Estimable, Mr. Wigg.

Plain, or Black and White Pinks.—1, Parry's Union, Messrs. Musson and Marris; 2, Wigley's Commander, Mr. Wigg; 3, Wellington, Ditto; 4, Hopkins's One-of-the-Ring, Messrs. Musson and Marris; 5, Foster's Miss Foote, Ditto; 6, Barratt's Conqueror, Mr. Wigg; 7, Earl Grey, Mr. Barnes; 8, Fox's Superb, Messrs. Musson and Marris.

Ranunculuses.—The first pan was won by Mr. Thomas Christian, with *Melange des Beautie*, *Rose Superb*, *Endymion*, *Bartlett's Supreme*, *Orissa*, and *Naxara*, from the garden of Mr. Derbyshire; the second by Mr. Wm. Mitchell, with *Unknown*, *Melange des Beautie*, *Prince of Orange*, *Orissa*, *Naxara*, and *Princess of Wirtemberg*; the third by Mr. Wm. Mitchell, with *Beauty of Virginal*, *Lady Coventry*, *Naxara*, *Orissa Superb*, *La Temeraire*, and *Blade's Yellow*; the fourth by Mr. Wm. Mitchell, with *Rose Superb*, *Unknown*, *Condorset*, *Unknown*, *La Temeraire*, and *Beauty of Virginal*.

Self Coloured Ranunculuses.—1, *Vergoleuse*, Mr. Thomas Christian; 2, *Royal Sulphur*, Mr. Barnes; 3, *Rubens*, Mr. Wm. Mitchell; 4, *Vocinox*, Ditto; 5, *Prince of Orange*, Ditto; 6, *Unknown*, Mr. Thomas Christian; 7, *Blush Rose*, Ditto; 8, *Plato*, Ditto.

Striped Ranunculuses.—1, *Orissa*, Mr. W. Mitchell; 2, *Rhododendron*, Ditto; 3, *Beauty of Virginal*, Ditto; 4, *Rose Superb*, Ditto; 5, *La Temeraire*, Mr. Thomas Christian; 6, *Belle du Monde*, Messrs. Musson and Marris; 7, *Orange Brabancon*, Messrs. Bradley and Collison; 8, *Melange des Beautie*, Mr. Wm. Mitchell.

Edged or Spotted Ranunculuses.—1, *Princess of Wirtemberg*, Mr. Barnes; 2, *Lady Coventry*, Mr. Wm. Mitchell; 3, *Unknown*, Ditto; 4, *Pink-edged*, Mr. Barnes; 5, *Orange*, Ditto; 6, *Dr. Franklin*, Messrs. Bradley and Collison; 7, *Prince of Wales*, Mr. Wigg; 8, *Dr. Solomon*, Messrs. Bradley and Collison.

Best Collection of Herbaceous Flowers.—1, Mr. Joshua Burgess; 2, Mr. Nutt, from the garden of G. Payne, Esq.

Pansies.—1 and 2, Messrs. Musson and Marris.

Roses.—1, Mr. Warner; 2, Mr. Wilson, from the garden of Earl Howe; 3, Mr. Godwin; 4, Mr. Wilson, from the garden of Earl Howe; 5, Mr. Warner; 6, Mr. Cuff, from the garden of C. Winstanley, Esq.

Best Pan of Geraniums.—1 and 2, Mr. Wilson, from the garden of Earl Howe; 3, Mr. Nutt, from the garden of G. Payne, Esq.; 4, Mr. Cuff, from the garden of C. Winstanley, Esq.

Geraniums.—1 and 2, Mr. Wilson, from the garden of Earl Howe; 3, Mr. John Christian, from the garden of T. Burbidge, Esq.; 4, 5, and 6, Mr. Warner.

Stone Plants.—1, *Erythrina Cristigalli*, Mr. John Christian; 2, Ditto, Mr. Sawbridge; 3, *Cockscomb*, Mr. John Christian; 4, *Gloxinia speciosa*, Mr. Lloyd.

Greenhouse Plants.—1, *Fuchsia conica*, Mr. Lloyd; 2 and 3, *Wheeler's Victoria*, Mr. Warner; 4, *Volkameria grandiflora*, Mr. Lloyd.

TAMWORTH HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first exhibition of this Society took place on the 29th of April, when the following prizes were awarded:—

HYACINTHS.—*Yellow*, Mr. Woody.

