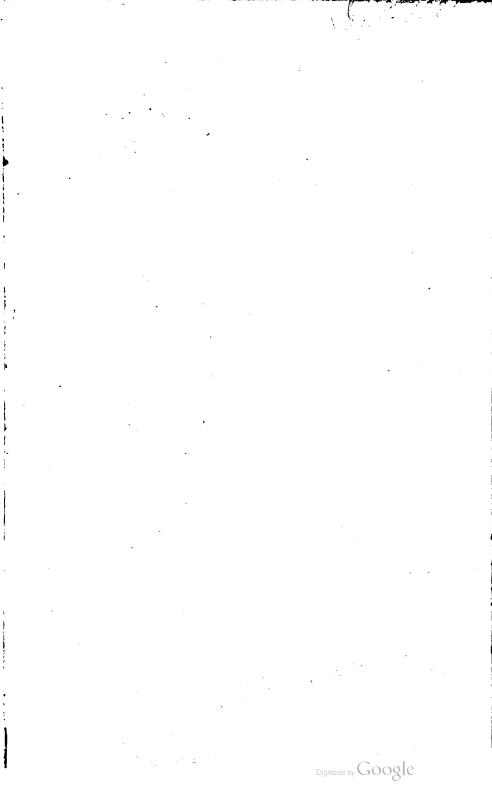


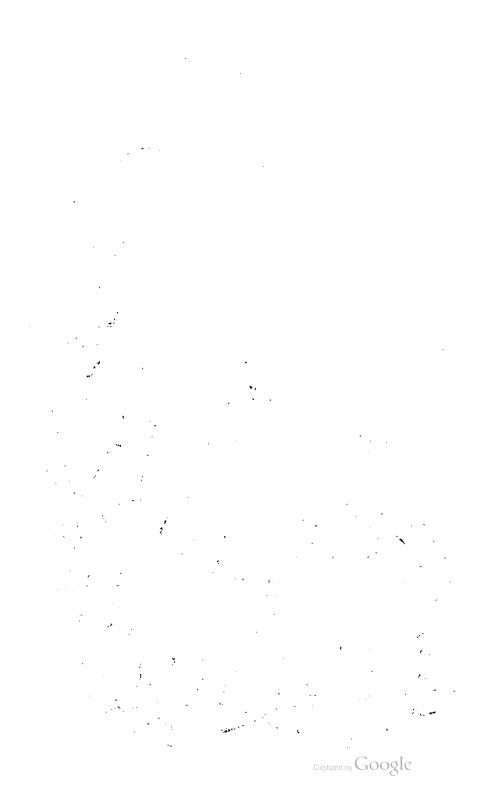


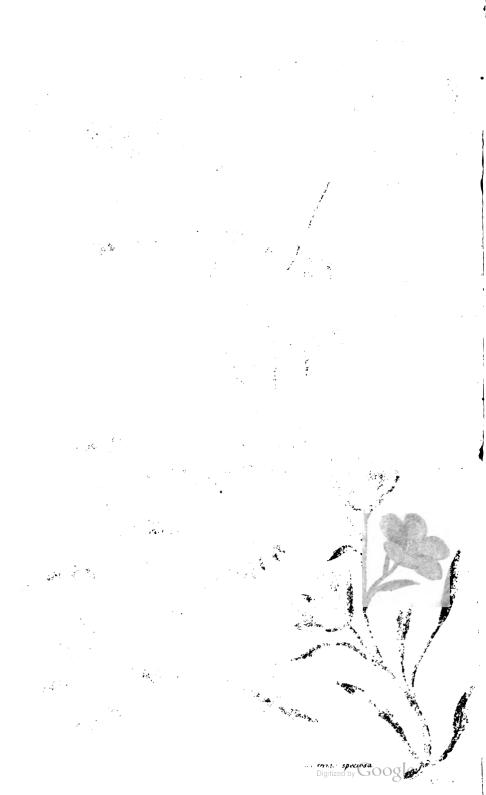
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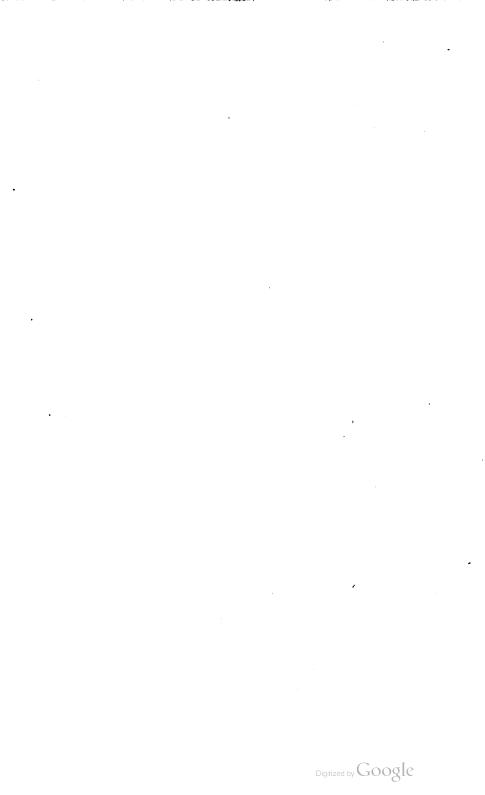












THE

FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

AND

FLORIST'S MAGAZINE.

JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1885. 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.



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SHEFFIELD : FRINTED BY GRORGE RIDGE, MERCURY OFFICE, MING-STREET

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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.

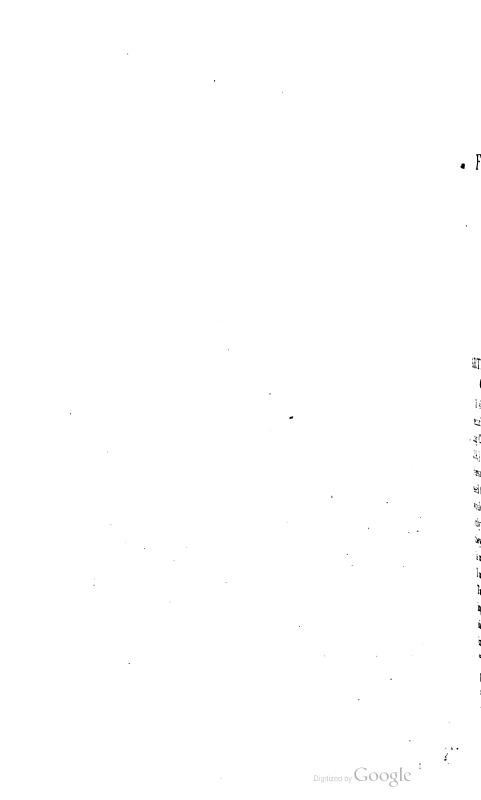
Our next Volume will contain a number of Plans of Flower Gardens, Flower Beds, Greenhouses, Conservatories, &c., several Plates of which are in progress. The Readers of the FLORI-CULTURAL CABINET who have handsomely formed Flower Gardens, Beds, &c., will much oblige us by sending Sketches and Plans of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

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Wortley, December, 1835.

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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

VOL. III.

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 wellcorked 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.

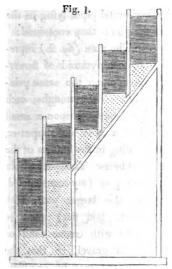
P.S. I have used the terms pistils and apices, in preference to others, as the female parts that should be impregnated in Carnations, &c. are commonly, but very improperly, called "the horns."

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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 *Florieul*tural Cabinet.



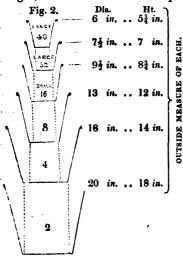
The plan (fig. 1.) represents a section of a stage containing a series of elevated troughs, laying at an angle of about fifty degrees. Such may be continued to any required height, so as to conceal any disgraceful object which may previously have been in view from a window, &c., or to give a better finish to the end of a gar-The structure may be den. 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 ON AN ORNAMENTAL STAGE FOR A FLOWER-GARDEN.

construction be at the back of a house in a confined place, the lowest trongh 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.

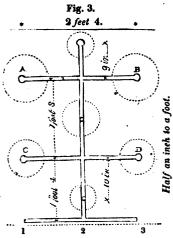
Plants thus grown require very little more water than when grown in the border. I have tried the plan for two years, and speak from experience. 'The plants flourish well, and bloom most profusely with such treatment. If there should be a head of water two feet above the highest trough, the whole might 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 flowerpots, 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.



The plan (fg. 3.) is descriptive of a rule for marking out the distances of plants to be set in a flower-border. In using this kind of rule, I place it upon the border, and then insert a peg through each of the seven holes. The rule is then taken up, and turned over, so as to lay the holes A C upon the pegs B D, and I then proceed as before in inserting the pegs. The method is easily accomplished,

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.	11 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,

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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 nightcovering 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.

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ARTICLE IV.—On the Age of the American Alocs, 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 shews 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 In such a situation it is impossible for any plants to thrive to it. 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, vol. 111 o

10 ON THE AGE OF AMERICAN ALORS BEFORE FLOWERING.

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 limerubbish, 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 Alocs 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 spungy, 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

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ON PLANTS IN THE NATURAL ORDER GESNERIACE. 13

London, or some of the same stamp scattered up and down the country, fathering 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	l.	Gesneria, sp. 13, cl. 14, or. 2, LINNÆUS.—CONRAD GESNER, a famous botanist of Zurich.
<u> </u>	2.	Gloxinia, sp. 4, cl. 14, or. 2, HERETTIEN.—B. P. GLOXIN, of Colmar, a botanist.
;	3.	Besleria, sp. 12, cl. 14, or. 2, LINNÆUS.—BASIL BESLER, an apo- thecary of Nuremberg.
4	4.	Sinningia, sp. 6, cl. 14, or. 2, ESENBECKW. SINNING, gar- dener to the Bonne University.
	5.	Codonophora, sp. 2, cl. 14, or. 2, LINDLEYKodon, a little bell, and phorea, to bear.
(6.	Pentaraphia, sp. 1, cl. 14, or. 2, LINDLEY.—Pente, five, and raphis, a spike.
		and a second

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.

14 ON PLANTS IN THE NATURAL ORDER GESNERIACER.

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

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Didynamia is derived from three Greek words, namely, dis, twice—dyo, two—and nema, a filiment; 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 stamina, 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.

Angiospermia 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 31 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 carnose 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, &cc.; also regularly watered, and (those that require it) tied up to neat sticks. If treated in this manner, and a little extra care

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ON PLANTS ADAPTED FOR PLANTING IN MASSES.

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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. Labiatæ. 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 favourte. It merits a place in every flowergarden. 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

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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. Melindres, 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

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From the success of my pyramid I am confident the Verbena. 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 chamœdrifolia.

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.

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PART II.

NEW OR RARE PLANTS

WHICH WE HAVE NOTICED SINCE OUR LAST.

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, Hæmodoraceæ.

Eupatorium glandulosum. (Bot. Reg.) This pretty herbaceous, perennial plant, was received from Mexico. The stems rising three feet high, and crowned by corymbous 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. Composite, Eupatoriæ.

Gaillardia picta, painted flowered. (Brit. Flow. Gard.) This is a very handsome flowering, hardy, perennial, herbaccous 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 Corcopsis 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. Heliantheæ.

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 amxantica, 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 lavis, smooth leaved. Synonyms, Bupthalmum heliankhoides, 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 *ophis*, a likeness to. Syngenesia, Superflua. Composite.

Hamanthus carneus, hairy leaved, pink flowered. (Bot. Mag.) The three valved spatha, 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. Hamanthus, from aima, blood, and authos, a flower, referring to the blood-coloured flower of that well known species, H. coccineus. Hexandria, Monogynia. Amaryllideæ.

Latage ornala, 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 neut 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 darkbrown 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. Hydrophyllee.

Myanthus cernuus, drooping flowered Fly Wort. Synonym, Catasetum trifidum. We noticed this plant in Vol. 1, 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. Orchideæ.

Nicrembergia 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. Solanee.

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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 ECCREMOCARPUS 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 Eccremocarpus 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.

FLOS. 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 ware not only filthy with aphis, 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.

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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 slitting 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 Fobrary 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 benefitted 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 repayiog 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 "Pancratium maritinum," 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 pustalata, Brunsvigea Josephina, Hæmanthus tigrinus, Gladiolus 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 disgualified after having once bloomed, or not until they have been shewu, nauned, or gained a prize. And whether the exhibiter 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 8th.

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

ON A LIST AND DESCRIPTION OF CAMELLIAS.—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. C. S.

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.

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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 undernamed spleudid 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 Duhlias, 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 scarlet, 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 greenhouso 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, Portulaceæ.

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. Pittosporee.

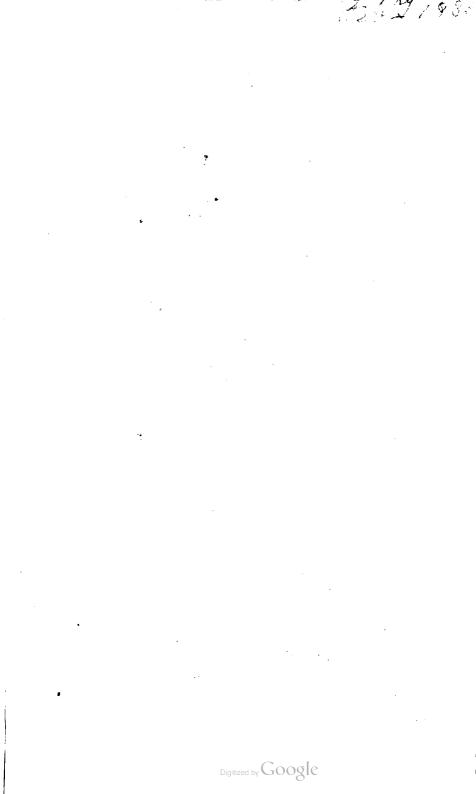
3. Calandrinia speciosa, shewy. This very pretty hardy annual is a native of Northern California. The plant produces blossoms in vast profusion, which open only when the sun shines upon them; they then exhibit a light crimson carpet of flowers. The plant requires a fresh turfy loam soil, and vegetable 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.





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 onethird 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.

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26 ON FLOWERING DUTCH BULBS IN POTS OR GLASSES.

If the stock of bulbous roots, such as Hyacinths, Narcissus, Early Tulips, &c., be large enough to occupy a small frame, the pots may pe 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 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 Keeping the bulbs quite clear of the water is a partial, but soil. 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 superfluqus, 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-

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served. I will not remark further on these occasional failures, than that it is generally understood to be occasioned by detaching the young shoot unskilfully, 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 Angust, 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	
· Levick's Beauty of Sheffield	. white with rosy purple edge
Maid of St. Leonards	fine buff

VOL. III.

Countess of Liverpool
Lord Stanleybright scarlet
Duchess of Richmondscarlet
Lord Liverpool
Augusta
King of the Whitesvery fine
Queen of dittoditto
Globe Crimson
Metropolitan Blushshaded
Fair Helenblush lilac
Picta Formosissimaorange and scarlet stripe
Enchantressvariegated (small flower)
Negro Boyvery dark large flower
Dawson's Victorydark
Queen of Yellows
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—

Bellis hortensis, large double red. — variegatus, large double, white and red. — albidus, do. do. white. — fistulosa, 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 most

ON THE CULTURE OF BELLIS PERENNIS, &C.

abundantly, and grow freely in almost any situation, and also ¹ncrease 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 Barclavana; or if more desirable to have the wire-work of the basket covered during the winter, the Vinca major, or minor, and Rosa indica, blush 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 serventine 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 par-Therefore, when it is intended terre, when planted as an edging. 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 As these plants dividing the roots in the spring or autumn. 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 MONTCOMERY 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, The downish and doaling

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 gale; 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. 5, 1834.

FRANCIS GOODALL.

ARTICLE 1V.—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,

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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

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ON PLANTS ADAPTED FOR PLANTING IN MASSES.

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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 nycliquiflora.-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.)

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PART II.

NEW OR RARE PLANTS

WHICH WE HAVE NOTICED SINCE OUR LAST.

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 orimson 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, Orchidee.

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. Polyandria Polygynia. Ranunculaceæ.

Aktrameria Salsilla, 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; Amaryllideæ. 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 Anagelao, 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, vinery, 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, Solaneæ, Brugmansia in honour of S. J. BRUGMANS. Profe for of Natural History, at the Leyden University.

Calandrinia speciesa, 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. Portulaceae. Calandrinia, from J. C. CALINDRINE, a Botanist.

Coltinsia 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 blossomi 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. Didynamia Angiospermia. Scrophularinæ. 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. Polygania Monecia. Sapindaceæ. 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. Geraniaceæ. 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. Didynamia Gymnospermia, Lubiatæ. 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 corymbous 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. Linew. (Occasionally the flowers produce five styles.) Linum, from *linon* thread.

Mesembryanthemum 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 aspected wall, during the summer. When it has a dry subsoil it will even endure the open air of our winters, but the

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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. Ficoideæ. 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 Ixias. The plant increases freely by division of root, or by seeds. Triandris Monogynia, Iridez. 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 Syrenx, 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 flue was made. This is still practised in some of the Eastern countries.

Tournefortia helitropioides, 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, Boraginese. 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, Ophrydeze. 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— A YORKSHIREMAN.

North Riding, Jan. 7th, 1835.

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 inneed to the climate of this country, and how do they succeed i

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 1 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 unsuccess. 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 withont 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?—Ist. Which is the proper season for repotting and pruning Camellias after they have flowered?—2d. Which are the proper times for shifting the Hippeastrum Stylosinums Pancratiums, 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, 1831.

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, Rose 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 mos profusely in Summer, and their graceful hanging racences 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 WARKER 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 This plant drained with broken pots; but I believe cinders to be better. 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 244, 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., Paradisiaca, 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, Polygania, Monœcia, From the contre of the leaves a large fungus flower stalk, 3 or 4 ft. long, terminated by a vast spadix of male, female, and hermophrodite 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 Musacee, an order of the second class, Monocotyledones, or Endogene; its congeners are Uranea, Strelitzia, and Heliconia, plants of great beauty, natives of the tropics, and in their habits related not distantly to Cannee.

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

ON MUSA.—In answer to VOLTAIRE respecting the genus Musa, he will find Musacem 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 Wolurnensis, 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 Manæcia. 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 They have made shoots this summer near three feet long, and are with it. 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-adozen 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. J. JAMES.

Chelsea, Nov. 28th, 1834.

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 TROPEOLUM PENTAPHYLLUM.—Observing in the Transactions of the Linnean Society, recently published, that the very handsome plant, Tropeolum pentaphyllum, which was figured in the April number of the *Cabinet*, has been made a distinct genus from Tropeolum, I herewith send you the reasons assigned for doing so, as stated by the Librarian, Mr. DONN, in the communication 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 Tropæolum, 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 kymos, 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

"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 Mistletoc; and, secondly, intestinal Parasites, which are developed in the interior of living plants, and pierce the epidermus (outer bark) to make their appearance outwardly, such as the Uredo and Æridium.

"EPIPHYTES, OR FALSE PARISITES, 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, develope 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 Sphœrias; these are spurious intestinal parasites. The second comprehends those vegetables, whether cryptogamie, such as Lichens and Musci, or phanerogamous, as Epidendrums, 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 saturn, and protectin agreenhouse 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. Hydrophylleæ.

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 peet soil, well drained, and is easily increased by cuttings. Lechenaultia, from M. LECHENAULT, a French traveller and botanist. Pentandria, Monogynia. Goodenoviæ.

8. 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 numerously, 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 olsewhere, 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, NARCISSUS, &c., should regularly be brought in for forcing.

AURICULAS 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, HELIOTROPES, &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, repot 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.





laricultural Catinet

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 INNO-VATOR.

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

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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 "foxey," 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 manuel 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.

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OBSERVATIONS ON WATERING PLANTS IN POTS,

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.

52 OBSERVATIONS ON WATERING PLANTS IN POTS.

Whether, as it has been contended by many, the soil in which a plant grows serves simply as a medium in which its roots develope 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 shoots '

for the year, and throwing out and perfecting their flower buds, they require much more water than when in a domnant 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 Woohridge'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*, wheal, &cc. 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 catting 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 uncapable of enduring any severity of Winter or Summer, as DIRECTIONS FOR FLOWERING THE ALOE VARIEGATA

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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 immerged, else you may be deeeived."

"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 ean do."

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 enlivated 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.

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

ARTICLE V.—On the Culture of the Cockscomb, (Celosit cristata.) By Mr. W. BROWN, Jun.

The design of the publication of the *Ploricultural 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 Hortus Britannicus. 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, JUN.

Calcarton, Sept. 3rd. 1834.

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GLEANINGS FROM OLD AUTHORS ON GARDENING.

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 Hoxton, 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, [LOUDON, 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 fling 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 SUB-SCRIBER.

HARDY ANNUALS.

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

Systematic Name.	English Name.	No. in bed		wering lonths.	Colour.	Ht. o Plan in Feet.
Adonis æstivatis	Pheasant eye	ī	May	to Aug	Scarlt. red	
Aster sinensis	German and China Aster quill'd red, and bonnet,				or crim.	2
	&c. (see below.)			to Oct,	Do.	2
Amaranthus caudatus	Love lies bleeding			to Sept.		2 to 3
Do. hypochondriacus	Princess Feather			to Oct.	Do.	Do.
Iberis formosa	Candy Tuft			to Oct.	Do.	1
Papaver Rheas	Ranunculus Poppy			to Sept.		2
Do. somniferas	Scarlet Carnation do.	37	June	to Sept.	Do.	2
Aster sinensis	German and China Aster	2	Aug.	to Oct.	White.	2
Calendula pluvialis	Cape Marigold	8	June	to Sept.	Do.	1
Campanula speculum	Venus' Looking Glass	14	July	to Sept.	Do.	1 Ţ
Iberis odorata	Sweet scented Candy tuft	20	Jane	to Sept.	Do.	1
Do, amara	Do.	26	June	to Sept.	Do.	1
Lavatera trimostris	Lavatera, White var.	32	July	to Oct.	Do.	3 to 4
Papaver somniforum	Poppy, White var.	38	July	to Sept.	Do.	2 to 3
Anagallis cœrulea	Pimpernel	3	June	to Oct.	Blue.	1 to 2
Campanula speculum	Venus' Looking Glass	9	June	to Sept.	Do.	Do.
Collinsia grandiflora	Great flowered	15	June	to Sept.	Do.	1
Collinsia verna	Spring	21	May	to July.	Do.	Do.
Nigella Hispanica	Devil in a bush	27	June	to Sept.	Dɔ.	2
Lupinus pumilus	Dwarf Lupine	33	July	to Sept.	Do.	1
Do. Marshalli	Marshall's do.			to Oct.		l to 2
Do. Hi rsutus	Large Blue do.	45	July	to Sept.	Do.	2 to 3
Do. varius	Small Blue do.	51	July	to Sept.	Do.	5
Antirrhinum spartium	Snap Dragon, or Tond Flax		Inly	to Oct.	Vallow	,

Systematic Name.	English Name.	No: in bed	Flo	lon	ering ths.	Colour.	Ht of Plant in feet.
Calendula stellata	Marigold, starry secded	10	July	to	Sept.	Yellow	1
Centaurea suavcolens	Yellow Sultan	16	July	to	Sept.	Do.	21
Crepis barbatum	Yellow Hawkweed	22	July	to	Oct.	Do.	2 to 3
Lupinus luteus	Lupines	28	July	to	Sept.	Do.	2 to 3
Madia elegans	Elegant Madia	34	June	to	Oct.	Do.	3 to 4
Aster Sinensis	German & China Asters	5	July	to	Sept'	Rose	2
Crepis rubra	Hawkweed				Sept		11
Lavatera trimestris	Lavatera	17	July	to	Oct.	Do.	3 to 4
Malope trifida	Malope	23	July	to	Oct.	Do.	2
Malope grandifiora	Do.	29	July	to	Oct.	Do.	2 to 3
Silene Armeria	Lobels Catchfly	35	July	to	Sept.	Do.	17
Antirrhinum speciosa	Suap Dragon	6	June	to	Sept.	Purple	1
Campanula pentagonia	Bellflower		July			Do.	11
Centaurea moschata	Sweet Sultan	18	July	to	Oct.	Do.	2
Iberis umbellata	Candy tuft	24	June	to	Sept.	Do.	1
Iberis pyramidalis	Do.	30	June	to	Oct.	Do.	1

A SELECT LIST OF BORDER FLOWERS,

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.
Aster Sinensis	Quillod, Red, & Bonne			
• .	Aster	July to Sept.	Red	2
Cheiranthus annuus	Ten-week & other Stock			
	(See below.)	May to Nov.	Scarlet red	17
Dianthus chinensis	China Pink	June to Oct.	Scrit red, and	
÷		1	crim. var.	11
Do. latifolius	Broad leaved do.	June to Oct.	Do.	1
Calandrinia speciosa	Showy	May to Sep.	-	
		two sowings)	Rosy red	¥ .
Ipomopsis elegans	Elegant	July to Sept.	Scarlet	3
Senecio elegans	New Crimson Regwort	June to Oct.	Red & crim.	2
Zinnia elegans coccinea	New Scarlet	July to Sept.	Scarlet	11
Aster sincusis	Quill'd German Aster &c	July to Sept.	White	2
Clarkia pulchella	White Clarkia	June to Sept.		2
Cheiranthus annuus	Ten-weck and other			-
	Stocks	May to Nov.	White	1 to 2
Chrysanthem.coronarium	New White	June to Oct.	White	3
Dianthus sincusis	New White Indian Pink	July to Oct.	White	ī
Gilia capitata alba	New White Gilia	June to Oct.	Do.	2 to 3
Hibiscus Africanus	African Hibiscus	July to Oct.	Do. dark eye	3
Argemone Mexicana	Mexican Poppy	July to Sept.	White	2103
Ageratum odoratum	Sweet scented Ageratum	July to Nov.	Light blue	17
Aster tenellus	Slønder Aster	July to Nov.	Blue	
Aster Sinensis	Blue German Aster, &c.	July to Oct.	Do.	1 2 2
Campanula Lorei	Lore's Bell Flower		Do.	ĩ
Cheiranthus annuus	German Stocks		Bluish	1 to 2
Clintonia elegans	Elegant Clintonia	June to Nov.	Blue wht. eve	1/2
Echium violaceum	Violet Viper's Bugloss		Blue	3
Echlum grandiflorum	Great flowered do.	June to Oct.	Do	2
	Crown flowered Gilia		Do.	2403
obelia gracilis	Slender Lobelia		Do, &wht.eye	

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A SELECT LIST OF BORDER FLOWERS.

Systematic Name.	English Name.	Flowering Months.	Colour.	Ht.in Feet.
Namophila phacelioides	Phacelia like	July to Sept.	Blue	1
Trachymene cærulea	Blue Throatwort	July to Oct.	Do.	2
Chrysanthemum corona				·
rium	New double Yellow	June to Oct.	Yellow	3
Coreopsis tinctoria	Two-coloured Coreopsis	June to Nov.	Do. dark eye	2
Eschscholtzia californica		July to Nov.	Yellow	11
Hunnemannia fumarifolia	Fumitory leaved	July to Nov.	Do.	11
Tagetes erecta	African Marigold, var.	June to Oct.	Do.	2
Tagetes patula	French Marigold, var.	June to Oct.	Do.	1 to 2
Senecio elegans var. lutea	Yellow Ragwort	June to Oct.	Do.	11
Helianthus indicus	Dwarf dbl. Sun flower	July to Oct.	Do.	2 to 3
Calandrinia grandiflora	Great flowered	June to Oct.	Pale Rose	2
Do. discolor	Two-coloured leaved	June to Oct.	Rose	2
Clarkia pulchella	Handsome Clarkia	June to Oct.	Rosy lilac	2
Dianthus superbus	Rose-coloured China Pink	July to Nov.	Rose.	1
Ænothera Lindleyana	Evening Primrose	June to Nov.	Do.dark spots	1 to 2
Do: rosea alba	Do. do.	June to Nov.	Rosy lilac.	
			darker spots	1
Sonecio elegans var. rosea	Rosy Ragwort	June to Oct.	Rose	2
Schizanthus pinnatus	Winged Schizanthus	July to Nov.	Rosy lilac	1 to 2
Do. pinnatus humilis	Dwarf Do.	July to Oct.		1
Do. porrigens	Spreading Do.	July to Oct.	Do.	1 to 2
Aster Sinensis	German Asters, &c.	July to Oct.	Purple	2
Anchusa italica	Italian Ox tongue	July to Sept		2 to 3
Amaranthus giganteus	Princess Feather	July to Oct.	Purple	2 to 4
Cheiranthus annuus	Ten-week & other Stock	sMay to Nov		2
Datura fastuosa plena	Stramonium	July to Oct.	Do.	2
Gilia tricolor	Three coloured	July to Oct.	Do.	2
Gilia achilleæfolia	Milfoil-leaved	July to Nov.	Do.	2
Stenactis speciosa	Showy flowered	July to Oct.	Do.	1.
Senecio elegans purpurea		June to Nov.		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 Anemoue 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. Chesnut; 15. Light Brown; 16. Dark Brown; 17. Red Brown; 18. Dark Cinnamon; 19. Cinnamon, Yellow Crowu; 20. Light Violet; 21. Striped Ross Centifolia; 22. Frankfort 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-leared.

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. Conper-coloured: 78. Cinnamon.

White; 76. Red Brown; 77. Copper-coloured; 78. Cinnamon.

GERMAN WINTER STOCK .- This class of Stocks are similar to the English Brompton 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.

Systematic Name.	English Name.	Flowering Months.	Colour.	Ht.in Feet
Agrostemma coronaria	Rose Campion	June to Sept.		2
Anchusa Italica	Ox tongue	June to Oct.	Blue	1 to 2
Campanula media	Canterbury Bell	June to Oct.	Blue, rose, blush, and white vars.	
Cheiranthus incarnis	Brompton and Qucen		white vals.	~
Cuentantinus meanins	Stocks, &c.		Scarlet, white,	
			&c.	2
Dianthus barbatus	Sweet William	May to Sept.	Scarlet and var.	2
Digitalis purpurea, varie-				
ties.	Foxglove, new white, ross,			
	buff, &c.	May to Sept.	Various	3
Hedysarum Coronarium	French Honeysuckle,			
•	white and rose, var.	May to Oct	Do.	3 to 4
Humea elegans	Elegant	June to Aug.	Rose	3
Scabiosa atropur purea	Scabious var. as purple,			
	white, rose, &c.	June to Oct.	Various	3
	HARDY PERENNI	ALS.	•	
Geum coccineum	Herb Bennet	June to Oct.	Scarlet	1
Do. quellyon	Do.	Do.	Do.	1Į
Gladiolus cardinalis	Corn Flag	Do.	Do.	2
Lobelia Barrattii	Barratt's Lobelia	July to Oct.	Scarlet	2 to 3
Do. cardinalis	Scarlet Cardinal	July to Oct.	Do.	4 to 5
Do. fulgens	Fulgent Lobelia	July to Oct.	Do.	2 to 8
Lychnis chalcedonica				
plona		July to Oct.	Do.	3
Papaver bracteatum	Poppy	Juu to Aug.		3
Do. orientalis	Eastern Poppy	May to July	Do.	3
Symphytum coccineum	Scarlet Comfrey	June to Sept.		2
Verbena chamædrioides	Scarlet Verbena	June to Nov.	Do.	ł
Achillea ptarmica plena	Double White Yarrow	May to Sept.		3
Autirrhinum majus		May to Nov.		17
Do. do.	Single do.	May to Oct.	Do.	2

BIENNIALS.

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A SELECT LIST OF BORDER FLOWERS.

Systematic Name.	English Name.	Flowering Months.	Colour.	Ht.in Feet.
Anthemis grandiflora,	shiping to sale and with for	- Station P		-
plena alba	Large Double White Cha-	and an		0
and the set of the set of the set	momile	May to Oct.	White	2
Campanula urticifolia				
plena	Double White Nettle-	1	De	11
Beer Bridge Strates And	leaved Bell Flower	June to Oct.	Do.	112
Do. pyramidalis alba	White Pyramidal Bell-	Tula to Oat	De	5 to 8
a la martin de la	flower Coata' Burn	July to Oct.	Do. Do.	3
Galega officinalis	Goats' Rue	July to Oct.	Do.	2 to 3
Lupinus polyphyllus alba	White Lupine	June to Aug.	and the provent	200
Lychnis chalcedonica	White Lychnis	July to Oct.	Do.	3
alba	White Marvel of Peru	July to Sept.	Do.	2
Mirabilis Jalapa	Sweet scented Do.	July to Sept.	Do.	21
Do. do.	Evening Primrose	July to Sept.	Do.	1 to 2
Œnothera speciosa Do. taraxacifolia	Daudelion-leaved Do.	July to Oct.	Do.	I
Phlox suaveolens	Lichnidea	June to Sept.	Do.	2
Do. tardiflora	Do.	Aug. to Nov.	Do.	2
	Spider Wort	July to Oct.	Do.	11
Tradescantia congesta	spluer wore	outy to oct.	- Contract man	
Anthyllis Webbiana	Kidney Vetch	June to Sept.	Purple	2 to S
Lobelia speciosa	Showy Lobelia	June to Oct.	Do.	2
Do. purpurea	Lobelia	June to Oct.	Do.	2
Lythrum virgatum	Lythrum	June to Oct.	Do.	3
Monarda purpurea	Monarda	June to Oct.	Do.	210
Pentstemon speciosa	Showy Pentstemon	June to Oct.	Do.	13
Do. campanulatum	Bell-flowered Do.	May to Oct.	Do.	2
Do. venustum	Pretty Do.	June to Sept.		2
Do. atropurpurea	Dark Purple Do.	May to Oct.	Do.	2
Peturia violacea	Petunia	May to Nov.	Do.	2 to (
Phlox divaricata	Branching Phlox	April to Aug	Do.	2
Do. paniculata	Panicled Do.	July to Nov.	Do.	4
Do. Shepperdi	Shepherd's Do.	Aug. to Oct.	Do:	3
Do. Wheelerii	Wheeler's Do.	April to June	Do.	12
Thalictrum aquilegifo-	1. (A.)	and the second second	- Marine and	1000
lium purpurea	Meadow Rue	June to Sept	Do.	2
Verbena venosum	Vervain	June to Oct.	Do.	1
Alyssum saxatilis	Mad Wort	April to June	Yellow	1
Coreopsis lanceolata	Tick Seed Sun Flower	June to Oct.	Do.	2
Do. Atkinsonia	Atkinson's	May to Oct.	Do.	2
Do. tenuifolia	Slender-leaved	June to Sep.	Do.	II
Gaillardia aristata	Long-awned	July to Oct.	Do.	1
Do. bicolor	Two coloured	July to Oct.	Do.	1
Helianthus multiflorus				17.3
plena	Sun flower	Aug. to Nov.	Do.	3
Lysimachia vulgaris		June to Oct.	Do.	3
Mirabilis Jalapa	Marvel of Peru	June to Sept		2
Œnothera Frazerii	Frazer's Evening Prim	and the second	1 100 143	1.3
Children Therein	rose	May to Oct.	Do.	15
Do. fruticosa	Shrubby	May to Oct.	Do.	2
Do. splendens	Splendid	May to Oct.	Do.	3
Do. spectabilis	Showy	May to Sept	Do.	2
Do. macrocarpa	Long fruited	June to Aug		1
Potentilla aurea	Golden Cinquefoil	June to Oct.	Do.	1
Ranunculus graminius	Double Yellow Ranur	and the second second second		0
Branning Branning	culus	June to Oct.	Do.	11
1.			- Eller	1.1
Antirrhinum majus	All and a start of the	1 - United	en land	
bicolor	Crimson and White Snay	p	1 Deg ou	
	dragon	June to Nov	10.1	2

A SELECT LIST OF BORDER FLOWERS.

Systematic Name.	English Name.	Flowering Months.	Coleur.	Ht. in Feet.
Dianthus pumilus	Pink Sweet William, &c.			1 15
Do. atrornbens	Do. Do.	June to Oct.	Do.	12
Dianthus atrosanguinea	Dark bloody	June to Oct.	Do.	
Do. pulchellus, flore			· ·	
pleno	Handsome	Do.	Do	3
Lobelia fulgens	Fulgent	Do.	Do.	4
Do. splendens	Splendid	Do.	Do.	2
Potentilla atrosanguina	Dark crimson cinquefoil	June to Sept.		2
Do. Heazlegravii	Heazlegrave's cinquefoil	Do.	Crimson	3
Do. Russelliana	Russell's ditto	Do.	Do.	3
Pæony officinalis rubra	Crimson Pæony	May to Aug.	Do.	2 to (
Salvia fulgena	Cardinal Sage	May to Nov.	Do.	
Achillea roseum	Rose-coloured Yarrow	June to Sept-	Rose	2
Arabis roseum	Rose-coloured Wall-cress			1
Coronilla varia	Various Coronilla	June to Aug.		2
Gladiolus carneus	Corn flag	July to Aug.		2
Lathyrus grandiflorus	Large flowered Lathrus	June to Sept		4 to
Potentilla formosa	Beautiful cinquefoil	Do.	Do.	2 to 3
Pæony officinalis roses	Rose coloured Pasony	May to Aug.		3
Do. fragrans	Sweet scented	May to Sept.		4
T.A. 110R10119				
Aster amellus	Amellus Starwort	July to Sept.	Blue	2
Baptisia australis	Blue-flowered	June to Aug.	Do.	2
Campanula Carpatica	Bell flower	June to Sept.	Do.	1.
Do. garganica	Ditto	Do.	Do.	2
Do. Carolina	Ditto	July to Sept.	Do.	2
Do. pyramidalis	Pyramidal ditto	June to Nov.	Do.	4 to 1
Do. pulcherrima	Handsome ditto	June to Aug.	Dơ.	2
Do. latifolium cærulea	Broad leaved blue ditto	June to Sept.	Do.	3
Do. persicafolia cærulea	Blue peach-leaved	July to Oct.	Do.	2
Delphinium grandiflora	Double Blue Larkspur	May to July	Do.	2
Do. chinensis	Chinese ditto	May to Aug.	Light blue	3
Do. azureum	Sky Blue	May to Sept.	Do.	5
Gentiana acaulis	Gentianella	March to May		4 in
Iris sibirica	Siberian Iris	May to June		2 to
Linum grandiflorum	Large-flowering Flax	June to Aug.		1 to
Lupinus polyphyllus	May-leaved Lupine	June to July		2 to 3
Myosotis palustris	Forget Me Not	April	Pale blue	1
Tradescantia virginica	Virginian Spiderwort	May to Nov		1 to
Veronica azurea	Sky Blue Speedwell	July to Sept.		2 to 2
Do. speciosa			Blue	4 14
Do. virginica	Virginian Speedwell	Do.	Dó.	4 to
Chelone barbata	Bearded Chelone	June to Sept	Deep orange	3 to 4
Hieracium aurantiaca	Hawkweed	-	Orange	
Lilium aurantiacum	Orange Lily	June to Aug.	Do.	3 to
Lychnis fulgens	Fulgent Campion	Aug. to Sept	Do.	2
Do. coronata	Chinese Campion	June to Sept	Do.	1.
Dianthus carophyllus	Carnation	June to Sept	Red	2
Lythrum triphyllum	Lythrum	June to Oct		4
Mirabilis Jalapa	Marvel of Peru	Do.	Red & white	3
Monardia didyma	Twin Monarda	June to Sept	. Do.	3 to
Phlox disticha	Two rowed Phlox	June to Oct.		4 to :
Do, reflexa	Reflexed Phlox	June to Sept	Do.	2 to
Do. amæna	Pleasing Phlox	Do.	Do.	1
Do. reptans	Creeping Phlox	Do.	Do.	11
Spigelia marilandica	Maryland Worm Cress	July to Sept	Red	1 10
Valeriana rubra	Red Valerian	June to Aug		200

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 in colours, as White, Crimson, Rose, Red, &c.; Lilies of various kinds and colours, as White, Crimson, Rose, Red, &c.; Lilies of various kinds in a colours, as white, Crimson, Rose, Red, &c.; Lilies of various kinds in a colour 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 plenteous 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.—Rowbottam's Victory, late flowering; Willmer'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 Adelaide; Brown's Bishop of Gloucester.

Rose Flakes.—Tyso's Princess Victoria : Lee's Maria Louisa; Lancashire Lass; Langadale 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 Ring; Young's Marquis Winchester; Norman's Earl Grey; Norman's Hero; Norman's Conqueror; Norman's Benjamin Stevens' Regulator; Hogg's Fanny Kemble (deautiful); 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. Hoge, of Paddington, near London; Rev. J. Tyso, Wallingford, near London; Mr. J. REVELL, Pitsmoor, Sheffield; Mr. CORFIELD, Northampton; Messrs. CONNELLY and SON, Lancaster; and all respectable Florists; but Mr. Hoge 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 INNOVATQR.

VOL. III.

PART II.

NEW OR RARE PLANTS

WHICH WE HAVE NOTICED SINCE OUR LAST.

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

Campanula fragilis; var. hirsuta. Hairy-leaved Brittle Bell Flower. Synonym, C. diffusa, C. cochlearifolia, C. crassifolia. This very pretty perremnial 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, Campanulaces. 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. barbatum in the appearance of its blossoms, but of a brighter scarlet. The corolla is desitute 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. Scrophularineæ. Chelone, a tortoise; from the fancied resemblance of parts of the flower to that animal.

Dabaccia polifolia, var. alba, White flowered Irish Heath. Syn. Erica Dabaccia, Erica Hibernica, Menziczia 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 Daccia thrives best in a sandy peat soil. Octandria, Monogynia. Ericacces, sub tribe Andromedese. Dabaccia, St. Dabacc's Heath.

Diplopappus 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 Knypersley Gardens. Syngenesia, Superflua. Compositæ.

Funkia lancifolia, Lance-leaved. Syn. Hemerocallis lancifolia. The appearance of the flowers of this plant is very like the old inmate of our garいたといれ

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dens, Hemerocallis cœrules, 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. Hemerocallides. Funkia, from H. C FUNCK, an Apothecary, in Prussia.

Grobya Amherstiæ, 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, Orchideæ. Vandeæ. 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, Acanthacee. Justicia, in honour of J. JUSTICE, an eminent botanist of Scotland.

Likhospermum 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. Boraginese. Lithospermum, signifying stoneseed, referring to the hard seeds.

Monocanthus discolor, Dingy 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, Orchideze. Vandeze. 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. Syngenesias Superflua, Composite. Wedelia, in honour of G. W. WEDELL, 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. Solaneæ. Solanum, from Solor, to comfort, alluding to the soothing qualities of this plant, by stupifying.

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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?

15th Jan., 1835.

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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 coil will be the best. I subjoin a list of the names:—Hibiscus, Lotus or Quaker Flower, Argemone Mexicana, Coreopsis, Ambrosia, South Carolina Kidney bean Tree, Silk Plant, Red Bud, or Judas Tree, Cypress Vine, or Quamclite, American Comelina, Flowering Bean, Variegated 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.

TYEO'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. TYEO & 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 1 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.

London, January 5th, 1885.

METROPOLITAN.

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.
Apolla, Widnall's	Fine scarlet, cupped petals, like Perfection
Beauty of Cambridge, Brewer's	White, tipped with bright violet
Burn's, Forsyth's Robert	Dark amaranth, beautifully cupped petals,
	very large flowers, extra fine
Cedo 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 and sulphur, edged with rosy pink
Euclid, Elphinstone's	Cream coloured, spotted
Fulminans, Harris's	Lemon, with velvet edge
Guttata Perfecta	
Holmbush Julia	White, with purple tipped petals
Heroine, Harris's	
Invincible, Tarrant's	
King of Dahlias, Brewer's	White, with crimson edge, fine cupped petals
Levinia, 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	
Reform, Harris's	

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 plaut.

Alba grandiflora Large white
Albion Large white, occasionally spotted
Alicia, Richardson's White, spotted with pink
ArielWhite edged, and shaded with lilac
Belle Forme, Levick's Dark maroon, shaded with light purple,
shape of Springfield Rival
Bellona, Wilmer'sCrimson
Bronze, Brown'sFree bloomer
Cassena PurpureaLight purple, good shape
Chelome, Harris'sWhite, with purple edge
Cream, Brown's
Delicate Primrose, Elphinstone's.
Delight, Harris'sFrench white, with lilac edge
Duke of Gordon
Eminent, Harris'sPink edged
Emma, Richardson'sWhite, shaded with pink
Emperor, Widnall'sRich dark marcon, striped with crimson
Empress, Harris's Large white, with lilac edge
Eurydice, Cormack'sLilac, striped with rose Fanny Kemble, Elphinstone'sYellow, tipped with primrose Foraster, Elphinstone's
Forester, Elphinstone's, Claret, good shape

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NAMES.	DESCRIPTION.
Gloria Mundi	. Fine yellow
Hebe, Widnall's	. Rosy pink, beautiful cupped petals
Homer, Levick's	
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 Lascelles	. White, with purple edge, good form
Lady Louisa	White, pink edged and spotted
Lord Nelson	
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 tipt 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	
Phsyche, 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	
Sulphur, Brown's	
Timondra	
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	
Aglaia	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	
Coccinea Perfecta	Fine scarlet
Camelliaflora Alba	Very fine white
Captain Ross	Light orange, tipped with salmon
Cassina	
Canariensis	
Cato, Harris's	Sulphur, with neat red edge
Coronet	Very fine dark maroon
Celestial	Light, good
Cælus	Shaded sulphur

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MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NAMES.

DESCRIPTION. Counters of Durham Large Illac Darioletta, Jones'sStriped lilac and purple EmmaShaded and spotted lilac and purple EmilyLight blush, spotted Emily, Wells'sLilac, fine Enchantress, Wells'sBlush, tipped with light purple Enfield Hero, Lakin'sRosy crimson, shaded with purple Emperor of the Yellows......Fine Firebrand, Levick's Crimson, with scarlet shade Flamed YellowGood Fair Flora, Harris'sWhite, spotted with purple Granta, Widnall's Dark claret, cupped petals GrandisCrimson Golden Lotus, Wells'sYellow and orange HermioneBlush lilac, fine Highland Hero, Elphinstone's ... Crimson purple Invincible, Levick'sFine rosy ruby Jones's Spotted WhiteFine King of Scarlets Lady HarringtonFine rosy lilac Lady FordwichFine blush Lady Bentinck -..... Striped rose and purple Lady MiltonSpotted white 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 Master WalterCrimson --- Blush Fine formed flower - PerfectionVery dark, fine form Magnum Bonum, Widnall's Crimson, richly shaded with pace. Maiden's BlushVery fine MatildaFine white, edged with lilac Mottled Lilac, Brown's Mrs. Larom, Levick's..... Fine mottled rose OrpheusLight buff, tinged with purple Othello, Widnall's Very excellent dark puce Polyphemus..... Extra fine dark Pluto, Levick'sFine 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. Phillis, Widnall'sRosy lilac, cupped petals. Pizarro, Widnall's Dark plum colour, cupped petals. Radians, Harris'sStraw, with lilac tip. Rhadamanthus ,.....Orange, large.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NAMES.	DESCRIPTION.
Saul, Forsyth's	Bright purple, a very striking and distinct
• •	namiatur fina
Scarlet Perfection	.Bright.
Sir William Ingilby	
	. Shaded orange and red, fine shape.
Wells's Enchantress	
Zamia	

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 MACHAY'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. Orchideæ. Zygopetalum, from zygos, yoke, and petalon, a petal; united at the base. 2. Rhodanthe Manglesii. This is a greenhouse annual plant, which will

2. Rhodanthe Manglesii. 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. Composite. Rhodanthe, from rhodon, a rose, and anthos, a flower.