Pink.—1, Mr. Woody; 2, *L'Honneur d'Amsterdam*, Mr. Smith.

White.—1, *A la mode*, Mr. Lees; 2, *Brillante*, Ditto.

Blue.—1, *La Duc de Luxembourg*, Mr. Smith.

AURICULAS.—*Dark Shaded Self.*—1, Seedling, Mr. Smith; 2, Clerk's Dean of Lichfield, Mr. Clerk.

Light Shaded Selfs.—1, *Denstone's Lady Anson*, Mr. Denstone; 2, Seedling, Mr. Clerk; 3, Ditto, Mr. Smith.

Green Edged.—1, Seedling Prussian Prince, Mr. Buck; 2, Ketcher's Ne Plus Ultra, Mr. Denstone; 3, Pearson's Badajos, Mr. Smith; 4, Grimes's Privateer, Mr. Smith; 5, Howard's Lord Nelson, Mr. Clerk.

Grey Edged.—1, Waterhouse's Conqueror of Europe, Mr. Clerk; 2, Grimes's Privateer, Mr. Clerk; 3, Woffenden's Hero of the Hill, Mr. Clerk; 4, Thompson's Revenge, Mr. Smith; 5, Yates's Princess Amelia, Mr. Clerk.

White Edged.—1, Hughes's Pillar of Beauty, Mr. Clerk; 2, Lee's Earl Grosvenor, Mr. Clerk; 3, Taylor's Glory, Mr. Denstone; 4, Taylor's Incomparable, Mr. Clerk; 5, Leigh's Earl Grosvenor, Mr. Smith.

Dark Self.—1, Seedling, Mr. Clerk; 2, Ditto, Mr. Clerk; 3, Haflon's Squire Mundy, Mr. Denstone.

Blue Self.—1, Redmond's Metropolitan, Mr. Denstone; 2, Seedling, Mr. Clerk; 3, Carden's Forester, Mr. Clerk.

POLYANTHUSES.—*Dark Coloured*.—1, Cox's Prince Regent, Mr. J. Bramall; 2, Lombard's Highlander, Mr. Clerk; 3, Anticipation, Mr. Buck; 4, Pearson's Alexander, Mr. Buck; 5, Lakin's George Canning, Mr. Smith.

Red Ground Coloured.—1, Elliott's Sir Sidney Smith, Mr. Clerk; 2, Nimrod, Mr. Buck; 3, Willitt's Beauty of Coven, Mr. Clerk.

Stove Plants, Mr. Buck; *Greenhouse Ditto*, Mr. Buck, Mr. Stokes, and Mr. S. Willcox; *Herbaceous Ditto*, Mr. Buck.

SECOND EXHIBITION, JUNE 24.

ROSES.—*Tuscan*.—1, Tuscan, Mr. Astbury; 2, Ditto, Mr. Buck.

Dark.—1, Royal George, Mr. Clerk; 2, Dark Velvet, Mr. Buck; 3, Ombre Agreeable, Mr. Lathbury.

Light Red.—1, Royal Bouquet, Mr. Astbury; 2, Incomparable, Mr. Buck.

Moss.—1, Dark Moss, Mr. Clerk; 2, Light Ditto, Mr. Astbury.

White.—1, Rose de Meux, Mr. Astbury; 2, Rose Unique, Mr. Clerk.

Blush.—1, Singleton Blush, Mr. Bramall; 2, White Pomponne, Mr. Clerk.

Pinks, Black, and White.—1, Parry's Union, Mr. Clerk; 2, Rob Roy, Mr. Buck.

Purple Laced.—1, Suwarrow, Mr. Lathbury; 2, Bow's Marianne, Mr. Denstone; 3, Fair Rosamond, Mr. Lathbury.

Red Laced.—1, Thompson's Eliza, Mr. Buck; 2, Bow's Cato, Mr. Clerk.

RANUNCULUSES.—*Dark and Dark Purple*.—1, Unknown, Mr. Clerk; 2, Ditto, Mr. Willcox.

White Ground Striped, Spotted, and Edged.—1, Unknown, Mr. Clerk; 2, Oelette Parfaite, Mr. Bramall; 3, Unknown, Mr. Lathbury.

Yellow Ground Striped, Spotted, and Edged.—1, Unknown, Mr. J. Willcox; 2, Ditto, Ditto.