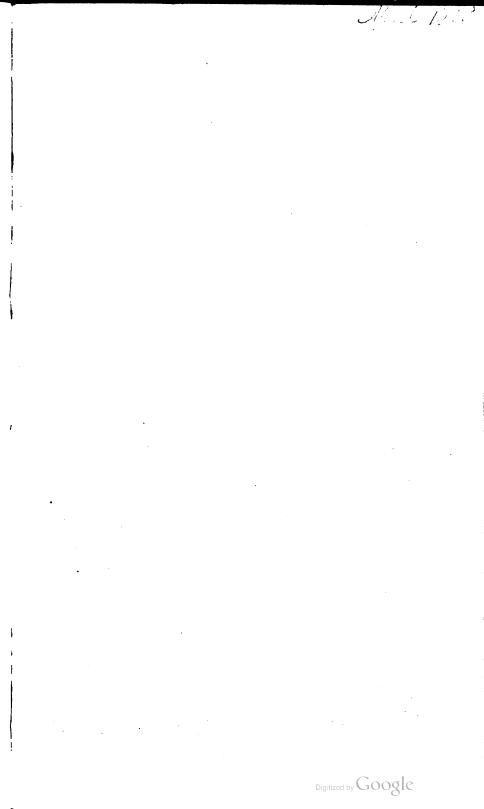
lis. Composite. Rhodanthe, from *rhodon*, a rose, and *anthos*, a flower. 3. *Melastoma xalappensis.* A native of South America, received into the Liverpool Botanic Garden. We saw it in bloom in the fine collection of stove plants at Wentworth Gardens. It is a most beautiful species, and merits a situation 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 neave 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. Tuberoses 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.)





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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 plentifull 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,

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fig. 1,) a double blue variety, calling it Hepatica trifolia, cærulea 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 cærulea, (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 Argentrive 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."

REA (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 Peachcolour."

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-culture, p. 125,) only notices "the double and the white, which are most regarded."

MILLER (Gardener's Dictionary, 8th ed., 1768,) gives but five varietics 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.

PHILLIPS (Flora Historica, 2d ed. vol. 1, p. 27,) quotes BRAD-LEY, 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."

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

2. carulea-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 perpectly 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 Orchideæ 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 Orchideæ, 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 ————— vonustum Dendrobium Pierardia

Epidendrum cockleatum Maxillaria Harrisonia Oncidium luridum	Renanthera coccinea Stanhopea insignis grandiflora
Pholidota imbricata Rodriguezia secunda	Zygopetalum Mackaii.
LIST No. II.	
Angræcum eburneum	Epidendrum Harrisonia
*Acropera Loddigesii	Eulophia guineensis
Acanthophippium bicolor	•Gongora atropurpurea
Ærides odoratum	maculata
*Brassia Lanceana	Govenia superba
Bipenaria atropurpurea	Habenaria gigantea
Batemannia Colleyi	Lælia anceps
*Cattleya crispa	Leptotes bicolor
labiata	*Lissochilus speciosus
Loddigesii	Maxillari a ar omatica
guttata intermedia	* Deppii Warreana
intermedia	
citrina	tetragona
Cœlogyne flaccida	• picta
Catasetum cristatum	*Megaclinium falcatum
• luridum	Myanthus cernuus
Cyrtopodium punctatum	•Oncidium papilio
• Andersonii	crispum pulchellum
Cirrhæa Warreana	pulchellum
Cycnoches Loddigesii	* ampliatum
Cyrtochilum flavescens	Lanceanum
Cyrtopera Woodfordii	altissimum
*Coryanthes maculata	•Oncidium divaricatum
*Dendrobium calceolaria	Peristeria elata
fimbriatum secundum	*Pleurothallis sanrocephalus
secundum	*Phaius maculatus
crysanthemum	Stanhope a oculata
• pulchellum densiflorum	Saccolabium guttatum *Sarcanthus rostratus
* aggregatum	Vanda Roxburghii
aggregatum	multiflora
* aureum * moniliforme	teres
Epidendrum bicornutum	*Vanilla planifolia
* cuspidatum	Zygopetalum
oncidioides	maxillare
• crassifolium	* rostratum.
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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 Orchideæ 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 Cattleiánum (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 *Myrtáceæ* 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 (*Pstdium*); 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,

ON THE CULTURE OF PSIDIUM CATTLEIANUM.

(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 halfripened wood ought to be selected.

In the Linnæan system, *Psidium* is found in class 12, order 1, Icosandria Monogynia. Its calyx is cleft into 5 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.

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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 ÆSCULA-PIUS.

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 LINNEUS," 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 LINNEUS, from *sophera*, its Arabic name.

Genera 27. Spherolobium. 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 *spharia*, 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 *thamnos*, 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 LAMARCK

84 . DESCRIPTION OF A VARIETY OF FUCHSIAS.

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

Total: Genera 31, species 191, contained in Tribe Sopнors. F. F. Ashford.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ARTICLE V.—A Continuation of a Description of the Species and Varicties of Fuchsias, with Particulars of the Method of Cultivation, &c. By Mr. W. BAR-RATT, 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 bellshaped—I mean the calyx forms the bell, and is of a rich blush 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, *Pracox.*—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.

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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 indispensible 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-vessel taken off immediately after flowering) appear ready to take np, I cut off those bearing seed within an inch or two of the ground, and directly thrust them six or eight inches into some loose earth in the open garden, and there let them remain exposed to all weathers, except heavy rains, till the capsules begin to open. I then take them out of the ground, and after carefully drying, put them by till wanted. I do not find this seed 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.

88 ON THE CULTURE OF THE TREE MIGNIONETTE.

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.

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Leigh, Rutland, Jan. 1st, 1835.

ARTICLE VII.—On the Culture of the Tree Mignionette (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 Mignionette, which is an excellent substitute if the Seedling Mignionette 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 Mignionette, 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.

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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 Monæcia. Leguminosæ. Acacia, from akazo, to sharpen; many species being thorny.

Alstræmeria 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. Amarylideæ. Alstræmeria, from Baron ALSTRÆMER, a Swedish botanist.

Catasetum purum, Spotless-flowering. (Bot. Mag.) This orchideous plant was introduced into this country eight or ten years since, by CHAS. HORS-FALL, 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. HORSFALL's excellent collection of orchideous plants, as well as at the Botanic Garden. Gynandria Monandria. Orchideæ. 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. Orchides. Cynoches, derived from *kuknos*, a swan, and *auchen*, 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 crimmon. The plant merits a place in every stove. It is grown in the collection of J. BATEMAN,

VOL. 111.

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. Orchidee. Oncidium, from ogkidion, 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 Angiospermia. 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 numerously. The flowers are salver-shaped, tube purple, limb of a fine bright blue, about half an inch across. Didynamia Angiospermia. Acanthacee. Ruellia, in honour of JOHN RUELLE, 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 sophera, 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 numerously, 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 Vervain. 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 Angiospermia. 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 next flowering bulbous stove plant. The present variety was raised from fertilising a whiteflowered species with the pollen of a red species. Hexandria Monogynia. Amaryllideæ. 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 REVEL's method of piping; with great success, A YOUNG AMATEUR,

Hoxton, Feb. 6th, 1835.

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

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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 Т. В. early in spring, the best?

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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. S. S. T.

Walworth, Jan. 14th, 1835.

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 A GLOUCESTERSHIRE AMATEUR. genera

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 CATARINA MARIA & J. constant subscriber,

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; blossom 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 Russelliana .- 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.

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

Ampelopsis 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 sightly. 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 CLERICUS 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 raror 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, LODDIGES 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.

CIVES 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 se-

veral 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 SNOW-DROP, 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 Maurandiá 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 *Floricultural 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 gențile 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, 28/h, 1835.

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REMARKS.

ON CLIMBING PLANES.—The following kinds of Climbing Planes, 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 scanders, 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.

Eccremocarpus longiflorus, and E. scaber.—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 No vember.

Lophopermum 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.

Tropacolum 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 Cabinel, 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, Petunias, &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.

ANNULLS.—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. 1, 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 FYRAMIDALIS.—Offsets or cuttings should now be taken off, and be treated as directed in Vol. 1, p. 48.

CARNATIONS.—If not planted off last month, they should now be done. (See Vol. 1, 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. 1, 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. 1, 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. 1, 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.

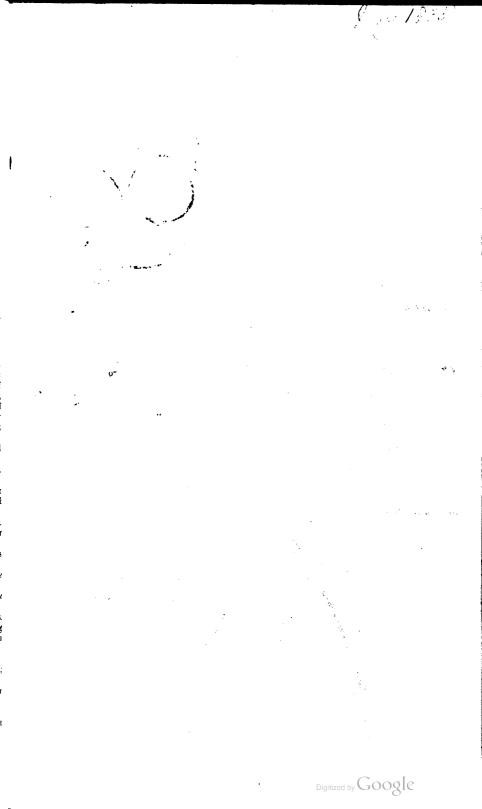
POLYANTHUSES.-(See Vol 1, pages 23 and 131.)

TIGRIDIA 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. 1. p. 48.)

MIGNIONETTE-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. 1, pages 23 and 206.)





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 inarch upon.—In the latter end of July, or the beginning of August, prepare some 32sized 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

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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 outtings 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 leam; top-spit one year before wanted, that the turf may decompose; next a sufficient quantity of good sandy peat, or welldecomposed 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

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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 term 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 plenodouble white	
	anemoneflorared waratah	•
	albawhite do.	:
	fimbriata fringed white	
, ,	pœoniæflora pœony flowered	• •
	pomponia	
	malefloraapple-flowered	
	variegatadouble-striped	· ' .
	rose sinensisrose hibiscus like	
	Wellbankiana Lady Wellbanks's	
	myrtifoliamyrtle-leaved	• .
	involutaLady Farnborough floridaclustered flowered	
	florida	
	blandablush	-
	carneamiddlemost red	
	Chandleriistriped waratah	
	corallinacoral-flowered	
	dianthifloracarnation waratan	
	flavescens buff, or Lady Hume's	
	insignis splendid	
	Gray's Invincible	
	rosa mundi	
	excelan	
	elegans	•
	reticulata	••
	Reevesiana	
	Parksii, or rose-striped	
	Colvillii	· .
	Palmer's red waratah	
	imbricata	
	Palmer's striped waratah.	•
	Woodsii	••.
· ·	J. 3	W . J

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

ON THE CULTURE OF THE ANOMATHECA CRUENTA. 101

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 onefourth road scrapings, with a little dung added. This should be propared 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 *Cabinel*, articles on the culture of the Auricula and Carnation, I abstained from so doing merely because J 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,

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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 fallest allowance for the capricious nature of the plant, something must have been radically wrong, for so so so so so so to ensue, and the inference is that the plants were exposed during last antumn 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.

104 ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE CHINESE PREMROSE.

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, (Primala 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 flowerstand of mine. It is made of castiron, 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 slided 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, Lanoaster, February, 1835.

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

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 84.)

TRIBE 2. LOTEE.

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 corneculatus), and with the Liquorish Vetch (Astragalus glycyphillos), to which, to a cursory observer, it bears considerable resemblance. LIN-NEUS 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

ON THE PROPAGATION AND CULTIVATION OF PLANTS. 107 flowers, and woolly pods. Anthyllis, named by LINNEUS, from *anthos*, a flower, and *coylos*, down; so called from the silky appear-

ance 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 LINNEUS, 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 unform, 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 alce 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. bœticus are roasted, ground, and used as a substitute for coffee in Hungary. Named by LINNEUS, from *aster*, a star; and *gala*, mike.

Genera 39. Biserrula, or Hatchet Vetch. Cl. 17, or. 4, sp. 1. La Pelecine, Fr.; Das Segekraut, Ger.; Zaagpeul, Dutch. B. pelecinus is a hardy annual, bearing purple flowers, and requires only to be sown in the open borders. Named by LINNEUS, from *bies*, twice, and *serrula*, a little saw; the seed-pods being toothletted 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. BARRIER, 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 LINNEUS, in honour of GASTON BOURBON, Duke of Orleans, son of HENRY IV. of France, a great lover and patron of botany.

Genera 42. Bossizea. 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 LAMAR. TINURE, 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

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under a hand-glass either in sand or mould, will root freely. The best compost is an equal mixture of sandy loam and peat. Crotolaria, from *krotalon*, a castanet, a noisy Greek musical instrument, similar to the cymbols 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 LINNEUS.

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. Laburnam 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 cabinetmakers 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. cajus, 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. Cyaneopsis. 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 LINNEUS as a specific one. The tender annual species must be raised on a hotbed frame, or in the hothouse from seeds. LINNEUS 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. Chætocalyx. 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.

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F. F. Ashford,

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 tithe 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. 1835.

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 kiud 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'KONNOCHIE announced the painful intelligence of Mr. DOUGLAS, Botanical Collector for the London Horticultural Society, having fallen into one of the pits, at Owhyhee in the Sandwich Islands, dag 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.

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2. Berberis dealbata, Whitened-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. Berberideæ. Berberis, from Berberys, 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. LODDIGES cultivate the species. Gynandria Monandria. Orchideæ. Brassia, so named after the late Mr. BRASS, a botanical collector of Sir JOSEPH BANKES'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. Campanulaces.

5. Cherodendron hastatum, halberd-leaved. (Bot. Mag.) Dr. WALLICH sent seeds of this plant into this country from the Calcuita 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, halberdshaped. The flowers are produced in a large panicle, spreading, tube very long, and slender; white. The bloesoms 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. Caryophillew. (Brit. Fl. Gard.)

7. Dracæna terminalis, The Sandwich Island Tee-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 even 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 20 yards behind. When first discovered, he was almost buried in the earth, under the freet of the frifuristed animal. No man, we believe, has ever introduced into Britain so many beautiful hardy plants as Mr, DOUSLAS; and the floricultural world has sustained the greatest loss by his death. a very good substitute for sugar.—The plant is cultivated by A. B. LAM-BERT, Esq., Boyton House, Wiltshire, and, we are informed, in some of the London nursery establishments. Hexandria Monogynia. Asphodelea. Dracona, from drakaina, shu-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. Ericeæ. Erica, from ereico, 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 1824, 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. Amaryllideæ. Enrycles, 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 psittacinus. 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, cf a deep orange scarlet, mottled with yellow. The plant blooms from July to September. It merits a situation in every flowergarden, and may be obtained of most nurserymen. Triandria Monogynia. Irideæ. Gladiolus, from gladius, a sword; resemblance of the leaves.

11. Houstonia carulea, blue-flowered. This is a very pretty flowering, humble growing plant, very suitable for rockwork, or edging for a flowerbed. 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. Epidendreæ.

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

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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. Orchideæ. Maxillaria, from the labellum resembling the maxillæ of some insects.

14. Monachanthus viridus, Green flowered Cowlwort. This singularly pretty flowering species of the Orchideons 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 Monaudria. Orchideæ 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. Prinulsceæ. Primula, from prinos, first; in allusion to the time of blooming.

16. Rhinopetalum Karelini, Mr. KARELINE'S Rhinopetalum. This curious and pretty Frittilaria-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. Rhinopetalam, from rinrinos, 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.)

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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.	From the Cape of Good Hope,	
Bignonia spathacea.	Podalyria Styracifolia.	
Nymphæa Lotus.	Curtisia faginea.	
cyania.	Nymphæa cœrulea.	
Nelumbuim speciosum.	Crotolaria elegans.	
Melaleuca Leucodendron.	Solanum gigantium.	
Hedysarum (from Nepaul).	Tafnia triflora.	
paniculatum.	Melianthus coccineus.	
purpureum.	major.	
Hibiscus violaceus.	Leucospermum tottium.	
Indigofera fragrans.	Psoralea odoratissima.	
Convolvulus paniculatus.	Erica imbricata.	
Artemisia elegans.	pulchella.	
Pavonia odorata.	tubiflora.	
Robinia candida.	canaliculata.	
Elodia pulchella.	1	

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 fow spring perophials 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, seedsman, 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 armata, 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 line-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. S.

Great Grimsby, April 3, 1835.

ON THE ECCREMOCARPUS SCABER.-In the Floricultural Cabinet for January, page 21, I observe a query respecting the seed of the Eccremocarpus 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 Eccremocarpus gathered during the previous autamn. 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 today (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 Eccremocarpus 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 ladaniferus; 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 Is.; bog earth. Daphne pontica; yellowish; Is. 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 algarensis; yellow; 2s. Cistus libanotis; white; 2s. Erica arborea; white; 1s. 6d.; bog. Erica australis; pink purple; 1s. 6d.; bog. Erica Mediterrania; lilac; 1s. 6d.; bog.—In the front there might be—Kalmia glauca; pink and crimson; ls.; bog. Daphne neapolitana; bright lilac; 2s. 6d. Rhododendron hirsutum; crimson; ls.; bog. Menziesia polifolfa; purple; ls.; bog. Daphne gnidium; white; 2s. 6d. Polygala chamæbuxus; white and yellow; ls.; bog. Daphne cneorum; crimson; ls. 6d. Helianthemums, of all colours; pink, red, yellow, buff, puce; at about 1s. each. These plants are all hand. some and hardy; they may be precured from any respectable mirroryman;

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, BAISED 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. heteropetela, albu. 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. 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. Adelaidii, Miss ADELAIDE CAMPBELL'S Hybrid. A seedling from the red Warattah Al 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. heteropetela 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 twentytwo 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 Mimulases, 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 Mimuluses we have referred to above, there is a very great improve. ment 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, parple colour, upo.1 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. Hoog, 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 Crimeon Pansy.—This is a very showy flower, and must contrast well with other varieties in any collection. It may be obtained of Mr. Hogo.

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.

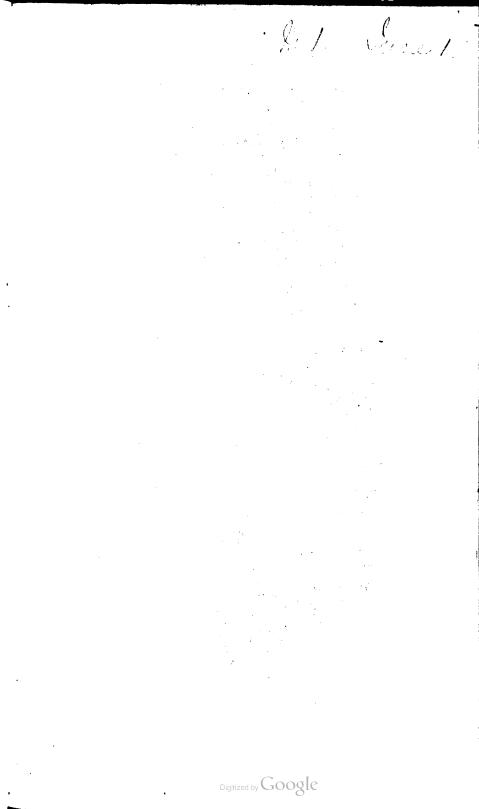
PLANT STOVE.—Very little fire-heat will now be required, only applying it in cold weather. The plants will progressively require an increase of air and water. If any want an increase of pot-room, it should be attended to as early as possible; otherwise, if not watered frequently, the foliage or flowers 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.

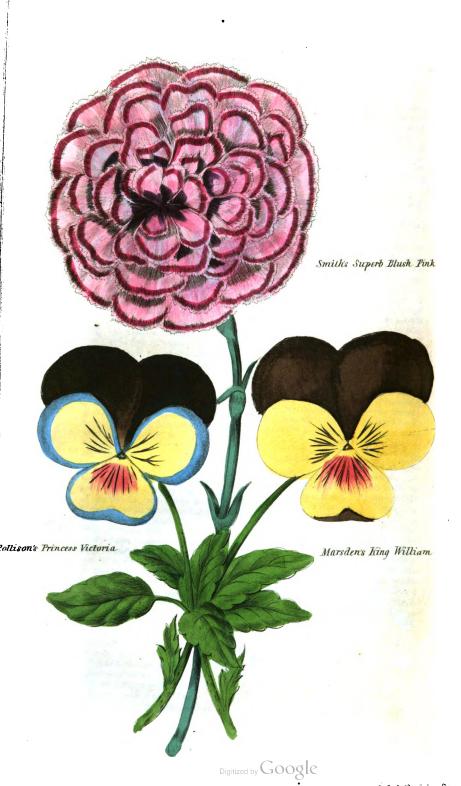
TENDER OR STOVE ANNUALS.—When it is desired to have some plants to bloom late in autumn, as Balsams, Cockscombs, Broccallias, &c., seeds should now be sown, and the plants be potted off into small sized pots as soon as they are large enough, using a rich soil.

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.

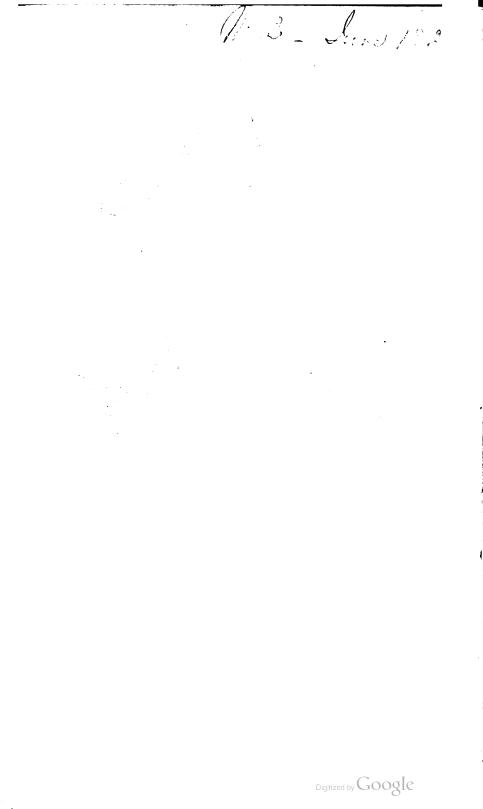
FLOWER GARDEN.-Continue to protect beds of Hyacinths, Tulips, &c. Carnations in pots should be encouraged by manure water, &c., in order to grow them vigorously : care in striking them will be required. By the middle of the month, half hardy annuals, as China Asters, Marigolds, &c.-may be planted out 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. Dahlias, that have been forwarded in pots, frames, &c., may be planted out towards the end of the month. Seedlings may be pricked out, in a warm situation, having a deep, fresh, rich soil. When Stocks, Mignionette, 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, Scabions, 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 25, Vol. I.) ROME TREES.—(See page 23, Vol. I.) TULIPS.—(See page 24, Vol. I.) VIOLETS.—(See page 48 and 72, Vol. I.)



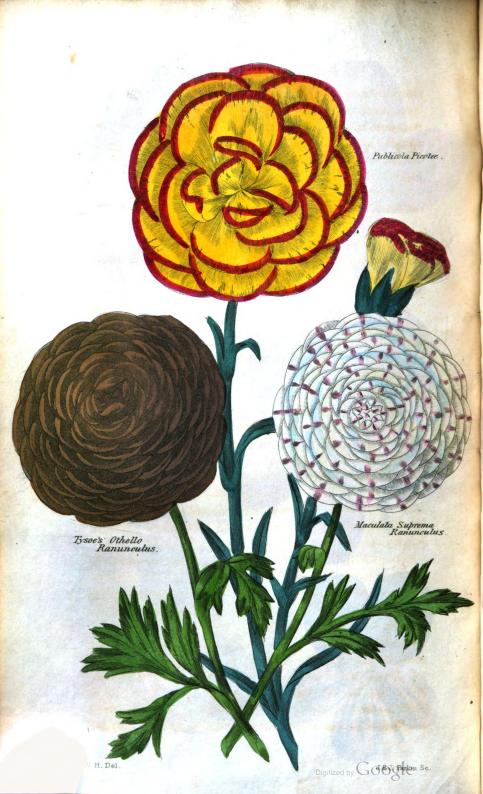


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THE

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. R.

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 Cabinel; 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 filise femina*, *A. aculeatum*, &c. being used in some

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countries by the tanners. The Ferns afford potash in considerable quantity, and in my own neighbourhood, acres of the *Pteris aqualina* (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 descrip. tion, 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 I hope that, before long, their proper and them to the pursuit. 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 If this were generally done, I ornamental as well as instructive. 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), *Polypodium 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 concovadense, 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

SHRUBS ADAPTED FOR PLANTING ON A LAWN. 125

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.

· 8.	d.	8.	d.
Andromeda arborea 5	0	Arbutus mucronata [•] 7	6
acuminata• 2	6	uva-ursi* l	0
tetragona*	0	Azalea pontica 1	0
hypnoides*21	0	glauca	0
calyculata* l	6	alba10	6
var. latifolia* l	6	indica alba* 2	6
angustifolia* l	6	calendulacea 2	6
polifolia* l	6	canescens 2	6
latifolia• 1	6	· speciosa 2	6
media* 1	6	tricolor	6
rosemarinifolia*l	6	nudiflora 1	6
mariana* 2	6	viscosa 1	6
speciosa*	6	procumbens* 1	6
pulverulenta* 2	ő	nitidus	Ğ
buxifolia* 3	Ğ	glauca 1	ĕ
Catesbæ* 2	ĕ	hispida 1	Ğ
axillaris* 2	6	elicta, Ghent var 5	ŏ
canescens* 2	6	villosa	ŏ
	Ö		6
Arbutus alpina	Ő	superbissima	6
unedo* 1	-	elegantissima	Ő
rubro* 2	0	macrophylla 5	
Siberica* 2	6	adelaida 5	0
procera* 5	0	splendens 7	6
andrachne* 5	0	venustissima 5	0
hybrida*. 5	0	imperatrica 5	0
pilosa* 7	6	recurva	0

SERUBS ADAPTED FOR PLANTING ON A LAWS.

· •	d.
Azalea eluberans 5	0
hilaris	0
gloriosa 5	0
rubro aurea 5	0
gloria munda 5	0
sanguinea 5	0
floridula 5	0
amenissima 5	Ó
ardens, &c 5	Õ
Arucaria imbricata* 5	Ŏ
Benthamia fragifera*	ŏ
Berberis dulcis	ŏ
buxifolia21	ŏ
impetrifolia	ŏ
rotundifolia	ŏ
	ŏ
	ŏ
	Ő
	0
fascicularis*15	-
glumacea*21	0
repens*15	0
nervosa* 5	0
Cunninghamia lanceolata * 5	0
Cistus lucitanica • 1	0
salvifolia * 1	0
latifolia* 1	0
ladniferus and others*. 1	6
Clethra alnifolia l	6
tomentosa 1	0
Cornus canadensis* 1	0
Crategus glabra* 3	6
Cytisus purpurea	6
alba 5	0
	0
uva-ursi* 2	6
- microphylla * 2	6
Daphne alpina* 2	6
cneorum * 1	6
variegata* l	6
laureola* l	0
pontica * 1	0
gnidium* l	6
odora*	6
hybrida* 5	0
· Altaica • • • • • • • • • • • 2	6
collina*	6
tartou-raira* 2	6
mezerum l	0
rubra l	0
alba l	0
autumnale 1	0
neapolitana* 3	6
olioides * 2	6
Epigaea repens*	6
Empetrum album* 1	0
nigrum * 1	0
Erica ciliaris* l	0
cineria* 1	0
carnea*l	0
mediterranea * l	0
multiflora* 1	0

	8. •	đ,
Erica stricta*	1	0
tetralex *	1	0
alba*	1	0
vagans*	1	0
alba *	ī	Õ
vulgaris *	ō	ŏ
	ĭ	ŏ
fl. pleno •		-
Gaultheria Shallow*	1	0
procumbens*	1	0
Gardoquia Ĥookerii	31	0
Genestia anglica *	1	6
gromanica *	1	6
tinctoria •	1	6
tetragona •	ī	6
	i	6
	i	ŏ
Helianthemum roseum*	_	-
algarvense *	1	0
formosa *	1	0
tomentosa and		
others*	1	0
Hippocripis baliarica *	1	0
Hydrangea quercifolia	5	Ō
Kalmia latifolia *	ĭ	6
	5	ŏ
Lalicifolia		
glauca	1	6
hirsuta	0	6
angustifoli a *	1	6
nana*	1	6
rubra*	ł	6
rosea *	1	6
pumila*	ĩ	6
pallida*	î	6
Ledum latifolium*	i	6
	-	
palustre +	1	6
decumbens •.	1	6
canadensis *	1	6
thymifolia•	1	6
burifolia.	2	6
Menziesia pilosa •	3	6
ferruginea *	3	6
globularis*	2	Ğ
polifolia *	ĩ	ŏ
nana*	i	ŏ
	_	
atropurpurea*	2	6
alba*	5	0
cornica *	2	6
empetriformis *	5	0
Pæonia moutan	5	0
papaveracea	5	0
rosea		6
Banksia	iň	ő
	ĩ	ŏ
	i	-
floribunda	_	6
daurica *	5	0
Pyrosa media*	1	0
uniflora*	1	0
rotundifolia*	1	0
rosea*	1	0
minon*	ī	٠Õ
secunda*	2	Ğ
Rhodora canadensis	ĩ	6

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1

ON	THE	CULTUBE	0F	THE	GUERNSEY	LILY.

	8.	d.		d.
Rhododendron	album * 1	6	Rholodendron alta ("arence+.21	0
	maricum * 1	0	lapponicum•21	Ó
	purpureum* 1	0	catawbiense* 3	6
	ponticum* 1	Ō	Catesbe 2	6
	album* 3	6	campanulatam*63	ŏ
	angustifolium* l	ŏ	pictum*42	ŏ
	cassinifolium* 1	ĕ	chamecistus* 5	ŏ
		6	magnolifolius * 2	6
	foliis argenteus 2	6		
	frondosum* 2		pumila* 3	6
	intermedium [•] 1	6	Śmithii* 3	
	ovatum * 2	6	speciosa * 5	
	roseum * 2	6	splendens• 5	0
	salicifolium [•] . 1	6	Ribes sanguinoum 1	0
	punctatum* 2	6	speciosum	6
	Russellianum* 21	0	Vaccinium orycoccus* 1	0
	azaleoides* 2	6	macrocarpus* 1	0
	hybridum 5	0	hispidulus* 1	0
	dauricum 2	6	buxifolium•1	Ó
	atrovirens* 2	6	corymboaum 1	Ŏ
	myrtifolium* 1	6	vitis idaca* 1	õ
	ferrugineum. 1	Ğ	maremum* 1	ŏ
	hirsutum* 1	6	majus*	ŏ
		6	myrtifolium* 1	
	chrysanthum*. 7	-		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,

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besplangled 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-

ON RAISING THE ECCREMOCARPUS SCABER FROM SEED. 129

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

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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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. high, should be turned out against barbours, 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 plastres 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 aud 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.

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"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 greensward 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 invariable 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

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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, ON THE FORM AND ARRANGEMENT OF FLOWER-BEDS. 133

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 Mignionette, 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 MARLEO-ROUGH, 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 Eccremocarpus 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. MBT.

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 fragrancy; 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 ahout as hardy as the now common Acacia armata, formerly Mimosa paradoxa. Polygamia Momecia. Leguminosæ.

doxa. Polygamia Monæcia. Leguminosæ. 3. Caprifolium hispidulum, Bristly Honeysuckle. Synonym, Lonicera hispidula. (Bot. Neg.) 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 scuttellarioides, Scuttellaria-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 Gymnosparmia. Labiate. Chilodia, from cheilos, a lip, and odous, a tooth; the lower lip of the calvx being divided.

5. Dendrobium Picrardia, 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 sopals are of a pinkish-white; the labellum of a fine yellow colour. The flowers are produced very numerously 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. biforum, D. Griffithianum, and D. extinctorium.

6, Epacris impressa, Foveolated (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 alegant species, and deserves a situation in every greenhouse. The numerous 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. Epacrideæ.

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 funnelshaped, an inch and a half long, of a pretty purplish blue, streaked with white, yellow, and red. Didynamia Angiospermia. Acanthaceae. 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 Sardinia. The flowers are small, yellow; the plant grows a yard high, blooming from June to September. Monsdelphia Decandria. Leguminose.

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 Messre. LODDIGES. The flowers are about an inch across, of a pale lemon colour, slightly spotted with brownish yellow. The whole plant is of a lemoncoloured hue. Gynandria Monandria. Orchideæ.

12. Orobus atropurpurcus, Dark purple flowered. Synonyms, O. siculus, O. Rafinsquii. (Bot. Rcg.) 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. Orobus, 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. Asclepidee.

14. Sarifraga ligalata, 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. Saxifragere.

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. Ericeæ.

16. Zygopetalum Mackayii, var. crinimum, hairy-leaved. (Bot. Mag.) A very splendid variety, grown in the Wentworth collection. It is a native of Brazil. Flowers, white, green, and spotted with dark brown. Gynandria. Monandria., Orchideze.

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 blostoms, 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, flotwillstanding I use great care and attention, many of them loose their foliage, and sometimes altogether perish.

GULIELMUS.

ON GROWING CAMELLIAS 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. APPLEBY, 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 dranage 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 how 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 whited for their more general circulation--in addition to which I have not ordered several plants that I should have done, had 1 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 *Floricultural Cabinet*, you will oblige me by their insertion.—I would suggest the appointment of a Centrical 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		1836	1837	1838	1839
To be	10s.6d.	7s.Gd.	5s.	3s.6d.	2s.6d.
Do.	7s.6d.	5s.0d.	3s.6d.	2s.6d.	
Do.	5 s.0d.	3s.6d.	2s.6d.		
Do.	3s.6d.	2s.6d.			
Do	2.61				

all other named flowers worth cultivating 1s. 6d.-Bulbs to be of the price of plants the previous season .- That the Centrical 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 Centrical Committee for approbation and publication. The Centrical 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 copics. 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 betwirt 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 :--

VOL. 111.

MISORLLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

		Til - manimer 1	1	
The second second	English Nome	Flowering	Colour.	Height.
Botanic Name.	English Name. Mad-Wort	A pril to June	Vellow.	6 in.
Alyssum saxatile	Mad-wort	April to 5 dire	Dumla	4 in.
deltoideum			A masterial blood	4 iu.
Anagallis corrulea	Blue Pimpernel	July	A most vivia bias	4 in.
Anemone pulsatilla	Pasqueflower Anemone	April May	Dun violet olde	
Arabis grandiflora.	Wall-cress	April	White	6 in.
	Common Ling Bell-flower Dwarf	May	White	8 in.
Culluna vulcaria	Common Ling	June July	Rosy red	6 in.
Componulo numile	Bell-flower Dwarf	Tune	Blue	3 in.
	White var. do.			3 in.
	white var. uo	Tune	Parale	3 in.
pulla.		June		8 in.
	lvy-leaved Bell-flower	June Augus	Light blue	ош.
Cistus Helianthe	-	1		
mum	Common Dwarf Cistu	s July Augus	t Yellow	6 in.
Cistus roseus	Rosy Cistus	July Augus	t Different shades .	6 in.
Cynoglossum om	-			
nhalodes	. Comfrey leav'd Hound	8		
phillouop	Tongue	Anril	Blue	4 in.
D	· Spurge Laurel, trailin	Moy Tune	Rose	
Daphne cheorum.	· Spurge Laurei, trainin	I uno Tula	Delicate nele rose	A to B in
Dianthus cosius .	Mountain Pink	. Dune July.	. Delicate paie 1030	T W U U
Draba aizoides	· Yellow Alpine Whi			
	low Grass	. March Apr	Il Yellow	2 in.
Erica tetralix	· Cross leaved Heath.	July Augus	st Every shd. of rose	4 to 8 m.
Epimedium alpi-			1	
num	. Alpine Barren-wort .	. May	. Dark red	1 ft.
Rrinus alninus.	· Alpine Erinus	June	Blue	8 in.
Pumaria formosa	· Red-flowcred Fumitor	V Auril May	Red	
L'umaria lormosa a	· Yellow-flowered do.	, when man	Vellow	1 ft.
iutea	· Yellow-nowered do.		A Duinht mollom	8 in.
	• Dyer's Green-weed	.July Augu	st bright yenow	0 m
Gnaphalium aren			1	1
rium	. Sand Everlasting, o	r		1
	Cudweed	. May June.	Rose	9 in.
Linaria) cyn	n.			
Linaria) cyn or > bal	a-1			
	Ivy-leaved Snapdrag			
Auennum Jue	or Toad-flax	Max Nov	Worlegated will	
	or load-max	. May How	violet and blu	eltrailing or
			VIOLET AND MU	pendulous
				pendulous
Linum alpinum	. Alpine Flax	. July	Light blue	. 4 in.
Lysimachia nu	m		•	
mularia	Creeping Loon-strife Spring Bitter Vetch	. June July	Pale lemon	creeping
Orébus vernus	Spring Bitter Vetch	. April	Blue	. 6 in.
Phles subulata	Lychnida	May	Light pink. wit	h
			darker eye .	9 in.
Tome		May	Pink with a hlas	
verne	•• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	ay	878	. 5 in. '
•		1	Tinha -inla	
procamber	ns	May		• • • • •
nivalia	6	June	Show wenter	5 10.
divaricata	*************	May	Blue	0 in.
Polugala cham	væ.		}	
birms	Bex-leaved Milkwot	t April May	Yell.& pale lemo	n 4 in.
Razunculus an	n.		•	1
ubricanlie	Stem claspingCrew!	at Anvil Mat	White	. 6 in.
Savifata house	double to Barifur	on the way		
warmafa uh bao	des Mossy Samifrage,	Mary	White	6 to.
· · · · ·	Ladies Cushion	. May June	White	
oppositif.	olia Opposite-leaved - Sa	21-		_
	frage	April	Crissison, with	" '
	1 .	1	blue tipt	3 in.
			<u>.</u>	

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

MISCRILANEOUS INTRILIGENCE.

Botanic Name. Saxifraga granulata Sedum album	English Name. Grain-rooted Saxifrage White Stonecrop	Flowering Month. May	Colour. White, double	Height, 6 in.	
	Blue rock Speedwell		calyx & anthers Fine blue, pink	5 in.	•
Verbene chamedri.	Trailing			trailing	
oides	Scarlet Verbena	June to Nov.	• •	€ in. 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. DEN-NIS & 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.

White, Striped, or Spotted with Red.

while, Scriped, or Spotted with Red,	
Rose, or Purple. 8.	d.
Rose, or Purple. s. Duchess of Clarence	0
Flabelifolium 5	5.0
Hill's Champion 8	6 6
Mont Blanc 80	0
Oxoniensis	6
Pavonium album 7	6
Blush, Striped or Spotted with Purple, 8	fc.
Amelia (Dennis's)10	
Capterin Cook	
Diversum	6
Fonarinum	6
Maiden's Blush, (Dennis's) 2	6
Politum (Dennis's) 2	
Lilac, Striped, or Spotted with Purple,	te.
Amesbury, (Rollison's)	
Ann Grey 7	
Don Quixote, (Dennis's)	
Don Pedro, (Russell's) 1	ő
Celestia	-
Inscriptum Grandiflorum10	6
Lauretta, (Dennis's) 21s. to 40	
Pink, Striped or Spotted with Purple, 8	rc.
Adamsoni, (Denis's 10	6
Clotidæ 7	6
Duchess of Sutherland £5 5	0
Diadimatum 5s. to 10	
Rubicundum	
Sweetianum Germanicum	0
Rose, Striped or Spotted with Purple, 8	
Abietinum	0
Angelina	0
Augustissima	6
Diomede, (Hill's)42	0
Dulcinea	
Flower Ball, (Dennis's)	
Julia, (Widnell's) 90	0

8.	d:
s. Nina, (Dennis's)40	0
Paniculatum20	0
Pulcherrimum, (Gaines's)20	0
Rosa, (Hill's) 21	0
Rosinante 40	0
Rosa Munda, (Dennis's)20	0
Sir John Broughton, (Gaines's)42	0
Statira 20	Q
Sancho Panza	0
Orange, very bright, with large Black or Velvetty Spots.	•
Lord Nelson, (Dennis's)2	6
Lord Ravensworth, Do	0
Prince of Orange, (Hill's)21	0
Queen Adelaide (Dennis's)10	Q
Red or Scarlet, shaded with orange and	
dark purple lines or spots.	-
Banquo40	0
Blowhard	θ
Gainsianum (Gaines's)10	0
Grantianum (Dennis's) 5	0
Keglivitosianum 7	-
Red Robin, (Dennis's)21	0
Vino Tinctum	0
Oak-leaved, with Red, Scarlet, Crim- son Flowers.	
Diademetum coccineum	•
	0
Eminent	0
Fire King	0
Macbeth, Widnall's 5	0
Nutans	6
Quercifolium superbum	6
Queen Adelaide, (Russell's) 5	0
Bright Scarlet, shaded with light or	
dark Crimson, very dark black	
spots and lines.	
Bellianum	D

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

d. j	· 8. (đ٠
0		0
0	Master Walter, (Widnall's),10	0
0	Clouded or Obscured with dark purple	
0		
6		0
	Exquisite	0
	Inscriptum maculatum	0
0	Jenkinsonia superb. (Dennis's) 8	6
- 1	Rollissonia 5	Q
	Yeatmanianum grandiflora, Dennis's 3	6
	•	
0		
0		6
0	Loudonianum 10	6
0		ŏ
0		ō
0		6
		Ō
0		
6		0
6	Jacobeanum	0
6	Lord Munster 5	0
	Poiteanum	Ő
	Taglioni 5	0
0	Dark Rose Red.	
0	Calypso 7	6
0	Hero, (Russell's) 5	0
-		0
-	Lady Rolle	0
0		0
		0
		0
		0
-		0
		0
		6
U		
	AN URIGINAL CORRESPONDENT	•
		Hericartianum 40 Master Walter, (Widnall's), 10 O Master Walter, (Widnall's), 10 O O Clouded or Obscured, with dark purple or black. C Champion of Devon

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 grouud, 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 soils peculiar to each genus or species, as to which LOUDON's Catalogue or Encyclopædia of Gardening, or CUSHING's Exotic Gardener, JESENSIS. may be consulted.

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 Violets he saw in London in December to be the Single Blue Violet (Viola odorata corrulea), 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 neigh-The Neapolitan Violet is a double variety of the V. odorata, and, bourhood. like the other sorts, will probably not flower so early in autumn as the single sorts. JESENSIS.

18th March, 1835.

ON PROPAGATING THE DAHLIA .- Observing, in your Number of the Flo. ricultural 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, Walworth, 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. A Reader.

20th May, 1835.

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, Enotheras, Ribeses, 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-

levfield, 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 Flores Scotica, with which Dr. HOOKER was then engaged. This gentleman recommended him to the late Secretary of the Horticultural Society, Jossen 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 Gesnèria, which Mr. SABINE named, in honour of its discoverer, G. Douglàsii. 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 Crusce, should one appear.' He arrived at Fort Cancouver, on the Columbis, 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 Linnæan, 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 Advestiser, April 10th, 1885.

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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. 1 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.

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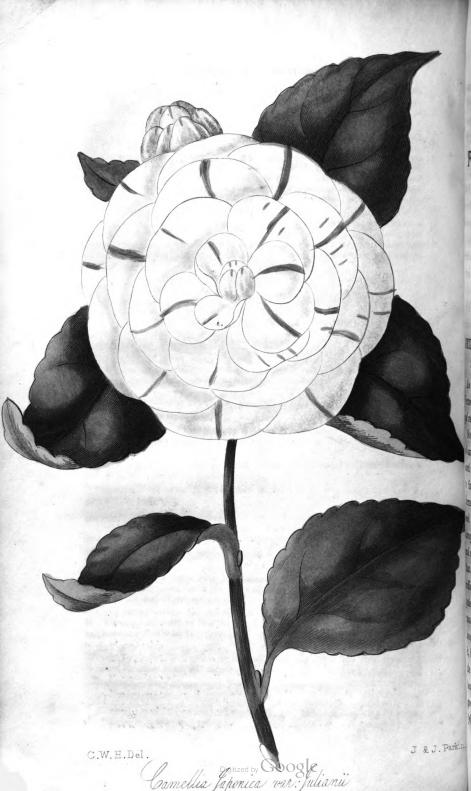
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THE

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 filixmas, 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

VOL. III.

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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 ON THE PROPAGATION OF FOREIGN FERNS.

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 confervæ, 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 sicentaria.

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 serrulata, 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.

Papplewick, June 2, 1835.

J. R.

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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 cf Messrs. YOUNG, of Epsom; and probably many of them at most of the public nurseries. JOHN MENZIES.

Systematic Name.		Flowering Months.	Colour of Flower.	
Aconitum Japonicum	6	July to September	Blush	
versicolor	4	June to August	Blue	
Adenophora verticillata	2	June	Pale blue	
Adonis vernalis	Ĩ	March to April	Yellow	
Anchusa paniculata	3	May to June	Blue	
italica	2	June to October	Red and purple	
Anemone narcissiflora	Ĩ	May	White	
Aquilegia sibirica	11	May to July	Blue and white	
	13	May to July	Rosy	
formosa	13	May to July	Teoby	
glandulosa		Tula to Santambor	Orange	
Asclepias turberosa	2	July to September	Yellow	
Asphodelus lutea	3	May to June	Tentow	
ramosus	12	May to June	D	
Aster alpinus	4	May to August	Purple	
Amellus	2	August to Sept.	Purple	
spectabilis	2 34 2 2 4 1	August to Sept.	Blue	
Astragalus hypoglottis	- 14	June to July	Purple	
microphyllus	1	June to July	Yellow	
alopecuroides	1	-	· ·	
exscapus	1 <u>4</u> .	May to July	Yellow	
Aubrietia deltoidea	Ĩ	March to May	Purple	
purpurea	1 I	March to June	Purple	
Betonica grandiflora		June to July	Purple	
alopecuroides	11	July	Red	
Campanula carpatica		June to August	Blue	
pubescens	1 L	June to August	Blue	
linifolia	3	June to August	Blue	
persicifolia	1 3	July to September	Blue	
pyramidalis	4	July to September		
flore albo	4	July to September		
aggregata	2	July to September		
cephalantha	ĩ	July to September		
· speciosa	•	July to september		
collina	1	July to August	Blue	
		June to July	Pale purple	
azurea				
lactiflora	6	July to September	White	
punctata	1	May to June	Cream coloured	
pendula	1	July to August		
sibirica	1	July to September		
caucasica	국	July to August	Violet	
Chelone glabra	4	August to Octobe		
obliqua	4	August to Octobe		
Lyoni	4	July to Septembe	r Purple	

A LIST OF BORDER PLANTS.

- Systematic Name.	Hght. in Feet.	Flowering Months.	Colour of Flower.
Collinsonia canadensis	3	August to October	Pale yellow
Coreopsis grandiflora	3	August to Sept.	Yellow
verticillata	3	July to October	Yellow
lanceolata	3	July to September	Yellow
Coronilla iberica	1	July to August	Yellow
Delphinium grandiflora	-		
speciosum Barlowni	4		-
Digitalis minor	4	June to July	Purple
ochroleuca	4 4	July to August	Pale yellow
Dracocephalum speciosum	2	July to August	Pink or rose
peregrinum	Ĩ	July to August	Blue
argunense	ĨĮ	July to August	Blue
altainse ·	i i i	July to August	Purple
variogatum	14	August to Sept.	Purple
sibiricum	I I	July to August	Blue
Austriacum	ī	June to July	Blue
Spilobium Dodonæi	1 1	July to August	Purple
spicatum	4	July to August	Purple
hirsutum	4	July to August	Purple ,
Brigeron Villarsii	ī	July to August	Purple
glubellus	li	July to August	Blue
Jentiana lutea	4	June to July	Yellow
purpurea	3	June to July	Blue
punctata	3	June to July	Yellow
septemfida		June to July	Pale blue
asclepiadea	4	July to August	Blue
crusiata	i	June to July	Dark blue
Pneumonanthe	1 Î	August to Sept.	Blue
alba	12	June to July	White .
Saponaria	2	August to Sept.	Blue
alba	2	June to July	White
alpina	Ĩ	May to July	Blue
ochroleuca	2	August to Sept.	Pale yellow
Catesbæi	Ĩŧ	June to July	Blue
scaulis	i.	March to May	Blue
Geranium sibiricum	1	June to July	White
sanguineum	li	June to September	Blood
Jeum erecinum Hobularia cordifolia	Ŧ	June to July	Blue
Gyprophila acutifolia	1 3	July to August	White & green
prostrata	Ĭ	July to September	Red
Hesperis speciosa	1.	j ··· p···	
beris tenoreana	1 A	June to July	Pale parple
nana	242	June to July	White & purple
Lupinus polyphyllus	2	June to July	Blue
alba	3	July to August	White
Lychnis chalcedonica	2	June to July	Scarlet
Lysimachia verticillata	Ĩ	July to August	Yellow
Lythrum virgatum	3	June to September	Purple
Monarda didyma	3	June to August	Red
Nuttallia papaver	١°		
digitata	3	August	Purple
Orebus lathyroides	2	June	Blue
versicolor	~		
Pæonia anemoniflora			
Penstemon Richardsonnii	11	June to October	Deep purple
Phlox elegans	19	May to September	

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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

ON DIFFBRENT VARIETIES OF COMPOSTS.

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	e decaye	d 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.

ON DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF COMPOSTS.

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 onesixth 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.

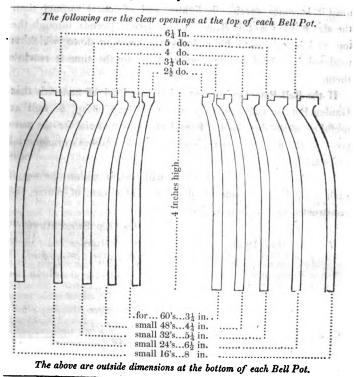
F. F. Ashford.

[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 Heliotropes, page 1-5. 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.]

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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 *Cubinet*. 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.



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-

VOL. III.

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much as the light could be partially, or tot llv 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, he constructed to any form or size.

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AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Pimlico, May, 1835.

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PART II.

155

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, Composite. 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. MAREVATT's, Wimbledon. The above gentleman is about to publish an account of the planta growing in the Canary Islands. Diadelphia Decandria. Leguminoste. Anthyllis, from anthos, a flower, and ioylos, a beard; referring to the shaggy appearance of the calyx.

3. Barosma crenulala, notch-leaved, (Bot. Mag.) Synonyms Diosma crenulata, D. serrattifolia, 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. Rutaces. Barosma, from barus, strong, and osme, smell; referring to the scent of the leaves.

4. Campanula garganeca, the St. Angelo Harebell (Bot. Reg.) 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. MAREVATT, Wimbledon. Pentandria Monogynia. Campanulaces. Campanula, from campanu, a bell.

5. Craspedia macrocephela, large-headed (flower). This plant is a native of Van Diemán'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 fragrancy similar to the Buddea globosa (honey-like). The plant is cultivated in the nursery of Mr. CURTIS, Glazenwood, Essex. Syngenesia, Segregata. Composites. 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 cofisseous (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. Orchidea. Cypripedium, from Kypris, Venus; and polion, 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 *dracon* and *cephale*, signifying Dragon's Head: the flower have such a resemblance.

8. Eckinocactus Eyriesii, 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. Icosandria Monogynia. Cacteæ.

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. Orchideæ. Epidendrum, from Epi, upon, and dendrum, tree.

10. Gesnera allaggophylla, 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. Youwe'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. Lobeliaces. 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, exceeding those of the Cowslip. It is a native of Palinuri, in the Neapolitan dominions. Pentandria Monogynia. Primulaceæ. 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 psoraleas, warty; referring to small tubular secretions found upon some of the species.

16. Randia Bowieana, 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 arborcum, 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. orinoides. 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; bvt 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. Verbenacea. Verbena, from *Ferfaen*, 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 Coreopsis tinctoria blossom, destitute of the dark eye. Syngenesia Necessaria. Compositæ. Zexmenia, from Joseph XEMENES, a Spanish Apothecary.

PART HI.

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 indispensible 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 threelight 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 4th, 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 *Flori* cultural 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 conspicus, (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. I'erhaps 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).

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 Mignionette 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 Mignionette 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 neply 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.

OR 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 Catalogues of Dahlias, at a certain time, also as to a fixed regulation of prices, certainly requires the attention of Growers. A difficulty is generally experienced (very much so within my own circle of acquaintance) by Amateurs, in ascertaining 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

Salisbury, 6th June, 1835.

A SUBSCRIBER AND AN AMATEUR.

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 Dahlias. 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 EUPHOR-BUS, 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, 28. 6d.; and LINDLEY'S First Principles of Botany, 38. For its zize 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. PONTEY.

Nursery, Kirkheaton, near Huddersfield.

Achillea ptarmica pleno Aconitum japonicum versicolor Adonis vernalis Agrostemma Coronaria pleno Antirrhinum Majus pleno Cymbalaria striped Ammobium alatum Anemona pulsatilla Ranunculoides palmata Hallerii Aquilegia glandulosa formosa Aster linifolia lacoie Astragalus vimineus Anomatheca cruenta

Baptisia exaltata Bulbocodium vernum Campanula pulla grandiflora Trachelium var. alba Scheuchzeri azurea Claytonia virginica Catananche bicolor Coronilla hybrida Cortusa matthiola Cyclamen europæum Cypripedium spectabilum pubesceus Delphinium Chinensis do. alba Barlocoii tridachylon

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Delphinium flexuosa grandiflora maxima Dentaria diphylla Dianthus barbata pumila Dodecathean media var. alba elegans gigantea Dracocephalum grandiflora Echinops sphærocephalus Eriophyllum cœspitosa Erythronium americanum Francoa ramosa Fumaria solida nobilis Galardia Richardsonia Galardia aristata Gentiana saponaria alba Catesbea asclepidea pneumonantha Geranium Wallichianum Gladiolus incarnatus Nitalensis Habranthus robusta Helonius bullata Hesperis matronalis, var. pleno purpurea grandiflora purpurea Isopynum Thalictroides Lathyrus californica grandiflora alba venosus Lilium superbum Japonicum longiflora concolor eximia coruscans Linum monogynia Lobelia coccinea tupa speciosa Jupiter Sappho Labinia atropurpurea Lupinus litteadialis lepidus Lychnis chalcedonica pleno alba Matricaria grandiflora Ononis antequorum Onosma echoides Orobus varius nigra albus Pœonia Humea fragrans

Pœonia decora anemoneflora Reevesia chinensis alba Pentstemon Richardsonia glandulosa Phlox pyramidalis cieralea carnea. amæna nivalis pendulina decussata alba reflexa verna canadensis longiflora Phyteumea campanuloides Potentilla Mayii 'Hopwoodiana' Primula cortusoides farinosa Pulmonaria daurica virginica Pyrethrum uliginosum Ranunculus aconitifolius ficaria alba graminicus parnassifolia amplexicaulis Rubus arcticus Rudbeckia purpurea hirta nenomanni Sanguinaria canadensis Saxifraga retusa Scilla bifolia Silena regia Sisyrinchium grandiflora Soldanella alpina Spigelia marilandica Spirea trifoliata Statice sinnuata Stevia violacea Stenactus speciosa Swertia perennis Tigridia conchiflora Trillium grandiflora Tulipa ochlis solis Verbascum myconii phæniceum Uvularia grandiflora Viola palmata Yucca filamentosa variegata glaucesens

REMARKS.

GRAND FLOBICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GAR-DENS.-A sort of feud having arisen between Mr. CRoss, the proprietor of

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the Surrey Zoological Gardens, and the Metropolitan Seciety of Florids 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 Measrs. Young, were very splendid. Mr. KNIGHT, nurseryman, King's-road, Chelsea, exhibited a beautiful collection of New Holland plants, Cape Heaths, &c. Mr. BLAIR, ardener, 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. Mesers. Young had also a fine A. tricolor, and a magnificent Geranium newly imported , from France. Mr. LANE produced a fine collection of Balsams. An im-mense 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 Indicus, 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 espiret 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. Fitzclarence, Lady Munster and family, Lord Stuart de Rothsay, 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, Pockham. These gentlemen standing so high in the profession, and in the esteem of every person acquainted with them, not the alightest 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 Botenical Magazine-silver medal.

Heart'sease .-- Watts, Esq., Loughborough-road, near Brizton-silver medal.

12 Geranisms.-Mr. Sadler, gardener to - Fisher, Esq., Denmark Hillsilver medal.

Paonies .- Mr. Lane, gardener to H. Palmer, Esq., Fulham-silver medal. Pinks .- Mr. Neville, East-lane, Walworth-silver medal.

Miscellaneous Plants .- Mr. Redding-gold medal.

EXTRA PRIZES were awarded as follow :--- For Cut Flowers--- Mr. Redding. Reses-Messre. Young, nurserymen, Epsom. Heartsease-Mr. Hogg, florist, Paddington. Geraniums-Mr. Redding. Miscellaneous Collections-Mr. Dana. Specimen of Buonaparte Juncea-Mr. Wilson, gardener to E, Brouploy, Baq., Stamford Hill. Alstrameria bicolor-Measure. Young, Bypom. Brica Masonii-Mr. Dawson, Acre-lane.

SECOND DAY, 16TH JUNE.

Pair Orchideous Plants,-Messrs. Young-gold medal.

Specimen Plant.-Measrs. Young-silver medal. 12 Greenhouse Plants.-Messrs Young-silver medal.

6 Store Planis.-Mr. Redding-silver medal.

Nosegay .- Mr. Vince, Clapham-silver medal.

Collection of Cut Flowers .- Mr. Sadlar-silver medal.

30 Roses .- Mr. Redding-silver medal.

Heart'sease.--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 PRIEZEs were awarded-For greenhouse plants, Mr. Lane. Speci-meu plant-Erythrina crista galli, Mr. Lancely. Miscellaneous-Mr. Wood. Heartsease-Mr. Vince. Pinks-Mr. Stockwell. Calosolarias-Mr. Young.

EAST LONDON AMATEUR FLORIST SOCIETY .- The East London Tally Show took place on Wednesday, the 20th of May, at the Salmon and Ball, Bethnal Green. The following are the names of the Flowers that were in the winning hands :---

Ist Pan, Mr. CANNELL, (large silver cup,) for the Duke of Clarence, Claudiana, Abercrombie, Seedling broke this year, Feu des Dames, Munde White, Count Platoff, Duchess de Parma, Munde Yellow, European Vulcan, and Violet Rosetta.

2d Pan, Mr. JANES, for Count Platoff, Abercrombie, Sanzio, Rose Camure, Triumph Royal, Claudiana, New Rose, Washington, Munde White, Rosa Blanca, Francescu's 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, Sansio, 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 Vargenes, 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.

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 Savoi, Jas. Morris; 2, Trafalgar, do. ; 3, Surpass Catafalque, J. Bradshaw; 4, Gold Beures, T. Burgum; 5, Perfector, R. Heywood, Esq.; 6, Firebrand, H. Pickering; 7, Dutch Catafalque, J. Ormrod, Esq.

Flamed Bizarres.--- 1, Albion, Col. Lee; 2, Incomparable Bizarre, R. Rey. wood, Esq.; 3, Unknown, Jas. Morris; 4, Black Prince, do.; 5, Sans Joseph, R. Heywood, Esq.; 6, Lustre, Jas. Morris; 7, Seedling, J. Openshaw.

Feathered Byblomens .--- 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 Byblamens.—1, Violet Wallers, Mr. Lodge; 2, Reine 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.

Fathered Roses.---1, Rose Unique, J. Ormrod, Esq.; 2, Lord Hill, Mr. Lodge; 3, Vesta, R. Heywood, Esq.; 4, Roi de Cerises, James Morris; 5, Rose Regina, Peter Morris; 6, Lady Crewe, Col. Lee; 7, Thalestris, Jas. Morris.

Flamed Roses .- I, Do Little, Col. Lee; 2, Walworth, James Morris; 3, Compte de Vergenes, T. Bury ; 4, Hero of the Nile, R. Heywood, Esq. ; 5, Duc de Bronte, Thomas Walsh; 6, Triumph Royal, John Bradshaw; 7, Holden's Rose, James Morris.

The best self, Thomas Walsh; the best Breeder, H. Pickering; the best double Tulip, James Cross, Esq.

Stove Plants .--- I, Calanthe Veratrifolia, W. Crompton, Esq.; 2, Melastoma Atramelia, 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 Globosis, Robert Barlow, Esq.; 3, Pimelea de Cussata, James Ormrod, Esq.; 4, Polygala cordifolia, R. Heywood, Esq.; 5, Clethra arborea, James Cross, Esq.; 6, Petumia speciosa, Robert Heywood, Esq.

Erica.---1, Odorata, James Cross, Esq.; 2, Hibrida, James Ormrod, Esq.; Ventricosa superba, do.; Ventricosa, E. Ashworth, Esq.

Geraniums .--- 1, Mary Queen of Scots, E. Ashworth, Esq. ; 2, Magaranthum, 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 .--- I, Sollya Hetirophylla, Robert Heywood, Esq.; 2, Azalea ponticum, E. Ashworth, Esq.; 3, Rhododendron ponticum, James Ormrod, ponticum, E. Asnworth, Esq.; 6, Announcements and an arborea, do.; 6, 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 elite 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 wange of tables, was rendered more brilliant by the close approximation of the prize geraniums of the most vivid and beautiful colours. The Cactus speciosissimus, au extaaordinary 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 gave, 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 :---

Twlips .- Mr. Twitchett, the best Tulip of any colour, Surpasse Carlo Dolci.

Feathered Bizarres.-1. Mr. R. Headly (Stapleford) Platonia; 2. Mr. R. Nutter, Abercromby; 3. Ditto, Strong's Caledonian Hero; 4, Ditto, Emperor of Austria; 5, Mr. J. Peeling, Charles X.; 6, Mr. Crisp, Bolivar.

Feathered Byblomens.-- 1, Mr. B. Dickerson, General Washington; 2, Mr, R. Headly, Superbe en Noir; 3, Mr. H. Green, David; 4, Mr. R. Headly. Reine de Sheba; 5, Ditto, Violet Alexandre; 6, Mr. B. Diekerson, Maitre Partoute.

Feathered Roses.—1, Mr. R. Headley, Bartlett's Minerva; 2, Mr. J. Peeling, Cerise Blanche; 3, Ditto, Compte Vergennes; 4, Mr. R. Headly, Guerrier; 5, Ditto, Amadis; 6, Mr. Freen, Heroine. Flamed Bizarres.—1, Mr. Twitchett, Surpasse Carlo Dolci; 2, Ditto, Med-

Flamed Bizarres.—1, Mr. Twitchett, Surpasse Carlo Dolci; 2, Ditto, Medlicott'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, Strong'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, Weltjieanum, Duchess of Gloucester, Brightoniensis, 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, Brightoniensis, Weltjie'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, Powlettiæ, Yeatmanianum, Jack of Newbury, De Vere, and Colleyanum, 2, Mr. Searle-Second best six ditto-Specta-10s. given by Mr. Widnall. bile Striata, Brudennellii, Spectabile Elegans, Olympicum, Smith's Queen, and Flora Mc Donald, 5s. given by Mr. Widnull. Mr. Searle—The best Geranium of any colour, Rosalind. 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 HORTICULTUBAL 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 speciocissimus-which, in perfect flower, graced the centre of the room. The Azaleas, Calceolarias and Geraniums, were likewise of unrivalled heauty. A very rare specimen of the Melaleoca 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 proclaim

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 :-- Alstrœmeria psittacina, Cactus Mallisoni, Gloxinia cahdida, G. caulescons, G. speciosa, Gesneria Cooperii, G. bulbosa, Justicia bicolor, Calathea discolor, L. C. Daubuz, Esq., Truro. Best Bulb, in flower :-- Amaryllis regina, John Williams, Esq., Burncocee. Best Climbing, in flower-- Quisqualis indica, Sir C. Lemon, Carclew. Best speci-ture of Gesenbourge Plants Climbing, in flower—Quisqualis indica, Sir C. Lemon, Carclew. Best speci-tenen of ditto—Oncidium, Sir C. Lemon. Best group of Greenhouse Plants... Polygala speciosa, Gnaphalium arboreum, Elichrysum argenteum, Sprengelia incarnata, Anthropodium minus, Elichrysum sigenteum, Sprengelia Epacris pulchella, Ampeloxis humilis, Muraltia mixta, Stylidium, Sir C. Lemon. Best in pot, in flower—Cactus speciocissimus, L. C. Daubuz, Esq., Truro. Best Bulb, in flower—Carcus speciocissimus, L. C. Daubuz, Esq., Truro. Best Bulb, in flower—Amaryllis rittata, E. Turner, Esq., Plogwynne. Second ditto, ditto, Amaryllis aulica, E. W. W. Pendarves, Esq., Pendarves. Best Climbing, in flower, Kennedya 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, Betsey, Grandissimum, Lady Fitzharris, Succulentum, Olympi-eum, Poletteii, Marie Louise, Albidum, Mary Queen of Scots, Rubescens, Humeit, C. Bete, Esq., Truro.—Third ditto, ditto, E. Turner, Esq., Polgwynne. Best specimen of plucked flowers—Queen of Scots, Megalanthum, Magnifiorum, Fsyche, Inscriptum mncalatum, Grand Alexander, Sir Walter Scott, Mutars, Fueco superbum, Princess Augustus, Jack of Newbury, Ne plus ultra, Fair Psyche, Inscriptum mncalatum, Grand Alexander, Sir Walter Scott, Mutarra, Fusco superbum, Princess Augustus, Jack of Newbury, Ne plus ultra, Fair Maid of Devoa, Belle Eliza, Speculum, Fosterii, Lady Grey, Johnsonianna, Sir John Broughton, Habranthum, John Williams, Esq., Burncoose.—Second ditto, Rosea nova, Broughami, Ellenborough, Queen of Scots, Psyche, Con-servative, 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, Charles Bate, Esq., Polgwynne. Best specimen of ditto, Inscriptum maximum, Charles Bate, Esq., Turno... Excound ditto, ditto, Brighton Beauty, L. C. Daubuz, Eso., Turno... Fox, Esq., Grove Hill. Best collection of Herbaccous Hardy Plants-Sir C. Lemon, Carclew. Second ditto, E. Turner, Esq., Polgwynne. Best collec-tion of Exotics, that have stood without protection for two winters-G. C. Fox, Esq., Grove Hill. Best specimen of Nepaul-Thermopsis laburnifolia, Sir C. Lemon, Carclew. 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., Turo. Best Auricula Plant, in flower-Wood's Lord Lascelles, C. Bate, Esq., Truro. Second ditto-Mr. P. J. Coplin, Penryn. Best three pitto-E. W. Pendarves, Esq., Pendarves. Best collection of double Wallflowers-G. C. Fox, Esq., Best three Pœonies, of sorts-M. Williams, Esq., Trevince.-Second ditto, ditto-Mrs. Plomer, Helston: Best three Irises-G. C. Fox, Esq., Grove Hill.

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Best six Ixias, of sorts—G. C. Fox, Esq., Grove Hill.—Second ditto, ditto— M. Williams, Esq., Trevince. Best six Anemonies, of sorts—M. Williams, Esq., Trevince.—Second ditto, ditto—John Williams, Esq., Burncoose. Best selection of Calceolarias, in pots—B. Sampson, Esq., Tullimar. Best Single specimen—Bon Carmachii, M. Williams, Esq., Trevince. Best Bulb, not named above—Amaryllis formosissimus—John Williams, Esq., Burncoose. —ExTRA.—Cactus montana—Miss Whittaker, Truro. Seedling Calceolarias— Prov. F. S. Carlico, Erloghaver, Collection of Greaphouse Plants. B. Samp 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 tartips, 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.

to., Queen of May; 11, Mr. Driver, Wolstenholme's Bybloomer; 12, Mr. Addy; Violet Invincible.

King; 5, Mr. Beighton, Roi de Cereses; 6, Mr. Green, Mere le Brun: 7, Mr.

Ring; 5, Mr. Beighton, Noi de Ceress; 6, Mr. Green, Mare is Brun? 7, Mr Dewhirat, Admiral Rodney; 8, Mr. Green, Gadby's Magnificent. FEATHERED CHERRY, oR ROSE. 1, Mr. Beighton, Michael de Lyle; 2, Mr. Bell, Count de Viruinus; 3, Mr. Wood, Hero of the Nile; 4, Mr. Beighton, Seedling; 5, Mr. Green, Walworth; 6, Mr. Wood, Lady Crewe; 7, Mr. Mus-

croft, Duke de Bronte; 8, Mr. Machon, Gastella; 9, Mr. Green, Holden's Rose j 10, Mr. J. Smith, Rose Buripere; 11, Mr. Archer, Seedling; 12, do., do. FLAMED CHEREY OR ROSE.—1, Mr. Dewhirst, Ceres Primo; 2, do., Roi de Ceresus; 3, Mr. Green, Rose Vesta; 4, Mr. Archer, Le Vitre; 5, Mr. Fox, Un-known; 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. Beighten, Seedling; 3, Mr. Archer, Duke of Norfolk; 4, do., Catafalque; 5, Mr. Beigh-ton, La Cantique; 6, Mr. Davy, Unknown; 7, Mr. Beighton, Duke of Devon-shire; 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.

ditto.

cock, do.; 6, Mr. Wood, Sir Sydney Smith. SzLFs.—1, Mr. Wood, Mine d'Or; 2, Mr. Beighton, White Flag; 3, Mr. Fox,

Flora Alba; 4, Mr. Beighton, Yellow Flag.

BREEVERS.--I, Mr. Beighton, Glaphyra; 2, Mr. Fox, Blandina; 3, Mr. Ma-chon, Unknown; 4, Mr. Archer, Seedling. Dorsals Totars.--I, Mr. Gatley, Marriage de ma Fille; 2, Mr. Davy, Un-

known; 3, Mr. Oliver, Lutes plena; 4, do., Unknown. PANSIES .- Mr. Jackson, Doncaster.

REFERENCE TO THE EMBELLISHMENT. Plate 86 .- Camellia Japonica, var. Julianii. See Page 118.

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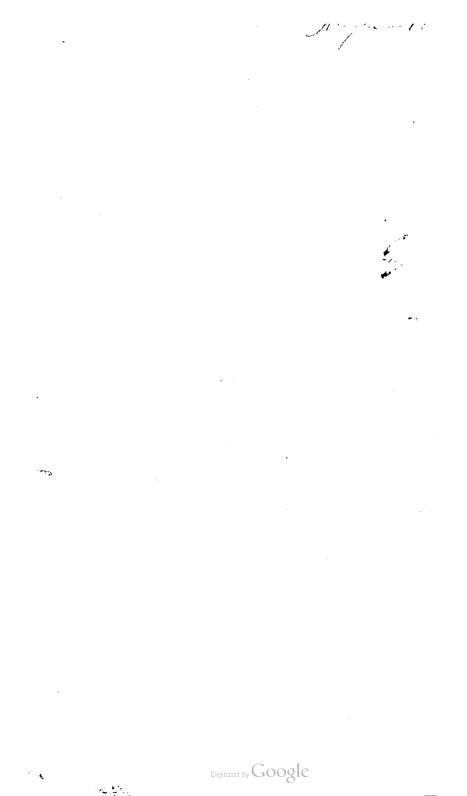
FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR JULY.

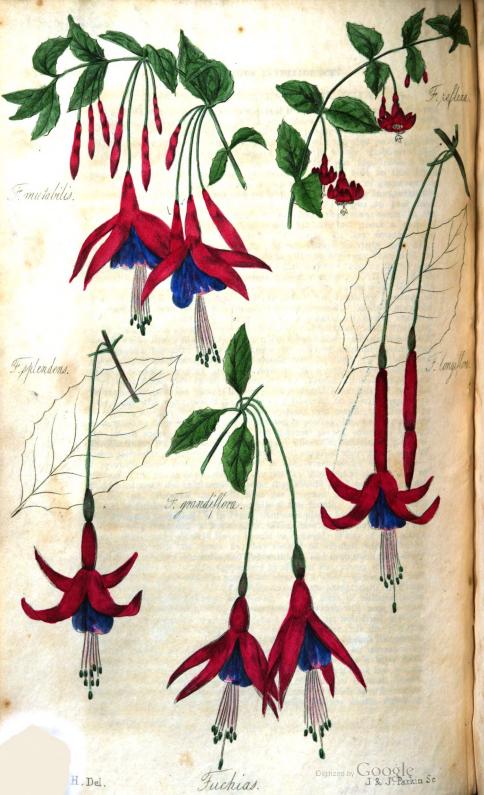
STOVE PLANTS.—Similar care is required this month as given for the two previous months, taking care to give large portions of fresh air daily, with frequent waterings, steaming at night, cleaning, propagating, &c. &c.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS.-Oranges, Lemons, &c. will require particular at. tention 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, Calceolarias, 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 Pinks may still should be finished layering by the middle of the month. 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 Polyanthuses, 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 Dahlia cuttings will easily take root if placed in a brisk heat. cuttings. 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 23rd, 1835.





THE

FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

AUGUST 1st, 1835

PART I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ARTICLE 1.—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

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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 tablespoonsful 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 Corrœa 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 Aurieulas, 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,)

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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.

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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 moschatus 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, Geraraniums, 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 o the amateure and young gardener.

In the culture of Calceolarias, I would beg attention to the following heads :---

PROPAGATION. Soil. WINTER MANAGEMENT. 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

ON THE CULTURE OF CALCEOLARIAS,

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spring in a gentle heat, and when advanced three 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.

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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 flowergarden, 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-

ON THE CULTURE OF CALCEOLARIAS.

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 springor 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 topwith 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 plant 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,

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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 triffing, 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.

VOL. III.

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Systematic Name.	English Name.	Colour of Flowers.	Flowering Months.	Native Country.	Yest
	silvery		May & June		182
latebrosa	hairy leaved			C. G. Hope	
	blue flowered		Apl. to June	-	175
	flat stemmed	blue	May to July		1.1
Andersonia sprenge-					
	sprengelia-like	pink	Mar.to July	N. Holland	
	armed	yellow	Apl. to June	-	180
alba	white	white	Apl. to June		189
aspera	rough	yellow	Apl. to June	-	182
linarifolia	linea-leaved	yellow	Mayto June		189
luneta	lunate-leaved	yellow	Apl. to June		181
stricta	upright	yellow	Mar. to May		179
vestita	Cunningham's	yellow	Apl. to July		1.86
Aotus villosa	villous	y ellow		V.Dieman L	17
virgata	twiggy	yellow	Mar.toJune		18
Atraphaxis undulata	waved leaved	green	April	C. G. Hope	178
Arduina bispinosa	two-spined	white	Mar.toAug.	l	176
Azalea indica alba	white flowered	white	Mar. to May		181
punicea	red flowered	pink	Mar. to May		180
	purple flowered	purple	Mar. to May		18
purpurea plena	double purple	purple	Mar. to May		18
Anagallis monelli	blue Italian	blue	Mayto Nov.		16
Webbiana	Webb's	blue	Mayto Nov.		18
Buddlea saligna	willow-like	white		C. G. Hope	
salvifolia	sage-leaved	wh.& crim.			17
Brunia Ericoides	heath-leaved	white	July to Aug.		18
Billardiera scandens	climbing	yellow		N. S. Walq	
rosemarinifolia	rosemaryleaved		JunetoAug		
Browallia elata	tall	blue	June toOct.		17
grandiflora	large flowered	pale lilac	June to Oct.	W. Indies	170
Bletia hyacinthina	hyacinthine	white	Mar.toJune	China	18
Brodicea grandiflora	large flowered	blue	June to July	Georgia	18
Callicarpa longifolia	long-leaved	wh.&purp.	Mar. to Apl	China	18
rubella	pink flowered	rose	May	· · _	18
Chironia augustifolia	narrow-leaved	red	JunetoAug	C. G. Hop	e 18
baccifera	berry-bearing	pink	June to July	y	17
decussata	cross-leaved	rose	June to Sep	1 - 1 - 1 - <u>1 - 1 - 1</u>	17
frutescens	shrubby	rose	June to Sep		17
jasminoides	jasmine-like	pink	Apl. to July	y	17
linoides	flax leaved	rose	July to Sep		17
* Cobœa scandens	elimbing	blue	JunetoNov	Mexico	17
Convolvulus cneorum	silvery-leaved	blush	May to Sep	. Levant	16
Ceanothus azureus	azure flowered	blue	Mar.toApl	. N. Spain	18
africanus	African	striped	Mar.toApl	.C. G. Hop	e 18
Cussonia spicata	spiked	green	June to Sep		17
thyrsiflora	thyrse-flowered		June to Sep		17
Crassula coccinea	scarlet	scarlet	JunetoAug		
cordata	heart-leaved	rose	Mayto Aug		17
ciliata	ciliated	yellow	May to Aug		17
lactea	white	white	Aug.toOct		17
obliqua	oblique	red	Apl. to May		17
Crinum plicatum	plaited	white	July to Aug		118
Cossignea Barbonica	Bourbon		JunetoAug		118
Canarina campanulata		orange	Feb. to Aug		16
Calla Æthiopica	Æthiopian	white		C. G. Hop	
*Combretum grandi					1.
forum	large flowered	scarlet	Aug. to Sen	S. Leone	18
Callistachys ovata	oval leaved	vellow		N. Holland	
lanceolata		·	JunetoAug		
Cassia Australis	Southren		Mar.toAug		18
Barclayana	Barclays		July to Aug		18
ruscitolia	ruscus leaved		June to July		10
Cunonia capensis	Cape	white	July to Ano	C. G. Hop	110
Codon Royeni	Royden's	red & white	Sent		12
		white	Ani to Ium	N. S. Wale	J.
Calvtrix glabra					
Calytrix glabra Callistemon rigidum	smooth leaved	scarlet	Mar.to July		116

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LIST OF GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

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					N at an	
	Systematic Name.	English Name.	Colour of Flowers.	Flowering Months.	Country.	Year Intr.
Callistemon pinifolium			green scarlet	June to Aug Dec. to Feb.	N. S. Wales	1806 1823
SC al	speciosum andrinia grandiflora		rose	June to Sep.		1826
"Calandrinia grandiflora Castliliga integrifolia		entire leaved	white		S. America	1825
*Canavalia Bonariensis			purple	June to Sep.		1826
	Camellia japonica	common	red	+Mr. to June		1739
2	alba	white	white	Millioune		
3	atrorubens	dark red	dark red			
4		anemone flowd.				
5	Aitoni	Mr. Aiton's	red		— .	
6	anemonifiora				1	
	rubra	red waratah	red		-	
7	Byronii	Lord Byron's	rose			
8	Blanda	blush waratah	blush			
9	bicolor	two-coloured	rose & wh.			
10		D. of Bedford's			 .	
11	carnea		flesh col.			
12	Chandeleri	Chandler's	striped			
13	Cliveana	Lady H. Clive's				
14		thick-nerved	red		-	
15	carnescens	single pale red			-	
16		scarlet	scarlet		-	
17		compact flowd.				
18	corallina		scarlet red		-	
19					-	
20 21		carnation fld.	red red			
21 22	eclipsis	Press's eclipse expanded	red		_	
23	expansa Encomonsia	Young's semi-d				
24	Epsomensis exima		red			
25	flavescens	buff	white		_	
26	fimbriata	fringed	white		_	
27	florida		red			
28	Hibbertia	Mr. Hibbert's	red		·	
29			red			
30			scarlet			
31	Knightii	Mr. Knight's	scarlet		-	
32	lucida	shining	red			
33	longifolia	long-leaved	red		·	
34	lutea alba	pale yellow	pale yellow			<u>-</u>
35	myrtifolia	my rtle-leave d	pi nk ·		· ·	
-36			blush '		- ·	
37			red			
38	Percyæ	D's Northmbld.				
39	princeps	carmine	blush		·	
40	pomponia	Kew blush	red		-	
41	Rossii	Ross's	red		-	
42		double red	red		-	
43		single rayed	red	·	-	
44 45	splendens	Allnut's superb				
40 46	variegata Welbankii	double striped Welbank's	blush white		-	
40 47	Wiltoniæ	Lady Wilton's	variegated		-	
48	oleifera	olieferous	white			1819
40 49	reticulata	rcticulated	red			1824
50	sasangua	Lady Banks's	white			1811
51	flore-pleno	double flowrg.	rose		_	
	michælia australis	Southern	purple		N. Zealand	1822
			yellow		Iberia	
		small-leaved	yellow			1816
Cho				Mayto Aug.		
Chorizema illicifolia Holly-leaved lyellow & rd May to Aug. N. Holland 1803						

+ Camellias may be caused to bloom at any season of the year, where there is the 'acility of a store 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 in any degree.

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		Oalana at 1	Plantanin -	Native	Year
Systematic Name.	English Name.	Colour of Flowers.	Flowering Months.	Country.	Intr.
Dryandra armata	acute-leaved	yellow	Nov. to Feb.	N. Holland	1803
formosa	handsome	orange	May to Oct.	-	
Dicsma ambigua	ambiguous	white	May to July	C. G. Hope	
cupressina	Cypress leaved	white	June to July		1790
capitata	headed	white	Apr. to June	-	
erícoides	Heath-like	white	Mar. to July	-	1756
hirsuta	hairy	white	Mar. to Aug.	-	1731
imbricata	imbricated	lilac	May to Aug.		1774
Eleagnus orientalis	Oriental	white	June to Sep.		1748
Exacum viscosum	clammy	yellow	May to July		1781
+Erythrina crista-galli	Cockscomb	red	May to Aug.	Brazil	1771
carnea	flesh-coloured	flesh col.	May to June	V. Cruz.	1733
herbacea	hcrbaceous	scarlet	September	S. Carolina	1724
Epacris grandiflora	crimson-flwrd.	erimson	Mar. to June	N. S. Wales	1803
diosmafolia	Diosma-leaved	white		N. Holland	
impressa	elegant	rose		V. D. Land	
pungens	purple-flowrd.	lilac		N. S. Wales	
pulchella	handsome	white			1804
<u>‡</u> Erica	Heath	white		C. G. Hope	
Eutaxia Baxteri	Baxter's	yellow	May to July	N. Holland	1829
• myrtifolia	Myrtle-leaved	yellow			1803
pungens	pungent-leaved	yellow	June to Aug		1825
Frankenia pauciflora	few-flowered	rose	Aug. to Sep.		
*Glycine comptoniana			Mar. to July		1803
coccinea	many-flowered		May to Sep.		
Gardenia radicans	rooting	white	Mar. to July	E. Indies	1804
Goodia latifolia	lotus-leaved	yellow	May to Jun	V. D. Land	1793
pubescens	downy	red & yel.	May to Jun	•	1805
Hallia cordata	heart-leaved	purple	Aug. to Sep	. C. G. Hope	1787
imbricata	imbricated	purple	Aug. to Sep		1812
Hibbertia pedunculata			Apr. to Aug	N. Holland	1822
Do. grossularifolia	gooseberry-lvd		May to Sep		1803
Hibiscus acerifolius	maple-leaved	variegated	Mar. to Jun		1798
militaris	military		Mar. to Jun	e America	1804
pedunculatus	peduncled	rose	May to Dec	C. G. Hope	1812
racemosus	nepal	yel. & pur.			1824
*Hoya carnosa	wax plant	flesh cold.			1802
* pallida	pale-flowered		July to Sep	N G W.L.	1000
Humea elegans	elegant	red	June to Oct	. N. S. Wales	1800
Iberis nana	dwarf	white	May to Aug		1822
sempervirens	evergreen	white	May to Aug		1731
Tenoreana	tehores	white	April to Jul	y italy .	1024
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+ "ERYTHRINA CHRISTIGALLI."--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.

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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 setaceous 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 Acanthus, relating to its having first given the idea of the capital of the t'orinthian 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 oaght 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, Bristing Colletia. (Bot. Reg.) This hardy evergreen 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. Rhamneæ. Colletia, after COLLET, a French Botanist.

6. Dendrobium densiforum, Many-flowered. (Bot. Mag.) This handsome flowering orchideous plant, is a native of Nepaul, and is cultivated by our esteemed friend, Mr. COOPER, in the splendid collection at Went worth Gardens. Mr. COOPER obtained the plant from the Gardens of the London Horticultural Society. The raceme of flowers is produced laterally, and hears 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 Loudoni, 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 frem Petrophila. Tetrandria Monogynia. Proteaceæ.

8. Lavatera salvitellensis, Pyramidal Lavatera. (Bot. Gard.) An ornamental species, introduced in 1831, and bears much of the character of the L. triloba, 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 scoporarium ; 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 al: most 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. Reg.) Mr. HYLAND, Gardener to the Earl of SANDWICH, at Hinchinbrook, Huntingdonshire, has been successful in raising this very handsome variety of Mouton Pæony. The flowers are large, of a very fine rosy red colour, and very different from any other. The inner petals are vory 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 PŒON, a Physician, who first used it in medicine.

12. Petunia. A very showy variety of Petunia 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. Phiox 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. Polemoneaceæ. 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. Orchidez. Malaxidez. 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. Rhododondron Caucasicum, var. straminia, Straw-coloured flowered. (Bot. Mag.) Dr. HOOKEE states, "The R. Cancasicum 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 Bolanical 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. Ericeæ. Rhododendron, from *rhoda*, a rose; and *dendron*, a tree.

17. Russellia juncea, Rushy Russellia. (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 trumpethoneysuckle. 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. Scrophularineæ. Russellia, in honour of Dr. A. RUSSELL, an English Physician, who lived for some time at Aleppo.

18. Symphytum Caucasicum, 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. asperimum, but the plant does not grow higher than about two feet. This renders it admissable 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 skyblue. The plant blooms from May to August. It is grown in the Chelsea Botanic Garden. Pentandria, Monogynia. Boragineæ. Symphytum, from sumphusis, 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 threequarters 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. Asphodeleæ. 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 Messra. LODDIGES'. The flowers are of a fine chesnut 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. Orchideæ.— 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. Diadelphia, Decandria. Leguminosæ. Vicia, from vincio, to bind together; in allusion to its tendrils training about, and binding other plants.

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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 Mimuluses, 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 BRUGMANSIA SUAVEOLENS,—In a tour which I made through England, to a number of places, in 1830, I saw a few plants of Brugmansia suaveolens, 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 be- aft 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 Mignionette, sown in various situations and soils, I should be glad if you er any of your cerrespondents 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-

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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. NORTHUMBRIA.

July 9th, 1885.

REMARKS.

CULTURE OF THE LOBELIA CARDINALIS.—I would not have obtruded these remarks on the above splendid flower, after the very able and pleasing statesment 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 tarn 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 flowerpot, renewing it the succeeding morning.

EMILY ARMSTRONGE.

Castlershan, 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	Caméllia Kissii			
Oleifera	Sasanqua			
Chinese Varlettes, havi	ing 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. varicgata pleno			
British Hybrid Varieties, ha Camellia J. Colvillei ——————————————————————————————————	ving Variegated Flowers. Camellia J. Spofforthiana Sweetii variegata simplex Wiltonii			
Chinese Varieties, havin Camellis J. Anemoneflora ————————————————————————————————————	g Dark Red Flowers. Camellia J. eximia rubra speciose			
British Hybrids, having Dark Red Flowers.				
Camellia J. altheifiora	Camellia J. conspicua			
corallina	Cumminghii			
coccinea	Derbyana			

Camellia J. Egertonii Elphinstonii fulgens	Camellia J. Rossii ———— rubricaulis
Chinese, with S Camellia Japonica	Single Red Flowers. Camellia J. longifolia
Camellia J. Aitonii ———————————————————————————————————	ring Single Red Flowers. Camellia J. insignis papaveracea rotundifolia spatulata
Camellia J. carnea — myrtifolia — Pœoniflora — Parksii — Reevesii	Pale, or Light Red Flowers. Camellia J. rosea ————————————————————————————————————
British Hybrids, having Camellia J. anemoneflora carnea ————————————————————————————————————	Pale, or Light Red Flowers. Camellia J. Gaussonii gloriosa rosa sinensis sericea Spofforthia rosea Woodsii

May, 1835.

GEORGE JOSEPH KAMEL.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—An Exhibition of Plants and Elowers 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 Wilmot, 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; Shaddocks—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.

Green, Gardener to Sir Edward Antrobus, Bart., F.H.S.; collection of Planta —Messrs. Rollison, Tooting. Banksian Silver Medal.—For Poaches and Nectarines—P. D. Cooke, Esq., P.H.S.; Strawberries—Mr. Lane, Gardener to J. H. Palmer, Esq.; Greenfieshed Melons---Mr. Loudon, Gardener to S. Gurney, Esq.; Melve 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 Rosser--Mr. Leelie, Gardener to J. Fleming, Esq., F.H.S.; collection of Gower, Esq., F.H.S.; Cockscomb and Balsams---Mr. G. Mills, F.H.S.; Calceolarias---Messrs. Brown, Slough; collection of Pelargoniums---Messrs. Collogand Hill, Hammersmith; collection of Plants---Mr. Lane, Gardener to J. H. Palmer, Esq.; Brugsmansia arborea---Mr. Gaines, Battersea.--Jungzs: 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 specimens 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 Amherst, 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-acrown 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, Lon-don, large silver medai.

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. Catleugh, florist, &c., Hans Place.

The best Nosegay .- Mr. Hopwood, Twickenham.

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-ease.—1, Mr. Lane, florist, &c., Berkhampstead; 2, Mr. Gaines. The best specimen Plant of any kind; Prizes of the First Class.—1, Mr. Glenny, Rhododendron, var.; 2, Mr. Ansell, Tropccolum pentephyllum. Prizes of the Second Class.—Mr. Glenny, Rhododendron, var.; 2, Mr. Smith, Rhododendron, var. : 3. Mr. Fleming, Humea elegans; 4, Mr. Lane, Seedling Rhododendron, var. ; 3, Mr. Fleming, Humea 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-ease. -- 1, Mr. Glenny; 2, Mr. Salter. The best collections of 12 Hearts-ease. -- 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 Renunculus 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 Férguson, Guardian, Kean, Independents, Mrs. Lightbody, Caleb Balderston, and Emancipation-Mr. Alexander.

2nd Stand.—Annette, Adrian, Louisette, Charlotte, Fabius, Cox's Buff, Burdett, Horatio, Juliet, Voctounux, Argus, and Thesec-Mr. Crowther.

3rd Stand.-Annette, Horatio, La Perouse, Juliet, Louisette, Violet & 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, Naxara, and Nonpareil-Mr. Walker, of Hammersmith.

5th Stand -Adrian, Naxara, Variat, Annette, Charlotte, Madelece, Henriette, Louisette, Beroth, St. Jerome, Hennings, and Orange Brabancon-Mr. Cannell.

· 6th Stand .- Voctounux, Maria Louisa, Invincible, Madelece, Adrian, Charlotte, La Favourite, Hennings, Le Cœur de France, Naxara, Snow-ball, Apollo-Mr. Sharp,

7th Stand-Annette, Louisette, Beroth, Madelece, Fabius, La Favourite, Nomius, Barns, St. Jerome, Naxara, Lord Cochrane, Wallace-Mr. Hooker.

8th Stand .--- Invincible, Naxara, Charlotte, Nomius, St. Jerome, Voctounux, Louisette, Wirtemberg, Madelece, 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 cram-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 Ten-dresse, 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. S. 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; Madelice, Mr. Widnall; Ditto, Mr. Šearle; Dorcas, Mr. Launder; La Singuliere, Mr. Widnall; Madelice, Ditto. 6. Light Purple and

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; Licineur, Mr. Ready.

8. Black.—Grand Bravura, Mr. Twitchett; Kempenfeldt, Mr. Ready; Naxara, Mr. Catling; Œil Noir, Mr. Twitchett; Condorcet, Ditto; Naxara, Mr. Gatling.

9. Buff.-Fair Quaker, Mr. Twitchett ; Pisistrate, Mr. Widnall ; Cox's Buff, Ditto ; Ditto, Mr. Trist ; Coleur 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. Okre.-Harvey's Olive, Mr. Catling; Hortensis, Mr. Searle; Bouquet Sanspareil, Mr. Crisp; Pherobasis, Ditto; Negre, Mr. Ready; Bouquet Sans-

pareil, 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; Chemoth, Mr. Dickerson; Apollo, Mr. Ready; Gunn's Crimson, Mr. Widnall; Ditto, Mr. Ready; Apollo, Mr. Launder.

Launder.
15. Yellow and Sulphur.—Fiesco, Mr. Twitchett; Eliza, Ditto; Beroth, 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; Versaillois, Mr. Searle;
Kempenieldt, Mr. Ready; Theodine, Ditto; Prince George, Mr. Dickerson;

Theodat, Ditto-18. Red and Yellow Striped.-Melange des Beaute, Mr. Catling; (Eilet Gold 18. Red and Yellow Striped.-Melange des Beaute, Mr. Catling; (Eilet Gold Red and Yellow Striped.—Melange des Beaute, Mr. Cating; Callet Gold
 Stripe, Mr. Crisp; Melange des Beaute, Mr. Searle; David, Mr. Crisp; Melange des Beaute, Ditto; Ditto, Mr. Catling;
 Ishaded White.—Charlotte, Mr. Catling; Ditto, Ditto; Ditto, Ditto; La
 Favorite, Mr. Peeling; Charlotte, Mr. Twitchett; Ditto, Mr. Crisp.
 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 Su-warrow, 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. Roce Pinks.—Smith's Superb, Mr. Launder; La Belle Alliance, Mr. Ready; Harefield Rose, Mr. Launder; Smith's Superb, Mr. R. Headly; La Belle Alli-

Ance, Mr. Ready; Smith's Superb, Mr. R. Headly, I. I. Headly; La Bere All-ance, 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 Definite, Mr. R. Headly; Pryor's Installation, Mr.

S. Pryor, jun. ; Pryor's Unique, Ditto.

BOSES.

The Best Rose of any Colour.—Ne plus Ultra, Mr. Bailey. Crimeon 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.

Vellow.—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; Orpheue, R. Headly.

White .- Muscat, Mr. Hunt; Octavie, Mr. Brewer; White Moss, Mr. Hatt, son. ; Ditto, Mr. Finch ; Blanche Magnifique, Mr. Haylock ; Petitte 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 Annual in Bloom in a Pot.—Mr. Scarle. 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.