Orange and Yellow.—1, Unknown, Mr. Willcox; 2, Druid's Yellow, Mr. Denstone.

Scarlet and Crimson.—1, Unknown, Mr. Willcox; 2, Ditto, Ditto.

Light.—1, Unknown, Mr. Willcox; 2, Ditto, Ditto.

ANEMONES.—1, Double White, Mr. Clerk.

PANSIES.—*Purple*.—1, Seedling, Mr. Buck; 2, Dutch Purple, Mr. Clerk; 3, Louis Philippe, Mr. Buck.

Purple and Yellow.—1, Seedling, Mr. Buck; 2, Doctor Johnson, Mr. Denstone; 3, Blue Beard, Mr. Clerk.

White or Light.—1, Seedling, Mr. Denstone; 2, Ajax, Mr. R. C. Brown; 3, Unknown, Mr. Clerk.

Greenhouse Plants.—1, Geraniums, Mr. Bramall; 2, Ditto, Mr. Buck; 3, Ditto, Mr. Shorthouse; 4, Umbellatus Agapanthus, Mr. T. Willcox.

Stove Plants, Mr. Buck.

Herbaceous Plants, Mr. Shorthouse and Mr. Buck.

THIRD EXHIBITION, AUGUST 5.

CARNATIONS.—*Scarlet Bizarres*.—1, Walmsley's William the Fourth, Mr. Smith; 2, Fletcher's Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Clerk; 3, Hepworth's Leader, Mr. Denstone; 4, Woodridge's King, Mr. Clerk.

Crimson Bizarres.—1, Wakefield's Paul Pry, Mr. Smith; 2, Colonel Taylor, Mr. Lees; 3, Rainbow, Mr. Drewry; 4, Spitfire, Ditto.

Scarlet Flakes.—2, Addinbrook's Lydia, Mr. Lees; 2, Pearson's Madame Mara, Mr. Denstone; 3, Done's Lord C. Townhend, Ditto; 4, Taylor's Festival, Mr. Smith.

Purple Flakes.—1, Costar's Squire Clark, Mr. Denstone; 2, Welden's Lady of the Lake, Mr. Bramall; 3, Welden's Cleopatra, Mr. Denstone; 4, Bellerophon, Mr. Drewry.

Rose Flakes.—Clerk's Lady Scott, Mr. Bramall; 2, Lucas's Lady Grey, Mr. Denstone; 3, Pearson's Sir George Growe, Ditto; 4, Fletcher's Duchess, Ditto.

Picotees, Red.—1, Martin's Prince George, Mr. Smith; 2, Martin's Victoria, Mr. Drewry; 3, Lichfield Hero, Mr. Buck; 4, Redfern's Reform, Mr. Clerk.

Purple.—1, Lees's Cleopatra, Mr. Woody; 2, Seedling, Mr. Clerk; 3, Seedling, Mr. Smith; 4, Hufton's Isabella, Mr. Lees.

Stove Plants, Mr. Buck. Herbaceous Ditto, Mr. Stokes and Mr. Buck. Greenhouse Ditto.—1, Mr. Bramall; 2, Mr. Buck; 3, Mr. Fowler; 4, Mr. Willcox. *Annuals, Mr. R. C. Brown.*

FARNHAM FLORISTS' SOCIETY.

A Meeting of this Society took place on the 8th of September, when the following prizes were awarded by the judges:—

DAHLIAS.—1, Prince of Orange, Lady Fordwich, Metropolitan Perfection, Lilac Perfection, Desdemona, Lewick's Incomparable, Springfield Rival, and Widnall's Perfection—Mr. Cooper, gardener to the Duke of Wellington; 2, Newick Rival, Metropolitan Perfection, Queen of Dahlias, Bride of Abydos, Bishop of Winchester, Widnall's Perfection, Marchioness of Abercorn, and Lady Fordwich—Mr. Macdonald, gardener to the Bishop of Winchester; 3, Prince of Orange, Calypso, Criterion, Granta, Countess of Liverpool, Newick Rival, Foundling of St. Leonard's, and Mrs. Wilkinson—Mr. Gains, gardener to W. Newnham, Esq.; 4, Granta, Adventure, Countess of Liverpool, Newick Rival, Lord Liverpool, Wells's Perfection, Wells's Enchantress, and William Cobbett—Mr. Foster, gardener to the Rev. G. T. Noel; 5, Adventure, Criterion, Granta, French Yellow, Queen of Dahlias, Desdemona, Springfield Rival, and Marchioness of Abercorn—Mr. Edwards; 6, Lady Fordwich, Granta, Newick Rival, Prince of Orange, Solomon, Rosa Mundi, Wells's Enchantress, and Metropolitan Perfection—Rev. Mr. Loundes.