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ROCHDALE FLORICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY .- This Society (established in the year 1826) held its first exhibition for the season, on Tuesday, April 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. Ringleader, 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; 3. 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. Fothergill; 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. Amarvllis vittata, John Entwisle, Esq.; 4. Azalea Youngii, Ditto; 5. Acacia armata, Mr. J. Sleath; 6. Epacris grandiflora, John Entwisle, Esq.; 7. Tbunbergia alata, Ditto; S. 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 Yarborongh, 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. Orobus vernus, Ditto; 4. Phlox verna, Rev. W. R. Hay; 5. Velvet Primrose, Mr. R. Schofield; 6. Frittilaria 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 chamæcistus, Ditto; 3. Kalmia glauca, Mr. J. Whitworth; 4. Menziesia cœrulier, 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 Gladio. luses, a fine specimen of Cypripedium grandiflorum, several pots of that beautiful new plant Rhodauthe Manglesi, and many other choice plants from the gardens of W. Wells, Esq., Redleaf. The Heaths were also very fine, particularly those exhibited by Joseph Delves, 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 Roces exhibited were both numerous and beautiful; the most conspicuous and largest collection shone in the productions of Mr. Hocker, 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 varlety, 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 Aloes, Sedums, and all others of a succulent nature, by means of suckers or bottom offsets; when detached from the parent, they should be potted singly into small pots, using light dry compost, and watering sparingly till they have taken root. In the first, or second week at 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 Polyanthuses, 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 Lubs 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 unplantad.

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THE

FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

SEPTEMBER 1st, 1835.

PART I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ARTICLE I.—On the Cultivation of Erythrolæna conspicua. By B.

I am induced to reply to your correspondent S. A. H., Vicarage, near Arundel, Sussex, respecting the Erythrolæna 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 Erythrolæna 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. Ľ gathered mine in September last, and kept them in a dry place. They were sown in pots in March last, in mould, composed of

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well rotted sods and manure. The pots were placed in a stoveframe, 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 stoveframe 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.

ON THE CULTURE OF VERBENA MELINDRES.

pots, in a mixture of vegetable mould, road scrapings, and loam : if not sufficiently gritty, add a little course 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 sweetscented 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 (Chamcedrifolia). 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 1 shift them into forty-eight sized pots in light

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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 The Chairman of the Committee very kindly into take place. vited 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 insectiforous birds which Providence has appointed for their extermination, that he

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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 JOSHUA MAJOR. patrons.

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. LODDIGES. 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. Orchideæ. Angræcum, from the Malay appellation angree.

2. Cratagus 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 follage 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. Ieosandria Digynia. Pomaceæ. Cratægus, from krates, 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 Rov. W. HERBERT, in the year 1825, 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 shewing 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. Orchideæ. 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. SFIX and MARTICS 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 southern 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. Dissoia Triandria. Empetreæ. 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. Eschschollzia 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. Papaveracea. 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. Hydrophylleæ. Eutoca, from eutokas, 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 shew 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 aspected wall. The plant grows an erect shrub, six feet high, with leaves resembling a large willow. Flowers yellowish green, uninteresting. Tetrandria Monogynia. Proteacea.

11. Hoya Potsii, 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. Asclepidez. Hoya, in honour of Mr. THOMAS HOY, formerly gardener to the Duke of Northumberland. The specific name Potsii, 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. Compositæ.

13. Latllyrus 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. Leguminosæ.

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 perianthemum 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. Orchideæ.

15. Orchis tephrosanthus; var densifolius. Narrow-lipped Military Orchis; crouded 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. Orchideæ.

16. Paonia Moutan; var. punicea. Red-flowered Tree Poeny. 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. Ranunculaceæ.

17. Rhododendron arboreum (hybridum) Alta-clerense. High-clere hybrid var. of the Tree Rhodolendron. (Bot. Mag.) This magnificent flowering variety was raised at the Earl of CARNARON'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. Ericeæ. 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. ocymoides. 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. Caryophylleæ. 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 Frittilarias, but the flower of U. puberula is not more than one half' the size of a common

Frittilary. It blooms in May and June. It is a native of North America, consequently is perfectly hardy. Hexandria Monogynia. Melanthaceæ. Uvularia, from its properties in curing diseases of the uvula.

20. Vaccinium albiforum, 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. Vaccineæ.

21. Vaccinium cæspilosum, 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 Amaryllideæ 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 :--

"⁴ 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

Amaryllis rutila to Amaryllis Johnsoni,

aryins		лшагушэ	Jourgoui,
«Č	crocato	ŭ	vittata,
"	Johnsoni	"	miniata,
66	eauestris	"	vittata,
"	reticulata	"	Johnsoni,
"	Johnsoni	"	reginæ,
"	solandræfic	ora "	Johnsoni.
"	miniata	"	reginæ,
66	splendens	"	Johnsoni.
"	fulgida	"	vittata,
"	miniata	**	Johnsoni
"	vittata	"	equestris,
"	Johnsoni	"	reticulata,
"	reticulata	"	vittata.
"	vittata	"	Johnsoni,
"	Johnsoni	"	equestris,
"	fulgida	"	Johnsoni,
"	psittacina	"	reticulata.
	psinacina		renennara.

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VOL. III.

EXTRACT.

" '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 repotted, 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 \blacktriangle 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 ZINNIAS.—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. M⁴Intosh'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, Daphnes, &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,

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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 pro-tected 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	Erica tetralix alba
stylosa	carnea
australis	umbellata
superba	vagans
carnea	alba
præcox	pallida
ciliaris	tenella
cinerea	viridipurpurea
alba	vulgaris (calluna)
atrosanguinea	alba
carnea	aurea
monstrosa	coccinea
rubra	decumbens
mediterranea	flore pleno
minima	spicata
multiflora	spuria
ramulosa	tomentosa
stricta	variegata
tetralix	i i
Lancashire, July 27th, 1835.	HiP.

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REFLY 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 unanswered 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. Doubless 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 Rosses, Mr. S. Hocker, F.H.S. Brenchley, near Lamberhurst,

The Large Silver Medal.—For Balsams, Mr. Cock, jun., Chiswick—Pelargoniums, Messrs. Colley and Hill, Hammersmith—Sweet Williams, Mr. Mountjoy, Ealing—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., Cheshunt, F.H.S.-Ditto, Messrs. Rollisson, Teoting-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, Gardner 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 splendums, covered with a profusion of bloom, was placed in the centre; near which we observed Roella ciliata, Anagallis monilli, Istoma axillaris, Lychnis coronato, Linaria triornithophora, Lobelia grasilis, 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 :----

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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 Bisarres.—Gregory's King Alfred, Mr. Giddims; 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, (Pur. Fl.) Mr. Hunt; Green's Marquis Camden (Cr. B.) Mr. Green; Headly's Achilles, (Sc. 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.)—Annesley'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.)—Hufton'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. B. Haylock; Cornfield's Lady Millar.

Yellow Picotees.-Howlett's Paragraph, Mr. Ready; Ditto, Mr. Taylor; Maid of Magdeburgh, Mr. Giddins; Louis Phillippe, Mr. Taylor; Princede 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 hest Balsams.—Mr. Searle.

The best Corcomb.- 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 visiters, 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 Trevarno, 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. Pendarves, Esq. M.P., of Brunsvigia Josephinæ, 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 bizarres and flakes mixed in more than one instance. The specimens of Calceolarias from John Williams, Esq., of Burncoose, and B. Sampson, Esq., of Tullimaar, 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.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

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. Pannett, and Rev. H. T. Rodd.

STOVE PLANTS.—Best collection in flower) not exceeding twelve.—Stapelia princtata, S. tridentata, S. sp., Tromotriche glauca, Duvaltia radiata, Talinam anacampseros, Pletinaria articulata, Euphorbia meloformis, E. Bryonii, E. gibbosa, Maranta bicolor, Gesneria bulbosa, Lagerstræmia indica, Sir J. St. Anbyn, Bart., Clowance.

Rest Climbing, (in Acover.)—Combretum purpureum, G. C. Fox, Esg., Grove Hill.

Best Specimen, (in flower.)-Gesneria Suttonia, R. W. Fox, Esq., Falmouth.

GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS.—Best group, not exceeding twelve.—Huméa elegans, Petania nov. var., Polygala speciosa, Melaleuca depressa, M. hypericifolia, M. thymifolia, Salvia chamædryoides, Sollya heterophylla, Pimelia linifolia, Lachenaultia formesa, Vinca oculata, Vinca alba, G. C. For, Esq. Grove Hill.

Best Bulb, (in flower.)—Brunsvigia Josephinæ, 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, Concessum, Dymond's Champion of Devon, C. Bate, Esq., Truro; 2, Mirabile magus, Excessum, Princess Augusta, Champion of Devon, Concessum, Diadamontanum, G. C. Fox, Esq., Grove Hill.

FUCHALAS.—Best three sorts.—Globosa, Robertsia, Thomsonia, G. C. Fox, Esq., Grove Hill.

ROSES.—Best twelve sorts.—1, Perpetual China, Odorata coccinea, White China, White multiflora, Grevillea, semperflorens, Yellow China, Indica Reevesii, Odorata, Bickonii, Portobello, name unknown, R. W. Fox, Esq., Falmonth: 2, De Lisle, Blush Noisette, French Standard, Common China, Grevillea, Champeyana, 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, Phoebus, Levick's Incomparable, Constantia, Dawson's Victory, Widnall's Perfection, Sussanah, Albina, Hanoyerian Striped, Queen of Whites, Harris's Queen, G. C. Fox, Esq.; 2, Lord Liverpool, Guttata, Veitch's Cyrilla, V. Vainqueur, V. Laura, Phoedrus, Ariel, Devonia, Picta formossissima, Queen, Romutus; Widnall's Conqueers, J. S. Enys, Esq.; 3. M. Williams, Esq., Trevings.

Best Seedling, not having won a prize-1, G. C. Fox, Esq., Grove Hill; 9, 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. Stephons, Esq., Truro; 2, C. Bate, Esq., Truro.

Best three flakes, of sorts-1, C. Bate, Esq., Truro; 2, N. C. Stephons, Esq., Traro; 3, R. Tweedy, Esq., Redsuth

- .Best Seedling-N. C. Stephens, Esq., Trure.

PROTER S.... Best three yellow -1, N. C. Stephens, Esq., Truro; 2, C. Baie, Esq., Truro; 2, C. Baie,

VOL. III.

Best three, of sorts-1, N. C. Stephens, Esq., Truro; 2, E. Turner, Esq., Polgwynne.

Best Seedling-Mr. P. J. Coplin, Penryn.

PINKS.-Best three, of sorts-B. Sampson, Esq., Tullimaar.

Best Seedling-E. Turner, Esq., Polgwynne.

CALCEOLARIAS.—Best three, (in pots)—1, aurantia, Loudonia, 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, Plantagingum var. Wheeler's Superb, New Scarlet, Paxtonia, Suberecta, Integrifolia, Seedling, Youngii, Gurneyana, Atkinsonia, Martini, Malhernia, Glasiana, Sulphureum, Carmachia, Scarlet shrubby, not named, Robert Ware Fox, Esq., Falmouth.

HEARTSEASE.—Best Collection—1, Mrs. Warren, Truro; 2, E. Turner, Esq., Polgwynne.

HOLYHOCKS.—Best Collection—B. Sampson, Esq., Tullimaar.

ASTERS.—Best Collection—German or China, C. W. Popham, Esq., Trevarno.

STOCKS.—Best Collection—Russian or Brompton, Alfred Fox, Esq., Falmouth.

HARDY ANNUALS.—Best Collection—1, M. Williams, Esq., Trevince; 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., Carclew; 1, Sir J. St. Aubyn, Bart., Clowance.

EXTRA.—Bletum virgatum, Mrs. Plomer, Helston.—Fuchsias, new seedlings, Charles Bate, Esq., Truro.—Marigolds, 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 Pintillie, 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 Orobanche rubra, and a Luminous moss, were exhibited by Miss Rodd, from whom we learn that although the Orobanche was first discovered in 1805, on a Basaltic tock 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 Helston. It is somewhat remarkable that Miss Warren should have so soon after Miss Rodd's discovery, detected the Hymenophyllum Tunbridgense in College Wood, near Fenryn; a specimen of it from that place was on the table.

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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 Selley'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. CV 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 Peel, 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, Ficus elasticus, J. Woolley, Esq. STOVE PLANTS-I, Justicia carries, Mr. C. Ratheram; 2, Mora coccimes, ditto; 3, Crinum angustifolium, Mr. J. Horton; 4, Ixora coccines, 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, Crassala coceinea, 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.

Entcas-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 sinnata, Mr. J. Moore; 2, Alstremeria Hookerii, J. Willmore, Esq.; 3, Alstremeria 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, Messre. Pope and Sons.

EXTRA PRIZES-Cleome speciosa, Mr. D. Houghton.

Store Plants-Veronica flexuosa, Mr. C. Ratheram; Sinningia guttata, J. Willmore, Esq.; Gloxinia hirsuta, Mr. J. Horton.

Geraniums-Seedling, Mr. J. Moore; excelcium, W. C. Alstone, Esq.; Jack of Newbury, Mr. Cowdry.

Greenhouse Plants-Humeii elegans, W. C. Alstone, Esq.; Trachelium cteruleum, ditto; Fuchsia globosa, Mr. Kendall; Nierembergia gracilis, ditto; Petunia Alstonia, W. C. Alstone, Esq.

Tender Annuals-Capsicum annuum, Mr. Horton.

Ericas-tricolor, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons; viridiflora, Mr. D. Houghton.

Hardy Frame Plants-Linaria Alpina (nova sp.), Mr. J. Moore; Alstreemeria pelegrina, ditto.

Orchidez-Oncidium triquetrum, J. Willmore, Esq.; Pleurothalis picta, ditto.

Calceolarias-Lord Shrewsbury, J. Willmore, Esq.; Killiana, Messrs, J. Pope and Sons; Holyhouks, Mr. Cowdry; Heartsease, Mr. Kendall; ditto, ditto.

Herbaceous Plants-Catananche bicolor, Mr. J. Moore; Linaria alpina (nova sp.), ditto.

Hardy Shrub-Spired ariefolia, Messre J. Pope and Sons,

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MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

SHEFFIELD HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, CO. C. On Wednesday, August 5, the fourth meeting of the above named So-Hety 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, Doncas. ter; 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 palustrus, 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, Hev. 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 Homes.-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. Hawksworth; 4, Walmsley'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.

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Scarlet Flakes-1, Unknown, Mr. Oates; 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, Wellington, 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 Wharncliffe, 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 Cleopatra, ditto; 5, Tomlinson's Victory, Mr. Green; 6, Seedling, Mr. Waterhouse; 7, Fletcher's Amelia, Mr. Bradshaw.

DAHLIAS-1, Purple Seedling, Lord Wharncliffe; 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 Wharncliffe.

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. Pre-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. Walch; 3, Mr. Whitworth.

STOVE PLANTS.—1, Oniciduum, James Ormrod, Esq.; 2, Cactus speciosissimus, Ditto; 3, Xylophylla falcata, Ditto; 4, Calanthe veratrifolia, Ditto; 5, Gloxinea candida, E. Ashworth, Esq.; 6, Gesnerea bulbosa, James Ormrod, Esq.

GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS.—1, Letamia speciosa, R. Heywood, Eaq.; 2, Fuchsia globosa, R. Barlow, Esq.; 3, Gomphocarpus fruticosus, J. Cross, Esq.; 4, Pimelea decussata, J. Ormrod, Esq.; 5, Humeii elegans, Ditto; 6, Plumbago capensis, J. Cross, Esq.

ERICE.—1, ventricosa superba, J. Ormrod, Esq.; 2, odorata, Ditto; 3, perspicunama, 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. Walch; 6, grandissimum, Mr. D. Rawsthorne.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.—1, Delphinum 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 itallicum, 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 HORTICULTUBAL SOCIETY.

The first Exhibition this season took place in the Trades' Hall, Glassfordstreet, 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, Drumpellier; 2, Handasyde's letter J, Handasyde's letter L, Handasyde's letter H, Handasyde's letter V, Oberon, Sylvia, Mr. Andrew Turnbull, Bothwell Castle. AURICULA from the open border.-1, Mr. Dugald M'Coig, Clydeband; 2, Mr. Andrew Gardner, Langside.

HYACINTHS.—1, Groot Vorst, Kroon van Indian, Miss Kitty, Buonaparte, Marquis de la Coste, Rex Rubrorum, Mr. Alex. Davidson, Ferguslie-house; 2, Rudolphus, Couronne des Blanches, Sphæra mundi, Penelope, Groot Vorst, Habit brilliant, Mr. George Duncan, Scotstown.

EXOTICS.—I, Azalea ledifolia, Azalea Phœnicea, Azalea Phœnicea var, Azalea Sinensis, Erica melanthera, Mr. James Denholm, Woodhall; 2, Agalea ledifolia, Azalea Phœnicea, Calceolaria pendula, Genista Canariansis. Pelargonium Penneyanum, Mr. Thomas Carswell, Drumpellier.

PERENNIALS.—1, Euphorbia aleppica, Phlox setacea, Aubretia deltoides, Narcissus biflorus, Anemone hortensis fl. pl. Mimulus Douglasii, Saxifrage nivalis, Phlox procumbens, Alyssum saxatile, Fritillaria Persica, Scilla Italica, Fritillaria Pyrenaica, Ranunculus amplexicaulis, &c. Mr. Andrew Turnbull, Bothwell Castle; 2, Fritillariæ, Narcissi, Primuli, Hyacinthi, Scillæ, &c. Mr. George Duncan, Scotstown.

EXTRA FLOWERS.—1, Double Wallflower, Mr. James Sinclair, Casile-Toward; 2, Forty four various seedling Polyanthuses, Mr. William Rankin, Northpark.

At the conclusion of the exhibition, Mr. Gowans, 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.

]. 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.

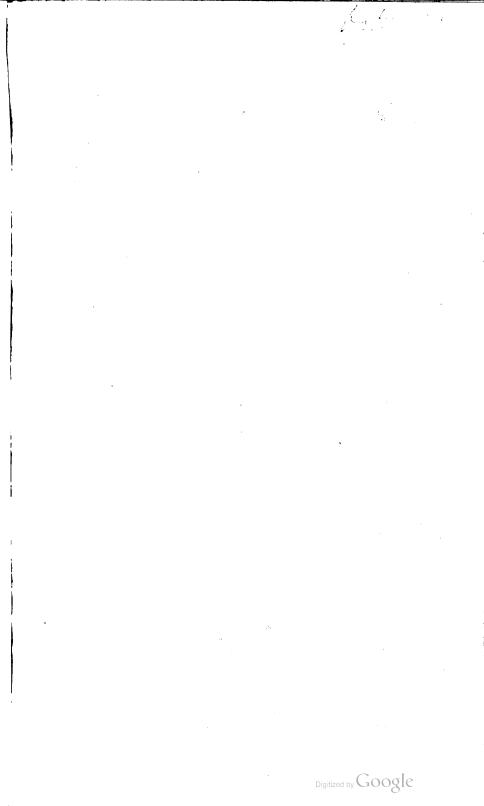
- 2. Minulus Forsythiana.—This very pretty variety was raised by Mr. J. FORSYTH, florist, Anlaby, near Hull; from whom we received a plant, which has bloomed boautifully with us. The flower is a pale sulphur, with rosy crimson spots. It is a very desirable variety. We have two other of Mr. FORSYTH's seedlings, which are strikingly distinct and handsome;—indeed, we have no hesitation in saying, that this gentleman's seedling Mimuluses 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 pleatiful 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 GRRDEN.—Towards the end of the month, Tulips, Hyasinths, Crocuses, &cc. 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 binnisl and persunial plants rown in spring.—Still propagate fibrons motel persunials by slips, &c.































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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

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218 ON RAISING MIGNIONETTE FROM CUTTINGS.

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 hotbed 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, 1885.

ARTICLE II.—On raising Mignionette from Cuttings. By A PRACTICAL LADY AMATEUR.

Being very short of Mignionette 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. L have had the pleasure to see the cuttings thrive equally as well as: the plants with roots. The Mignionette was sown in an openborder, 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 AMATHUR. Bedfordekire, July, 1835. ON DESTROYING THE APHIS, ON PROPAGATING EXOTICS. 219

ARTICLE III.—On destroying the Aphis, infesting the Verbena triphylla. By A PRACTICAL LADY AMA-TEUR.

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 Vel. 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 he 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 (sav, 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 became 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 chear 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 cattings, 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 fineleaved 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 cytriodora, &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 The bulbous genera, such as Ixia, Gladiolus, Morcea, Anthoto. lyza, &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 catnosa, 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 (leafstalk) 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 of 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.

VOL. III.

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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 Plants of other kinds raised from cuttings do not always struck. 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 semidouble 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. 1 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

ON THE CULTURE OF THE GENUS CACTUS.

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 NURSERYMAN.

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

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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 onc.

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
Henchmmannia	tuna
Akermannia	opuntia
speciosus	Mallissonia
	flagelliformis.

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MEDICUS.

Manchester, Aug. 8th, 1835.

PART II.

NEW OR RARE PLANTS

WHICH WE HAVE NOTICED SINCE OUR LAST.

I. 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, Eso. Cheshunt, 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, Ericeæ. 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 Ericeæ, 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. 1798.) 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 aspected wall. The plant is a common shrub in the woods in Chile. Polyandria Monogynia. Biximeæ. Azara, so named after Jo-SEPH NICOLAS AZARA, a Spaniard.

3. Calotropis procera, tail. 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 are very white colour, the inside of a deep purple red. The flowers are very

.

fragrant. Pentandria Digynia. Asclepideæ. Calotropis, signifying " beau tifully twisted," referring to the corolla of C. gigantea.

4. Campanula grandifora, 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. Cratagus 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. Roseacee. 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. Caryophylleæ. 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. Bignoniaceæ. Crescentia, in honour of PETER CRESCENTIO, an Italian writer on Agriculture. The term calabash is derived from a term of contempt, as calabash-skull, empty head, having no more brains than a pumpkin-shell.

9. Erythronium grandiflorum. (Bot. Reg. 1786.) Large American Dog'stooth Violet. This species was found by the late Mr. Douclas, 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 flewer is of a fine yellow, with a small white centre. Hexandria Monogynia. Liliaceæ. Erythronium: the Dog's Tooth Violet was the saturion 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. Gesneree. 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. MAR-RYATT. 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. Kennedya, after Mr. LEWIS KENNEDY, late of Hammersmith Nursery.

12. Linum flavum, Yellow Flax. (Brit. Flow. Gard.) Synonym, L. monopetalum; L. glandulosum; L. latifolium luteum; L. sylvestre. This speeies 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 Pentagymia. Lineæ.

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 Carclew, 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. Orchideze.

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. Orchideæ.

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. Leguminosse.

16. Pacnia 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 shewy 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. Crassulaces. 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. bohemicam. 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. Boragineæ. Symphytum, from symphyo, to make unite; healing qualities.

20. Vaccinium corymbosum, Many flowered Whortleberry. (Bot. Mag. 3433). Synonyms, V. amænum, V. formosum, V. fascatum, 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. Vaccinieæ.

VOL. III.

EXTRACTS.

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, Pelargoniums, 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 Hyacinths 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 hun dred 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.

[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 obligged, 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? *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 :- Manettia 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 spe-ciossima, 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, aud, 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, 1035.

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 Cactii, which I supposed 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.

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High-street, Leamington, Hants, Aug. 31st, 1835.

ON GREENHOUSES.—As you have promised to attend soon to the request of "Juvenis," 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

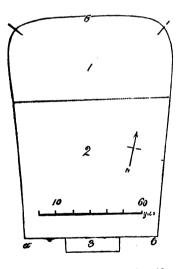
the different sizes of the glass, expense, &c. The situation where I propose to build a greenhouse, is in a lawn adjoining the west end of my house, with an entrance to it by a French window from a sitting-room; therefore, I shall feel obliged, if you will insert in an early Number of your *Cabinet*, 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.

Grilston, 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 scon.—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 magni ficent 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.—CON-DUCTOR.

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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 So-ciety 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 oach. To gentiemen's gardeners, for the second class, to Mr. Press, a gold medal; to Messrs. Lawrence, Page, Widnall, Cormack, 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. Cormack, 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 Cormack, 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 :--

lst 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, Ive's Prince Leopold, Mr. Beighton; 7, Prince Blucher, Mr. Driver; 8, Wakefield's Paul Pry, Mr. Fox.

Scarlet Flakes.—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, Wheeldon's Seedling, Mr. Wood; 3, Cresswell'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, Cheadle, 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.

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER.

ANNUALS.—Seeds of most kinds will now be perfected, if not before; they should be gathered before frost operates upon them, or in many instances the seeds will be destroyed by it, more particularly if there be wet with the frost. Seeds may still be sown in pots for planting out next spring.

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 etrike 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. CARNATION layers, if not taken off and potted, should be done early in the month, and placed in frames for winter protection.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS in pots should be taken into the greenhouse or cool frame, and all possible air admitted at every opportunity; for if the plants be drawn, the blossoms will be weakly, and the colours not near so fine as they otherwise would have been. When Chrysanthemums are trained against open walls, it is of service to protect them by means of a boarded ledge about ten inches broad being placed over the tops of the flowers at night: supporters being driven into the wall, with a turned-up end to prevent the board sliding off. This will be found a perfect screen from frost. The boarded protection may be removed during the day, so that no unsightly appearance will be caused by it.

DAHLIAS.—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 pro cured, and potted into small pots with good rich soil, as early as possible. Most of the seedsmen possess roots for sale, at from six to ten shillings per dozen. They bloom in a few days from potting, if placed in a room or greenhouse, and continue handsome for a few weeks.

HERBACEOUS BORDER PLANTS may now be divided and replanted. Bulbous-rooted Irises, Lilies, Narcissuses, Crocuses, Snowdrops, &c., that have not been replanted for the last two years, should be taken up, divided, and immediately planted again.

HYACINTHS, and other Dutch bulbs required to bloom in pots as early as Christmas, should be planted early in the month; the pots being plunged to the rim in a warm south border or frame, till the bulbs push roots, and then introduced into a hotbed frame, &c., to push them into bloom.

LOBELIAS.—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 unslacked 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.

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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 Laburnun," 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

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many nurserymen at 5s. each. I have noticed these sales on account of the many erroncous 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 illus. trate 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. 0d. each Dwarfs, or Standards, if grown as such.

-2 - 3s. 6d. each ditto, or ditto.

- 3 - 2s. 6d. each for Dwarfs.

- 4 - 1s. 0d. to 1s. 6d. for ditto.

Those not priced are new and rare, and will be 7s. 6d., some few 10s. 6d. each.

MOSS ROSES.

NAME.	COLOUR.	FORM AND CHARACTER.
s Blush	pale blush	globular and very double
3 s Crimson or Damask	light crimson	expanded and double
1 Crimson, or ecarlate 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 provence		globular very large and dble with fine crested buds
2 s De la fleche, or Scarlet	bright carmine	cupped small and double
Gracilis	J .	••
1 Mottled	rose, mottled	globular and double
1 Mousseuse partout, or Zoo		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 abun- dant bloomer
2 s Pompone, 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 pur-	
	ple tinge	supped and double
1 Spotted	carmine with pale	
. sponen		expanded semi-double

DESCRIPTION OF ROSES.

MOSS ROSES, (Continued.)

1	NAME. Striped	COLOUR.	FORM AND CHARACTER. 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
	Veillard's		-
23	White Bath, or Clifton white, the Mousseuse		
	unique of the French	pure white	globular, dble, & very mossy
2 8	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.

	NAME.	COLOUR.	FORM AND CHARACTER.
3	Anemonœflora	blush	cupped, anemone-like
4	Blush	pale blush	globular and very large
4	Common, or Cabbage	r080	globular large, and very dble
ī	Celery leaved		globular and double, with cu-
	Colory loaved	rose	rious foliage
2	Curled	bright rose	globular and double, with
		- + 	crisped petals
2	Delice de Flandres	lilac rose	cupped and double
3	Dianthœflora	pale rose	curious with fimbriated petals
2	Evelina	pale blush, shade	d imbricated and double
2	Grand Bercam	bright rose	globular very large, and dble
ĩ	Grande Agate	pale flesh	globular large and double
2	Illustre Beauté	pale rose	compact and very double
-		•	
38	King of Holland	rose	globular and double, with leafy calyx
2	La Cherie	bright rose	globular and double
$\tilde{2}$	La Simplicité		8
ĩ	Lacken		
			1 1. 1
2	Monstrous, or Bullée	rose	globular and double, with cu- rious foliage
2	Petit Cesar	lilac rose f	globular and double
Ĩ	Reine de Provence	pale blush	globular large, and double
-	TANKA WA T TALAUCA	Lata press	Pronwant w.D.) and Analyse

PROVENCE OR CABBAGE ROSES.

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 Vilmorin pa-		• • •
	naché	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 centfeuilles 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 footstalks 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.

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 Belle Italienne deep rose cupped, large, and double 1 Belle de Trianon lilac rose cupped and double **Camailleux** remontante cupped and very double lilac rose Clair Duchatelet purplish red globular and double 3 s Crimson perpetual, Rose du roi or Lee's crimson perpetual light crimson cupped and very double. Constancy cupped, very large, and dble L pale flesh Diaphane crimson globular and double expanded, large, and double Delice d'hiver bright rose compact, small, and very dble Desespoir des Amateurs lilac rose Flon compact and very double bright rose Ferox purplish deep rose globular, large, & very dble 4 s Four Seasons, blush cupped semi-double rose 3 s Four Seasons, white white expanded and double 2 Four Seasons, Monstrous or Bulleé pale rose globular and large Four Seasons, thornless pale rose expanded and double compact, large, & very dble Gloire des perpetuelles deep rose 2 s Grand perpetual, or Faglobular, very large, & dble berts bright rose deep purplish rose globular, very large, & dble 1 Grande et Belle 1 Henriette Boulogne pale blush compact and large globular, large, and double 1 Jean Hachette lilac rose 2 **Josephine** Antoinette cupped and very double rose 2 : La Mienne compact and very double deep rose

PERPETUAL OR AUTUMNAL ROSES.

G.4	A.
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	NAME.	COLOUR.	FORM AND CHARACTER.
2 s	Louis Philippe	dark purplish crim	-
		son	expanded and very large
1	Lodoiska	pale blush	globular, large and double
1	Madame Feburier	rose	cupped, large, and very dble
ī	Ma Delice, or Douce		tappen, mge, and tery use
•	Mellie	pale rose	cupped and very double
	Marie Denise	pale, rosy centre	globular and large
1	Pompone four Seasons	pale flesh	compact, very small, & dble
i	Pulcherie	purplish red	globular and double
i	Preval	pale rose	expanded and double
4	Pæstana or Scarlet four		expanded and double
4			
~	Seasons	bright crimson	cupped semi-double
2	Perpetuelle d'Angers	very pale flesh	expanded and very large
38	Palmire, or blush per-		
	petual	pale rose	compact and very double
	Perpetua nova		
	Panaché de Girardon, or		
	striped perpetual	pale flesh, striped	
		with red	cupped and double
L	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 \$	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
-	Scotch Perpetual	blush	cupped and double
	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
i	Volumineuse	blush	globular, very large, & dble
	v orumineuse	Diusii	giobular, very large, oc uble

PERPETUAL OR AUTUMNAL ROSES, (Continued.)

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 Compte Lelieur, the Royal Gardener, and by him named the "Rose du Roi;" the Rosa Postana, 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 Pæstum, and enlivening them with its brilliant autumnal flowers. A clump or border of Perpetual Roses will soon be indispensible 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 poestana, if not the same.

HYBRID CHINA ROSES.

	NAME.	COLOUR.	FORM AND CHARACTER.
2	Adolphe Cachet	purplish red	cupped and very double
3	Adsire	rose	cupped and very double
2	Ancelin	purplish rose	globular, very large & dble
2 \$	Attelaine de Bourbon	mottled brightrose	reflexed, large and double
1	A fleur Marbré	mottled dark crim	compact and very double
2 :	Bon Genevieve	purple, crm shaded	imbricated and very double
4 s	Birzarre de la Chine	crimson purple	globular and double
	Brennus	red carmine	cupped, very large and dble
21	Belle de Bengale	bright rose	globular, small and double
	Brown's superb blush	blush, red centre	
	Brown's celestial	pale blush	globular and very double
21	Blairii	bright rose	globular, blooming in large
		•	clusters
	Beauty of Billiard	scarlet	globular & dble finely snapea
1	Beranger	oright purple rose	cupped and very double
	Coccinea superba or Ju-	coord of	annual name lange and dbla
۱.	illet 29 Conno d'Amour	scarlet	cupped, very large and dble
2	Coupe d'Amour Clair de Cressac	very bright rose	cupped and very double
2	Camuset Carne	cherry red bright rose	cupped and double cupped, large and very dble
	Coronation	shaded purple	imbricated and very double
	Chatelaine	rosy lilac	globular and double
	Carmin feu	bright crimson	cupped and very double
ĩ	Cardon	purplish crimson	compact and very double
-	Celine	rose	cupped and very large
	Carré de Boisgelin	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	Cymodocée	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		imbricated, large and double
1	Daubenton		cupped, large and double
2	Duchesse de Montebello		reflexed and double
2	Duc de Choiseul	purplish rose	globular, very large and dble
1		rose, spotted white	globular and very double cupped, small and very dble
1	Eliza Fenning Eucharis		cupped and very double
2	Ethereal	bright crimson purple	imbricated and double
	Fulgens or Malton	fiery crimson	globular, large and very dble
2	Fleurette	bright rose	cupped and very double
ĩ	Consalve Cardon		imbricated, large and double
ĩ	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	man lilaa	alabulan manufation and data
1			globular, very large and dble
1	Legouvé Le Saulisionne		globular, large and very dble
3	La Seulisienne La Tourterelle or Parny		compact and very double cupped and very double
ĭ			globular and double
-			9

DESCRIPTION OF ROSES.

COLOUR. FORM AND CHARACTER. NAME. Lady Stuart 1 delicate blush globular, very large and dblo cupped and double 2 La Cerisette bright red 1 Lara deep purplish rose cupped and double Leontine Fav rosy lilac globular, very large & double 1 1 Lilac Queen deep lilac. imbricated, and very double 2 Las Casas bright rose globular, very large and very double 2 Las Casas d'Angers bright red globular and very double 2 Morning Star cupped, very large and double purplish red 2 Monteau dark purplish crim globular and large 2 Miaulis globular and double dark purple black crimson 2 Miralba compact and very double 2 s Ne plus ultra, or gloire des hybrids fine bright red globular, large & very double 3 Oberlin bright crimson compact and very double 2 Pirolle cupped and double purplish crimson 2 s Pourpre Panachéor Adelaide dark crims. shaded compact and very double purple crimson 1 Princess Augusta expanded and double Queen of Beauty fine scarlet crimson cupped, large & very double Reine de Belgique 1 rosy lilac globular, very large & double cupped and double 1 Riego rosy lilac 1 **Rosine Dupont** 3 cupped and very double Roi de Prusse violet purple 2 Susette dark crimson reflexed and very double 3 Sebastiani dark crimson globular and double 1 Souvenir d' une Mere bright rose cupped, very large & double 2 s Triomphe de Laffay cupped and very double pure white 2 s Thornless Violet dark velvet crims. cupped and very double 1 s Triomphe de Guerin delicate pale rose globular, very large and dble brilliant crimson, 1 s Triomphe d'Angers often striped globular, very large & double 2 Toutain velvet purple cupped and very double 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

HYBRID CHINA ROSES-(Continued.)

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.

purplish crimson

4 s Wellington (Lee's)

VARIETIES OF ROSA ALBA.

	NAME.	COLOUR. FORM AND CHARACTER.	
1	Achille	rosy blush compact and very double	
1	Attala	bright purplish rose supped, large, and double	1

globular and double

	NAME.	COLOUR.	FORM AND CHARACTER.
2 .	Belle Clementine	mottled rose	imbricated and double
4 .	Blanche superb, or Bel-	· · · · ·	
	gic	pure white	compact and double
1	Corinne	bright rose	compact, large, and double
4 s	Celestial	pale blush	expanded and semi double
2	Camallicationa	pure white	cupped, small and double
ĩ	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	supped, large, and double
	Lady Jane Grey	red, marbled with	
	•	white	cupped and very double
1	La Seduissante	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	Pompone blanc	delicate rose	compact, small, and double
	Princess de Lamballe	pure white	cupped and very double "
2 :	Queen of Denmark	pale blush	cupped, very large, & double
3	Waterer's Buff	white, tinged with	
		buff	cupped, small, and double

VARIETIES OF ROSA ALBA, (Continued.)

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 cannet describe them accurately.

DAMASK ROSES.

	NAME.	COLOUR.	FORM AND CHARACTER.
1	Arlinde	rosy blush	cupped, large & very double
2	Blanche bordé de Rouge	white, edged with	
	C C	red	compact, large & very double
2	Œillet blanc	rosy white	reflexed and small, shaped like a carnation
1	Couronne blanche	pure white	cupped and very double
ĩ	Coralie	white, rosy centre	cupped and very double
i	Deesse flore	white, rosy centre	
Ł	Favorite des Dames	blush	compact, small & very double
ł	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	rese, 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

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ON THE BRUGMANSIA SUAVEOLENS.

DAMASK ROSES, (Continued.)

	NAME. Madame de Maintenon	COLOUR. rose, edged with	FORM AND CHARACTER.
	Pulcherrima Painted Damask or Leda	white pure white	compact, and very double cupped, large & very double
5	Reine de Paysbas Striped		compact, large & very double cupped, very large & double cupped and small, not con.
	Tendresse Admirable	pale flesh	stantly striped 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 tander 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 inte 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, tarn 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. J. W. D. PALMER's request, August No., p. 185.

Great Bookham, Surrey, August 31st, 1835.

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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. £ đ. La Majesteuse..... 0 2 d. A £ 8. 3 0 La Renommé 0 3 Acteur 0 6 3 0 Madame Marmont 0 5 Augusta Rex 0 0 2 Beauté Brillante 0 3 0 Mirabeau..... 0 6 1 6 * Monarque de France 0 Bouquet Formé 0 1 0 * Pasquin 0 * Bouquet Royale 0 2 6 1 3 1 * Bouquet Tendre 0 0 *Roi de Major 9 0 1 Catharine la Victorieuse.. 0 4 0 Rudolphus 0 1 6 2 0 Compte de la Coste..... 0 DOUBLE WHITE WITH VARIOUS Comtesse de la Coste 0 2 6 COLOURED EYES. Flos Sanguineus 0 1 6 *Anna Maria..... 0 A 1 General Moore 0 2 6 * A la Mode.. 0 1 0 General Ziethen 0 3 6 Gloria Florum Suprema.. 0 3 0 3 Glorieuse 0 0 * Grand Monarque deFrance 0 2 6 2 Gloriosa superba..... 0 6 2 6 Heroine 0 0 9 * La Dèese 0 *Groot Vorst 0 1 6 Og Roi de Basan 0 *L'Honneur d'Amsterdam.. 0 2 0 1 6 6 * Prince of Waterloo 0 6 Madame Zoutman 0 1 3 2 Marquis de la Coste 0 6 Prince William Frederick. 0 1 3 3 0 Panorama 0 3 0 2 6 3 •Rex Rubrorum 0 *Sphæra Mundi 0 1 1 6 Rose Surpassante 0 *Sultan Achmet 0 1 3 Rouge Bleuatre 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 Charlotte Marianne 0 1 6 SHADES. Le Francq van Berkhey.. 0 4 0 *Activité 0 0 9 Lord Wellington..... 0 1 6 *Assingaris 0 3 1 0 Mars..... 0 6 *Bleu Foncé 0 0 9 SINGLE BLUE. Bouquet Constant 0 5 0 Buonaparte 0 2 0 Bouquet Pourpre..... 0 *Emicus 0 5 Û 0 9 +Commandant 0 2 6 *Emilius 0 0 9 *Compte de St. Priests.... 0 3 6 * La Grande Vidette 0 8 6 * Duc d'Angoulême 0 2 0 Nimrod...... 0 6 *Duc de Normandie..... 0 1 3 SINGLE WHITE. Envoyé..... 0 2 0 *Grand Blanche Imperiale 0 6 Globe Celeste 0 3 6 *Hercules 0 1 6 Helicon 0 La Candeur 0 5 0 1 6 • Kroon Van Indien 0 1 6 *Vainqueur 0 6 1

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, Byblæmens, 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
·						
		-				1. A.

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 Place some hoops over the bed, and defend it from rains, itself. 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 Florioultural 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.," ts 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

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moderate proportion of very old rotten dung. If there be shoice 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.

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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.

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PART II.

NEW OR RARE PLANTS

WHICH WE HAVE NOTICED SINCE OUB 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, Canneæ. Canna, from can, or cana, a reed, in Celtic; and that from cana, a watery place, in the same languago; 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 soveral 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. Gentianiæ. Chirowia, 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 Demerara, 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 hornshaped 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. Orchideæ. Coryanthus, signifying helmet flower, referring to the shape of the labellum.

5. Educardsia chiliensis, Chilian Mayu Tree. This plant is cultivated by Messre. LOPDIGES, of Hackney Nursery. They received it from Chili, in 1823. 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. Leguminoss. Edwardsia, in honour of SYDENHAM EDWARDS, a celebrated Botanical draughtsman.

6. Fernandezia acuta, Sharp-leaved Fernandezia. (Bot. Reg.) This very pretty species of Orchideæ 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. Orchideæ. Fernandezia, in honour of GEO. GABCIAS 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 oultivated 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. Onagraces...-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. BAR-RATT, 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. Gesnerieæ. 9. Ipomea Aitonia, Mr. AITON'S Ipomea. (Bot. Reg.) A shrubby hot-

9. Ipomea Aitonia, Mr. AITON'S Ipomea. (Bot. Reg.) A shrubby hothouse 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. Convolvalaces. Ipomea, from *Ips*, a climbing plant, and *emoios*, similar; alluding to the resemblance of this genus to that of the Convolvulus.

10. Iris neglecta, HORNEMAN'S Iris. (Mannd's 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. Iridee. Iris, from the Greek name of the rainbow, and the Egyptian name of the eye.

11. Malva angustifolia, Narrow-leaved Mallow. (Maund's 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. Malvaces.

12. Maxillaria crocea, saffron coloured flowered. (Bot. Reg. 1799.) This species of Orchideous plants is cultivated in the collection of Sir CHARES LEMON, Bart. M.P., Carclew, in Cornwall, where it bloomed in August 1834. It was introduced by Capt. SUTTON, 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. Orchidem. Maxillaria, from the labellum remembling the maxillo 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; Geisorhiza rocheana, or in fact any of the genus; Trichonema, any of the Cape species; Ixia crispa; 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 Linioides 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

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Correspondents, who are conversant with the subject, will be so obliging as to give the information required by

9th Sept. 1835.

Tyno.

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 Eccremocarpus 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, Holmbush; 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. Dennis, Chelsea; 11, Mr. Girling, Stowmarket; 12, Mr. Salter, Hammersmith.

Twelve Blooms.—1, Mr. Jeffries, Rotherhithe; 2, Mr. Wm. 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, Holmbush.

Seedlings, 1835.—1, Mr. Elphinstone, Holmbush; 2, Mr. Brown, Slough; 3, Mr. Veitch, Exeter; 4, Mr. Brown, Slough; 5, Mr. Elphinstone, Holmbush.

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 Teffont, 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.

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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 Burna, 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, Auranda, Countess of Sheffield, Selim, Mars, and Carmine,—Mr. Mantel, Newick. Fourth Prize—Fisherton Rival, Bride of Abydos, Metropolitan Perfection, Prince of Orange, Granta, 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, Penclope, Beauty of Cambridge, Hermionc, 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. Hudson, 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. Hearlsease—Mr. Read, Earl of Abergavonny'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.

NURSERVMEN'S PRIZES.—Dahlias (solfs and mottled)—Mr. Mitchell. Heaths—Mr. Cameron. French Marigolds—Mr. Pierce. China. asters, Stocks, Indian Pinks, Phlores, 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. --I, 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 cotoured —1, Springfield Rival, Mr. Townley; 2, Perfecta, ditto; 3, Queen of Westerbury, 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, Commanderin-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 exhibiters.

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.— I, 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 Ladics' 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. Westenra, 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, Teffont 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. Kelser, Windsor; 11, Mr. Lee, Hammersmith; 12, Mr. May, Islington.

Mottled Seedlings, raised before 1835.—1, Beauty of Teffont, 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, Stovmarket.

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, Catleugh, and Glenny, 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.

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. Parsons. 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. Balsams—1, and 2, J. Williams, Esq.

EXTRA PRIZES.—Dahlias (50 blooms)—1, Mr. Squibb; 2, Mr. Willmer. Ditto (36 blooms)—1, Mr. Mounijoy; 2, Mr. Brown. Ditto (24 blooms)— 1, Mr. Squibb; 2, Mr. Mounijoy. Ditto (12 blooms)—1, Mr. Linton; 2, Rov. 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. Jarrett, 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. Savage, 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, Desdemone, Euphrosyne, 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—Camelliaflora 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, Ariel, Susanna, Orpheus, Midas, and Seedling Crimson,—Mr. Taylor.

First Pan of Siz—Augusta, Eminent, Queen Elizabeth, Emperor of Yellows, and Spencer's Purple Seedling,—Mr. Jeffrey. Second Pan of Siz—Hon. Mrs. Harris, Widnall's Apollo, Desdemona, Beauty of Cambridge, Lilac Perfection, and Polyphemus,—Mr. Smith. Third Pan of Six—Jason, Picta formosissima, Brown's Bronze, Widnall's Perfection, Cassina, Mrs. Wilkinson,—Mr. Jeffrey.

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. Jef frey; 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, Spener's Seedling, ditto; 3, Blucher, Mr. Muscroft. Blush-1, Unknown, Mr. Whittle; 2, Royal Lilac, Mr. Cadman; 3, Desdemona, Mr. Turner. Lidac-1, Lady Grenville, Mr. Taylor; 2, Countess Harrington, Mr. Broadbent; 3, Lady Harrington, Mr. Jeffrey. Dark Rose-1, Lord Brougham, Mr. Whittle; 2, Springfield Rival, Mr. Taylor; 3, ditto, Mr. Gallimore. Light Rose-1, Queen Elizabeth, Mr. Jeffrey; 2, Mias Pelham, Mr. Whittle; 3, British Queen, Mr. Turner. Dark Red-1, Shannon, Mr. Jeffrey; 2, Bohemia, Mr. Muscroft; 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. Muscroft. 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. Davy; 2, Scarlet, Mr. Jeffrey; 3, Rose, Mr. Taylor; 4, Lilac, do.; 5, Crimson, ditto; 6, Purple Stripe, ditto; 7, Purple, ditto; 8, Bronze, Mr.

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.---I, 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.---I, 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, Plutus, 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.

Purples.—I, 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.

Crimson.—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 Kearsley, of Woodhause 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, Anemonies, &c., should be planted without delay. For Auriculas, 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 Commellina, and bulbs of Tigridias, should be taken up and preserved dry through winter.



Brown's Royal Adebaid Google J& J. Parkin.

FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

THE

DECEMBER 1st, 1835.

PART I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ARTICLE I.—A Description of Roses. By Mr. T. RIVERS, jun., Nurseryman, Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 249.)

ROSA GALLICA, (or French Roses.)

1	Agate en Plumet	bright rose	FORM AND CHARACTER. d compact and very double compact and very double
4	African black		reflexed small and very dble
ļ	Anarelle	blush spotted	cupped and very double
1	Aspasie		
1	Aurelie		ecompact and very double
1	Belle Herminie	deep rose spotted	expanded and semi double
1	Belle de Pierre Fitte	•	
	Berlise	dark crimson with red spots	expanded and very double
1	Belle de Fontenay	bright red with pale	
	•		expanded and double
1	Beauté Rare	dark crimson	compact and very double
1	Bachelier	bright rose	compact and very double
1	Bijon des Amateurs		•
	Compte Walsh	rose edg. with white	compact and very double
3 .	Crimson Hip	scarlet crimson	expanded and large
	Collinette	and a second of the second sec	
1	Cameleopard	purplish rose mot-	
· .	-	tled	reflexed and very double
1.	Camaieu or Camailleux	red with lilse and	
		white stripes	imbricated and very double
1	Charlotte de la Charme		expanded and double
ī	Charmante Isidore	purp. with crimson	
-		spots	cupped and double
•	Compte de Murinais	violet purple with	cupped and double
	compto to municus	crimson spots	expanded, large and double
4	Crivalis	purplish blash	compact, large and double
	VOL. III.		2 M

ROSA GALLICA, (Continued.)

	NAME.	COLOUR.	FORM AND CHARACTER.
4			expanded and very large
1	Cerise Grand Monarchie		compact and very double
1	Cassimir de la Vigne	rose	compact and double
4	Duchessed'Orleans, Duc		
	de Guiche, 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 Trevise		cupped, very large and dble
•	Duc d'Orleans Ponctué	v	expanded and double
	Ecclatante	white spots scarlet	compact and double
1	Eclat des roses		imbricated, very large & dble
î	Feu Ture	scarlet crimson	compact and very double
3	Feu Amoureux	rose	globular and very large
4	s Fanny Parissot	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
	s Grand Sultana		re expanded, very large & dble
3	General Foy Classical Sourcesho	crimson .	expanded, large and double
3	Glorieuse superbe Gloria Nigrorum	rich crimson dark crimson	compact and small
1	Guerin de Donai	uark crimson	compact and double
î	Heureuse Surprise	shad, purplish rose	e compact, large and double
3		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		shaded lilac	reflexed and very double
4		rose	expanded, large & very dble
1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	pale blush	cupped and very double
2 1		dark crimson purplish rose	reflexed and very double compact, very large and dble
i		deep rose	compact, very large and usis
î		rose pencilled with	
-		white	compact and very double
	La Fayette	purple shaded wit	
		scarlet	compact, small and double
	La Premiere Mode	rosy blush	compact and very double
2	Leopard (Rivers's)	crimson purp. wit	
9	2 Maculata Pallida	red spots pale rose spotted	expanded, semi-double
	Muette de Portici	deep rose mottle	expanded, semi-double
		with white	expanded and double
	Marie Antoinette	marbled crimson	compact, small and double
4	Morin des Dames	bright red	compact, small and very dble
	Madame Cottin	deep rose .	compact, large and very dble
	Madame Dubarry	crimson scarlet	compact and very double
]	l Moise	crim. Often stripe	
	Man Claud	with red	imbricated and double
-	l Mon Gout I Mnemosine	rose shaded	reflexed and very double
	Nationale Tricolor	pale flesh red with white cer	compact and very double
4	3 Nigrorum superbum		n compact, small and double
	I Nankin Derlin	rosy white	compact and double
	Oracle du Siecle	shaded crimson	compact, large and very dble
	1 Orpheline de la Chine	TOBE	cupped and very double
	1 Orpheline de Juillet	dark crimson	compact and very double
	1 s Pencilled (Lee's)	rose pencilled	expanded and double

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ROSA GALLICA, (Continued.)

	NAME	COLOUR.	FORM AND CHARACTER.
	Picotee or Provins Strie		
		white stripes	reflexed and very double
2 8	Princess Victoria	very bright crimson	compact, large and double
	Porcelaine Royale		e cupped and very double
1	Paganini	bright rose	compact, large and double
1	Queen of Summer		e cupped, very large &very dble
4	Rose Serigne	shaded dove color	expanded, large and double
1	Rigoulot	bright rosy blush	
1	Renoncule Ponctuée	rose spot. with red	
3 1	Rivers's Superb Tuscan		expanded, large and double
2	Rivers's Woodpigeon	pencilled rosy lilac	reflexed, large and very dble
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 dble
1	Sontag	bright rose	compact and double
2	Sceur Hospitaliere	purple	compact and double
2	Sylvie	purplish rose	expanded, large and double
2	Scabiosæflora	red	cupd. with cent. tuft sml. ptls.
	Theodore de Corse	bright rose	compact, small and very dble
24	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
	Vesta	scarlet	expanded and very large
	Victoire	brilliant crimson	compact, small and double
1 8	Village Maid, Villagoise,		
	Belle Rubanee, 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 "provine 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 lumpish and stiff in their growth for Standards.

SELECT ROSES OF UNCERTAIN ORIGIN.

	NAME.	COLOUR.	FORM AND CHARACTER.
-1	Amelie Guerin	white	compact and very double
1	Auteuil Provence	deep rose mottled	cupped, large and double
	Bouquet blanc	white	cupped and like hybrid blanc
2	Clelies	rosy blush	expanded, very large & double

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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	r080	compact, large & very double
1 s Elise Lemesle	pure white	cupped, large & very double
3 Fanny Bias	rose	compact and double
3 s Gracilis, or Shailer'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		hcupped 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		e 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 Poeony	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
	Blush or Perthshire		cupped and double
4 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	Deuble Cream	sugar plan	capped and country
3	New Double Red		
3	Queen of Belgians	nure white	cupped and semi-double
Ă	Banksia White*	white	compact, very double and
•		winto	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		expanded, semi-double
3	Arethuse		cupped and very double
2	New Crimson or		
	Amadia	brightpurplish 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
-		Pro 1080 .	oupped and adding

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CLIMBING ROSES, (Continued.)

	CHINE	1110 1103ES, (C	atimica.)
	NAME,	COLOUR.	FORM AND CHARACTER.
4	Formidable	r080	cupped, small & very double
4	Grevillia or Seven Sis-		
	ters*	purple red & blush	expanded, blooming in large clusters
2	Minor*	bright shaded rose	compact, small and double
4		bilgat shaden 1030	compact, small and double
-	liana	dark red and pumle	compact and norm double
4	Indica Major	pale blush	compact and very double
4	Miller's Climber	bright pink	expanded, large & double
-	Madame d'Arblay	pale flesh	expanded and double
4	Multiflora Alba*		cupped and very double
4	Rubra*	pale flesh	compact, small and double
2		rose	compact, small & very double
2	Elegans*	blush, changing to	
	0 1	white	compact, small & very double
1	Superba	rose pencilled with	
	T	red	cupped and very double
4	Italica	rose	cupped and double
2	Hybrida or Loure		
~	Davoust	changeable blush	imbricated and very double
3	New York China	bright red	cupped and double
	Ruga	pale flesh	globular and double
4	Sempervirens Single	white	expanded and small
4		white	compact and very double
3	Major	white	expanded, large and single
3 :		lilac rose	cupped and very double
2	Rosea	pale flesh	compact and double
24	J	delicate rose	cupped and very double
3 :			compact and very double
2	Adelaide d'Orleans		
3 :		creamy white & rose	cupped and very double
2	Leopoldine d'Or-		
-	leans	very pale flesh	cupped and very double
1	Melanie de Montjoie		expanded, large &very double
1 :			cupped, large & very double
	willer	pale flesh	
1	Donna Maria	pure white	compact, small and double
3	Scandens	pale flesh	expanded, semi-double
1	Sinica*	white	cupped and single
4	Watts's Climbing Pro-		
	vence	r080	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 domeshaped mass, having a fine effect;

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CHINA ROSES, (Rosa indica.)

	CHIN	A RUSES, (AUSA	mateu.)
	NAME.	COLOUR.	FORM AND CHARACTER,
3	Alphonsine	purplish crimson	cupped and double
3	Admiral de Rigny	vivid crimson	expanded, large and double
3.	Admiral du Perri	flery crimson	cupped, large and double
4	Animating	purplish red	cupped and small
ī	Alba elegans	white shaded with	copped and email
	Aiba elogans	blush	cupped, large and double
2	Bardon	pale blush	cupped, large and double
3			
	Beau Carmin	crimson shaded	cupped and very double
4	Barclayana	red	expanded semi-double
4	Belle de Monza	purplish crimson	cupped and very double
4	Belle Traversie	white	compact and double
1	Belle de Florence	light carmine	cupped and very double
1	Belle Archinto		
	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 1 0
ī	Clarisse	pale blush	globular, large and very dble
ī	Duchess de Valiere	Part Frank	
-	Duc de Bordeaux	lilac	expanded and very double
ĭ	Duchess of Kent		cupped, large and double
	Duchesse de Berri, or	shaded pare blash	cupped, mige and double
	Grand Val	dark crimson	compact and very double
3	Dame Blanche	white	
3		WIII0	globular, large and double
	Darius Etaile meloire	deligente more	amanded and deable
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		deep macrose, snad.	globular, large and double
	Grandidier		•• ••
1	General Chassé		cupped, large and double
2	Gloire d'Auteuil	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
ĩ	Imperiosa	dark crimson shad.	
3	Josephine	bright crimson	cupped and double
2	L'Azure	lilac rose	expanded, large and double
4	Leopold	pure white	globular and double
3	Le Sombre	clouded dark crim.	
ĩ	Madame Desprez	pure white	cupped, very large and double
2	Mon Heritage	blush	cupped and double
ĩ	Napoleon	shaded blush	cupped, very large and double
3	Petit Nini	rosy lilac	cupped, small and double
3	Petite Triomphe	bright red	
3	Pluton	dark crimson	cupped, small and double
ĭ	Pœoniflora nova	unia VIIMOUI	globular and double
î		hright origina	ourned and darble
-	wvw vawiiiva#100	bright crimson	cupped and double

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CHINA ROSES, (Continued.)

NAMÉ. FORM AND CHARACTER. COLOUR. 4 s Ronald's China reddish purple expanded and large 4 Reevesii cupped and double bright crimson 1 **Romaine Desprez** purplish shad. rose cupped, large and very double 2 Rouge superbe or la reguliere compact and double crimson 1 Reine de Pœstum blush with buff cen. cupped, very large and double 2 Strombio rubra globular and very double red 1 Sulphurea superba pale sulphur cupped, very large and double 3 Triomphe de Gand bright rose, shaded cupped, very large and double Theresia Stravius 2 pale flesh cupped and double globular, large and double l Van Dael lilac rose 1 Weber cupped with very stiff petals bright rose pure white globular and double White 4 Willow leaved 4 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.

	NAME.	COLOUR.	FORM AND CHARACTER.
1			cupped, large and double
3	s Aurore		expanded, very large and dble
9			cupped, large and double
- 4	Boutelaud	delicate rose	globular, large and double
			cupped and very double
3			globular and very double
3		bright rosy lilac	expanded and very double
1	Belle Clorinde		,
8			globular and double
8			globular, large and double
- 4		blush	globular and double
1	Cœdo Nulli		
3	s Coccinea, or Colville's	· · · ·	
	crimson	vivid crimson	expanded and double
2	Cels	red	expanded and double
2	s Dremont	delicate rosy buff	cupped, large and double
	I Fragrans	bright crimson	cupped and double
	Fleur de Venus	bright rose	globular, small and very dble
1		shaded pale blush	globular, large and double
	Gracilis	bright red	cupped and small
	Grandifolia, or Thouillet		cupped, large and double
]		vivid rose	expanded, large and double
1	s Hamon	blush shaded with	· · · · ·
		crimson	globular, very large and dble
4	s Hymenée		cupped and double
5	3 s Iphigenie	lilac rose	globular, large and double
3		pale rose, shaded	expanded and double
1			globular, large and double
3			expanded and double
2		straw colour	cupped and double
3	aprileo		cupped and very double
9]		bright rose	cupped and double
1	and Jack		globular and very double
	Lyonnais	pale flesh	cupped, very large and double
	Louis Philippe	delicate rose	cupped, large and double

TEA SCENTED CHINA ROSES, (Rosa indica odorate.)

TEA SCENTED CHINA ROSES, (Continued.)

2 2 1	NAME. Lutescens mutabilis Lutescens nana Magnifica, or Magnus	reddish yellow	FORM AND CHARACTER. cupped and double cupped,very small and double
1 1	Ladulas Meffré Nitida		globular, large and double
1 1 2 3	Nouvelle du Jour, or de la Croix Princesse Stephanie Palavicini Potart	lilac rose pale flesh yellowish white flesh with buff cen.	cupped large and double globular, large and double cupped and double expanded and double globular and double
L 1 4 1	Pallida Reve du Bonheur Roi de Siam Reine de Cythere Reine de Juillet, or	rosy buff pure white pale flesh	cupped and very large globular, large and double cupped, very large and dble
1 3 2 2 2 4	Plantier Sanguinea Strombio Victoire Yellow	bright rose crimson cream and blush blush pale sulphur	globular, with stiff petals cupped and very double globular and very large cupped, large and double 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 dewry 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 aboat 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.

NAME.	COLOUR.	FORM AND CHARACTER.	
Bicolor			
Blush	rose		
Crimson	crimson		1
Caprice des Dames	bright rose	: .	
Jenny	bright crimson		
Gloire de Lawranceas	dark crimson		•
Liliputienne	red	•,	
La Miniature			
Mouche	deep rose	· · · ·	
Minima		•	
Nigra	very dark crimson		•
Pallida or "Alba"	pale flesh		
Petite Laponne	bright crimson		
Retour du Printemps	purplish red	• (:
Zaluca	lilac	••	
Zelinette	rosy lilac		

MINIATURE, OR DWARF CHINA ROSES, (Rosa Lawranceana.)

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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

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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 indigenous 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 ne 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 hyperbolical: 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.

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PART II.

NEW OR RARE PLANTS

WHICH WE HAVE NOTICED SINCE OUR LAST.

1. Begonia heracleifolia, Cow-Parsnip-leaved. A very pretty and delicats 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. Monæcia Polyandria. Begoniaceæ. Begonia, after MICHAEL BEGON, a French Botanist.

niaceæ. 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.

2. Crategus 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. Cratægus, from kratos, strength; referring to the hardness of the wood.

4. Daubenya aurea, Golden flowered. Messis. 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. Daubenya, 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. Ranunculaces. Delphinium, from Delphini, a dolphin; resemblance of nectary.

6. Dyckia rarifloria, 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. MAREVATT, 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 Botanie 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. Escalloneæ. Escallonia, in compliment to EscalLON, a botanical pupil of Mutis's.

9. Euloca 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 vas sent by the late Mr. DOUGLAS from California. The flowers are numerously 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 rcse coloured tubular centre; altogether exhibiting a very splendid appearance. It deserves a place in every flower garden. Pentandria Monogynia. Hydrophyllaceæ. Eutoca, from Eutokas, fruitful; number of seeds.

10. Gardoquia Gilliesii. (Bot. Reg. 1812.) Synonym, G. chiliensis. 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 lilac-purple colour. The plant will require the protection of a cold frame in winter. Didynamia Gymnospermia. Labiaceæ. 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 Chamædrys. It is a very suitable plant for a rock work, and blooms from June to September. Tetradynamia Siliquosa. Cruciferæ. Heliophila, from Helios, the sun, and phileo, to love.

12. Isopogon spathulatus, 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. Proteaceæ. Isopogon, from Isos, equal; and pogon, a beard.

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 sepais 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. Orchidew. Maxillaria, from the labellum resembling the maxillæ of some insects.

14. Maxillaria densa, dense flowered. (Bol. Reg. 1804.) This Orchideous plant is cultivated by Messrs. LODDIGES, 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 vory 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 graminca, 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 Mespile, the Greek name for Medlar.

19. Minulus 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. Solaneæ. 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 boder 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 palo purple beneath. It is certainly a very valuable acquisition to the flower-garden. The stem rises about a foot high. Pentandria Monogynia. Polemoniacew. 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 Primsose. (Bot. Mag. 3145.) 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. Primulaces. 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. Leguminosæ. 25. Rhododendron calendulaceum, var. fulgidum, flame-coloured flowered.

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. Ericeæ.

and any in the spring season. It is grown in the polaton infistery establishments. Decandria Monogynia. Ericeæ.
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. Orchideæ.

27. Solanum runcinatum. 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. Solanew. Solanum, from solar, to comfort; referring to its narcotic properties.

28. Tupa blanda, blush-flowered. (Brit. Flow. Gard.) The plant is a native of Chile, and has been raised from seed in the garden of Sir S. Scorr, 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. Lobeliaceæ.

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. Vaccinieæ. 30. Vaccinium Myrtilloides. Flask flowered Whortle Berry. (Bot. Mag.

30. Vaccinium Myriilloides. 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 Sanscript name.

33. Westringia eremicola, 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. Labiatæ.

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 *Ploricultural 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 anateurs merely, who, as such, cannot be expected to have perhaps more than a twentieth part of the blooms to call 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 Seediings .- 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.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Shaded or Striated.--1 and 2, Mr. Levick; 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 Shew 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 shew. The task of decorating the room was entrusted to Mr. Edward Catling, 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 Fucksia 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 asplendid 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 æriel 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 shew 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.

While 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.

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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 Carna, 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 Paclotus, 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; 8, 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 Duhlias.-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. Payne (Parker's Piece.)

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. Boning.

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 Grants, Ditto Seedling, Lilac Perfection, Fenn's Peerless, Hermione, Cedo Nulli, Douglas's Glory, and Springfield Rival-Mr. Widnall.

Mr. R. Headly's prize 105. 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. Lascelles.

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 Camelion, Mr. Spencer; 3, Queen of Dahlas, Mr. Beardsley; 4, Agrippina, Mr. Wade; 5, Desdemona, 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. Beard. sley. 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, Irisciauda, 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 Susianna, 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, Terecia, 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 Grenv ville, Mr. Walker.

Litacs.—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, Jaun 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.

BATTEL 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. Pavie, 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. Skin-ner, gardener to W. Watson, Esq. Best Design.---1, Mr. Knight; 2, Mr. Wraight, gardener to T. Pix, Esq.

Geraniums (12 blooms).-1, Mary Qucen of Scots, Maculatum, King Harold, Drakea, Fosteri, Brightoniensis, Megalanthum, Yeatmianum, New Duchess of Gloster, Rob Roy, Habranthum, and Princianum, Mr. Denver; 2, Mr. Wraight.

Pinks (12 blooms) .-- I, Mr. Skinner; 2, Mr. Wraight. Roses (6 blooms) .-- I, Rose du Roi, Unique, White Moss, George the Fourth, and two unknown, Mr. Denyer.

Heaths (6 blooms) .- Messrs. Nash and Elphee.

Heartsease (12 blooms).—I, 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. Dényer,

Calceolarias .- Menziana and Woodii, Mr. Denyer.

Best Greenhouse Plant.--1, Alstræmeria pelegrina, Mr. Denyer; 2, Amaryllis vittata, Mr. Skinner.

Best New Greenhouse Plant .- A new variety of Cactus, Mr. Denver.

Best Annuals.—Clarkia elegans, C. pulchella, Œnothera bifrons, Collomea coccinea, Gilia achilliæfolia, G. bicolor, Collinsia grandiflora, Tropeolum atrosanguineum, Schizanthus Hookerii, Lathyrus odoratus, Delphinium peregrinum, and Kacelia tanacetifolia, Mr. Denyer.

Perennials (12 blooms).—1, Pæonia Humeii, Delphinium grandiflorum, D. exaltatum, D. Barlowii, Verbena melindres, Potentilla Hopwoodiana, Antirhinum pictum, Petunia fragrans, Nierembergia phemicea, Alstræmeria pelegrina, Mathiola (new variety), and Elichrysum argenteum, Mr. Denyer; 2, Nierembergia filicaulis, Hesperis matronalis, Alba pleno, Verbena pulchella, Campanula grandiflora, Senecio purpureus, Maurandia Barclayana, Lychnis chalcedonica, &c., Mr. Knight.

Seedling Geranium .- Mr. Denyer.

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 achilliæfolia, 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 Piltdown, Maresfield, also exhibited Roses, Heaths, and greenhouse plants. Mr. Knight, nurseryman, Battel, 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. Coltagers, 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 Joseph 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 Boweii; 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, variegaled.-1, Mr. Seal; 2, Mr. Mitchell; 3, Mr. Read. Best Seedling Dahlia.-1, Mr. Seal; 2, Mr. Huoker; 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. Wigzell.

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. Wigzell; 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 Enchantress, 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 Shew on Wednesday, June 24th, for the exhibition of Pinks, Ranunculuses, Roses, Geraniums, Stove and Greenhouse 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 Char-lotte, 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, Bexley Beauty, 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 Virginale, 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 Virginale.

Self Coloured Ranunculuses.—1, Vergoleuse, Mr. Thomas Christian; 2, Royal Sulphur, Mr. Barnes; 3, Rubens, Mr. Wm. Mitchell; 4, Voctinox, 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 Virginale, 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.

Stove 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'Honour d'Amsterdam, Mr. Smith.

White.-1, A la mode, Mr. Lees; 2, Brilliante, Ditto.

Blue.--1, La Duc de Luxembourg, Mr. Smith.

AURICULAS.—Dark Shaded Self.—I, 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.

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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

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, Hufton'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.---I, Royal George, Mr. Clerk; 2, Dark Velvet, Mr. Buck; 3, Ombre Agreable, 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 Pompone, 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, Oeilette 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.

ANEMONIES.--- 1, Double White, Mr. Clerk.

PANSIES.— Purple.— 1, Seedling, Mr. Buck; 2, Dutch Parple, 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.

Herbaccous 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.

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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 Grewe, 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, Levick'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 — Cohill, 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 them, as the President subsequently announced, of the culture of Mr. W. Barratt, proprietor of the Botanic and other extensive Gardens, in the immediate 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 Wharncliffe) 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 Heaths .--- 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. Ditto (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. Ditto (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. Ditto (in cuttings).-1, 2, Mr. Barratt. Best Collection of Roses, named.-Mr. Barratt. Bouquet of Annuals.—Mr. Barratt. Ditto Holyoaks—Mr. J. Kearsley, Mædia elegans.—Mr. Partridge. Passiflora elegans.—Ditto, Tropæolum elegans (a new variety).-Mr. Barratt. Tusconia 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. Mark Blackburn; 4, Mr. Eley; 5, 6, Mr. Kearsley. Plain—1, Mr. Kearsley; 2, Mr. Fletcher; 3, 4, Mr. Kearsley; 5, Mr. Fletcher; 6, Mr. C. Dews.

Carnations.—Scarlet Bizarres.—1, 2, 3, Mr. Blackburn; 4, 5, Mr. Eley; 6, Mr. Blackburn. Pink Bizarres.—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 Flotees.—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.—Alstræmeria aurea, A. aurantia, lpomea: ubra cærulea, Nierembergia longiflora, Sollya heterophyllum, Dracophyllum gracilis, Oxylobium cordufolium, Statici sinuata. Pelargoniums.—Admiral Nelson, Master Walter, Queen of Belgium, Olympicum, Dennis's Queen Adelaide, Countess of Munster, Witinum, Admiral Codrington, Bluebeard, Do Vere, Lord John Russell, Captain Ross, Yeatmaniana, 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 Tapa, Francoa Souchofolia, Hunnemannia fumaræfolia.

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 store 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 store 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 sovere weather occur. Calceolarias that were cut down and re-potted last month will require attention not to water too much, or they will damp off; keep them in a cool and airy part of the greenhouse or pit house. Auriculas and Polyanthuses will require plenty of air in fine weather, and but little water. The like attention will be required to Carnations, Pinks, &c. kept in pots. Dablia 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 benefitted by a little much 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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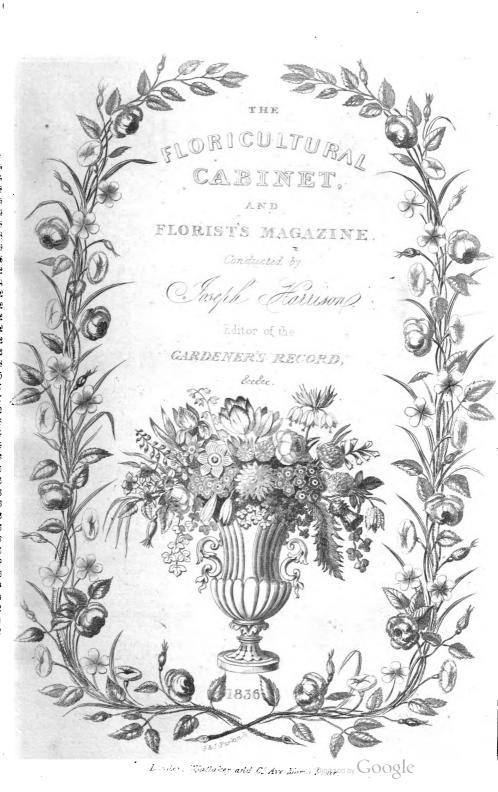
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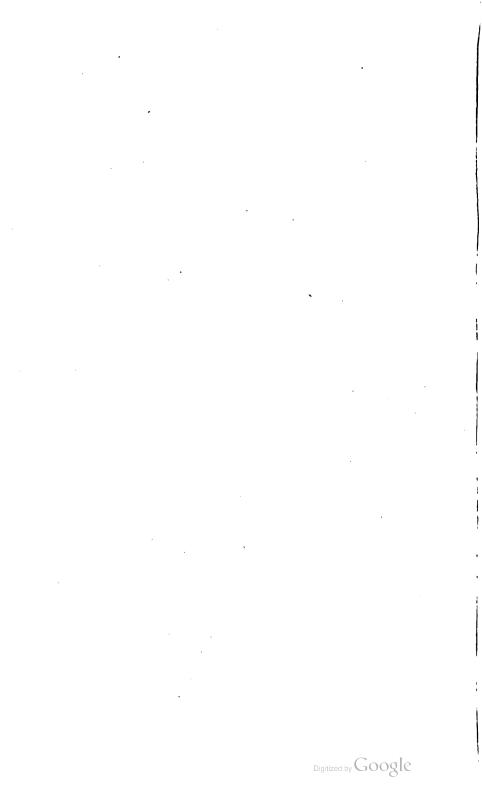
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FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

AND

FLORISTS' MAGAZINE.

JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1836.

VOLUME IV.

CONDUCTED BY JOSEPH HARRISON,

GARDENER TO THE

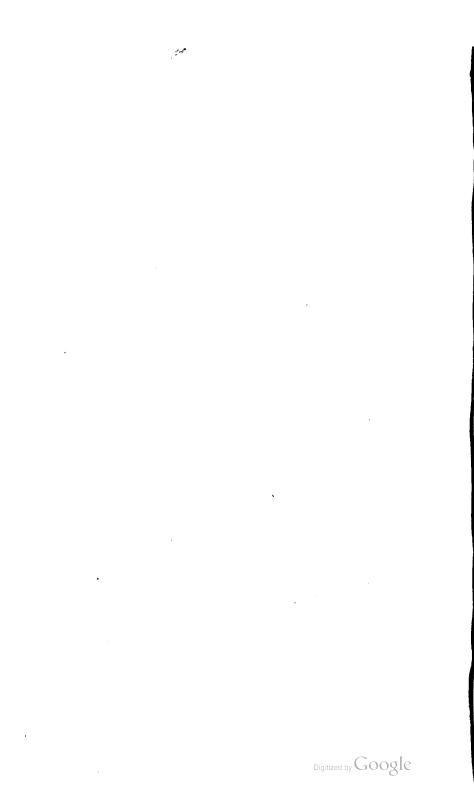
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PREFACE.

In completing another Volume of the Floricultural Cabinet, we cannot forbear commencing our prefaratory observations by stating, that it is with no ordinary degree of pleasing satisfaction, that we have had. through the year, the assurance that our labours have been approved We have received very numerous testimonials by by our readers. letter to this effect; and the increased demand for the Floricultural Cabinet, confirms the same. We assure our readers that our utmost efforts have been directed to secure their approbation. In the selection of articles on Floriculture, our care has been to insert those only that would be either peculiarly interesting or practically useful to the Floriculturist; and to give as many figures each month. of the newest and most showy plants, has been our endeavour as far as practicable. Our attention, in future, will be directed to the same line of conduct.

We are enthusiastically devoted to Floriculture, and our efforts to promote its extension have been richly rewarded-not only in the liberal and increasing patronage we have received, but also in the impulse we have in some degree given to the study of Floriculture. by which, in its practical operations, new tints have been added to the opening flower, fresh fragrance imparted to perfume, and in the results of a judicious combination and culture, we have been surprised and delighted, in many instances, to behold a new creation in the new forms of beauty which have sprung up. Nor do the benefits terminate here, there has been introduced a rich variety of beauty and splendour in many places, where but a few of the most common flowers were heretofore accustomed to grow, and naturalized some of the gayest and most fastidious of Flora's train on what was previously In effecting this desideratum we supposed an inhospitable soil. have been favoured with the very liberal and talented assistance of several correspondents-to whom we are much indebted, and again record our thanks for their liberality. We, therefore, solicit a continuance of their communications to a work already so largely indebted to their favours.

We shall enter upon our editorial labours for another year, encouraged by the success of the past, and animated by the countenance and approval of our numerous friends for the future; and our very best efforts shall be directed to render the *Cabinet*, if possible, a more satisfactory work on Floriculture. The next volume will contain a number of plans of Cutting-Houses, Pits, Frames, &c. We have also several handsome drawings of some splendid Florists' Flowers, which will also appear in due course.

Wortley, Nov. 20th, 1836.



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FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

THE

JANUARY 1st, 1836.

PART I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ARTICLE I.—On the Culture of Orchideous Plants. By A Country Florist.

Observing a Query in Vol. III. of the *Cabinet*, page 116, on the culture of Orchideous Plants, I forward, in compliance therewith, the following observations upon this most interesting tribe of plants. They are the result of a very successful practice with upwards of six hundred plants, for eight years. Many of the kinds requiring a very different mode of treatment from others, I deem it best to give you a portion of my remarks for each successive number of the Fourth Volume of the *Cabinet*. An article on the whole tribe, would occupy so much room, that it would necessarily exclude other valuable and interesting observations on many other plants. With a view, however, of complying with the wishes of the Querist, I shall confine my remarks to a few kinds for each month. A few general observations, however, must first be given.

The tribe of plants under notice are peculiarly interesting: the singular form of the flowers, the variation of colour in a single flower, the peculiar mode of growth, and the powerful fragrance of many of them, all combine to give interest to them. In their native country they are not regarded by the natives, and it has been stated by an English gentleman who collected for some time, and to a very great extent, that he only saw one instance of any of the

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Orchideæ being noticed by a native, and that was Oncidium lanceanium. The beauty of its flowers, and powerful fragrance, had induced him to remove the plant, and cultivate it near the door of his dwelling.

Among the Orchideæ, some are terrestrial, growing like English Orchises; but the principal part of them, and by far the most interesting, are those growing upon trees. Some of this class delight in a very elevated situation, upon the summit of the highest trees ; others, upon low bushes, or decayed parts of old trees. They are not found growing generally through the forests, but are choice in their place of growth. The trees overhanging a river, is in many instances found to be a habitation for them, but even under such an advantage, it is observable that a considerable number of miles may be pursued and not a single plant be discovered, when a sudden turning in the course of the river presents itself, and most probably rendering the atmosphere at such a situation somewhat different from the general course of the river, a considerable number of trees have been found to be literally loaded with the plants. Although fond of a damp atmosphere, this tribe of plants delight in a free circulation of air. Collectors in general state, that whether they are discovered upon old trees in a forest, or by a river, they are nearly always found on the outskirts, where they can have occasional exposure to the sun, and a free admission of air.

However numerous may be the plants growing upon a single tree, not more than five species were ever discovered on the same tree.

Collectors have informed us, that, like all other plants, the Orchideæ require a resting season. In their native country, it is during the period there termed the "dry season," when the heat is lower; and the growing and blooming time, in the wet season of the year, the heat being much higher, reaching to 90 degrees or more. This particular should always be attended to by growers of Orchideæ in this country. The greater the heat, the more powerful the moisture, and the freer admission of air. To have the plants to flourish well, these particulars must be obtained; and as they are best realised in spring and summer, the most suitable season of rest is from November to the end of February. During this period the plants should not stand upon a heated flue, but upon a trellis placed upon it. The heat of the house should be regulated so as to keep it at 60 degrees by night, and to allow it to rise to 68 by day. The plants will not require much water applying at the roots whilst resting, but at the middle of each day the warm flue should be sprinkled with water, to cause a little humidity.

When the resting season is over, many kinds will generally require repotting; I have not confined my practise to that time only, but when during summer a plant seems to want such extension of room, I allow it immediately by repotting, or in some cases keep raising the soil, &c., by piling additional portions successively. In order to secure the plant steady, I fix a strong stick, at the first potting, nearly at the centre of the pot, and by fixing two cross pieces of wood to it, extending crosswise of the inside of the pot, near the rim, this, when the soil, &c. is filled in, becomes quite firm, and is a very useful support to the plant; indeed, in some instances it is quite indispensible.

The most suitable soil for the plants to grow in, is sandy peat, not a soddened kind, but having as much stringy roots in it, as when cut into portions of an inch square, each piece will adhere together. In some instances I use decayed wood from trees, mixed with the peat, and a portion of vegetable mould.

In potting, I always give a good quantity of broken pots for drainage, so as to allow the water to pass off quickly. If this is not attended to, the water would become stagnant, the soil soddened, and the plants would most certainly be sickly.

I always use water that is of a tepid temperature, that no check be given from cold. I do not sprinkle the plants over the tops more than three times during a year, and that merely for the purpose of washing off dust; I prefer spunging them over.

When the growing season commences, I raise the temperature of the house from 65 to 72 degrees by night, and from 72 to 95 by day. Instead of syringing over the tops of the plants, I sprinkle the flues twice a day, viz. about ten o'clock in the morning, and two in the afternoon; this supports them during powerful sun, by rendering the air humid. I do not allow the flue to be moist, when the sun has set; for, if the house be then closed in a very damp state, some of the delicate plants would probably be killed by it, and to very few is it beneficial. The exceptions to this rule I shall notice in my remarks on the particular kinds. The term Orchideæ is often used by persons who scarcely understand the application of it in some particulars. Dr. LINDLEY'S Introduction to Botany contains the following observations on what are—

"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 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 Misletoe; and, secondly, intestinal parasites, which are developed in the interior of living plants, and pierce the epidermis to make their appearance outwardly, such as the Uredo and Æcidium.

"Epiphyles, or false Parasites, are such as grow upon either dead or living vegetables, without deriving any nourishment from This class, which has often been confounded with the prethem. ceding, 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, develope 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 disease; such are Nemasporus, and many Sphærias; these are spurious intestinal parasites. The second comprehends those vegetables, whether cryptogamic, such as lichens and Musci, or phanerogamous, as Epidendrums, 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."

Having thus premised with some general observations, I shall continue my remarks of a practical kind, by treating of some of the handsomest kinds in general cultivation.

Stanhopea.—All the species of this genus have not only handsome flowers, but are very fragrant. The flowers are produced upon pendent stems. In order to allow them to hang over the sides of the pots, it is necessary to watch them, and lead the end of the shoot, when visible, to a proper direction; if this is not attended to, the stem will often force itself against the side of the pot, or into the soil. The best plan with this genus is to treat in the manner I observed at Wentworth, when I visited that place in 1834, viz. :- A pot was filled with square pieces of peat mixed with broken potsherds to the height of the rim, then the squares of peat and pots were piled upwards to the height of several inches above the top of the pot, and the outer piles of peat were secured by means of thin splices of wood being fixed on the pot, and the squares of peat thrust upon them. I observed that as the plants advanced in growth, the peat piles were increased tier upon tier, so that some of the oldest plants were raised near a foot high. I have since adopted the same plan, and found it to answer admirably. As the flower-stem arises from the surface of the roots, it sometimes happens that it will push out, not at the surface, but at the side of the pile of soil; and when no further obstruction is encountered, the flowers will shew themselves very gracefully down the sides. In potting this genus, it is, therefore, necessary, in order that the flower-stems may push unobstructedly, to pot them in the first instance, in an elevated manner as described, and to increase the pile of peat and broken pots as circumstances require,

The plant being thus raised, the soil is more liable to become dry, and additional care is therefore requisite, in properly attending to the watering.

The following kinds are what I possess, and all have bloomed with me :---

1. Stanhopea eburnea. The flowers are of a pretty white, spotted and blotted with a crimson-purple. Each flower is about two inches across; they are fragrant. The plant is a native of Rio Janeiro. It merits a place in every collection.

2. S. grandiflora. Synonym, Ceratochilus grandiflora. (Bot. Cab. 1414.) The flowers are of a beautiful white, from two to three inches across, very handsome and fragrant. The plant is a native of Trinidad, West Indies. It merits a place in every collection.

3. S. insignis. Synonym, Epidendrum grandiflorum. The flowers are large, four inches across, and very beautiful. The labellum is white, spotted and blotched with dark red. The colour of the other parts of the flower is a sulphur-yellow, spotted with dark red. They are very fragrant. The plant is a native of Trinidad. It merits a place in every collection. 4. S. oculata. Synonym, Ceratochilus oculatus. (Bot. Cah. 1764.) The flowers are very splendid, nearly five inches across, of a sulphur-yellow colour, beautifully spotted and marked with a deep purple. The plant is a native of Brazil. The magnificence, beauty, and fragrance of the flowers, recommend it to every collection.

These species are readily increased by division of the plant, are easily cultivated, and flower freely when the plants have been established for a year or two. LODDIGES, KNIGHT, LOWE, and some of the Liverpool nurserymen, possess these kinds for sale, and they may be obtained at a reasonable charge. A large and healthy plant is pretty even without a flower, but its magnificence is great when in bloom.

A COUNTRY AMATEUR FLORIST.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ARTICLE II.—On the Culture of Lobelia Cardinalis. By Emily Armstronge.

In the progress of my remarks on a flower garden, in a former Number of the *Cabinet*, I stated that, with your permission, I would offer a few observations on the cultivation of the Lobelia Cardinalis; and I now proceed to redeem my pledge.

Having grown this splendid flower for several years, in various ways, to ascertain the best, and yet at the same time the easiest, manner of cultivation, I send you this short account of my method of treatment; more especially as, after perusing the communications of AN ARDENT AMATEUR and G. H., myself and many of your readers, who possess neither stove, hothouse, nor greenhouse, would be deterred from the cultivation altogether. I have adopted a more simple and successful method than that proposed by Mr. JOHN WINFIELD. If the plants should be left unprotected in the open ground during the winter season, they droop, and finally decay early in the spring season. I have also found, on trial, that though the plants were well mulched around each root during the winter and spring months, with a flower-pot inserted over the crown of the plants in frosty or rainy nights and days, yet they never reached a greater height than one or two feet; and this me-

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thod was attended with considerably more trouble than the following simple mode :--- After the flower-stalk has been cut down, which takes place about the latter part of October, remove the entire plant, including suckers, into large flower-pots, with a ball of earth attached to each plant, sufficient to fill the pot; place the entire in any vacant sunshiny room without fires; the first week in the March succeeding, take off the offsets from the parent plant, as I am convinced spring is preferable to autumn; in the course of six weeks, remove them into larger pots; this causes them to strike freely, when they are transplanted into the garden border, which should be airy, and yet sufficiently screened from cold winds. This border should have been previously prepared with well-rotted stable manure, to the depth of three inches, well trenched in, over it; leaf mould, light mellow loam, pit sand, and yellow clay, well incorporated six months previously, well sifted and raked, to the height of eight to twelve inches over the trenched dung. The border I choose in which to plant my roots is nearly level; this I prefer for the purpose of retaining a regularity of moisture, which sloping ground does not admit. By the above treatment, I have had strong plants throwing up vigorous flower-stems, to the height of six feet, covered with a profusion of flowers. Observe, during dry weather, to water them frequently, as they require a large portion; and check the growth of all weeds around each plant, by repeated turnings of the upper surface.

EMILY ARMSTRONGE.

Castlerahan, Ireland, Oct. 13th, 1835.

ARTICLE III.—On the Culture of the Tulip. No. 11. By AMATOR FLORUM.

As you seem disposed to think favourably of my last letter, I will now finish the culture of Tulips. I left the Tulip bed planted, hooped over, with a net spread over it, protected from rain. By the end of February, the hoops must be raised on posts 20 inches high above the bordering, and the space from post to post closed up by a piece of net strained tight: this is an economical way of excluding cats and dogs, which often, if they get in, damage the best flowers. But a neater way is to have some wire-work in diamonds, stretched in deal frames about 5 feet long, (any number according to the length of the bed,) and about 20 inches high, outside measurement. These frames should either be made to overlap each other one inch at the joints, or to fit closely together; they should stand upon the bordering, and at every joint there should be a post 21 inches wide let down just within the bordering. The frames should have a mortice to receive a staple from the post, which of course need only have one staple if the frames overlap, but two if they only meet; and the staple should stand just far enough out from the frame, to admit a small peg. The end frames should be only 4 feet long, according to the width of the bed, and should have each four staples, two at each end; and the side frame, which meets this at the corner, should have two mortices, to receive the staples. There need only be at the four corners a small post about 8 inches high, just put to steady the corners, and it need have no staple. The frames should all be marked with numbers, and the posts also, that each may be in the same place next year. The frames, with the wire-work, will want one coat of paint every year, and copper wire will be found cheapest in the end. On this fence the hoops, with their net, are to stand.

As soon as the Tulips begin to separate their leaves, any water lodged in their leaves should be drawn out with a water-squirt, if there is any appearance of frost. This should be carefully attended to as they advance in height, and when about 4 inches high, they should be carefully protected from frost by covering them over at night with mats or canvass, to be removed early in the morning, to avoid drawing. If these two points are not attended to, the bloom will be much injured. The spring of 1834 gave abundant proof of this. Continue the protection from frost as the flowerstems advance, and as soon as any begin to shew colour, erect the tent called the Tulip-house. This should be at least 10 feet wide, to include a walk (which should be turfed) 3 feet wide all round the bed, the length according to the bed. Provide some sticks 11 feet high, painted green, each with a wire hook standing out from it about 3 or 4 inches, to support any flower-stem which may not be able to support itself. Admit all the air you can, and when the flowers begin to open, exclude all sun ; if the bed lie east and west, half the covering can be always rolled up, except in rain or high winds; shut up at night. In hot weather, it will prolong the

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flowering if the paths are well watered once or even twice a day, but never on any account give the flowers any water, (although they will always rather droop their heads towards evening,) as this would make them run to colour the next year. As the petals fall, break off the seed-vessel, unless seed is wanted, and when most of the flowers are gone, take down the tent and frames, but replace the hoops upon posts to keep off rain. As soon as the tips of the stalk and leaves turn brown, take up the roots, and replace them in the drawers, each in the division in which it stood before; this is easily done if the divisions are numbered, and entered in a book, as before advised.

The first year, three parts of the Tulips will run to colour in fresh ground, but let not the young florist be discouraged. Add NO fresh soil to the bed; only trench it up next autumn, and most of the flowers will come better. I have blown Tulips three years on the same soil, without any change at all upon being obliged to make a fresh bed; but this must be left to the judgment. By the fourth year, generally, there should be some renewal, say about one barrow-load to a yard. If a Tulip continues to run, plant it a fortnight later, keep it dry, and generally, if the bottom is clear, this will recover it; but if the bottom is not clear, there are no hopes, and the best flowers will run sometimes. Offsets should be planted (in depth according to their strength) in the beginning of October, or set on damp sand till the old roots are planted. Seed is generally saved from breeders (unbroken flowers), cut off the seed-pod when it begins to open ; keep it in a paper bag till the time of sowing, September.

Should you think my correspondence worth having, you will hear more from your constant reader and well-wisher,

AMATOR FLORUM.

[We shall be glad to hear from our Correspondent.-COND.]

ARTICLE IV.—On the Culture of Maurandia Barclayana, Eccremocarpus scabra, and Verbena pulchella. By Mr. BRYANT, Gardener to Viscountess

DILLON, Bute House, Old Brompton.

I am induced, at the request of your correspondent CATARINA MARIA AND T. (Vol. III. p. 258,) relating to Maurandia Bar-VOL. IV. 6 clayana, to describe in a few words my method of culture, by which the above plants flower abundantly.

Propagation.-About the last week in August, I select some young cuttings of the Maurandia from the old plants in the borders, &c., and insert them in a little white sand, pressed firmly round the stems. They are placed in a cold frame, with a bellglass over them, and in three weeks they are rooted. I then pot them off into small 60's, well drained, where they remain during winter, taking care to tie them up neatly. About the first week in March, I give them a shift into small 48's; and in April they commence flowering, and continue all the summer, if kept shifted. I cut back six plants last August, which were in small 48's pots, and I could now (the 16th of November) gather more than one hundred flowers. We have got some fancy wire-work, on which the Maurandia creeps, and produces a striking appearance. The compost I grow the plant in is yellow loam, with a little leaf-mould and sand. The plant also stands out with me during winter against a south wall, where it flowers freely.

The Eccremocarpus scaber grows freely from cuttings, taken off early in spring, and inserted in a little white sand, covered with a bell-glass, and placed so as to have a little bottom heat. Plants raised from cuttings flower much freer than those raised from seed. I find the plant flowers best when planted out on a southern border against trellis-work. It likes a strong rich soil.

Of Verbena pulchella, I keep two or three plants in pots through the winter, and early in spring I make two or three dozen cuttings from each plant, and strike them as above described. About the first week in May, I plant a small bed with them on a grass lawn, where it keeps flowering all the summer, and seems to vie, if possible, with Verbena melindres. M. BRYANT.

Nov. 16th, 1835.

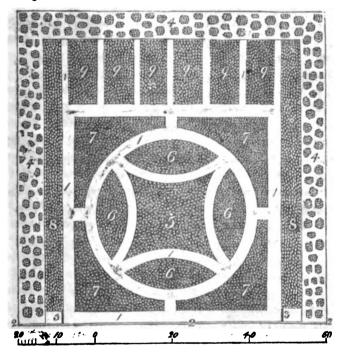
ARTICLE V.—Plans for two Flower Gardens, having Gravel Walks between the Beds, &c. By Emily ARMSTRONGE.

In the following plan (fig. 1.), 1 denotes gravel walks surrounding the different beds; 2, wall; 3, entrance gates; 4, shrubberies,

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with retired walks; 5, centre bed; 6, oval beds; 7, large beds; 8, border beds; 9, exterior beds. The entire may be enclosed by

Fig. 1.



well-clipped hedges of Thorn, Privet, Laurel, or Beech. For edgings, Box is preferable for neatness and cleanliness; but Gentianellas, blue and white Campanulas, Evening Primroses, and Polyanthuses, one kind around each bed, would have a very pleasing effect, from the one unbroken line. The young floricultural tyro-as I presume your Cabinet is written equally for the improvement of the mere novice in gardening as the more experienced veteran-in so circumscribed a plan, might find it difficult, at the commencement, to select a very moderate variety of annuals and perennials, from the extensive catalogues supplied by your respective valuable correspondents. I shall suggest to such the names of a few varieties, possessing perfume and brilliancy of colours, rejecting all diminutive flowers formerly cultivated : first premising, that flowers cultivated in oval beds have a considerably more pleasing effect, from the contrast of colours, than when one

kind or colour occupy the entire; masses of colours in borders, or large square beds, on the contrary, would gratify more.