Seedlings.—1, Beauty of Westbrook, Mr. Evershed, gardener to — Cobill, Esq.; 2, Beauty of Farnham, Master Loundes.

JUDGES.—Mr. Bates, Oxford; Mr. Marsh, Westcott; and Mr. Dorking, Brednor, gardener to T. S. Seawell, Esq.

WEST-RIDING OF YORKSHIRE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The second Meeting of this Society for the present year was held on the 31st of July, at the Music Saloon, Wakefield. The arrangement and classification of the different subjects of Horticultural produce was excellent, and well adapted to present to the eye of every beholder, in all parts of the spacious apartment, a favourable view of the whole collection. A platform raised at the upper extremity of the room, for the Judges who awarded the distribution of the different prizes, and the Curators, together with the President and Vice-Presidents, was surmounted by an arch finely festooned and decorated with a tastefully intermingled variety of the rarest and most beautiful flowers, in gay and fancied devices; over the centre of the arch was a crown and diadem, fashioned in flowers of variegated hues,—all of them, as the President subsequently announced, of the culture of Mr. W. Barratt, proprietor of the Botanic and other extensive Gardens, in the im-

mediate vicinity of Wakefield. At half-past two, the doors were thrown open, and the room in a few moments presented a crowded exhibition of rank, beauty, and fashion, well worthy of the laudable occasion that caused such an assemblage. The Rev. Samuel Sharp, the Vicar, presided, and expressed his regret that their Noble President (Lord Wharnccliffe) had been, through unavoidable circumstances, prevented from presiding at this meeting of an institution in the prosperity of which the Noble Lord felt and expressed a warm and increasing interest. In the floral department of the exhibition, many splendid specimens of exotics and natives in that beautiful and difficult part of horticultural science and skill, and studious and delicate care, called forth the applause and admiration of the meeting, and bore away the justly awarded prizes. Messrs. Barratt and Wice exhibited collections of greenhouse plants of various rare and beautiful kinds. The Rev. Chairman, in giving prizes to Mr. Barratt, pronounced a high eulogium on the great exertions Mr. B. had for a series of years made to extend and improve the culture of plants and flowers, as well as all other products of the garden, in which he had expended considerable sums of money. Subjoined is a list of the prizes, together with the names of the successful candidates:—

- Best Collection of Heath.*—1, Mr. G. Braide; 2, Mr. W. Barratt.
Rarest Stove Exotic in Flower.—Mr. G. Yanwith.
Exotic Bouquet.—1, Mr. W. Ashton; 2, Mr. W. Partridge.
Hardy Bouquet.—Mr. Barratt.
Design of Flowers.—1, Mr. Barratt; 2, Mr. Yanwith.
Best Collection of Greenhouse Plants (not less than 6 pots).—Mr. M. Wice.
Iditto (not less than 4 pots).—Mr. Barratt.
Finest Collection of Greenhouse Plants.—Mr. Barratt.
Best Collection of Hardy Plants (4 pots).—Mr. Wice.
Geraniums (in pots).—Clouded, Mr. Wice; White Ground and Rose ditto, Mr. R. Anderson; Red and Purple ditto, Mr. Wice.
Iditto (in cuttings).—Mr. Wice and Mr. T. Parkins.
Collection of Pansies.—1, Mr. Barratt; 2, ditto.
Seedling ditto.—1, Mr. Barratt; 2, ditto.
Calceolarias (in pots).—Mr. Wice. *Iditto (in cuttings).*—1, 2, Mr. Barratt.
Best Collection of Roses, named.—Mr. Barratt.
Bouquet of Annuals.—Mr. Barratt. *Iditto Hollyhocks.*—Mr. J. Kearsley.
Mardia elegans.—Mr. Partridge. *Passiflora elegans.*—Ditto.
Tropæolum elegans a new variety.—Mr. Barratt.
Tussockia pendiculata.—Mr. Anderson.
Collection of Fuchsias.—Mr. Barratt.
Pinks.—*Purple Lace*—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Mr. E. Fletcher. *Red Lace*—1, Mr. W. Clark; 2, 3, Mr. Mack Blackburn; 4, Mr. Eley; 5, 6, Mr. Kearsley.
Pain—1, Mr. Kearsley; 2, Mr. Fletcher; 3, 4, Mr. Kearsley; 5, Mr. Fletcher; 6, Mr. C. Dews.
Carnations. *Scarlet Bizares*—1, 2, 3, Mr. Blackburn; 4, 5, Mr. Eley; 6, Mr. Blackburn. *Pink Bizares*—1, Mr. Eley; 2, Mr. Fletcher; 3, Mr. Dews; 4, 5, 6, Mr. Eley. *Scarlet Flakes*—1, 2, 3, 4, Mr. Eley; 5, 6, Mr. Kearsley. *Purple Flakes*—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, Mr. Eley. *Purple Picotees*—1, 2, Mr. Eley; 3, Mr. Fletcher; 4, Mr. Kearsley; 5, Mr. Blackburn; 6, Mr. Eley. *Scarlet Picotees*—1, 2, Mr. Blackburn; 3, 4, 5, 6, Mr. Eley.