The centre bed, marked 5, would admit, from the size, of both Tigridia pavonia and German Asters. By observing the treatment narrated in the June Number, 1834, p. 132, Tigridia pavonia will never fail having a splendid appearance.

The oval beds, marked 6, would be well adapted for annuals and perennials of moderate height, or could be filled with varieties of the Fuchsia tribe, named by Mr. BARRATT, (to whom the floricultural world is greatly indebted,) or varieties of Rose trees. The few annuals I would most recommend are—

White.—Double-flowered Chinese Larkspur, African Hibiscus (dark centre), Sweet-scented Candy Tuft, Hawkweed, and Lupines.

Purple.—Œnothera tenella, Early-flowered Wall Cress, Purple Siberian Larkspur, Shewy Stenactis, Sweet Peas (purple), Calcoolaria, Hepatica (double), and Pentstemons.

Yellow.--Mignonette, Douglasi limnanthes, Chilian Monkeyflower, handsome Calceolaria, and Œnothera Drummondii.

Blue.—Shewy Insignis, Convolvulus minor, and Spotted-flowered Calophanes.

Crimson, Scarlet, and Rose.—Verbena melindres, Shewy Calandrinia, Pretty Clarkia, Sweet Peas, Malope trifida and grandiflora, Hepatica (double), Chalcedonica Lychnis, Tufted-flowered Gilia, Geums, Laratera, Œnothera Lindleyani, Large Suapdragon, Painted-flowered Galardia, and Rose Campion;—not omitting Three-coloured Gilia, Great-flowered Collinsia, varieties of the Potentillas, Lychnideas, &c.

A selection of the above-named flowers, together with any bulbous flowers, at the option of the cultivator, can be added to the beds marked 7.

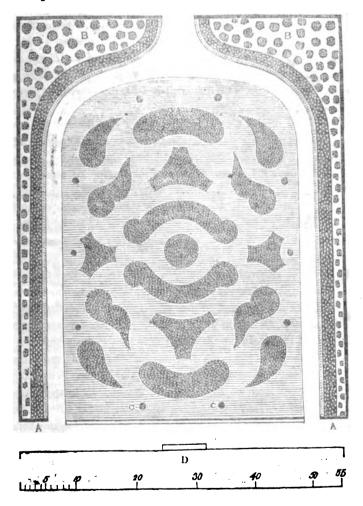
The two borders marked 8, should be devoted to Dahlias and Lobelia Cardinalis, one to each.

The six exterior beds, marked 9, should be filled with the most beautiful varieties of the Picotee, Carnation, and Pink.

The subjoined plan (fig. 2.) is suited for beds upon a grass lawn, A A being beds for two rows of Dahlias, backed by Hollyoaks. B B, beds of Evergreen and other Shrubs, which shew off the flowers before them to great advantage: these beds can be

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made wider than they are sketched, if the cultivator require it. C C, &c., a number of standard Roses. D, either Mansion, Fig. 2.



Greenhouse, &c. I have given a rather limited [scale, but, of course, it may properly be extended to any size suited to the situation it may be designed to occupy ;—only being careful to plant those kinds of flowering plants whose size will correspond with that of the bed. EMILY ARMSTRONGE.

Castlerahan, Ireland, 1835.

ARTICLE VI.—On the Cultivation of the Amaryllis Sarniensis, or Guernsey Lily. By SNOWDROP.

Notwithstanding GULIELMUS has sent you some observations and directions on the culture of the Guernsey Lily, I am induced to place at your disposal an extract of the mode adopted by Mr. KNIGHT, F.H.S., as recorded in the 6th Volume of the *Horticultural Transactions*. The cultivator will, at all events, have a choice of operation, and if one plan fails, the other may prove successful:—

"A bulb of the Guernsey Lily, which had flowered in the autumn of 1822, was placed in a stove as soon as its blossoms had withered, in a high temperature, and damp atmosphere. It was planted in very rich compost, and was amply supplied with water, which held manure in solution. Thus circumstanced, the bulb, which was placed in the front of a curvilinear roofed stove, emitted much luxuriant foliage, which continued in a perfectly healthy state till spring. Water was then given in smaller and gradually reduced quantities till the month of May, when the pot in which it grew was removed into the open air. In the beginning of August the plant flowered strongly, and produced several offsets. These, with the exception of one, were removed; and the plant, being treated precisely as in the preceding season, flowered again in August 1824. In the autumn of that year it was again transferred to the stove, and subjected to the same treatment; and in the latter end of the following summer, both bulbs flowered in the same pot with more than ordinary strength, the one flower-stem supporting eighteen, and the other nineteen large blossoms. One of these flowered in the beginning of August, when its blossoms were exposed to the sun and air during the day, and protected by a covering of glass during the night, by which mode of treatment I hoped to obtain seeds; but the experiment was not successful. The blossoms of the other bulb appeared in the latter end of August, and were placed in the same situation in the stove, which the bulb had occupied in the preceding winter; and I by these means obtained three apparently perfect seeds. One of these, the smallest, and seemingly the least perfect, was placed immediately in a pot in a stove, where it produced a plant."

SNOWDEOP:

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PART II.

NEW OR RARE PLANTS

WHICH WE HAVE NOTICED SINCE OUR LAST.

1. Bellis integrifolia, American Daisy. (Bot. Mag. 3455.) Synonym, Eclipta integrifolia. F. A. MICHAUX, the celebrated naturalist, who travelled in North America, and published an account of the trees, &c. of that country, first mentions this rare plant as inhabiting the shady hills and banks of the river Tennessee. A general opinion prevailed that no species of our favourite Daisy was to be found in the New World. It appears that when Mr. NUTTALL published his genera of North American plants, he had not then discovered the plant, but since that time it appears he found it in the Arkansa Prairies. Mr. DRUMMOND sent seeds of it to the Glasgow Botanic Garden, where plants have been raised, and bloomed in the open air in June and July of the present year. The plant is annual, and the flower stems rise about six inches high, each stem having one flower. The flowers are about the size of our common Daisy, white with a purple tinge. Class, Syngenesia; Order, Superflue. Natural Order, Compositz.

2. Brassia caudata, Long-tailed, (Flower). (Bot. Mag. 3451.) Synonyms, Malaxis caudata, Epidendrum caudatum, Helleborine ramosissima. A native of Jamaica, and now cultivated in many collections of Orchideæ in this country. The plant is profuse in blooming, and continues to flower for a long time. The flowers are produced in spikes, each having from eight to ten large flowers. Sepals have exceedingly long slender tails; they, as well as the petals, are of a pale greenish-yellow colour, marked with fine dark brown spots, producing a very pretty effect. Lip yellowish, marked with red-brown spots. Gynandria Monandria. Orchideæ. Brassia, in compliment to Mr. BRASS, a collector of plants in South Africa.

3. Calliopsis Drummondii. (Bot. Mag.) A hardy annual, growing two feet high, much resembling the (commonly called) Coreopsis tinctoria,—the blossom being a little larger, with a less dark centre. Flowers, bright yellow with a dark reddish-brown eye. Syngenesia Polygamia Frustranea. Compositæ. Calliopsis, from Kallos, pretty, and ophis, an eye.

4. Centrocarpha chrysomelia, yellow and dark flowered. (Maund's Bot. Gard.) Synonym, Rudbeckia Newmannii. A perennial border flower from South America, in 1821, growing from two to three feet high, and blooms from July to September. The flowers are showy; yellow with a dark centre (disk), about three inches across. Syngenesia Frustranea. Compositæ. Centrocarpha, from Kentron, a sharp point, and karphe, chaff; alluding to the sharp bristly points of the chaff of the receptacle.

5. Coccoloba virens, Green Sea-side Grape. (Bot. Reg. 1816.) This plant is cultivated in the hot-house at Sir ABRAHAM HUME's, Wormleybury, Herts. The flowers are produced in racemes about two inches long, of a greenish-yellow colour. The blossoms are small and uninteresting. Octandria Trigynia. Polygonaceæ. Coccoloba, from Kokkos, a fruit, and lobos, a lobe; referring to the lobed seeds.

6. Elichrysum bicolor, Two coloured. (Bot. Reg. 1814.) A new hardy annual, growing about two feet high. The flowers are of a bright yellow, the underside of the lower petals tinged with red. It is far handsomer than the common yellow Elichrysum, an old inhabitant of our flower garden. It is in the possession of Mr. Low, Clapton Nursery, near London. Syngenesia Polyandria. Asteraceæ. Elichrysum, meaning a golden spiral. It ought to be spelt Helichrysum.

7. Epidendrum conopseum, Florida Epidendrum. (Bot. Mag. 3457.) The plant is rare in our collections of Orchideæ. It is the only Orchideous parasite yet discovered in the United States. It was sent to the Liverpool Botanic Garden, by Mr. GORDON, from North Carolina, where it had been found growing upon the branch of a Magnolia grandiflora. The flowers are small, not very interesting, of a greenish-yellow colour. Gynandria Monandria. Orchideæ. Epidendrum, from Epi, upon, and dendron, a tree referring to the habitat of the plant.

8. Eulophia lurida. (Bot. Reg. 1821.) This Orchideous plant was sent into this country from Sierra Leone, where it grows in abundance upon the trunks of trees. It is cultivated by Messrs. LODDIGES, in whose collection it blooms nearly the whole year. The flowers are small, numerous, and produced on a branching scape.

9. Galatella punctata, Dotted leaved. (Bot. Reg. 1818.) Synonyms, G. intermedia, Aster punctatus, A. desertorum. A native of Hungary, consequently quite hardy in this country. It is an herbaccous plant, growing two feet high, producing numerous aster-like flowers, of a purplish blue colour, in a corymbous head. The plant forms a compact bush by its numerous stems. Syngenesia Polygamia Frustranea. Asteraceæ.

10. Lupinus bimaculatus, Twin spotted Lupine. (Brit. Flow. Gard.) A native of Mexico, a hardy perennial plant, cultivated by Dr. NEILL, at Canon Mills, near Edinburgh. The flowers are blue marked, with a yellow spot. The flower stems rise about a foot high, each producing a terminal raceme of flowers about two inches long. Diadelphia Decandria. Leguminosæ.

11. Macradenia triandria, Triandrous long-gland. (Bot. Reg. 1815.) An Orchideous plant, from Surinam, and cultivated in the collection of the London Horticultural Society. The flowers are small, produced in a pendent raceme, of from six to eight upon each. Each flower is of a bloodcolour in the inside, and greenish outside. Gynandria Monandria. Orchideæ. Macradenia, from makros, long, and adne, a gland; referring to the long caudicula of the pollen masses.

12. Ochranthe arguta, Fine-toothed leaved. (Bot. Reg. 1819.) This greenhouse plant was once cultivated in the Garden of the London Horticultural Society, where it had been received from China, its native country. It blossomed once and then died. It does not appear to have been increased, and is probably lost to this country for the present. The foliage is large, of a fine green. The flowers are produced in a terminal thryse, small, white. Pentandria Trigynia. Hypericacce Anomalæ. Ochranthe, from ochros, pale, and anthos, flower.

13. Oxalis piottæ. This very showy flowering species, it is said, is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and is cultivated in the garden of Mrs. MARRYATT, Wimbledon. This plant produces a profusion of flowers, rising about two inches high. Each flower is about an inch across, and of a fine salmon colour, having a rosy-red circle near the centre. This plant is a valuable acquisition; it is a frame perennial, blooming from June to August. It will flourish well in the open border in summer; and producing blossoms so large and in so copious a manner, renders it a most lovely object. Decandria Pentagynia. Oxalidacex.

14. Phacelia congesta, Cluster-flowered. (Bot. Mag. 3452.) This very neat flowering plant was sent from Texas, by the late Mr. DRUMMOND, and has bloomed in the Glasgow Botanic Garden. It is a greenhouse annual of considerable beauty and gracefulness. The flowers are produced in corymbous racemes, of a bright purple-blue colour, each about the size of what is commonly called Forget-me-Not. We think it will do equally well in the open borders, in summer, in wath situations, and will be a valuable acquisition to the flower garden. Pentandria Monogynia. Hydrophylleæ. Phacelia, from Phakelos, a bundle; alluding to the crowded quantity of flowers.



15. Rholodendron maximum hybridum, Laurel-leafed. (Bot. Mag. 3454.) Cultivated in the Glasgow Botanic Garden. The leaves are larger than the original species, and the flowers smaller; but the flowers are of a pretty blush tinge.

16. Rhododendron pulcherrimum, The lovely Rhododendron. (Bot. Reg.) This very handsome flowering plant is an hybrid, between R. arboreum and R. caucasicam. It is quite hardy, and a profuse bloomer. The flowers are of a fine rose colour, whitish towards the centre, slightly spotted, and very handsome. Another kind is in cultivation, viz. R. Nobleanum, whose flowers are of a deep rose colour, and very handsome.

17. Rubus Nutkanus, Nutka Bramble. The appearance of the plant is very like the Virginian Raspberry of our shrubberies, but the flowers in the present species are white. It is a native of North America; a hardy shrub. Icosandria Polygynia. Rosaces.

18. Silenia regia, Scarlet Catch-fly. (Brit. Flow. Gard.) The most splendid of the genus. The plant is a hardy perennial, growing four feet high, and producing numerous flowers in a panicled head. The flowers are about an inch across, of a fine rich scarlet colour. The plant merits a place in every flower garden. It is cultivated in the garden of D. FALCONER, Esq., Carlówril, Scotland. Decandria Trigynia. Caryophyllez.

19. Veltheimia glauca, var. red and purple-flowered. (Bot. Mag. 3456.) Synonym, Aletris glauca. A native of the Cape of Good Hope, and cultivated in the Glasgow Botanic Garden. The flowers are produced in a dense raceme of a reddish-purple colour, marked with paler spots, and hanging pendent. Hexandria Monogynia. Liliaceæ. Veltheimia, in compliment to F. A. DE VELTHEIM, a German.

NEW METHOD OF DRYING PLANTS.—Dr. HUNEFIELD recommends a new method of drying plants, by covering them first with the powder of lycopodium, and then placing them in a vessel containing chloride of calcium. By this method, the colour and flexibility are preserved. On the 29th of July, 1831, the thermometer being at $53\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, Dr. GOPPERT, of Breslaw, placed in a 24-ounce glass two leaves of the Hyacinth, and a specimen of the Fumaria officinalis, with two ounces of muriate of lime, in such a manner that the plants were not in contact with the salt. On the following day, the leaves began to dry, and on the 3rd of August, although not dead, the Hyacinth leaves were capable of being reduced to a fine powder. Even fleshy plants, as the Sedum rupestre, are so much dried in seven days, that they may be pulverised. The lycopodium powder prevents the sap from escaping.—Records of Science, from Maund's Ret. Gard.

VOL IV.

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PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON PEAT SOIL.—Can you inform me, through the medium of the Cabinet, the best plan to obtain peat in large quantities, convenient for water carriage? Bristol, 1835. A CONSTANT READER.

ON THE MIMULUS.—I should feel particularly obliged if any of your readers would condescend to answer S. P.'s query, as I am quite as anxious to have an answer as he is. Perhaps Mr. APPLEBY or Mr. ASHFORD will be so obliging as to give us the desired information; if either of them will have the kindness to do so, they will much oblige

A LAWYER'S CLERK.

ON A WHITE CALCEOLARIA, &c.—In your Floricultural Cabinet for August last, you promise a drawing of Mr. BARRATT's pure White Shrubby Calceolaria. Being a collector and admirer of that tribe, I am desirous of seeing the drawing. I have taken in your work since its commencement, and have recommended it to'many of my friends. I reside some distance from London, and being a member of the London Horticultural Society, I should be much gratified if you would insert monthly a report of the Fiowers exhibited at the meetings in Regent Street, with the names of the individuals whose produce they are, in the way of LOUDON's Magazine, excluding the fruits. Such an arrangement would add much to the interest of your work, and is in strict accordance with its principle.

A FRIEND TO THE FLORICULTURAL CABINET. [We have applied for the account, and, if we succeed in obtaining it, it shall regularly be inserted.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON A LIST OF FLOWERS, &c.—Many of the readers of the Floricultural Cabinet will thank the Editor to favour them with a monthly list of Flowers that will bloom in every month—that in every month there may be some flowers in full bloom. To give the height and colour of each flower;—in what way to assort the flowers in the beds, so as to produce the most pleasing appearance in contrast of colour and of height;—to give forms of the beds to suit a small flower garden;—also to add hints how the cottager may ornament his cottage garden every month with a few of the less expensive flowers. Such an article or paper in every monthly number of the Floricultural Cabinet, would much increase the value of it to many readers.

London, 1835.

[We shall be obliged by the contributions of any of our readers to enable us to meet the wishes of our correspondent.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON A LIST AND PRICES OF CAMELLIAS.—Having been a subscriber to your very useful Cabinet from its commencement, I take the liberty of asking you to furnish me, as well as some others who are admirers of the tribe of Camellias, where we may be supplied with the different varieties upon reasonable terms. Suppose I take a stock of fifty of the best and most popular kinds, I conceive I ought to obtain them at a considerably less rate of expense than by buying only three, or four, or six. Perhaps by inserting this communication in your next number, some of your numerous readers will be at the trouble of giving a list, with the price, not individually but collectively. If there are objections to this public mode of trafficking, I shall be most happy to meet their feelings, on your stating as much in your have been engaged in planting my Tulips this week and the preceding one; consequently have had but little thought of any thing else. I shall give you my method of cataloguing and planting, which I conceive (barring conceit) to be preferable to any I have yet seen or heard of.—It is applicable to a stock of 100 or 5000—to the Ranunculus as well as the Tulip—combining facility and simplicity. It is difficult to offer any thing new and good in the way of knowledge, where on all subjects the *Floricultural*, by its many correspondents, has presented to the world so much able and genuine information on composts, method of treatment, &c. &c.; nor am I, perhaps, warranted to communicate much on this head. However, to beguile time, and hear the various modes of treatment by others, perhaps some of your readers would like to know my way of managing Auriculas. Although this year has been so wet and damp, I have only lost one plant out of a hundred pots, and my stock is looking capital.

Nov. 15th, 1835-

AN OLD FLORIST.

[We shall be much obliged by the promised favour.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON THE WHITE MEALY INSECT, OR PINE BUG.—I should be greatly obliged by you, or any of your Correspondents, informing me the best method of destroying the White Mealy Insect, or Pine Bug, which attacks Stove Plants as well as Pine Plants.

Banbury, Oct. 1835.

A REGULAR SUBSCRIBER.

ON A STAND FOR SHOWING PANSIES.—I should be greatly obliged to you, or any of your Correspondents, to inform me of the best method of showing Pansies at an Horticultura! Show, so as to make the flowers show to advantage. I have seen them shown in a great many different plans, but I do not like any of them: I should like to see the plan of one figured in the *Cabinet*, so as to have one made by. I hope to see an early answer to the above. J. K.

ON CARRYING DAHLIA BLOOMS.—Could you, or any of your Correspondents, inform me of the best method of carrying Dahlia Blooms to a distance, for the flowers to keep fresh, and not be injured much? I have been put to great inconvenience this season by my flowers being spoiled in carriage to a distance. J. K.

ON SUPERIOR PINKS.—Mr. J. SMITH, of Faversham, Kent, (Vol. III. p. 235), should grow such Pinks as Bows' Suwarrow, P. L., Faulkner's Duchess of St. Alban's, P. L., Bows' Cicero, B. W., and Faulkner's Mars, R. L., &c., if he is desirous of having large and superior kinds. They are well laced, and have rose-shaped leaves. When properly groups, they never burst. I never saw a South of England raised Pink worth growing, being generally bursters, and with the centre full of small leaves, also indifferently laced. Perhaps Mr. SMITH, or some other Southern grower of Pinks, will inform me why such Pinks are encouraged.

Lancaster, 1835.

T. CONNELLY, Jun.

ANSWER.

ON DISSECTING LEAVES, &c.—In compliance with the wishes of A Subscriber and Admirer of Floricultural Botany, I observe that I have dissected leaves, calyxes, and capsules of flowers, by the following method:— "Cherries, Pear, Poplar, Ivy, Holly or Maple leaves to be gathered in June or July, when the young leaves are at their full growth; put them in an earthen pan, full of *rain-water*, as it wastes fill it up, but do not empty out any of the water. Some of the leaves will be ready to dissect in a month, and some not in less than two. When the external membranes begin to separate, then is the time to begin the operation. The leaf must be put in a flat white plate, with clean water: squeeze the leaf gently with the finger and it will open on one side, the green juice will press out; then the two outward skins must be stripped off, first in the middle and along the sides, where they closely adhere, and if an opening is made, they will easily come off: then wash the skeleton in clean water, and put it between the leaves of a book to dry. Pear and Holly have a double set of fibres, that must be separated with circumspection; one set of fibres is more perfect than the other." I must observe that I was not able to procure rain-water for the greater part of the leaves I have dissected, and that I succeeded without. Box leaves I found to require to remain several months in the water. Some leaves of the Spanish Chesnut I once had for more than a year in water, and then was obliged to throw them away unchanged: I have not since been able to try them again.—I have now a Query to propose. I have succeeded perfectly in dissecting the leaves and the floral leaves of the Lime Tree, but the skeleton of the Lime Tree leaves remains green, and no washing will bleach it. Perhaps some reader of the *Cabinet* will have the kindness to inform me how to bleach them, without injuring the fibre of the skeleton. The above is a dirty, and not a very sweet job, but the admirable beauty of the skeletons, in my opinion, fully compensates for the trouble.

Beds., October 13th, 1835.

A PRACTICAL LADY GARDENER.

REMARKS.

ON THE PROPER PRONUNCIATION OF DAHLIA.—As it is your intention, in the forthcoming No. of the *Cabinet*, or its Supplement, especially to notice the Dahlia; allow me to take this fitting opportunity of interceding for the proper pronunciation of the word.—It was called after a Swedish Botanist, Professor DAHL, of Upsula. Now as the *ak* in his name is pronounced, both in Switzerland and all over the world, *broad*, as in the English word *ak*, and as the word Dahlia differs only in having the termination *ia* added, nothing but ignorant conceit could have inflicted on it the pronunciation, as if written Daylia;—it is at best but a piece of affected Cockney iss...Hoping that this brief philippic may be effectual in asving my own ears and **fast** of many others from such mincing,—I am, &c. F. R. HORMER.

ON CAPE BULBS, &C .--- JOHN YOUNG, nurseryman, Taunton, takes the liberty of saying to the correspondent of the Floricultural Cabinet, Vol. III., p. 257, that for several years past he has been paying considerable attention to the culture of Cape Bulbs, and will be glad to communicate with any one of similar pursuits, whether for the purpose of exchange or sale, or interchange of sentiments, on the best mode of treating this interesting tribe, which he thinks are too much neglected, believing, as he does, that most of the varieties of Ixia will do as well, or perhaps better, in the open ground, not even protected by a wall, than in a frame or greenhouse. J. Y. has had a bed of Ixias in this situation for about four years, and with no protection for the last two; the bed is well drained : the compost, sandy peat. J. Y.'s collection at present consists of about 20 varieties of Ixia (proper), 8 of Tritonia, 6 of Sparaxis, 6 of Babiana, 2 of Trichonema, 3 of Vieusseuxia, 9 of Watsonia, 14 of Oxalis, and 30 of Gladiolus, together with some varieties received from the Cape last year without names, but of which those that have flowered are good, and not common. J. Y. also has Calochortus venustus, C. splendens, C. luteus, Calliprora lutea, Cyclobothra alba, Tritelem laza, Brodicea (3 varieties), and a few of the scarcer varieties of Cape Bulbs not enumerated in the above list.

Taunton Nursery, 11 mo. 17, 1835.

ON PICOTEES.—From the doubts expressed by your Correspondents, Mr. REVELL, &c., I was also led to doubt the dimensions of the Pinks mentioned by INNOVATOR; but permit me to state, that this year I flowered a Mulberrycoloured Picotee, twelve inches in circumference; also a White Picotee, elightly tinged with purple on each petal, eleven inches in circumference; both very double. Perhaps this statement may contribute to remove the doubts of Mr. REVELL, Mr. WIGG, and B. M. I shall not occupy your pages, at present, by detailing my mode of cultivation, there having been so many and various remarks already made by your esteemed Correspondents, INNO-VATOR, &c. EMILY ARMSTRONGE.

Castlerahan, Ireland, 1835,

FLORICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

WARWICKSHIRE FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The following Prizes were awarded at the Fifth Exhibition of the Warwickshire Floral and Horticultural Society, September 17th, 1835:---

DAHLIAS.--Best-Countess of Liverpool, Sir Charles Throckmorton.

Sel/s.--1, Widnall's Apollo, Forfeited, Mr. Kendall; 2, Lord Derby, Mr. Adkins; 3, Yellow Turban, J. Willmore, Esq.; 4, Harding'e Lilac Perfection, Mr. Adkins; 5, Seedling, J. Willmore, Esq.; 6, Lord Liverpool, Mr. Kendall; 7, Metropolitan Perfection, Ditto.

Striped or Spotted.—1, Picta formosissima, Mr. Kendall; 2, Queen of Dahlias, Mr. Burman; 3, Commander-in-Chief, Mr. Kendall; 4, Desdemona, Ditto; 5, Widnall's King, Mr. Adkins; 6, Seale's Invincible, Ditto; 7, Mrs. General-Grosvenor, Mr. Kendall.

Seedling.-Best, J. Willmore, Esq.

Scarlet and ruby.—1, Countess of Liverpool, Sir C. Throckmorton; 2, Widnall's Apollo, Mr. Kendall; 3, Master Walter, J. Willmore, Esq.; 4, Newsal's Victory, Mr. Kendall; 5, Widnall's Remus, Ditto; 6, Widnall's Rising Sun, Ditto; 7, Lass of Richmond Hill, Ditto; 8, Scarlet Perfection, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons.

Crimson and Purple.—1, Widnall's Granta, Sir C. Throckmorton; 2, Lord Liverpool, Mr. Kendall; 3, Langley's Purple, Sir C. Throckmorton; 4, Lord Derby, Mr. D. Houghton; 5, Colville's Perfection, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons; 6, Muntz, Mr. Kendall; 7, Seedling, Sir C. Throckmorton; 8, Man of Kent, Mr. J. Moore.

Puce Maroon and Dark Maroon.—1, Lord Derby, Mr. Adkins; 2, Metropolitan Perfecta, Mr. Kendall; 3, Othello, Mr. Tapp; 4, Vulcan, Mr. Cowdry; 5, Dawson's Victory, Dr. Cave Brown; 6, Lord Brougham, J. Willmore, Esq.; 7, Hall's Mogul, Mr. Tapp; 8, Sir Walter, Scott, Dr. Cave Brown; 9, Suttonia Superb, J. Willmore, Esq.; 10, Negro Boy, Ditto.

White Blush, Rose and Lilac.—1, Lilac Perfection, Mr. Adkins; 2, Lady Grenville, Sir C. Throckmorton; 3, King of Whites, Mr. Tapp; 4, Leucanthera, J. Willmore, Esq.; 5, Springfield Rival, Mr. D. Houghton; 6, British Queen, Mr. Kendall; 7, Superb Lilac, Mr. S. Yates; 8, Calypso, Mr. Kendall.

Sulphur, Yellow, and Buff.--1, Yellow Turban, J. Willmore, Esq.; 2, Seedling, Mr. D. Houghton; 3, King of Yellows, Ditto; 4, Queen of Yellows, Mr. Burman; 5, Hortensis, Sir C. Throckmorton; 6, Syren, Mr. Meyrick.

Globes-1, Crimson, Mr. J. Moore; 2, Rugby Beauty, Mr. Meyrick; 3, Orange, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons.

Anemoneflora.—1, spectabile elegans, Mr. S. Yates; 2, Painted Lady, Sir C. Throckmorton; 3, Crimson, Mr. J. Moore; 4, spectabile, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons; 5, purpurea, Sir C. Throckmorton.

Striped double.—1, Picta formosissima, Mr. Kendall; 2, Commander in-Chief, Ditto; 3, Seale's Invincible, Mr. Adkins; 4, Black Prince, J. Willmore, Esq.; 5, General Grosvenor, Mr. Kendall; 6, French Rival, Mr. Adkins.

Spotted double.—1, Queen of Dahlias, Mr. Burman; 2, Brown's Desdemona, Mr. Kendall; 3, Widnall's King, Mr. Adkins; 4, Beauty of Cambridge, Ditto; 5, Duchess of Buccleugh, Mr. Burman.

Seedlings.—1, Drusilla, Mr. D. Houghton; 2, J. Willmore, Esq.; 3, Sir C. Throckmorton; 4, Mr. D. Houghton; 5, Sir C. Throckmorton; 6, Ditto; 7, Mr. Adkins; 8, Sir C. Throckmorton.

SINGLE DAHLIAS.--1, Painted Lady, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons; 2, Paragon, Mr. Cowdry; 3, Star of Bethlehem.

PLANTS OF COMMERCE.---1, Gossipium arboreum and Zinziber officinarum, Mr. J. Horton.

ERICAS.—1, Hartnellii, J. Willmore, Esq.; 2, Irbiana, Ditto; 3, corinthioides (nova) Ditto; 4, Aitonia, Ditto.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS.—1, Nieremborgia intermedia, Mr. C. Sharp; 2, Cineraria hybrida, Mr. J. Moore; 3, Chironia frutescens, Mr. D. Houghton; 4, Oxalis Boweii, Mr. J. Moore; 5, Anagallis Willmoreiana, Ditto; 6, Nerium splendens, Mr. D. Houghton; 7, Fuchsia globosa, Mr. Kendall; 8, Fuchsia mutabilis, Mr. D. Houghton.

ORCHIDEOUS PLANTS.—1, Catasetum tridentatum (var.), 2, Epidendrum fragrans; 3, Epidendrum ciliare, J. Willmore, Esq.

HARDY FRAME PLANTS.—Nuttalia grandiflora, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons; 2, Lobelia propinquia, J. Willmore, Esq.; 3, Erythrolæna conspicua, Messrs. J. Pope and Sons; 4, Lobelia unidentata, Mr. J. Moore.

HARDY ANNUALS.—1, Xeranthemum lucidum album; 3, Coreopsis splendens; 3, unique French marigold, Mr. Adkins; 4, African marigold, Mr. Burman.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.—1, Amaryllis belladonna, J. Willmore, Esq.; 2, Potentilla Hopwoodeana, Mr. J. Moore; 3, Yucca filamentosa, J. Willmore, Esq.

COCKSCOMBS .--- 1, Mr. Adkins; 2, James Taylor, Esq.

TENDER ANNUALS.---I, Thunbergia alata, Mr. J. Horton; 2, Globe amaranthus, Mr. C. Ratheram; 3, white egg plant, Mr. J. Horton.

GROUPS OF FLOWERS.--1, Mr. C. Ratheram; 2, Mr. Charles Walthew.

EXTRA PRIZES.—Design in flowers over the entrance, Mr. Kendall; group of flowers, &c., Mr. Cowdry; Ditto, Mr. James Tomkins; group of pansies, Nos. 1 and 2, Mr. Kendall; China asters, Mr. Tapp; Ditto, Mr. Adkins; globe amaranthus, Mr. C. Ratheram.

DONCASTER HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The fourth meeting of the Doncaster Horticultural Society for the season, took place on Wednesday, the 29th of July, in the New Concert-room, High-street. Although it has been generally admitted,—and not without sufficient reason,—that the number of meetings this year has been far too numerous, the attendance on the present occasion was never excelled in point of respectability,—an attendance which embraced nearly all the families of the gentry in the neighbourhood, particularly the female portions of them i and the exhibition, enlivened by the performances of the band, appeared to give the highest degree of satisfaction. The show of Carnations and Dahlias, considering the extremely dry state of the weather, was numerous and beautiful, and the Geraniums were particularly attractive. The judges were, Mr. Smith, Botanic Garden, Hull; Mr. Belton, Nostell Priory; and Mr. Dobb, Rotherham.

PLANTS.—Slove—1, Musa coccinea, Messrs. Crowder; 2, Cyrtanthus purpureus, Messrs. Crowder; 3, Hæmanthus undulatus, Messrs. Crowder; 4, Begonia cordata, Mr. Appleby.

Greenhouse.—1, Nerium splendens, F. J. Woodyeare, Esq. (C. Stephens, gardener); 2, Nirembergia filicalus, H. Cooke, Esq. (J. Stephens, gardener); 3, Nerium album, Messrs. Crowder; 4, Oxalis Boweii, Mrs. Elmaall, (J. Blyton, gardener.)



Exotic Climber.—Tropæolum pentaphyllum, H. Cooke, Esq. ; 2, Jasminum floribus plenus, Mrs. Elmsall.

White Pelargonium.—Barratti, H. Cooke, Esq.; Dark Red, Lord Combermere, Mr. Robinson, gardener to T. Walker, Esq.; Crimson, Amadium, Mr. Robinson; Pink, Flora M'Donald, H. Cooke, Esq.; Crimson Purple, Master Walter, Messrs. Crowder; Lilac, H. Cooke, Esq.; Blush, Blandum, H. Cooke, Esq.; Oak leaved, Moorcanum, H. Cooke, Esq.; Scarlet, Bath Scarlet, H. Cooke, Esq.; Clouded, Yeatmanianum grandiflorum, Mr. Robinson.

Ericas.-1, Mr. Appleby; 2, 3, 4, Mr. Hall.

Fuchsias .--- 1, Globosa, Mr. Robinson; 2, Longiflora, Mr. Milan.

Mimuluses .- Bitrons, Mr. J. L. Crowther; 2, Mr. Hall.

China Roses.—1, Yellow Noisette, Messrs. Crowder; 2, Mr. Milan; 3, Smith's Noisette, Rev. L. Hobson. Hardy Creeper.—1, Messrs. Crowder; 2, Mr. Appleby; 3, Sollya heterophylla, Hon. Mrs. Cochrane, (J. Cooper, gardener); 4, Tropæolum majus, Hon. Mrs. Cochrane. Hardy Skrubs, 1, Yucca gloriosa, Messrs. Crowder; 2, Hydrangea quercifolia, Mr. Hall.

Hardy Herbaceous.--1, Potentilla Hopwoodiana, Messrs. Crowder; 2, Mra. Bulmer.

Herbaceous Calceolaria.—1, Speciosa, Messrs. Crowder; 2, Ochroleuca maculata, Mr. Robinson; Shrubby Ditto, 1, Juno, Mr. Robinson; 2, G. C. Walker, Esq.

Six Hollyoaks .--- 1, Mr. Jackson; 2, Mr. Milan.

Twelve Pansies.--1, Mr. Jackson; 2, Rev. Dr. Sharpe. Six Ditto, 1, Hon. Mrs. Cochrane; 2, Mr. Crowcroft.

Brilish Plants.—1, Gentiana Pneumonanthe, Mr. J. L. Crowther; 2, Utricularia vulgaris, Mr. Hopkinson; 3, Drosera anglica, Mr. J. L. Crowther.

Best Collection of British Plants.-Mr. J. L. Crowther, 108 species.

Tender Bouquet.--Mr. Hopkinson. Hardy Ditto, 1, Mr. Hopkinson; 2, Rev. Dr. Milner. Tender or Hardy Ditto, Col. Fullerton, (J. Flintham, gardener). Annual, 1, Hon. Mrs. Cochrane; 2, Lady Cooke; 3, Mr. Hall.

Scarlet Stock.-Mrs. Elmsall. Purple Ditto, Mrs. Elmsall; White Ditto, Mrs. Elmsall.

CARNATIONS.—Best Pan of Seven—Pike's Eminent, Rowbottom's Victory, Unknown, Will Stukely, Unknown, Queen Adelaide, Unknown, Mr. Thorpe.

Scarlet Bizarre-1, Major Ripon, Mr. Ripon; 2, Mr. W. L. Crowther.

Pink Bizarre-1, Mr. Foulstone; 2, H. D. Cooke, Esq.

Scarlet Flake-1, Leighton's Atlas, Col. Fullerton; 2, Madame Mora, Col. Fullerton.

Rose Flake.—Queen Adelaide, Mr. Thorpe; 2, Mrs. Branson, (T. Woodhead, gardener).

Purple Flake.--1, Mrs. Branson; 2, Hon. Mrs. Cochrane.

Red Picotee.--1, Will Stukely, Mr. Thorpe; 2, Martin's Prince George, Mr. Jackson.

Purple Picotee.—1, Pollett's Triumph, Col. Fullerton; 2, Mr. W. L. Crowther.
 Yellow Picotee.—1, Seedling, M. Tasburgh, Esq. (- Wood, gardener); 2,
 Seedling, M. Tasburgh, Esq.

Self.-1, Seedling, M. Tasburgh, Esq.; 2, Seedling, Mr. Jackson.

DAHLIAS.—Best Pan of Six.—Lord Liverpool, Agrippina, Queen of Dahlias, Zebra, Queen of Belgium, Criterion, Messrs. Crowder.

Scarlet.—Countess of Liverpool, Mr. Jackson; White, King of Whites, Dr. Bower; Rose, Queen of Roses, Mrs. Bulmer; Striped, Seal's Invincible, Mr. Appleby; Dark, Lady Fitzharris, Mr. Milan; Purple, Purpurea perfecta, Mr. Appleby; Orange, Formosissima, Dr. Bower; Shaded, Belladonna, Mrs. Branson; Yellow, Queen of Yellows, Dr. Bower; Crimson, Barratt's Susanna, Mr. Milan; Lilac, Mr. Foulstone; Globe, M. Tasburgh, Esq; Anemone, H. Cooke, Esq; Single, Lady Cooke, (H. Seaton, gardener); Tipped, Agrippina, Mr. Appleby; Red, Mrs. Bulmer,

SHOW OF CARNATIONS NEAR WOLVERHAMPTON.

At a Meeting held at Ounsdale, Wombourn, near Wolverhampton, on the 27th of July last, the following prizes for Carnations were adjudged :--

Premier Prize-Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Abner Bullock.

Scarlet Bizarres.—1, Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Partridge; 2, Seedling, Mr. Aston; 3, Seedling, Mr. Bullock; 4, Kinfare Hero, Mr. Aston; 5, Wild's Perfection, Mr. Walford; 6, Seedling, Mr. Bullock.

Crimson Bizarres.--1, Seedling, Mr. Bullock; 2, Spitfire, Mr. Nicklin; 3, Seedling, Mr. Walford; 4, ditto, Mr. Aston; 5, ditto, Mr. Walford; 6, ditto, Mr. Aston.

Scarlet Flakes.—1, Bishop of Gloucester, Mr. Elliott; 2, Seedling, Mr. Bullock; 3, Stanley's Union, Mr. Richards; 4, Rob Roy, Mr. Downing; 5, Lydia, Mr. Jones; 6, Fair Ellen, Mr. Aston.

Purple Flakes.—1, Bellerophon, Mr. Aston; 2, Squire Clarke, Mr. Walford; 3, Cleopatra, Mr. Richards; 4, Turner's Princess, Mr. Aston; 5, Seedling, Mr. Partridge; 6, Rosamond, Mr. Bullock.

Pink Flakes.—1, Lady Grey, Mr. Walford; 2, Sir George Crewe, ditto; 3, Scedling, Mr. Aston; 4, Howe's Princess, ditto; 5, Seedling, Mr. Elliott; 6, Lucy Maria, Mr. Bullock.

Purple Picolees.—1, Isabella, Mr. Walford; 2, Miss Emma, Mr. Wallace; 3, Beauty of Northampton, Mr. Walford; 4, Hector, Mr. Aston; 5, Moonraker, Mr. Wallace; 6, Drucella, Mr. Aston.

REFERENCE TO THE EMBELLISHMENTS.

1. Chrysanthemum indicum, variety.—The Sulphur Yellow. This kind is also called Early Yellow, Sulphurea, Sulphurea Superba, Brimstone, and Straw coloured. It is one of the most graceful and handsome flowering kinds, and merits a place in every collection. It comes into bloom at an early period, before all others, excepting the quilled white. The flowers have a very strong Chamomile scent. The leaves are very deeply indented, having the lobes very distinct from each other, and the serratures are sharp pointed. This kind was introduced into this country from China by the late THOMAS EVANS, Esq., of Stepney, having been brought over for him by Captain HENRY WILSON.

2. C. indicum, var. Wheeler's Sanguinea.

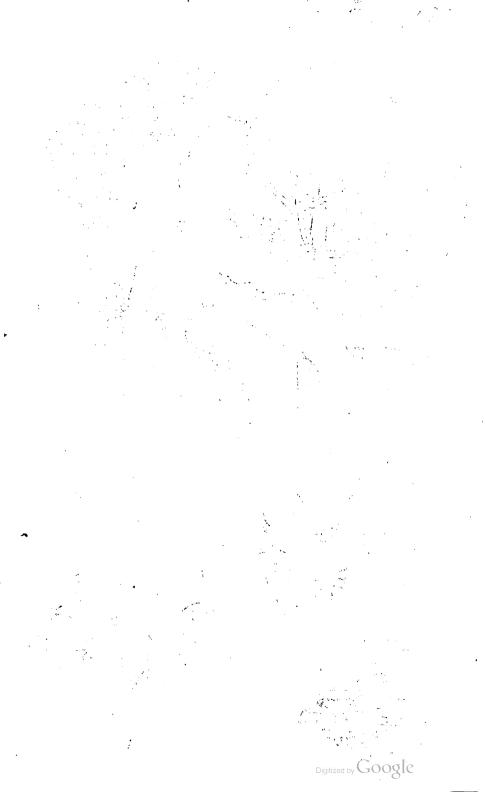
3. C. indicum, var. Wheeler's Expanded Crimson. Both the latter kinds are hybrids, recently raised in this country. They are a most valuable addition to this pleasing tribe of autumnal flowering plants. All the kinds may be readily obtained at most of the public nursery establishments, at a very moderate charge. Being of easy culture, the whole tribe recommend themselves to every lover of flowers. We cultivate about sixty kinds, and the varieties in colour and form of flowers produce a most striking and beautiful effect.

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 hotbed 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 hall, rais &c., if such occur.





THE

FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

FEBRUARY 1st, 1836.

PART I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ARTICLE I.—A New Arrangement of the Double-flowered Chinese Chrysanthemums, with a simple Method of Cultivating that beautiful Tribe of Plants. By Mr. J. MARTIN, Gardener to J. S. POULTER, Esq. M.P., Winchester.

Having derived both amusement and instruction from your useful and interesting publication, the *Floricultural Cabinet*, (to which I have been a subscriber from its commencement,) and feeling desirous of promoting the object for which it is intended, I herewith send you a list of my collection of Chrysanthemums, with the simple method I practice in their cultivation. I have some most beautiful varieties, which Mr. HAWORTH does not mention in Vol. I., p. 76, &c.; but which, I think, highly merit a place in your *Cabinet*.

I observed in Vol. II., p. 163, that Mr. FREDERICK made an inquiry respecting the season for transplanting the Chrysanthemum, so as to ensure a good bloom the following autumn; and as I have not yet seen any answer to his inquiry, I recommend to him the method of treatment I have practised, and which I here describe; and I am quite convinced that if it is properly attended to, it will ensure him a good bloom, and in fact answer the utmost expectations.

Soil.—The soil I use is a very simple mixture, and might be easily obtained. It is one-half good rotten dung, from an old

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cucumber bed, and one-half yellow loam. This I mix well together some time before I use it for potting in.

Cultivation.—About the first week in April, I take off suckers, always choosing the strongest, but most dwarfy, suckers for that purpose. I take as many of each variety as I think I shall want to flower, never keeping less than two plants of a sort. These suckers I plant, one plant in a 48-sized pot, in the compost above described. After I have potted them, I place them in the shade, for about a fortnight, till the roots have got well established in the pots. I then remove them to a south aspect, where they get the sun the most part of the day.

I have sometimes known some of the sorts not throw up a single sucker. When this happens, I always turn the old plant out of the pot that it flowered in, and beat off the ball of soil; then trim off the long fibrous roots, of which the pot never fails to be full, and again repot the old plant, and place it along with the other pots. After I have done potting; I give them a good watering, to settle the earth round the plant, and in about a week they begin to make fresh shoots. About June I repot them into 32sized pots, always taking care to keep them well watered. After I have repotted them, I cut off the top of every plant according to the height I wish to bloom them. If I wish for tall plants, I only just take off the extreme tops; but if I want dwarf plants, (which I think are most desirable in pots,) I cut them off very low, always taking care to leave three or four joints below the cut. These tops, if put into a bed where there is a little heat, will easily strike root, and make very handsome plants. I have taken cuttings off as late as the latter end of July; these cuttings, when struck, make beautiful little blooming plants about a foot high, and covered with foliage quite down to the pot. After I have potted them into 32's, I frequently water them with manure water : this I believe to be very beneficial to the plants. About the last week in July, I repot them again into 24-sized pots, always using the same compost as above described. About the middle of September, I shift them into 16-sized pots to bloom. The only exception is with the plants that are struck late: these I bloom in 32's. When any kind is scarce, it can be increased by cutting down the old plant when it is out of bloom, cutting in the shoots to short lengths, and putting them into a bed where there is a little heat. Care must be taken to separate the lower end of the cutting close under a joint.

I now subjoin a list of my collection of Chrysanthemums, arranged according to their several colours, with a description of a few varieties, so far as I am acquainted with them.

Yellow-coloured Flowers.

- 1 Sulphur Yellow.
- 2 Superb Clustered Yellow,
- 3 Tasseled Flamed Yellow.
- 4 Quilled Yellow.
- **5** Tasseled Yellow.
- 6 Golden Lotus Flowered.
- 7 Golden Yellow.
- 8 Park's Small Yellow.
- 9 Windsor Yellow.
- 10 Indian Yellow.
- 11 Warratah Yellow.
- 12 Semi-double Deep Yellow, or Pale Quilled Orange.
- 13 Changeable Yellow.—This fine variety is as the name implies, the blossoms at first appearing of a rich copper colour, and, as the flowers expand, changing to a pure yellow; and although only of the middle size, appearing rather late, they make a very pleasing appearance, standing the weather well, and becoming much paler by age.

White-coloured Flowers.

- 14 Superb White.
- 15 Tasseled White.
- 16 Changeable White.
- 17 Indian White.
- 18 Paper White.
- 19 Semi-double Quilled White.
- 20 Quilled White.

Purple-coloured Flowers.

- 21 Starry or Changeable Purple.
- 22 Expanded Light Purple.
- 23 Quilled Light Purple.
- 24 Tasseled Purple, cr Old Red.
- 25 Brown Purple.
- 26 Late Quilled Purple.

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Purple-coloured Flowers-(continued).

- 27 Rosy Purple.
- 28 Wheeleriana, or Wheeler's Purple.—Of shortish growth, and flowers in the middle season of its group. The flowers are of a rosy purple colour, and the shape is somewhat remarkable. The exterior petals are rather long, and sometimes will expand, but they are generally quilled. The interior ones are short, quilled, and forked. Each quill is divided at the top into five points, and the top of each point is slightly tipped with white. Its flowers are rather large, and very beautiful. The foliage is much larger than any other variety of the Chinese Chrysanthemum that I am acquainted with. It is a very distinct variety from all others, and is very uncommon.
- 29 The Purple.—Of shortish stature, with pure purple, expanded, early flowers; and when full blown, is very Asterlike, shewing a considerable disk.

Rose or Pink-coloured Flowers.

- 30 Quilled Pink.
- 31 Clustered Pink.
- 32 Quilled Flamed Pink.
- 33 Rose or Pink.
- 34 Pale Pink.
- 35 Dwarf Pale Rose.
- 36 Semi-double Quilled Pink.
- 37 Flat Pink.—Of middle size in stem and flowers, but rather late in blooming, with expanded well-formed double flowers. Blush-coloured Flowers.
- 38 Early Blush.
- 39 Curled Blush.
- 40 Blush Ranunculus.
- 41 Clustered Blush.—A fine-formed, early-flowering variety, producing its very double blossoms in clusters, on shortish firm footstalks, making a very neat appearance, and forming a distinct variety from the Starry Blush, hereunder mentioned.
- 42 Starry Blush.—This rather tall and beautiful variety flowers in the middle season very abundantly. The exterior petals at first appear few in number, but soon expand, and

ON DOUBLE-FLOWERED CHINESE CHRYSANTHEMUMS. 29

become more double; when full blown, it resembles a blush-coloured tassel. The foliage of the plant is singularly shaped, being very long and narrow, of a dark-green colour. It is a desirable variety in a general collection.

Buff-coloured Flowers.

- 43 Changeable Pale Buff.
- 44 Pale Buff.
- 45 Pale variety of Pale Buff.—A sport only from the preceding, but now an established variety, and more beautiful than its parent. The flowers are large, paler, more double, and more showy. The stature of the plant is tall, flowering in the middle season.
- 46 Orange or Buff.

Lilac-coloured Flowers.

- 47 Tasseled Lilac.
- 48 Curled Lilac.
- 49 Large Late Lilac.

Red-coloured Flowers.

- 50 Gold-bordered Red.
- 51 Two-coloured Red.
- 52 Sanguinea, or Expanded Red. This magnificent, fine-coloured variety is of tall stature in its group, producing its blossoms in clusters, on firm upright footstalks; and although the flowers are but a little better than half double, and only of the middle size, it has a most animated appearance, possessing a colour peculiar to itself. It flowers early and freely, and I should think this is a very likely variety to produce seeds of the most promising kind.---[See figure in the *Floricultural Cabinet* for January : the drawings of this and the other two varieties were taken from specimens sent us by Mr. MARTIN.--COND.]

Crimson-coloured Flowers.

- 53 Expanded Crimson.
- 54 Early Crimson.

Orange-coloured Flowers.

- 55 Large Quilled Orange.
- 56 Semi-doubled Quilled Orange.

Salmon-coloured Flower.

57 Tasseled Quilled Salmon.

Brown-coloured Flowers.

58 Spanish Brown.

59 Semi-double Small Brown-flowered Japan. This is one of the very dwarfest and smallest flowering varieties in the whole collection, sending up its small reddish-brown blossoms singly, not more than half double, and some nearly single. It flowers in the middle season, or later, and makes but a poor appearance. I conceive it to be a distinct species, owing to its very small leaves and flowers.

I regret to say that there are four varieties numbered in my list of which I am not able at present to give a full description, not having long possessed them; but I shall be happy to notice them at some future time, when I hope to be able to describe them more accurately. In the meantime, I shall be glad to solve any query that may be made on the Chrysanthemum, as far as my limited knowledge will permit. JOHN MARTIN.

Winchester, Dec. 20th, 1835.

ARTICLE II.—On the Culture of the Cyclamen Persicum. By LOUISA HARRIET.

Your valuable little work, the *Cabinet*, having afforded me both amusement and instruction, I feel anxious to contribute my mite-of information to its pages. Perceiving in the April Number, (Vol. III.) that at page 91 a correspondent says a few observations on the culture of Cyclamens would be acceptable, and not having seen the query answered, I send you the folllowing extract, which you will perceive I have copied from the *Horticultural Re*gister, which work I took for the first three years, until the *Cabi*net appeared, which suited me better, being more interesting and useful.

"The Cyclamen Persicum begins to shew its flowers early in the year, and is in beauty throughout the months of March and April. As soon as the flowers fade, the pots are placed on their sides (as a caution against their being watered) in a corner of the greenhouse. In August the roots are taken out of the pots, and the earth adhering to them being first carefully shaken off, they are planted in an open, but sheltered border of the garden, where

they are allowed to remain until the cold forebodes frost; they are then taken up, the fibres being carefully preserved, and are put into pots proportioned to the size of each root; the crown of the plant is well covered with earth, and the compost used consists of two. parts leaf-mould, one ditto sandy peat, one ditto ashes of burnt vegetables, and a small portion of thoroughly rotted dung. The plants thus potted are then arranged in a cold frame, and plunged to the rim in coal ashes; in mild weather the glass is taken off; but by night, protection from frost, and by day from cold and rough wind, is indispensible. On the flowers appearing, the plants are removed to the greenhouse, and are placed as near the windows as possible, to have the advantage both of sun and air; they are abundantly watered with soft water, of the same temperature as the atmosphere they are growing in; the leaves also are occasionally well sprinkled; but this operation is gone through in the morning, and the windows of the house are immediately opened, otherwise the leaves would drop off, and the roots decay. The pots are well drained with pieces of brick. The dividing the roots to increase the stock of plants, is had. The roots are a long time recovering the wound thus given, and do not afterwards flower so strong. Young plants are obtained very easily from seed." LOUISA HARRIET.

Buckinghamshire, December, 1835.

ARTICLE III.—Remarks on the Culture, &c. of the Azalea. By Mr. CH. VAN GEERT, Nurseryman and Florist, St. Willebrord, Antwerp.

The Azalea is a well-known plant throughout Belgium, and forms one of the most splendid decorations of the flower garden. It is generally considered to be the most beautiful genus of the hardy shrubs. Its neat form and bushy growth, the vast profusion of its flowers, the extensive variety and splendour of colours in the flowers, their appearance at a season when few other flowers are in bloom, and the little trouble which the plant requires when grown in a suitable soil and a good situation,—all combine to cause the plant to be much admired, sought after, and introduced into nearly every pleasure garden in Belgium. The varieties of this handsome genus are very numerous, and have been raised in a short period. Twenty years since there were only a few very moderate species, having small insignificant flowers. Ten years since the *A. pontica* arrived in this country, and sold at a most extravagant price, its beauty being very highly extolled; this species became the parent of a vast variety.

I think it deserves to be recorded to the honour of a baker, one M. MORTIER, that devoting his leisure hours to the study and pursuit of Floriculture, he, by impregnation of different kinds, was the first to raise not only the first hybrid, but nearly all the superb varieties which are now dispersed and cultivated so extensively throughout Europe. After having most successfully raised numerous varieties from A. pontica and calendulacea. he impregnated the A. pontica with the pollen of A. viscosa. This co-mixture afforded a greater reward than was anticipated, and the produce was the foundation of a new and very distinct section-that of the tardives. In this class is displayed all the variations of which the Azalea is capable, and it comprises those varieties which are most admired and esteemed by amateurs and gardeners. Having raised such an immense variety of kinds, and judging as many were raised as could be classified. M. MORTIER resolved to give up hybridizing, concluding that to pursue the practice would only perplex the classification. I observe, however, that other persons have now taken up the practice, and some distinct and handsome varieties have been the reward of such attention.

In the commencement of the preceding observations, I stated that the genus Azalea required but little trouble when once properly planted. I shall, therefore, add some particulars respecting its culture.

Situation.—If a garden be high and dry, select a situation where there is a very free admission of air, but it must be wholly shaded by trees or walls. If the garden be low and damp, select a situation where there will be the best circulation of air, and about half shaded.

Soil.—Take out a foot deep of the natural soil of the place, and fill it with the following compost :—Leaves well decayed and rotten, and which have not been submerged. The best kind is produced from the Oak. If this cannot be had, take decayed turf, with a third part of that dry rottenness which is found in trees, particularly in the trunks of old willows, and which has been well dried before using. Either of the above are good for the purpose, but I prefer the former. With either of them, mix a tenth part of sea sand for the humid situated garden or place, and the same proportion of a good loamy soil for a dry garden, &c. In such a soil the plants will flourish so as to bloom amazingly.

Some taste as to arrangement of the kinds and colours is required, so as to produce the greatest effect; this the cultivator will doubtless attend to, so that a specifying of the kinds will be necessary for me to add. I shall, therefore, shortly send a list, with colours of flowers, height of growth, &c. of the most superior kinds which I cultivate in my nursery grounds.

CH. VAN GEERT.

Nov. 22, 1835.

ARTICLE IV.—On the Culture of Orchideous Plants. By A COUNTRY FLORIST.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6.)

ONCIDIUMS.—The greater part of this genus are highly beautiful flowering plants. The flowers are produced in branching panicles, containing a considerable number of flowers upon each. The plants are of easy culture, grow very freely, and bloom very profusely. The whole species deserve a place in every collection.

1. Oncidium altissimum, The tallest growing. As the name imports, the flower stem reaches to a great height; with me it has extended to twelve feet, and numerously branched. The flowers are of a fine yellow, spotted with brown. It blooms in August and September.

2. O. ampliatum. This species is a most profuse bloomer, producing its fine blossoms upon a branching raceme of considerable size. The flowers are very showy, yellow, slightly spotted with brown. Blooms in February and March.

3. O. barbatum, The bearded flowered. The flower stem rises to near two feet high, bearing a panicle of yellow flowers, which are singularly pretty. It blooms in April and May.

4. O. bicornutum, The two horned. This kind produces a vol. 17.

ON THE CULTURE OF ORCHIDEOUS PLANTS.

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many flowered panicle of flowers of a greenish yellow colour, spotted and masked with brown and red. It grows freely; and although the flowers are not so showy as some others of the genus, they are, nevertheless, very handsome. Blooms in May and June.

5. O. bifolium, The two-leaved. The flowers are of a pretty yellow colour, produced upon a panicle, which rises about nine inches high. It is an ornamental species. Blooms in June and July.

6. O. Carthaginiensis, The Carthaginian. The flower stem reaches to six feet high, and produces a profusion of flowers. They are not of a very splendid colour, being of a reddish-green, but, nevertheless, are very pretty. Blooms in May and June.

7. O. ciliatum, The eye-lash flowered.

8. O. crispum, The curled flowered. The flower stem has reached three feet high with me, producing numerous blossoms of a brownish-yellow colour. As the name imports, the flowers are much curled. They are very handsome. Blooms in June.

9. O. divaricatum, The branching flowered. The flower stem rises two feet high, and produces abundance of blossoms; they are of a greenish-yellow, with red spots. It is a very pretty flowering kind. Blooms in July and August.

10. O. flexuosum, The binding flowered. A very neat and handsome flowering species, the flower stem rising three feet high, and producing numerous bright yellow blossoms, slightly spotted. It is of easy culture. Blooms in July and August.

11. O. juncifolium, Rush leaved. The flower stem rises near a foot high, and the flowers are a pretty yellow colour, appearing very ornamental. It blooms in June and July.

12. O. Harrisonia. This is a very handsome species, which was found by Mr. WILLIAM HARRISON, on the Organ Mountains, in Brazil. The plant is readily distinguished by its fleshy, slightly channeled recurved leaves, each of which is placed upon a little pseudo bulb. The panicle of flowers extends about a foot long, and they are arranged in a very graceful manner. The flowers are of a bright yellow, spotted with red-brown. I have grown it very finely in moss and rotten wood, and equally so, in turfy peat mixed with broken potsherds. Blooms in April and May.

13. O. Lanceanum. This is a very showy, flowering species. I have a small plant which has bloomed profusely. The handsome yellow flowers, slightly spotted, producing a very pleasing effect. The plant appears of easy culture. Blooms in August and September.

14. O. Lemonianum. This species is very curious as well as pretty. The flower stem rises about six inches high, producing a few neat flowers, about six or eight; they are of a bright yellow spotted with red. Blooms in May and June.

15. O. luridum, The darkish flowered. The flower stem rises to three feet high with me, and produces panicles of olive green coloured flowers, which have a singular appearance. Blooms in February and March.

16. O. pumilum, The dwarf. The flower stem rises to about six inches high, producing a panicle of yellowish green flowers, which forms a pretty appearance. Blooms in June.

17. O. papilio, The Butterfly plant. The flowers of this kind are of a most singular structure, as the name imports, resembling a butterfly. The flowers are produced singly, each upon a long stem, rising two feet high; they are of a bright orange-yellow, spotted with a rich red-brown. It ought to be in every collection. Blooms in March.

18. O. pulchellum, The handsome. One of the most handsome of the genus, the delicacy of the flowers is superior. The flower stem is about ten inches high, producing a profusion of flowers being white tinged with yellow and pink. This kind deserves a place in every collection. The blossoms are highly fragrant. Blooms in July and August.

19. O. tetrapetalum, The four petalled. The flower stem rises about one foot high, producing a panicle of lively yellow flowers. It is an elegant kind. Blooms in July and August.

20. O. triquetrum, The three angled stem. The stems are triangular six inches high, producing a panicle of pretty yellow flowers. It is an ornamental kind. Blooms in September.

21. O. variegatum, The variegated flowered. This kind is a very ornamental flowering one, the stem rising two feet high, and producing numerous greenish-yellow flowers, blooming in June and July.

In addition to the above named twenty-one species, I have received three others (said to be new) without any specific name. They have not bloomed with me. When they do, (if a new species)

ON THE CULTURE OF THE TREE ROSE.

the particulars respecting them shall be sent for insertion in the Cabinet.

Most of the genus is of easy culture, growing freely in pots with turfy peat soil, intermixed with broken potsherds. They will also grow well if tied to a piece of wood, with the bark upon it, (if slightly decayed the better,) and suspended in the stove; care is required to have a good deal of moisture, by watering the flues, &c. where they are thus grown. The Butterfly plant does well in this way, as does O. Harrisonia, flexuosum, ampliatum, divaricatum, crispum, and bifolium. When I fasten the plant at first to the wood, I attach a portion of moss thereto, and to the lower part of the plant; this aids the roots in striking sooner, and thus facilitates its growth. This mode of treatment has a singular appearance, but the panicle of flowers has never been so vigorous with me as in pot culture; but when practised it gives a pleasing variety for notice. It is well worth adopting, as all the kinds are easy of increase, and amply repay by the produce of flowers.

The general observations, at the commencement of this paper, in respect to culture, are particularly observable in respect to the treatment of the Oncidiums. I find that during the hot part of the summer, that is, from the end of May to the end of August, the plants require a slight shade. I have a Vine planted at the end of my Orchideæ house, purposely for the fine foliage to create a shade during the period named. In procuring a shade by this means, the Vine does not come close to the top of the house, but light is admitted liberally there, and a few intermediate openings are allowed, by thinning out some of the leaves in a suitable degree.

The period of flowering, as given to each kind, is that in which they have usually bloomed with me, when potted in spring; but plants may be forwarded or retarded by placing them in a low or high temperature, and giving them rest at different sectors.

A COUNTRY FLORIST.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ARTICLE V.—On the Culture of the Tree Rose. By Rosa.

As very considerable interest has been excited in the floricultural class of the community, in consequence of the introduction

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of the articles on Roses which have appeared in the *Cabinet*; and as no remarks have been inserted on the mode of forming that most ornamental appendage to a shrubbery, the Tree (or, as it is sometimes called, Standard) Rose, I am induced to send some observations upon the formation and culture thereof. They are the result of my own successful practice. An eminent nurseryman, a great Rose cultivator, gave me the first hints on the subject; and I have pursued the same treatment with satisfaction to myself. In the course of experiment I have made some improvement in the practice. I shall, therefore, send, for insertion in the *Cabinet* from time to time, the course of treatment 1 pursue from first to last.

Selection of Stocks to bud, &c. upon.—Any time from the end of October to the middle of February, plants of the wild English Rose are procured. I find, however, that the earlier the better. There are several varieties of stocks to be had: those I prefer being far the best, and of a very upright growth, making shoots nearly half an inch in diameter, and growing several feet high in one season. The colour of such is either wholly green barked, or green slightly tinged with brown. The ripe fruit of both is of a long oval shape. These kinds are generally to be met with in plantations or woods, and occasionally in hedges. There is a spreading, bushy-growing kind, which has a red bark, and a small roundish fruit: this I find does not answer near so well as the others,—the buds not taking so freely, nor, if they take to uniting at all, do they grow so kindly afterwards.

In getting up the wild stocks, I have always given strict orders to my gardener to get them up with as much length of root as convenience would admit. This attention is necessary in order to get some fibrous roots; and, after all, it will often occur that not a single fibrous root will be found upon the main roots. They are, however, very free to grow under either circumstance; only the former ones afford the advantage of making more and stronger lateral shoots the first season, and also better-placed shoots for budding upon.

Stocks of different sizes and heights are procured, in order to suit a vigorous, or less so, growing kind, to be inserted by budding, and to have some worked from two to five feet high. Care is taken to get such stocks as are free from large knots, some such being found upon the stocks when of several years' growth. It certainly adds to the beauty of the tree, to have a straight free-growing stock.

Having got up the stocks, on a day that is not frosty, I have: them brought as soon as convenient, that the tender roots may not be damaged by exposure to a cool air.

In planting them, I select a good soil about a foot deep, and have a portion of well-rotted dung dug into it. The strongest growing kinds of stocks I plant in one piece of ground, and the less so in another. This is easily ascertained by observing what strength the lateral shoots have previously grown, before removal. The necessity of this selection is requisite, because if a very vigorous growing kind were inserted into a small stock, the bud would take all the support, and grow to a single shoot, or form a poor head.

Before planting, I have the stocks dressed, cutting *clean* away all lateral shoots to the height at which I wish the stock to be kept, and cutting off the head about a quarter of an inch above a bud, in a sloping direction from the bud. Any damaged roots are finished with clean cuts, either by a knife or fine toothed saw. The top cut of the stock I always cover over with a mixture of bees' wax and pitch, to keep out wet.

The stocks are planted in rows at from two to three feet apart, arranging the tallest in the back row, and the lower ones in the front proportionably. A trench being made, the roots are regularly disposed, and covered from four to six inches deep, treading the soil gently upon the roots, and close up to the stem, to fasten it properly. I then have a stake fixed so as to tie it to its place, and prevent its being shaken with the wind. I have observed in some nurseries a long stick, fixed horizontally at the height of three feet, and to which the stocks were tied; but this does not answer so well as each having a separate stake to keep it in an upright position, the wind driving those secured in the cross-bar manner in a falling direction.

Nothing more is required till the stocks push shoots in March, or early in April. I shall, therefore, reserve the next remarks for the March Number of the *Cabinet*.

Rosa.

Hertfordshire, Jan. 6th, 1836.

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ARTICLE VI.—On the Cultivation of German Asters. By Emily Armstronge.

HARTSEASE asked in the July Number of the Cabinet, 1834, would German Aster Seed grow in the open ground, or must it be sown in a hot bed ? I answer, it will grow in the open ground, but the flowers will be poor and diminutive ; if he wishes for Asters possessing beauty and magnitude, let him have the seeds sown in a hot bed in the middle of the month of March, and when sufficiently strong and large to transplant, remove them to the bed intended for their blooming in. The soil of this bed should consist of horse dung well rotted, and turned, for the previous six months, to the depth of two feet in thickness, and trode level as subsoil; then over it, rich fresh strong loam, from an old pasture, with a sixth part of leaf mould, twelve months incorporated with the ashes of the top spit of a moory pasture pared and well burnt, two feet in height over the subsoil; by observing this plan, it will supersede the necesity of removing the plants between the first sowing and final removing; and if thus treated, they will attain a great height and magnitude, and produce a mass of flowers of a superior size : observe to have them well watered when transplanted, if the weather should prove dry, to enable them to strike freely.

In the progress of my remarks on a flower garden, I stated, I would offer a few remarks on the Culture of the Lobelia Cardinalis. Having grown this splendid flower for several years, in various ways, to ascertain the best, and yet, at the same time, the easiest manner of cultivation; I send you this short account of my method of treatment, more especially, as after perusing the communications of AN ARDENT AMATEUR and G. H., myself, and many of your readers, who possess neither Stove, Hot-house, nor Green-house, would be deterred from the cultivation. If the plants should be left unprotected in the open ground during the winter season, they droop and finally decay early in the spring season. Also on trial, I found the plants though well mulched around each root during the winter and spring months, with a flower pot inserted over the crown of the plants in frosty or rainy nights and days, yet they never reached a greater height than one or two feet, and was attended with considerably more trouble than this simple way. After the flower stalk has been cut down, which takes place about the latter part of October, remove the entire plant, including suckers, into large flower pots, with a ball of earth attached to each plant, sufficient to fill the pot; place the entire in any vacant sun-shiny room, without fires in the room. The first week in the March succeeding, take off the offsets from the parent plant, as I am convinced spring is preferable to autumn. In the course of six weeks, have them removed into larger pots; this causes them to strike freely, when transplanted to the garden border, which should be airy, and yet sufficiently screened from cold winds. This border should have been previously prepared with well rotted stable manure to the depth of three inches, well trenched in, over it leaf mould, light mellow loam, pit sand, and yellow clay well incorporated six months previously, well sifted and raked, to the height of eight to twelve inches over the trenched dung. The border I choose in which to plant my roots is nearly level; this I prefer for the purpose of retaining a regularity of moisture, which sloping ground does not admit. By the above cultivation I have had strong plants throwing up vigorous flower stems, to the height of six feet, covered with a profusion of flowers. Observe, during dry weather, to water them frequently, as they require a large portion; check the growth of all weeds around each plant by repeated turnings of the upper surface. EMILY ARMSTRONGE.

ARTICLE VII.—Designs for Flower Gardens,—No. II. Design 3rd. Communicated by AMICUS.

Herewith I forward you several sketches of Flower Gardens, for insertion in the *Cabinet*.

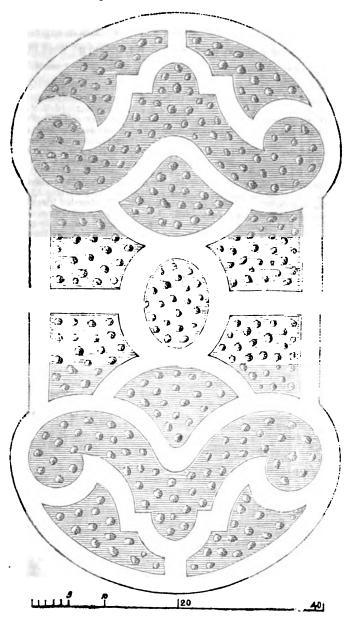
The scale given with the plan, fig. 3. (see next page), will when laid out, occupy a space of twelve perches, that is, three hundred and sixty-three square yards of ground. But, of course, the plan will be applicable to a somewhat less, or larger piece of ground, by altering the scale.

The plant represents walks, box edgings, beds and clumps.

I have not specified any plants to occupy the beds, as these will vary, to suit the taste of the proprietor, or the situation the garden may be placed in. AMICUS.

Middlesex, 1835.

Fig. 3.





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PART II.

NEW OR RARE PLANTS

WRICH WE MAVE NOTICED SINCE OUR LAST.

1. Agrostemma Bungeana, Dr. BUNGE'S Scarlet Campion. (Brit. Flow. Gard.) Synonym, Lychnis Bungeana. Class, Decandria; order, Pentagynia. Natural order, Caryophylleæ. The flowers of this very beautiful peremial species very much resembles those of Lychnis fulgens, but are larger, of a very fine scarlet, with a small white centre. The flower is nearly three inches across, and has a showy appearance. The stem grows about a foot high, branching, and each branch terminated by a solitary flower. The plant is a native of Asiatic Russia, consequently quite hardy, and will flourish in any good garden soil. It was received into this country by Dr. NEILL, near Edinburgh, from Flotbeck Nurseries, Hamburgh. The plant. flowered with Dr. NEILL in July, 1835. It is easily propagated by cuttings, and by seeds which are produced abundantly. The plant ought to be grown in every flower-garden. Dr. BUNGE, after whom it is named, was the companion of M. LEDEBOUR, in travelling over the Altai Mountains.

2. Aristolochia fætens, Stinking Birthwort. That very distinguished patroness of floriculture, Mrs. MARRYATT, Wimbledon, near London, received this singular flowering plant from the West Indies, and during last summer it bloomed in the hothouse of that lady. The flowers are large, about five inches across, very handsomely spotted and streaked with white, green, yellow, and purple. As its specific name implies, the flowers have a very disagreeable scent. The foliage has a noble appearance, being of a fine green, heart-shaped, about eight inches long, and of a proportionate breadth. Gynandria Hexandria. Aristolochiaceæ. Aristolochia, from Aristos, best, and lochia, parturition; referring to medicinal qualities.

3. Astragalus Monspessulanus, Montpelier Milk-Vetch. (Maund's Bot. Gard.) A very pretty flowering species, a native of France, blooming in June and July. The flower-stem grows about one foot high. The plant soon spreads, so as to make a good-sized patch, and when in bloom produces a showy appearance. The flowers are of a rosy-purple colour. Being a hardy perennial, it merits a place in the flower-garden, or on rockwork. The plant may be obtained at most of the extensive nursery establishments. It was introduced into this country in 1710, but is still uncommon. Diadelphia Decandria. Leguminosæ. Astragalus, from Aster, a star, and gala, milk.

4. Cereus Napoleonis, NAPOLEON'S Cereus. (Bot. Mag. 3458.) The flower of this species is much like the Night-blooming Cereus (C. grandiflorus), but appears to be somewhat larger. The present species blooms in the day, opening in the morning and closing in the evening. The flowers are slightly fragrant, similar to the above named species. It bloomed in the stove at the Edinburgh Botanic Garden, in September, 1835. The flowers are about eight inches long, and as much across. The outer petals are yellow, and the inner ones of a pure white. Icosandria Monogynia. Cactee. Cereus, from cereus, pliant; alluding to the shoots of some species.

5. Coreopsis coronata, Crowned Coreopsis. (Bot. Mag. 3460.) A very showy, handsome flowering annual plant, sent from the Texas by Mr. DRUMMOND, in 1835. The plants bloomed the same year, through summer and autumn. The flowers are more than two inches across, of a fine yelow, having a handsome brown circle nearly midway up the petals. The plant grows about two feet high, and blooms profusely. It deserves a place in every flower-garden. As it will readily produce seeds, they will speedly be in possession of most of the general seedsmen. Syngenesia Frustranea. Compositæ. Coreopsis, from Koris, a bag, and opsis, resemblance; alluding to the seeds.

6. Cosmelia rubra, Red-flowered. (Bot. Reg. 1822.) A very handsome flowering greenhouse plant, introduced from New Holland. The flowers are about an inch long, ventricose formed, of a pretty red colour. They very much resemble some of the finer sorts of Ericas, as E tumida. The plant appears to be like the Epacris tribe of plants. The blossoms are produced abundantly from May to July. It deserves a place in every greenhouse. It is grown by Messrs. LODDIGES, Hackney Nursery. Pentandria Monogynia. Epacridaceæ. Cosmelia, from Kosmco, to ornament; in allusion to its beauty.

7. Daphne odora, var. rubra, Red-flowered fragrant Daphne. (Brit. Flow. Gard. 320) Synonym, D. cannabina. This pretty flowering variety was introduced into this country from China in 1831, and has bloomed in the nursery of Mr. GEORGE SMITH, Islington, near London, where, in a compost of leaf-mould, peat, and sand, it grows very vigorously. It is quite hardy, but doubtless, like the D. odora of our greenhouses and conservatories, the variety would succeed admirably in a similar habitation, where it would bloom for several months. The flowers are of a pretty red colour, and highly fragrant. The plant merits a place in every shrubbery, greenhouse, or conservatory. Octandria Monogynia. Thymeleæ. The name Daphne has been given to the present genus, in consequence of its resembling the Laurus nobilis in its leaves.

8. Dendrobium densiftorum, Dense-flowered. (Bot. Reg. 1828.) A very splendid flowering Orchideous plant, grown in the collection of Messrs. LODDIGES. The plant grows in a pendulous manner, about two feet long. The flowers are numerously produced upon a raceme about ten inches long; they are of a handsome yellow colour, and make a very showy appearance. It deserves a place in every collection. Gynandria Monandria. Orchides. Dendrobium, from Dendron, a tree, and bio, to live; growing upon.

9. Hibiscus Rosa sinensis, Single flowered Crimson Rose Mallow. (Bot. Reg. 1826.) Although this species is an old inhabitant in the stores of this country, it is not near so frequent to be seen as the double flowering kinda. The present species is very handsome; the flower is large, of a fine crimson colour, with the centre darker. In its native country, (China,) this plant is employed for hedges. Although to the botanist, a double flower of the Hibiscus does not possess much interest, yet to the admirer of a showy flower, the double crimson, buff, yellow, and white varieties of this simple flowering species are very interesting. Monadelphia Polyandria. Malvaceæ.

10. Lasthenia californica, Downy Lasthenia. A new hardy annual, blooming in June and July when sown early, and later when sown accordingly. The plant grows about half a yard high. The flowers are single, about an inch across, of a pale yellow colour. Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua. Asteraceae.

11. Lilium longiflorum, Long flowered. (Maund's Bot. Gard.) This species was introduced from China in 1820. It grows from one to two feet and blooms in June and July. The flowers are white.

12. Nierembergia calycina, Large calyxed. This singular flowering species is a native of Buenos Ayres, where it was discovered on the banks of a river, by Mr. TWEEDIE, and by that gentleman transmitted to the Glasgow Botanic Garden in 1834. The plant has the habit of the Petunia, and the flower that of the Nierembergia. The plant has bloomed in the garden of Dr. NEILL, Cannonmills, near Edinburgh. The flower has a narrow tube near four inches long, which is of a sulphur-white colour. The limb of the flower is about an inch and a half across, a pure white, having a few stains of rosy-purple. The plant grows freely, and blooms profusely when grown in the open borders during summer. It will not withstand the severities of winter, but is readily increased by cuttings or slips. The old plants can be easily preserved in winter, either in a dry cool frame or greenhouse. Pentandria Monogynia. Solence. 13. Pimelea ligustrina, Privet leaved. (Bot. Reg. 1827.) This very next and pretty species is cultivated by Mr. LOWE, of the Clapton Nursery, near London. A native of New South Wales, and of Van Dieman's Land, where it grows to the height of three or four yards. The foliage is very neat, and when clothed with its numerous globose heads of white flowers, must have a very pleasing appearance. It will form a hardy greenhouse shrub in this country, and well deserves admission there. It is readily increased by outtings. Diandria Monogynia. Thymeleaceæ.

14. Pimelia hispida, Hispid flowered. (Bot. Mag. 3459.) A most beautiful flowering species, which ought to be in every greenhouse in the country. It is a native of New Holland. The flowers are of a fine rose colour, and are produced in vast profusion. Both the tube and limb of each flower is clothed with hairs. The capitate heads of flowers are of a large size, and a plant a foot high is uniformly capable of showing forty such heads of flowers. We expect the plant will find its way into all the public nursery establishments.

15. Pleurothallis picta, Painted flowered. (Bot. Reg. 1825.) A small but pretty species, composing a tuft of two inches high. The flower stems are produced numerously, rising about three inches high. The flowers are very diminutive, of a greenish-white streaked with red. We have seen it grow well, kept under a bell-glass. Messrs. LODDIGES cultivate it in this manner. Gynandria Monandria. Orchidez.

16. Troximum glaucum, Glaucous-leaved. (Bot. Mag.) Synonyms T. cuspidatum, T. marginatum. A hardy border plant. It does not produce a stem, but the flower stalks rise from the ground. The foliage rises from the crown of the root, similar to the common Dandelion. The flowers are of a bright yellow, near three inches across, and being compound, make a very showy appearance. The under side of the petals is streaked with red. The plant blooms from June to August. Syngenesia Æqualis. Compositæ.

17. Verbena rugosa, Wrinkled-leaved Vervain. The flowers of this new species are very like V. venosa, of a violet colour, and being produced in profusion, make a very showy appearance. The plant grows about two feet high, is a hardy perennial, of easy cultivation, readily increased either by cuttings or parting the roots. The present species is cultivated in the Birmingham Botanic Garden. Didynamia Angiospermia. Verbenaces.

18. Veronica labiata, Fragrant white flowered Speedwell. (Bot. Mag. 3461.) Synonym, V. Derwentia. A very pretty greenhouse species, a native of New Holland, and Van Dieman's Land. RONALD GUNN, Esq. transmitted it to the Glasgow Botanic Garden. The flower stems rise to two feet high, each producing, at the top, several erect racemes of rather large, white, fragrant flowers. It is a very pleasing addition to s collection of greenhouse plants. We hope it will soon be extensively cultivated. If this case readily as the hardy kinds, this will unquestionably be the case. Diandria Monogynia. Scrophularinæ.

There are some new species of Veronica yet unpublished, recently found by Mr. CUNNINGHAM in New Zealand :---

1. V. speciosa. A very showy, spreading, shrubby species, growing from three to six feet high, producing numerous stems, crowned with racemes of purple-violet coloured flowers. Of all the plants which have been sent from New Zealand,—even the splendid Clianthus, now so much admired in this country,—none are moro showy and beautiful than the V. speciosa. When introduced into this country, it will be a most splendid acquisition to our gardens. We hope seeds of it will soon be transmitted, so that ere long our shrubberies may be ornamented with this fine plant.

2. V. ligustrifolia, Privet-leaved. A slender shrub, growing two feet high, producing numerous branches, terminated by racemous spikes of white flowers.

3. V. diosmifolia, Diosma-leaved. A slender twiggy shrub, growing from three to twelve feet high. The numerous branches are terminated by corymbs of many white flowers, which make a very showy appearance.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON RAISING ROSES, &c.--I should be obliged if any contributor to the Cabinet would give a paper on raising Roses from seed.

ON THE CULTURE OF BLETIA TANKERVILLIE.--- If some correspondent of the Cabinet would give me some information how to treat the Bletia Tanker. villiæ, so as to cause it to produce its singular and splendid flowers, I should be very highly obliged. I have some very fine plants, but cannot get them to bloom. I should also be glad of the best mode of treatment with Zinzibar officinalis (Ginger), so as to obtain fine roots to supply a family with.

Wellinglon.

J. R. W.

ON THE INTRODUCTION OF THE DAHLIA.- A subscriber to the Floricultural Cabinet, and a cultivator of the Dahlia, would be greatly obliged for the information, at what period this splendid genus was introduced to our gar. dens, and by whom. Like the Tulip of Holland, this beautiful flower, endless in its hybrid varieties, is becoming more and more interesting and valuable, even as an article of commerce; and I think our gardens so much indebted to the collector who introduced this noble plant, that some grateful. notice should be taken of the service rendered, by some honourable mention of the name, at least, for the Metropolitan Society of Florists and Amateurs. A. Z.

London, 1835.

REMARKS.

ON CAPE BULBS.-The Floricultural Cabinet for the present month, (Nov. 1835,) contains some enquiries and remarks signed by A CULTIVATOR OF CAPE BULBS, a beautiful class of flowering plants, which I observe with pleasure are beginning to attract general attention. I am a great admirer. and rather an extensive cultivator of them, for my own amusement; but I regret to say, that with the exception of the Ixia crispa and Trichonema cruenta, which I received as a present last year from the Cape, I have none of those the Correspondent inquires for. However, I think it may be of interest to look over a list of what I have. I therefore enclose one, and shall be happy to exchange any thing that may strike him, or other readers, for any of the many varieties I have not got. Application (post paid) may be made to the Editor of the Floricultural Cabinet, Wortley, near Sheffield, who has my address. I must remark that the whole of this tribe thrive here in the open air, or at least with a very slight temporary protection in the shape of stable litter and mats, the flowers attain a size and brilliancy of colour which I have never seen equalled in England. A vast number of new and beautiful varieties of Sparaxises are annually raised from seed by myself and other Amateurs; and I have a few seedling hybrid Ixias, which I think would be acquisitions to any collection. Having been raised here, they are consequently much more hardy than any imported bulbs, which is no small advantage. The Ixia heleni, or Cobourgia fulva, I have been enquiring for for some time without success. I wish some Correspondent would inform me, which is the best and most correct catalogue: I have found the same plant under so many different names, that I am at a loss which to abide by, and am frequently deterred from purchasing by the fear of only receiving duplicates of what I already have,

Guernsey, 1835.

- * Babiania rubro-cyanea,
- ---- plicata.

- purpurea.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

** Tritonia conica. ----- concolor. - cristata, pink and white. - scarlet. - lineata. var. aurantiaca, tall growing. Wateonia iridifolia. - ---- fulgens. - roseus. - alteroides. - carneus. - pyramidalis, four feet high, lilac, very handsome. ** - humilis. Trichonema cruenta. Wachendorfia cerifolia. Ornithogalum merum. Lachenalia (purple and blue). Vieusseuxia glaucopis, Peacock Iris. * Anomatheca cruenta. ** Gladiolus cardinalis. ** – psittacinus. * ----- Colvillii. ----- lævis. * ----- roseus. ----- communis alba. — hastatus. - venosus. - viperatus. - cardinalis inflatus. --- versicolor blandus. - blanda angustiblanda. - cardinalis angustiblanda. - cardinalis versicolor. inflatus blandus. - Don Quixotte. floribundas roseus. - alba. ** Sparaxis grandiflora. - tricolor (or stellata). – Griffinnii. – aristata. ** . ---- var. Dwarf early yellow. ----- var. Common straw. ** . ** ------ var. Yellow, and brown outside. ** ... ----- var. White, and red outside, tall. . NEW SEEDLINGS. - No. I, pink, yellow eye. ---- No. 2, white, black eye. ------ No. 3, lilac, yellow eye. ----- No. 4, pale red, yellow eye. ----- No. 5, white, with a delicate pink stripe. ----- No. 6, black velvet, yellow eye. yellow, shaded with brown. ** Ixia viridiflora. grandiflora viridus, seedling. ** viridescens, do. — viridiflora livida, ۰ do. - aulica, bright pink.

** -- crateroides, rich crimson, beautiful.

• - obor, dark pink, branching growth.

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** Ixia fucata, pale pink.

- scintillans (dwarf), small, star-shaped blossoms.
- leucantha.
- maculata, small crimson eye, seedling.
 - maculosa, large crimson eye, do.
- purpurea, fine purple dark eye.
- lilacea, beautiful seedling.
- patens.
- ochroleuca, buff with purple edge, very handsome.
- polystachia, orange and black eye, very fine.
- sulphurata.
- snlphurata capitata, lemon, with dark eve.
- multiflora, or capitata tricolor, pink and white with a black eye, very beautiful.
 - crispa.
 - erecta
 - and not yet bloomed. lutea pentandria

J.

REFERENCE TO THE EMBELLISHMENTS.

1. Calochortus venustus .- This very handsome flowering, bulbous rooted plant, was introduced by the London Horticultural Society, about two years since. It was sent from California by the late Mr. DOUGLAS. The flower stems grow to about two feet high, each producing several blossoms, which remain expanded for some days. The plant is of easy culture, growing well in any good garden soil moderately enriched. The plant requires treating similar to the Tigridia pavonia, by potting early in spring, about February, and turning them out entire, in April, into the open border. When the blooming is over, the foliage is allowed to wither, as done by the Tulip, &c. The plant is a valuable acquisition to the flower garden ; and when planted in a mass, produces a most beautiful effect. Plants may be obtained at several of the public Nursery Establishments. We perceive Mr. YOUNG, of Taunton, states that he possesses it. (See Cabinel, Jan. 1836, page 20.) Hexandria Monogynia. Siliaceæ.

2. Phacelia congesta, Cluster-blossomed .- This very neat and pretty flowering annual plant was sent from Galveston Bay, by the late Mr. DRUM-MOND. It is a valuable acquisition to the flower garden. It requires to be treated as a tender annual. The abundant corymbs of its neat flowers make a showy appearance. As seeds are produced freely, it will speedily be in general cultivation. The plant belongs to Pentandria Monogynia. Hydrophylleæ.

3. Eutoca viscida .- This very pretty flowering annual plant, we found in cultivation in the garden of the London Horticultural Society in the last summer; and though there was not a profusion of flowers, the fine deep colours of the racemes of them, make a showy appearance. The flower stems, we think, grow about half a yard high, but we neglected to make a minute of that particular at the time. The liberality of the Society will soon cause the seeds of this plant to be spread through the country, and become an ornament to our flower gardens in general. We also got a drawing of the beautiful new Mimulus cardinalis, which we shall shortly give. Pentandria Monogynia. Hydrophyllaceæ.

4. Oxalis Piottæ.-Through the kindness of a friend, we were favoured with a drawing of this pretty, neat, flowering plant, which we observed flowering in the neighbourhood of London during the last summer. It was grown in pots; but we think from its appearance, that it would flourish even better if planted in the open border during spring and summer, and then be taken up, and protected in a greenhouse or cool frame during winter. The plant is a most profuse bloomer for several months successively, and a valuable acquisition to our flower gardens and greenhouses. We saw two other new and handsome species, which we have got drawings of for the Cabinet.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY.

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

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

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

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

BULES, 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.

CALCEOLARIAS, seeds of, should be sown during the month, and be placed in a hot bed frame.

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

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

DAHLIAS.—Seed should be sown either in pots, or upon a hot bed. Pots or boxes with seed placed in a warm room, near light, and admitting plenty of air to the plants when up, will succeed well. Dahlia Roots should now be potted or 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.

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

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

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

RANUNCULUSES should be planted by the end of the month.

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

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

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





FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

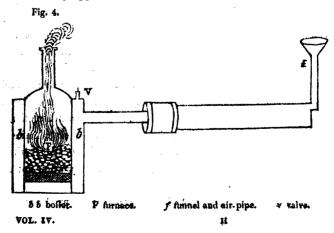
MARCH 1st, 1836.

PART I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ARTICLE I.—On an Economical Mode of Heating a Pit Frame, &c. By A CULTIVATOR OF CAPE BULBS.

Having lately had occasion to apply stove heat to a pit, on a very small scale, I am induced to send you an account of an apparatus which I have employed with complete success, and which I believe to be by far the most effective, as well as the most economical, both in original construction and consumption of fuel, of any hitherto in use. It will enable any one, who has a three-light Melon-pit, to cultivate as many stove plants as it will contain, with very little trouble. The annexed plan will afford the best explanation of my apparatus.



THE

b b is a cylindrical boiler, 16 inches high, and 12 inches in diameter, containing within it a similar and concentric cylinder, of the same height, but only eight inches in diameter. The two cylinders are connected at top and bottom, forming a hollow cylinder, which is my boiler. The small inner cylinder being the furnace, a pipe 21 inches in diameter connects this boiler with a castiron water pipe, 4 inches in diameter, and 9 feet long, placed horizontally along the front of the pit inside, and closed at either extremity by a wooden plug, through one of which passes the pipe which connects it with the boiler, whilst the other is pierced for a small air-pipe. A steam-valve on the top of the boiler, and a filling screw like that attached to the oil-vessel of a lamp, completes the apparatus; the bottom of the furnace being formed by a circular grate, resting on three brackets about two inches from the bottom of the furnace cylinder. A moveable cover with a chimney to it, capable of being closed by a damper, regulates the fire. The boiler and iron pipe being filled with water, either through the filling screw or by a funnel attached to the air-pipe, a fire is lighted in the furnace; a small quantity of coke is requisite to light it at first, after which cinders are the only fuel; and so slow is the combustion, when properly regulated, that this small fire will remain alight eleven hours without any addition of fuel, and keep the water nearly at boiling heat the whole time. My pit is 10 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 9 in.; and 1 find the four-inch pipe rather too powerful a heater, as it raises the temperature upwards of 30 degrees, and requires air to be given all day long : a three-inch pipe would probably be quite sufficient, and judging from the power of my boiler, I reckon that it would produce sufficient heat to keep a twelve-light pit from 12 to 15, perhaps 20, degrees above the external air. My boiler is made of tin, which (the furnace being lined with fire tiles) will last some time; and the whole expense of the apparatus does not exceed £2 5s. Its consumption of fuel is very small. Of course, such an apparatus is susceptible of several improvements, many of which I have in contemplation; but from its extreme simplicity and utility, I hasten to make it known, even in its present state. As the boiler is not bigger than a watering pot, it may be detached, and taken away when not in use.

A CULTIVATOR OF CAPE BULBS.

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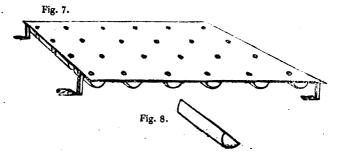
ARTICLE II.—On a Stand for Exhibiting Punsies. By Mr. CAREY TYSO.

In reply to the query of your correspondent, "J. K.," in your January Number, respecting the best description of stand for the exhibition of Pansies, I beg to offer the annexed sketch of one

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Fig. 6.					

admirably adapted for shewing twenty-four varieties, that being the number usually adopted by the most popular Horticultural Societies. The top of the stand should be of stout tin plate, 14 inches by 9. Twenty-four holes should be cut at equal distances, which will allow them to be about $2\frac{1}{4}$ apart every way; the holes should be oval, and nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ an inch in length. Pieces of tin $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, bent semicircular, and two ends should be soldered on the plate under each hole, forming a receptacle (*fig.* 6.) which will hold a large table spoonful of water for each bloom, and will admit of the flower stalks being $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long. Four



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legs should be fixed on, the two back ones an inch longer than the front, which will give it a convenient elevation.

Stands for Pansies are frequently made with a tube running under each tier of blooms, so that each row can be supplied with water by filling at any one hole, but a stand so constructed cannot be moved without danger of spilling the water.

The advantages of the stand above described are obvious. It may be filled constantly by plunging in a tub of water, and the water, being in small and separate quantities, there is not the slightest danger of spilling in carrying it, or sending it any distance by coach. In the latter case, of course it must be enclosed in a box just large enough to admit it.

There is a natural propensity in the flower stem of a Pansy to curl an hour or two after gathering; this assists in keeping the bloom steady, by pressing the stem against the plate of tin. The stand may be painted green, and as the petals lie flat on the surface, they are seen to great advantage.

This stand has been used at the exhibitions of the Royal Berks Horticultural Society. CARBY TYSO.

ARTICLE III.—On the Culture of the Camellia. By SPECTATOR.

The universal estimation in which the Camellia is held by the lovers of the floral world, induces me to offer for insertion in the *Cabinet*, the following remarks on its culture and propagation :---

SOIL.—Camellias may be grown to great perfection in either of the two following composts, well broken, but not sifted :—First, one part light loam, one part peat earth, one-half part rotten leaves, one-half part old hot-bed dung, and one part coarse river sand. Second, one part loam, one part peat earth, one-half part dung, and one half-part river sand. The loam and peat should at least be one year old, from the time of lifting them from their original situation.

PROPAGATION.—This is readily done either by seeds, cuttings, inatching, grafting, or budding.

SEEDS:—This is very easily obtained from a number of sorts, if impregnation be carefully attended to, on any flowers that open after the first of February; I find they will not readily swell their

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seed pods before that time. The following sorts are the freest seeders of any that I am acquainted with, viz. :--Carnea, anemoneflora, semiduplex, variabilis, Chandlerii, insignis, pxoniflora, Pomponia, and all the single flowering sorts. The seeds should be sown a few days after being gathered, in any of the above mentioned composts, and placed on a shelf in a pine or plant stove, and kept moderately moist; they will begin to appear in six weeks, and in the course of three months, will be mostly all above ground; they will be ready to be potted off singly, into small pots, the following August.

CUTTINGS.—The single red Camellia is propagated by cuttings. and on them the other sorts are inarched, and sometimes grafted, or budded; I consider August to be the best time to put in cuttings, but they may be put in at any time except when making The cuttings are formed of ripened, or ripening, young wood. young wood, cut smoothly across at a bud or joint; two or three of the lower leaves are only taken off. The cuttings are then made firm with a small dibber, in well drained pots of sand and loam, or sand alone, and placed in a cool shady place for a week or two, and then plunged to the brims in a gentle hot-bed frame, or bark pit, under a hand-glass; when they have struck root they are potted off singly into small pots, in either of the above mentioned composts, and again placed in a gentle hot-bed frame for two or three weeks, after which they may be placed along with the general collection.