Amongst the plants exhibited by Mr. W. Barratt, were the following:—*Tropæolum elegans*, *Fuchsia grandiflora*, *F. Thompsonia*, *F. mutabilis*, *F. globosa rosea*, *F. reflexa*, *F. multiflora*, *F. longiflora*, *F. Robertsii*, *F. precox*, *F. Russelliana*, *F. grandiflora coccinea*, *F. Savillii*, *F. Irbyance*, &c. &c.

The following flowers and plants were exhibited by Mr. Wice, Silcoates:—*Best Collection of Greenhouse Plants.*—*Alstromeria aurea*, *A. amantia*, *Ipomœa ubra cœrulea*, *Nierembergia longiflora*, *Sollya heterophyllum*, *Diosphyllum gracilis*, *Oxylobium cordifolium*, *Statice sinuata*.

Pelargoniums.—Admiral Nelson, Master Walter, Queen of Belgium, Olympicum, Dennis's Queen Adelaide, Countess of Munster, Witinum, Admiral Codrington, Bluebeard, De Vere, Lord John Russell, Captain Ross, Yeamaniana, Diadem, &c.

Calceolarias.—Queen of Sheba, Youngii atra, Queen Adelaide, Julius Cæsar, The Magician, Lanata, Harlequin, Fothergilli grandiflora, Pluto, Formosa, Bicolor, Princess Victoria, Atro purpurea, Witch of Endor, Cleopatra, Jupiter.

Perennials.—Campanula gracilis, Gallardia bicolor, Orobus Tischiriu, Lotus nova, Cypripedium spectabile, Malva purpurata, M. angustifolia, Antirrhinum alba flore pleno, Phlox sigustrifolia, Silene compacta, Lobelia Tupa, Francoa Souchofolia, Hummemannia fumarifolia.

REFERENCE TO THE EMBELLISHMENT.

Brown's Royal Adelaide Dahlia.—This very handsome variety was raised by Messrs. BROWN, nurserymen, Slough, near Windsor, and will be offered for sale by them next season. It is a most beautiful and striking variety. We saw the kind growing in the grounds of the above gentlemen, and can assure our readers that the plant is a most profuse bloomer, and exhibits its flowers at a desirable distance above the foliage. We will give some additional particulars respecting the price, &c. in a future number of the *Floricultural Cabinet*.—CONDUCTOR.

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER.

PLANT STOVE.—Roses, Honeysuckles, Jasmines, Persian Lilacs, &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, Narcissuses, Persian Irises, Crocusses, &c. should occasionally be introduced, so as to have a succession of bloom. All stove plants will require occasional syringing over the tops, in order to wash off any accumulated dust from the foliage. Cactus plants that have been kept out of doors, or in the greenhouse, should occasionally be brought into the stove for flowering.

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 in the daytime should be admitted; but mind to keep the plants from damage by 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 is scarce, the stalks may be cut into short lengths, and be struck in heat; always cut the lower end of the cutting close under a joint. If greenhouse plants require watering or syringing over the tops, let it be done in 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 dry part of the greenhouse or pit-house. Auriculas and Polyanthus 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 if they are to be laid in heaps. Newly planted shrubs should be well secured, so that they be not loosened by the wind. 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, leading, &c.

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