INARCHING.—This is the surest and most generally adopted method of increasing new and desirable sorts. As to the proper season for inarching, the spring is the best, and just about the time when the plants have burst their wood buds. This state of vegetation does not always take place at precisely the same time, as some cultivators force their Camellias very early; such, therefore, should be operated upon not by the exact period of the year, but by the state of the plants; some will be fit for the operation as early as January, others as late as May. The stocks require to be about the same forwardness as the plants to be inarched from; they are prepared by taking of a thin slice off one side, just merely to remove a small portion of the wood; the scion is prepared in like manner. The process of tongueing should be dispensed with, as it tends to weaken both stock and scion, and is no benefit te them in uniting. They are fitted together in the usual manner, and fastened with fresh matting, which is wound round the stock from about an inch below the union, and carried up about an inch above. No clay, but only a little fine moss is used to envelope the part operated upon and afterwards kept moist. The leading shoot of the stock should not now be shortened, but left till sometime after the union is ascertained to be complete, it should then be headed down to about two inches above the union, the remaining part to be removed some time after. When the scion has pushed its full length, and is beginning to ripen its wood, it should then be cut nearly half through, and in a fortnight more cut a little deeper, and in eight or ten days more cut entirely away from the parent plant.

GRAFTING.—The two following methods I consider to be the best :-- Where scions can be had of a proper length, that is from four to six inches, prepare the scion at any convenient length from the bottom, in the same way as for inarching the stock in like manner. The lower portion of the scion is thrust into a small potatoe or turnip, or a phial or a cup, kept full of water, or into the soil near the bottom of the stock; or where scions cannot be had of a convenient length, that mode of grafting termed side grafting is preferred as next best. After fitting and fastening together with fresh matting, and clayed or mossed, they are placed in a gentle hot-bed frame or bark pit, and kept regularly shaded : little or no air should be given till the grafts have pushed an inch or two. The time before a union of the scion and stock takes place is various in different sorts, and more especially in regard to the state of health in which the plants may be. Observation alone can dictate when the clay, and afterwards the bandage of matting, should be removed; there is an evil in allowing either to remain on too long, as well as taking them off too soon.

BUDDING.—This is done in the usual manner of budding other plants; after budding they are treated in the same way as grafts.

REPOTTING THE PLANTS.—This should be done just before the plants are placed into heat to make their young wood and flower buds. The size of the shift must entirely depend on the state of the roots, some of which will require larger than others. When the roots are in a good healthy condition, for small plants, one inch clear all round the ball will be sufficient; and for large plants, from two to three inches. An inch deep of drainage or more for large plants should be placed at the bottom of each pot, and a little moss put over it to keep the soil from mixing with the drainage. A shift once in two or even three years will be sufficient for large plants.

WATERING .- From the time they begin to make their young wood till they have finished growing, they can scarcely be overwatered; but during the winter season, if too plentifully supplied, they will soon become sickly, and drop their flower buds. For this no rule can be given : experience and observation on the part of the cultivator can alone be a safe guide. The plants should get a good syringing at least once a week during the summer season, but more especially when making young wood.

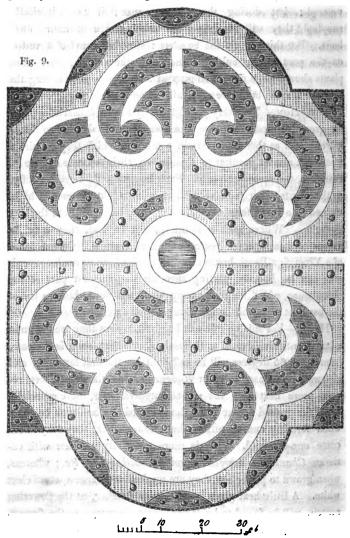
SITUATION .- This very popular family have the best effect, and are grown to most advantage, in a house entirely devoted to themselves; and as there are certain seasons in which they require a treatment almost peculiar to themselves, their separate culture is. therefore, the more necessary. Such house should be rather lofty, as the plants never look so well as when eight or ten feet high. trained in a conic form, and clothed with branches from the root Where such a house cannot be had, they may be upwards. grown to nearly equal perfection where there is the convenience of a Vinery or Peach house at work; and where no such convenia ence can be had, by placing them in the warmest part of the greenhouse, when making young wood and flower buds, a few of the hardiest sorts will be found to do pretty well.

HEAT.-For this no rule can be given, unless they are grown in a house entirely devoted to themselves. Where such is the case. from 60 to 65 degrees will be sufficient for the first fortnight, and afterwards increased to 70 or 75 degrees. All the striped sorts require more heat than the self-coloured varieties, more especially when the ground colour of the flower is red; unless such be given when forming and maturing their flower buds, they very often come one-coloured. This is more especially the case with varieties Chandlerii, insignis, corollina, Allheaflora, &c.; whereas, when grown to perfection, they are marked with large spots of clear white. A little heat given in dull damp weather, at the flowering season, will be found to be of very great advantage to the flowers. SPECTATOR.

Scotland, January 14th, 1836.

ARTICLE IV.—Designs for Flower Gardens,—No. III. Design 4th. Communicated by AMICUS.

The plan represents a Flower Garden, with gravel walks, box, or other edging, and some grass introduced upon which dwarf ornamental flowering shrubs may be planted. The centre is occupied by a small bason, for gold and silver fish.



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ARTICLE V.-A Select List and Description of Cape Ericas. By SPECTATOR.

A selection of Ericas having been requested by Correspondents, I have drawn up the following List of them, as a selection of the most showy and freest flowering sorts, taken from a collection containing upwards of three hundred kinds. I can assure the admirers of this generally esteemed tribe of plants that they are all splendid flowering kinds. I have added the colour of the blossoms, and month of blooming; so that persons desirous of making a small selection may be enabled to suit their convenience.

WAT TH		11		
rubie	red .	sed and purple	Aug. to Nov.	
pellucida	pellucid	white	June to Aug.	
curviflora	curve flowered	ýellow	Dec. to Feb.	
Linnæana	linnæa l ike	purple and white	March to Aug.	
spuria	spurious	pale red	April to Aug.	
superba	superb	scarlet	May to July	
costata	ribbed flowered	pale pink	March to June	
nana	dwarf	blush	April to June	
perspicua	clear flowered	blush	May to July	
translucens	translucent	light red	May to Aug.	-
transparens	transparent	delicate pink	June to Aug.	
albens	whitish	white and green	May to Aug.	•
gelida	ice cold	white and green	April to July	
epistomia	spout flowered	yellow and green	May to July	
pallida	pale	pale red	Aug. to Jan.	
major	larger	purple	Aug. to Jan.	
mammosa '	nipple	purple	Aug. to Jan.	
s plendida	splendid	scarlet	May to Aug.	
versicolor	various coloured	orange and red	May to Oct.	
cruenta	bloody flowered	dark red	May to Sept.	
humilis	humble	yellow .	May to July	•
grandiflora	great flowering	orange	May to Sept.	
pilosa	pilose	flesh	July to Oct.	
speciosa	showy	red	July to Oct.	
glabra	smooth	pink	July to Nov.	
Eweriana	Ewer's	pink	July to Oct.	1
minor	smaller	orange	April to June	·
lutea	yellow	yellow .	March to June	
fusca	brown	brown	April to June	
Sebana	Seba's	orange	March to June	•
major	larger	scarlet	Aug. to Jan.	
verticillata	whorled	scarlet	Aug. to Dec.	
fusca	brown	brown	March to July	
coccinea	scarlet	scarlet	March to July	
Petivorii	Petevor's	yellow	March to July	
pieta	painted	orange yellow	July to Oct.	
pallida	pale	pale red	May to July	
Plukenetii	Plukenet's	red	April to July	
	Flowers long an	nd cylindrical shaped		1

DIVISION I.

VOL. IV.

A SELECT LIST AND DESCRIPTION OF CAPE ERICAS. 58

Linnæana colorans viridiflora Bowieana aurea pinea pulchella purpurea Massonii minor veetita incarnata purpurea	Linnæus's colouring green flowered Bowie's gold colour pine-leaved pretty purple Masson's smaller tremulous flesh coloured purple	white white and pink dark green pure white orange red purple red and green red and green white flesh purple	March to July April to June July to Sept. March to Dec. July to Sept. May to July June to Aug. July to Sept. June to Sept. Sept. to June Sept. to June Sept. to June
purpurea coccinea exsurgens	scarlet rising	dark scarlet dark orange	Sept. to June Sept. to June Sept. to June
Aven Bene	0		

DIVISION II. Flowers much inflated.

	r weers m	uch influteu.	
blanda	charming	purple and orange	March to Sept.
Monsoniana	Lady Monson's	white	April to Aug.
Dickensonii	Dickenson's	white	May to Aug.
rubra	red	red	May to Aug.
cerinthoides	honeywort like	dark scarlet	May to Nov.
major	larger	scarlet	March to Jan.
nana	dwarf	scarlet	March to Jan.
princeps	princely	scarlet	May to Sept.
carnea	flesh coloured	flesh	May to Sept.
tricolo r	three coloured	red and green	June to Aug.
minor	lesser	red and green	June to Aug.
major	larger	red and green	June to Aug.
inflata	inflated	white and pink	June to Oct.
metulaflora	nine-pin flowered	red	June to Sept.
oblata ·	bottle	white and red	March to Sept.

DIVISION III.

Flowers narrowed upwards, with a spreading border.

Lawsoni	Lawson's	flesh	April to June
ventricosa	bellied	flesh	April to Sept.
cocc	inea scarlet	scarlet	April to Sept.
stell	ifera star bearing	flesh	April to Sept.
carn	ea flesh coloured	flesh	April to Sept.
alba	white	white	April to Aug.
supe	rba superb	scarlet	April to Sept.
erec	*	pink	April to Oct.
hirsu	ita hairy	flesh	April to Sept.
prægnans	swelled	flesh	May to Aug.
Irbyana	Irby's	pink	June to Oct.
jasminiflora	Jasmine flowered	white and pink	June to Nov.
all	a white	white	June to Nov.
ampullacea	flask	blush	June to Sept.
Shannonia	Lady Shannon's	white and green	June to Sept.
retorta	recurved leaved	pink	June to Oct.
Cliffordiana	Lady Clifford's	white	Nov. to Feb.
Aitoniana	Aiton's	whitish pink	Aug. to Dec.
comosa rubra	tufted	red	June to Aug.
alba	white	white	June to Aug.
Daphnæflora	daphne flowered	pale purple	April to June

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A SELECT LIST AND DESCRIPTION OF CAPE BRICAS.

Parmentariana	Parmenteir's	pale purple	July to Sept.
rosea	rose coloured	rose	July to Sept.
Bouplandiana	Boupland's	pale yellow	April to Aug.
infundibuliformis	funnel shaped	dark purple	July to Oct.
aristata]	awned	red, purple, & white	April to Aug.
minor	small awned	red and white	Feb. to April
primuloides	cowslip flowered	purple and white	April to June
Coventryana	Lord Coventry's	pink	July to Sept.
mirabilis	admirable	pink	May to July
Juliana	July	red	July to Aug.

DIVISION IV.

Flowers inclosed in an inflated calyx.

calycina andromedæflora elegans lachæfolia nigrata triumphans Thunbergia taxifolia melanthera flaccida Solanaria fragrans obcordata rubella large calyxedredandromeda flowered pinkelegantpalelachnæ leavedwhitdblack tippedwhitdThunberg'soranyew leavedpinkdark antheredpaleflaccidawhitdSolander'spurpfragrantpinkobcordatepink

red pink pale red white white orange pink pale purple white purple red pink pink pink March to June March to May April to Oct. May to July March to June April to June July to Sept. Aug. to Nov. May to July. Dec. to Aug. Aug. to Jan. March to June Sept. to Feb. June to Aug.

DIVISION V.

Flowers small and globose.

ardens physoides Lambertiana incarnata Blandfordiana Savilliana ollula gracilis præcox declinata ramentacea odorata oampanulata pura triceps ovata

glowing flatulent Lamberti's flesh coloured Lord Blandford's Savile's pipkin flowered slender early declined ramentaceous perfumed bell flowered pure three headed ovate flowered

scarlet white blush pale red vellow red purple red purple purple white dark red white yellow white white purple

April to June March toJua. Aug. to Jan. April to Aug. April to July July to Sept. Sept. to Jan. Feb. to June Jan. to March Sept. to Nov. July to Sept. June to Sept. April to Aug. Aug. to Sept. July to Oct. June to Sept.

DIVISION VI.

Flowers small, not globose.

rostella	small beaked	white	June to Sept.
cubica	cube flowered	purple	June to Sept.
minor	smaller	purple	June to Sept.
scabriscula	marsh	white	June to Aug.
palustris	roughish	flesh	June to Oct.
formosa alba	handsome	white	June to Sept.
, rubra	red flowered	red	June to Sept.
florida	florid	blush	May to Aug.

mucronața quadriflora Solandriana pulchella mucronated four flowered Solander's pretty pink purple purple red May to Aug. April to July Dec. to March July to Sept. SPECTATOR.

Scotland, Jan. 14, 1836.

ARTICLE VI.—Gleanings from Old Writers. No. 11. By TULIPA.

I hate flattery, and so make my remarks as short as possible. The *Cabinet* will, no doubt, meet the reward it merits, which is very great.

EXTRACT FROM COWELL.

"The Fretilary or Chequered Daffodil, as some call it, is a flower well known, but the varieties are very scarce and uncommon.

"The seed will shew itself ripe when the husks wherein 'tis included, change of a yellowish colour, grow dry and crack, then one may gather it about noon on a warm day, and keep it till July, and then sow it : you will soon find a diversity of leaves of the seedling plants, and when they come to flower, much more surprising appearances.

"The soil this root likes best is a light sandy ground, and especially such as comes from heaths, mixt well with some fresh earth from under the turf."

On the Hepatica, from the same.

"There are divers sorts of Hepaticas, as the white, the blue, and the blush or pearl bloom colour; of these there are the single and the double, but 'tis the single that is only useful to raise plants from by seed. As soon as the seeds are gathered they should be sown, for they being a small seed, and therefore 'tis not advisable to keep them lying out of the ground.

"To make a seminary of them, have large pots, about ten inches deep and a foot or fourteen inches over, fill these with a black sandy soil, such as one gets from heaths, and well mixt with an equal quantity of rich garden soil.

"When the earth is gently pressed down, sow the seed, and sprinkle over the seed, as much of the same earth, as when it is

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prest down, will cover it the thickness of half-a-crown, then water it well with a fine rose watering pot.

"Cover the pots with nets to keep the birds from the seed, for, small as it is, they will have it if possible, and this being done, set the pans under a wall exposed to an east aspect till June is past, and then set them under a north wall, for they love shade.

"When these plants have two or three leaves a piece, they may be transplanted in a bed of fine earth of the sort before-mentioned, but it must be done by a very careful hand, for the roots being very small, should not be bruised by any means; and then if the plants are not replanted as soon as they are taken up, the fibres will be endangered of drying by the air, and then the plant runs the hazard of being lost.

"When you transplant these seedlings, set them six inches distance, and water them well, and shade them for a week or ten days.

"From one hundred of such seedling plants I raised above twenty sorts, different from what I had before."

The following remarks, (from the same Author, COWELL,) may be of use even to your Floricultural Friends at this period, though not coming exactly under the title, but in little fancy gardens about London I have no doubt it will be acceptable :---

"My particular observations of vines amount to this extraordinary direction :—That if we have vines in espaliers, or against walls, we must always expect the young wood to bear fruit, for 'tis from the young wood only that we have shoots that bear grapes. I mean by the shoots which we ought to preserve, such as have shot last summer, and of those in an irregular vine, save the strongest in which you will see two sorts of buds and joints. In one sort, the buds will lie pretty near one another, and in the other, for three or four joints beyond them, the buds will be set at long distances, and these last will not bear fruit till the second year; beyond these again, we find the joints shorter for three or four buds, which buds will bear fruit the same year.

"In the common pruning of these shoots, they ought to be left long, in proportion to their thickness; but be sure to leave so much of each shoot upon the tree as has its joints short, and the buds full, which will be about four or five."

TULIPA:

PART II.

REVIEWS.

A Catalogue of Flower Roots, Plants, &c. grown by J. Trso & Son, Wallingford, Berkshire, for 1836.

We have favourably noticed the former Catalogues of these respected Gentlemen, in the *Cabinet*, (Vol. I. page 17.) The arrangement is on the same excellent plan, but each year we perceive the collection advertised becomes more select, both in Ranunculuses, Tulips, Geraniums, Carnations, Picotees, Pinks, Dahlias, and Pansies.

The New Botanist's Guide to the Localities of the Rarer Plants of Britain, on the Plan of Turner and Dillwyn's Botanist's Guide. By HEWETT COTTRELL WATSON. Vol. I.; England and Wales. Longman & Co. 1835. 12mo. p.p. 403.

The object of the author is stated to be—1st, to exhibit the ascertained distribution of our less common indigenous and naturalized plants throughout Britain; secondly, to form a Guide Book for Botanical Tourists, by specifying the localities of each plant, as selected from the statements found in different works, &c. on British Plants. We intend in a future number of the *Cabinet*, further to notice this publication.

NEW OR RARE PLANTS

WHICH WE HAVE NOTICED SINCE OUR LAST.

1. Adesmia pendula, Pendulous fruited. (Brit. Flow. Gard. 322.) Synonym, Hedysarum pendulum. Mr. TWEEDIE sent seeds of this neat, interesting flowering plant, from Buenos Ayres, to Dr. NEILL, at Canon Mills, near Edinburgh. It has bloomed profusely during the last year. The plant is a hardy herbaceous creeper, having numerous stems near a foot high, which produce many solitary flowers, in an upright raceme. The flowers are small, about half an inch across; they are of an orange-yellow colour, striped with purple. In its native habits in Buenos Ayres it grows in sandy pastures: it will, therefore, be found to flourish well in this country in a sandy loam. The plant is quite hardy. It is cultivated in the Chelsea Botanic Garden, as well as by Dr. NEILL. Class, Decandria; Order, Monogynia. Natural Order, Leguminosæ. Adesmia, from A, without, and desmos, a bond; the stamina being free.

2. Bartonia aurea, golden flowered. (Bot. Reg. 1831.) The flowers of this new half hardy annual plant very much resemble at first sight some of the finest yellow flowering Enotheras. The stems rise to two feet high, and are branching, each producing soveral flowers. Each flower is about two inches and a half across, of a fine deep golden-yellow colour. They expand only under bright sunshine, and then produce a very brilliant effect. The plant delights in a moist, and very rich soil. The late (Mr. DOUGLAS sent seeds of the plant from California to the London Horticultural Society. The plant deserves a place in every flower garden. Icosandria Monogynia. Loasee. Bartonia, in compliment to Dr. B. S. BARTON, Professor of Botany at Philadelphia.

3. Brunonia australis, (Bot. Reg. 1833.) The fragrant flowers of this interesting plant very much resemble, at first sight, the wild blue flowering Scabious. Mr. JAMES BACKHOUSE, of the firm of Messrs. BACKHOUSE, of York, having been for some time in Van Dieman's Land, has introduced this plant into this country. It is perennial, requiring a slight frame protection in winter. The flower stems rise about nine inches high, each producing a head of neat and pretty flowers. Brunonia, in compliment to R. C. BROWN, Esq.

4. Cooperia Drummondi, (Bot. Reg. 1835.) A native of North America, and sent by the late Mr. DRUMMOND to Scotland. It is a bulbous rooting plant, producing a single flower, rising upon a stem about nine inches high. The flower is white about one inch across. Hexandria Monogynia. Amaryllidaceæ. Cooperia, in compliment to our respected friend Mr. COOPER, of the Wentworth Gardens. No cultivator of plants, we think, more highly merited such a compliment than Mr. COOPER, both from his practical skill in the culture of plants, and other excellencies. We should have preferred a more ornamental flowering genus than the present to have perpetuated our friend to posterity.

5. Collomia Cavanillesii, Cavanille's Collomia. (Bot. Mag. 3468.) Synonyms, Collomia lateria; C. coccinea. An annual plant from Chili. Stems rise about a foot high, branched, producing numerous flowers in an umbel; each flower is about half an inch across, having a yellow tube, and the upper surface of the petals of a deep, dull red colour, making a showy appearance. Pentandria Monogynia. Polemoniaceæ. Collomia, from Kolla, glue; referring to the seeds.

6. Iris spuria, Late flowering Blue Iris, (Brit. Flow. Gard. 321.) An old inhabitant of this country: the flower stems rise a yard high, having narrow leaves, about half an inch broad. The flowers are very elegant, of a deep blue, purple, and yellow. It is a very showy species, and blooms from May to July. Iris, from Iris, the eye; referring to the variety and brilliancy of colours in the flowers.

6. Kageneckia cratagifolia, Cratagus leaved. (Bot. Reg. 2836.) The plant is growing in the garden of the London Horticultural Society. It is a native of Chili; an evergreen shrub. It requires a slight protection in winter. If planted against a good aspected wall, it would bloom in June and July. The flowers, which are white, are produced in a short raceme, each blossom being about half an inch across, something like the blossom of the Bird Cherry. Icosandria Monogynia. Roseaceæ. Kageneckia, in compliment to M. de KAGENECK, a German.

8. Lupinus subcarnosus, Fleshy leaved. (Bot. Mag. 3467.) Seeds of this handsome flowering species were sent by Mr. DRUMMOND, from the Texas, and bloomed last season. The terminal raceme of flowers are very showy, of a deep rich blue, with a sulphur-white centre. The plant is annual. The flower stems rise near a foot high. As it produces seeds freely, the plant will soon become an inhabitant of flower gardens in general.

9. Lycium afrum, African Box Thorn. (Brit. Flow. Gard.) Synonyms, Rhamnus alter, Jasminoides africanum, J. aculeatum. This shrubby plant was introduced into this country in 1712, from North Africa. The plant thrives very freely if planted against a good aspected wall, where it can have some covering for winter protection. The plant produces a vast profusion of blossoms. They are tubular shaped, an inch long, of a crimson-purple colour; the bottom portion of the tube of a yellowish-green. They are produced from June to September, and make a very showy appearance. It is probable that in sheltered, and sunny situations, the plant would flourish if grown in the open border. The plant may be procured of most of the public nurserymen. Pentandria Monogynia. Solaneæ. Lycium, from Lukion, the name of a thorny shrub; referring to the many thorns the plant contains.

10. Œnothera humifusa, Pencilled flowered. (Bot. Reg. 1829.) A creeping annual plant, producing a profusion of bright rose coloured flowers. It composes a patch of some extent, having a neat and striking appearance. Each flower is near an inch across. The plant deserves a place in every flower garden. It is cultivated in the splendid collection of Mrs. MARRVATT, at Wimbledon, near London; and from the circumstance of producing seeds freely, we expect it will soon be in the hands of the public.

11. Oncidium Russellianum, The Duke of Bedford's Oncidium. Sent from Rio Janeiro to the gardens at Woburn last year, where it has bloomed. The flowers are produced on a raceme, each having about four or five. Each flower is about an inch and a half across. The sepals are of a brown purple colonr, edged with green. The labellum is lilac, with a purple centre edged with white. Gynandria Monandria. Orchideæ. Oncidium, from Ogkidion, a tubercle; alluding to two prominences on the lip.

12. Pentstemon Cobaa, Cobae flowered. (Bot. Mag. 3465.) By far the most splendid of this showy genus. The specific name was applied to the present perrennial plant, in consequence of its strong resemblance to the flowers of the Cobæa scandens. The flowers are produced in a spiked terminal panicle. Each flower is of a whitish purple outside, inside white, with a yellowish throat, streaked with red. The flower stems rise about two [In November, 1835, we received a drawing of this splendid feet high. species, representing four flowers, from a friend in Glasgow; they were not as large as those of the Cobzea, but about two inches long, and one and a half across the mouth of the corolla. The drawing had been made from memory only, not having a living specimen .-- CONDUCTOR.] This very showy species ought to be in every flower garden. Didynamia Angiospermia. Scrophularinæ. Pentstemon, from pente, five, and stemon, stamen.

13. Saracha viscosa. Clammy. This plant is a native of Peru. It has all the general appearance of a Solanum. Its only distinction is its flaments being woolly at the base, closing up the tube, and having heart-shaped anhters. This plant is a greenhouse shrub, growing about half a yard high. The flowers are whitish, an inch and a half across, succeeded by a berry of a fine red colour, the size of a May Duke Cherry. Pentandria Monogynia. Solaneæ. Saracha, in compliment to J. SARACHA, a Spanish botanist.

14. Sarcochilus fulcatus, Falcate-leaved. A very pretty flowering Orchideous plant, cultivated by R. BATEMAN, Esq., at Knypersley Hall, Messrs. LODDIGES, and others. It is a native of New Holland, sent in 1821. The flowers are produced on a short raceme of about three inches long, each having from three to six flowers. The flower is about three quarters of an inch across; while with a slight tinge of yellow, and red at the centre. Gynandria Monandria. Orchideæ. Sarcochilus, from Sarx, flesh; and cheilos, a lip.

15. Telekia speciosa, Large-flowered. (Bot. Mag. 3466.) Synonym, Bupthalmum cordifolium, B. speciosum, Inula Caucasica, I. macrophylla. An old showy flowering inhabitant of our gardens. Stem rising six feet high, producing yellow flowers, about four inches across. It is a hardy perennial. Syngenesia Superflua. Compositæ.

18. Trifolium reflexum, Buffalo Clover. Seeds of this handsome flowering Clover were sent from Texas by Mr. DRUMMOND, in 1835. The plant is hardy, herbaceous. Stems grow about nine inches high, crowned with large heads of beautiful rose-coloured flowers. It merits a place in every flower garden. Blooms from June to August. Diadelphia Decandria. Leguminosse. Trifolium, from tres, three, and folium, leaf; three leaves on each stalk.

EXTRACTS.

On the Cultivation of the Bouwardia triphylla. By Mr. JOHN MEARNS.

I have at this time (April 13th, 1829) 100 plants of it which will blossom strong this summer in the flower garden here, 50 of which are only from roots of last year's propagation; and many of these flowered the same season, although not planted till April. This year they will become strong flowering plants towards the autumn, after the first bloom is over. My method of treating them is as follows :- about the middle of April, I collect all my Bouvardias together, from the places where they have been kept through the dormant season, some among my orange tubs, others in cold frames, and others under the stage of the green-house; I turn them all out of their pots, shaking the soil from their roots; I trim off most of the large roots, yet retain as many of the fine fibrous ones as possible; I likewise at the same time cut down all the former year's shoots, retaining only two, three, or four eyes on each, according to the strength and age of the plant; I then plant them in pots suitable to the size of the plant, taking care neither to overpot them nor to cramp the roots by confinement. When I have got all potted and watered to settle the earth about their roots, I place them in a cold frame, which I cover with hay and mats at night; I keep the lights close during the night, and even in the day, unless the sun is very strong upon them, till they begin to grow, when I give them portions of air according to the day, and their advance in gruwth. Subsequently I leave the lights off through the day, and at last do not put them on at night. About a week after they have been thus exposed, I plant them finally out for the season either in clumps to themselves, or distributed among other plants, when they are soon in fine bloom, and continue to flower till Christmas. By the autumn some of the year's shoots will have attained a yard in length, and will be crowned with fine luxuriant clusters of their splendid trumpet-like flowers. The beauty of the plants thus treated, has been the admiration of those who have long known the plant, but have only seen it managed in the usual way; under which one or two of them are kept stinted in pots, in which its flowering season soon terminates, and its blossoms are not so attractive as those of the scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle.

As soon as I apprehend frost, I take up the plants with balls of earth attached to the roots, and place them carefully in pots, with good mellow soil. When they are thus replaced in pots and watered, those which are in luxuriant blossom I mix among the greenhouse plants, where they make a splendid appearance till January.

I continue the treatment of them as above stated, and it may be continued for many years, for the application of fresh soil, the trimming of the old roots, and the great luxuriance gained by growing in summer in the open ground, renovate the plants, which could not be done by any other means of culture.

I propagate the Bouvardia by cutting of the roots. I fill some large fruiting pine pots with good fresh mellow loam, well blended with either thoroughly rotten dung, or vegetable mould. I plant my roots all over the pot, beginning in a circle round the outside, opening the soil, and planting them with my finger, and continue filling up one circle within another, till I finish in the centre of the pot, or pots, leaving no more of the roots visible above the surface than just the top. I then water and place them in a hothouse at from 60 to 70 degrees of heat by night. As soon as the shoots get to between four and five inches high, I transfer the plants singly into pots of a small size, and by degrees harden them after they have got established. When they have made some progress, I plant them out into a bed four feet wide, eight inches between the rows, and four inches in the row; where, if the soil be good, many will soon be in flower. I pot them again before frost, and treat as done to older plants.—*Trans. Hort. Soc.*

VOL. IV.

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PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON GLADIOLUSES .- I shall feel obliged if you, or any of your correspondents, will inform me of the names of a few of the leading sorts of Gladioluses, to flower in the greenhouse, in pots; with their proper treatment, time of potting, &c. &c. An early answer will greatly oblige. Dec. 23rd. 1835.

AN EAST HANTS CONSTANT READER.

ON DAHLIA PLANTS .--- I should be obliged if some subscriber to the Cabinet would inform me, which treatment is best for securing good Dahlia plants where only two or three of the same kind are required. Is dividing the roots, or taking young cuttings early in the spring, the best ?

T. B.

ON RUSSIAN VIOLETS, &c .-- I shall be obliged to you to inform me, through the medium of the Floricultural Cabinet, what soil and management best suits the Russian and Neapolitan Violets, to secure profuse bloom; also, what culture and soil best suit the Violet Erythronium Americanum. I have many roots of the Russian and Neapolitan Violets, both in pots and in the borders; but they throw out little or no bloom, while the plants look healthy and vigorous, and increase in leaf, and root rapidly. I shall be glad to know, through the same medium, whether it is advisable to prune the Honeysuckle (Lonicera flexuosa), when it has attained a great height against a wall; and if so, how, and in what months. Also, which is considered the very best time of the year to prune Roses, as I find around us various opinions as to which is the best, both among gardeners and amateurs; and whether they should be pruned to one or two eyes; also, whether the Moss, Yellow, Noisette, Borsault, Scotch, China, Banksia, &c. require each a separate mode of treatment. Being a very great lover and admirer of Roses, and anxious to see them bloom luxuriantly, I am very desirous of finding out the best mode of treatment. Can you inform me why the Azaleas, and indeed all the American plants I have purchased from various nurserymen in this neighbourhood, (viz. Basingstoke, Winchester, and Southampton,) such as Rhododendrons, Kalmias, Daphnes, and Magnolias, are covered with moss, look shabby when they arrive, the leaves (especially of the white and pink Azalea) turning yellow and sickly, and never do well with us, though we have been at the expense of getting bog soil for them from a considerable distance. I want likewise to know how old the Chimonanthus fragrans (or, as some call it, Calycanthus præcox) must be, before it will produce flowers. I have three, all more than three years old, which have not borne one bloom yet .-- I have also a double Pomegranate, from PAGE's nursery, Southampton, which has been in our garden three years, but has never blossomed. I have attended to the advice given in one of the Numbers of your useful and entertaining work, and it has never been pruned. Is there a sort which does not bloom ?--- I have been long anxiously looking for the promised drawings of greenhouses, which the Editor of the Floricultural Cabinet long since promised to his subscribers and the public. An early answer to the above floricultural queries will oblige.

Candover, Jan. 23rd. 1836.

C. S.

[The plates will be given in due course, plans of gardens having been solicited.-CONDUCTOR.]

ON CAMELLIAS IN THE OPEN AIR.—Are yours the double or single-flowering Camellias growing in the open air in the grounds at Wortley ? FLORA.

[Double white, red, and striped.—CONDUCTOR.]

ANSWERS.

ON PROPAGATING THE BAY TREE.—In reply to a correspondent, I beg to say that I have propagated the Bay-tree both by *layers* and *seed*; but should prefer the latter method, as the leaf is much larger. R. T. W. T.

ON ECCREMOCARPUS SCABER, MAURANDIA BARCLAYANA, &C .-- In answer to the question of CATABINA MARIA AND T., concerning the flowering of Maurandia Barclayana and Eccremocarpus scaber, an amateur begs leave to state, that these plants will not fail to succeed in a warm aspect and a fair share of tolerably light, good soil. It is a very common mistake with amateurs, who purchase a plant which they are told will grow out of doors, to think that it will grow in any situation. Thus, if a creeper, it is often placed against a wall, in a narrow space between two fruit trees, where, if it has sun to its leaves, it has no moisture to its root; or, being intended to cover an unsightly wall, it is put into the ground at the bottom of it, under every disadvantage for want of warmth, light, and air, and is never likely to reach the top, except in the owner's imagination. My experience of the Maurandia Barclayana leads me to believe, that it cannot fail to bloom well out of doors, if it has a good share of sun, and is planted out in the ground. In very hot weather (my Maurandia being in a full south aspect), I have found it useful to put moss about the root to keep it moist. The Eccremocarpus will grow and flower well in a less warm situation, but it must have a tolerably rich soil, room, and a free circulation of air. Plants which are not generally found hardy enough to stand our winters in the open air, require as much of the warmth of our summers as possible, to bring them to any thing like perfection. Slips of the Maurandia are easily struck in summer, even without a glass, by placing the pot in which they have been planted in a warm spot, under the shade of some leafy plant, care being taken that they do not droop for want of water. The young plants may be preserved during the winter in a warm room or light frame. Such as have flourished well during the summer, in the open ground, will most likely stand the winter, if matted up before very severe frosts. I have known the Eccremocarpus against a north wall, to live without any protection for the last three A. B. L. years.

ON GROWING DWARF PLANTS OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS, &c. — In the Number for January, 1835, of your excellent Cabinet, HEPATICA enquires (page 22) for the best methods for growing dwarf Chrysanthemums. Now the way in which I succeeded admirably this year was, to take the shoots about the second or third week in July, strip all the leaves off within a short distance from the top; then having procured some strong packthread, tie it very tight below about the fourth joint from which the leaves were taken off; the shoot thus prepared is introduced through the bottom of a small pot, taking care to let the part round which the string is tied be within the pot; then fill up with good rich compost, placing a little moss on the top, and giving abundance of water every day. The pot may be kept in its place by running a stick straight through the bottom into the ground : the plants will be rooted in about three weeks or a month. AN ENQUIRER in the Number for Feb. 1835 (page 43) will find the British Hybrid Chrysanthemums, raised by WHEELER, of Oxford, very good; particularly the Expanded Crimson Wheelerianum, Blood Red Incurving Pink, Dwarf Blush, and Grooved Red. They have flowered very fine with me this year: he will be able to procure them by applying to Mr. HUMPHREY's, Nurseryman, St. Giles's, Oxford. The way in which I would recommend A SUBSCRIBER, in the same page as

the above, to treat his Cyclamens, is to turn them out into a bed of good soil as soon as the frosts in May will permit; and repot them in the autumn. I have had plants with as many as fifty flowers out at once on plants treated in this way. The seed should be sown as soon as ripe in shallow pota. Let the soil in the bed be a good sandy loam. I generally put a little sandy peat with the soil in the pots. T. B.

ON A DWARF YELLOW FLOWERING PLANT.—In Vol. I. p. 210, AMICUS requests to know what yellow creeping plant would answer his purpose. I beg to recommend Lysimachia nummularia, (Moneywort,) a favourite of mine, neglected, perhaps, because a native. I have no doubt that it may be easily obtained, for when it once has possession, it takes care not to quit, particularly if the soil be moist. R.

ROSE BUDDED ON A BLACK CURRANT BUSH.—In Vol. III. p. 21, FLOS. FERRARIA begs to know if it be true that by grafting a rose on a black currant bush, the colour will be changed? To the greater number of your subscribers; it may appear idle to answer the question: but as it is one of vulgar belief, it may perhaps be well to shew why it is impossible. The rose and the currant are of two different natural families; no union can take place between plants of different natural families, in whatever way the graft may be inserted: but even were it possible to unite such dissimilar plants, the stock can by no means be made to influence the colour of the grafted flower, further than affording a greater or less degree of nourishment, in the same manner as a richer or poorer soil would do. R.

[We admitted the Query into the *Cabinet*, solely with a view for such an absurdity, so generally believed, to be refuted.—CONDUCTOR.]

REMARKS.

ON PINKS .-- I see in your Cabinet a little bit of unfriendly advice given by Mr. T. CONNELLY, of Lancaster, to Mr. SMITH, of Faversham. It requires no notice from me as far as Mr. SMITH is concerned, as he is too good a judge of Pinks to be misled by it; but you have other readers not so well acquainted with them; therefore, to them I would particularly address myself. I shall begin with advising them on no account to grow any one of the sorts Mr. T. CONNELLY has, in his infinite wisdom and judgment, selected as the best flowers in England: they are all single, or eight-petalled flowers, with three small triangular petals in the centre to form the crown. Mr. C. tells him they are large and superior, whereas they are quite the reverse, as I believe it to be impossible to grow any one of them more than two inches in diameter. He says, "they are well laced,"-admitted,-" and have rose-shaped leaves." Impossible: or how are they to be inserted into the calyx !---but I suppose he means their edges are even, like the petal of a Rose; if so, that is not true, as what is called a rose edged Pink is a very different sort of thing to any he has named. Again: "When properly grown, they never burst." Monstrous! Why, a mouse running through the Thames Tunnel would be just as likely to rip it up, as Mr. CONNELLY'S Pinks with eight petals are to burst a pod they cannot fill! Mr. CONNELLY then tells Mr. SMITH he never saw a South-of-England-raised Pink worth growing. I question if he ever saw one at all, or he would never have ventured such an assertion. That Mr. CONNELLY may see there are such things as good Pinks raised in the South of England, let him hand over the needful to Hogg, of Paddington, with an order for the following sorts :- Hogg's Fanny Kemble, White's William the Fourth, Barrett's Conqueror, Prior's Miss Blackstone, Wells's Sultana, and Church's Helen. These, if he grow them properly, will at once let him into the light of what properties constitute a good Pink, both as regards size, colour, number of petals, and roseedged flowers. And if Mr. CONNELLY would like to see a few of extraordinary size, let him get Unsworth's Omega, Hopkins's One of-the-Ring, Mann's Duchess of Buckingham, Davey's Britannia, Wood's King of Roses, and Reynolds's Adelaide. These are fine large flowers, possessed of the best properties, and growing at least three inches in diameter. I will venture to say, that a single petal of Hopkins's One-of-the-Ring will completely cover a whole bloom of Bow's Cato, that *beau ideal* of a Pink of you northern growers. INNOVATOR.

1836.

ON PINKS.-In perusing your Floricultural Cabinet for October last, I find in page 235 a few remarks on Pinks, &c. by Mr. SMITH, of Faversham, in Kent. I feel great pleasure in replying to his observations, heartily concurring with him in wishing you a "very extended circulation"; feeling also surprise, indignation, and shame, on finding there should be any one base enough to rob a grower of his fair fame, by representing under a false name a flower as his own, which has been raised and grown by another person: any one guilty of such an act, should be excluded from all Florists' Societies. I observe that Mr. SMITH states he has been a Pink grower for the last twenty years, and has won the first prize many times, of which statement I have not the least doubt. He also says that he has more than once advertised to show against all *Kent*. I shall feel obliged if Mr. SMITH will be kind enough to state when, and where; feeling assured, that had his advertisements been seen, there are many gentlemen connected with the Woolwich Society, who would have backed the Woolwich Pink-growers against any town in England; and Mr. SMITH would not have gone without a competitor. Should that gentleman feel disposed again to show with any man in Kent, on making the same known to me, he will find his challenge accepted .-- I perfectly agree with his observations relative to the size of Pinks as stated by INNOVATOR. I have seen many very large Pinks, but there was neither beauty, form, nor any thing in them, worthy the notice of a florist. In answer to Mr. SMITH's inquiries where he can get the new and first-rate sorts, I respectfully beg to inform him, he will not find a better collection of Pinks in the kingdom than at Woolwich; and I further beg to state, that I have three new sorts to be sold out next September,-the first named the Victorious; the second, the Triumphant; the third I have not yet named. Not wishing to speak in praise of the quality of the flowers myself, I beg to refer him to the following approved judges, viz. Mr. NEVIL and Mr. SMITH, of Walworth; Mr. MORTIBOY, of Holloway; and Mr. Cousins, of Welling,-who saw the flowers in bloom last season, and can speak to their quality, &c. ; merely observing, that Mr. SMITH, of Walworth, says, "there was never raised by one man, in any one year, three flowers to. equal them." A respectable artist has kindly offered to give me a drawing of them: if so, I shall feel great pleasure in presenting the same to the Floricultural Cabinet .-- In answer to Mr. SMITH's last question, concerning. the protection of Dahlias from the ant, I beg to reply,-Give them plenty of water, and the ants will quickly disappear. Being a Dahlia grower myself, I shall feel obliged if he can furnish me with a remedy against caterpillars and earwigs. THOS. IBBETT.

Mount Pleasant, Bull Fields, Woolwich, Jan. 14, 1836.

P.S. In reviewing a former Number of your Cabinet, I could see great room for improvement in the mode of cultivating Pinks, having grown from 5,000 to 6,000 annually, upon a plan which will not require so much ground by one-fourth, nor so many glasses by one-fourth, as mentioned in a former Number of the *Cabinet*. The method I adopt I will transmit in the course of next month.

[We shall be obliged by the promised favours.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON MR. RIVERS'S LIST OF ROSES, &c.—I have observed with regret that although 40 pages of your valuable little work have already been devoted to Lists of Roses, we are still in want of a catalogue which will convey all the required information. The alphabetical catalogue of St. Patrick (Mr. Woon's List) would have appeared with more grace among its fellow advertisements, rather than in the body of the work; and I am afraid that the List of Mr.

RIVERS, jun. will fail under the same category. Mr. RIVERS does make some attempts at arrangement, but unfortunately no single principle is followed: at one time it is according to natural affinity, as in China Roses; at another, according to habit, as Climbing Roses; another time of flowering, as Autumnal Roses; another, scent, as Rosa Indica Odorata; another, size, as Miss Lawrence's Rose, &c.-Now, had this occurred in a "Price Catalogue," no complaint could have been made; although it might have been regretted : but in the body of your work it is a blot, defeating the end proposed by its publication-instruction, by the occupancy of the place of more valuable matter, and perhaps preventing some person from complying with the request for a correct list of Roses according to natural arrangement, with notices of cultivation, propagation, &c. It is not of very difficult accomplishment. The article Rosa in Loudon's Catalogue (Hort. Brit.) may serve as a guide to the plan. Although I have thus ventured, in what may appear unnecessary severity in my observations on Mr. RIVERS's paper, I have not been insensible to the excellent remarks made by him at the end of each division of his arrangement; and regretted extremely, that a person who appears to possess so great a capability of fulfilling the object required, should have sacrificed it to minor considerations. Perhaps he will yet comply with the request; and if he should, I think that your subscribers will not have to complain that I have occupied so much of your publication by my complaints. R.

[We hope Mr. RIVERS or Mr. WOOD will comply with the request of our Correspondent.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON THE SALE OF ROSES, &c.-I see in your last month's Number, Mr. RIVERS's observations on the sale of Roses by auction. I beg to say I differ entirely from him : I think they have done a great deal of good : they have brought into notice many new varieties which otherwise would not have been known; and if a higher price was given for them, it was open to the pur-chaser to offer what he pleased. I bought from the same stock, and so did Mr. RIVERS; and taking his own argument, it is impossible, with the very dry season we have had, to judge fairly of the early-blowing Roses: for if George the Fourth and the Tuscany have changed in some situations, so as not to be known, (but which, by the bye, did not happen with me,) what must be the effect on plants planted in May ? I have seen many of the autumnal flowering Roses, and, in justice, I must say they are very fine. Among others, I saw a very handsome parterre of them at Isleworth, near London. Having resided twelve years in France, I can affirm, that nothing can exceed the beauty of their Roses. It was this which first induced me to establish my Rose-gardens in England. We are indebted to the French cultivators for nearly the whole of our new and beautiful Roses. I wish to see all the lovers and growers of Roses joined in friendship, and deserved merit, from whatever country it comes, encouraged. The world is wide WILLIAM WOOD. enough for us all.

Woodlands Nursery, Maresfield, Dec. 10th, 1835.

If you think the following communication worth mentioning in your useful miscellany, the *Floricultural Cabinet*, it is at your service; perhaps it is a desideratum not much attended to amongst florists, the raising that beautiful flower the Chinese Chrysanthemum from seed, as the seed is difficult to obtain, and not easily recognised; but that they may be so raised, and made to flower as an annual, the following facts will demonstrate. A Mr. ROBERT FREESTONE, Gardener to W. BRERETON, Esq. near Holt, Norfolk, has this year raised a great variety, which to an Amateur need only be seen to be admired. One a pure white, very double, and the petals naturally arranged in exquisite order, shaped like a double white Camellia; another a fine changeable buff, well formed; a third, a beantiful fine white, with petals so small and thick set, that it has the appearance as if covered with snow; with many others, beautiful in colours, though not formed so compactly, all of which will be offered for sale next year; perhaps Mr. F. is the only man in this country that has made them flower the first year.

Holt, Norfolk, Dec. 1835.

JOHN CARR.

CHALLENGE TO RANUNCULUS GROWERS !—The Members of the East London Ranuncula Society, held at the Salmon and Ball Tavern, Cambridge Heath-road, London, challenge any six Ranunculus growers in England to exhibit, on the 13th June next, six pans of Ranunculuses, each pan to contain twelve dissimilar varieties, and to be of their own property and growth, for the sum of twenty pounds or upwards: all communications to be addressed (post-paid) to Mr. C. D. DANDY, Scoretary, at the above Tavern.— This challenge is not given with any invidious feeling, but in the hope ofbringing this beautiful and much-neglected class of flowers into notice, considering open and honourable rivalry the best method of attaining that end.

ON OBTAINING SELECT KINDS OF FLOWERS, & C .-- I send the plan of a small flower-garden, should you deem it worth insertion. When the beds are laid in good turf, the effect is very good. I think of having one department of my garden so laid in the spring (unless a better plan appears before that time). Perhaps you will favour me with a list of what flowers would have the best effect in planting the beds. I shall also feel obliged if you will inform me at what nursery or seedsman's in Town I could procure roots of the Galardia piota, and new Russian Violet, and the price per root. I am very fond of gardening, and living retired, it forms my chief amusement; but I reside in a place very unfavourable for improvement. The love of flowers is not general here, nor is there a good nursery garden within twenty miles. What Florists' Shows are held in the neighbourhood are far from gond. Plants which have long been common in Town and its vicinity are not to be seen here : for instance, I have never yet seen a Calceolaria in this part of the country. What new plants I get are rendered very expensive by the carriage, and often die-I suppose from change of soil. I have often thought that a plan might be devised by some respectable nurseryman in the neighbourhood of Town, by opening a subscription of moderate amount for country amateurs, and at the end of a year to distribute among the subscribers such plants (not exactly common ones) as they often have a superabundance of, after their customers are supplied, and which are raised by them with little trouble from seeds, cuttings, &c. Perhaps your experience will enable you to devise some plan. Do not think I wish to turn censor when I say, that like some other correspondents, I have felt sorry to observe so much room devoted to the Exhibitions of Florists' Societies, because I have thought that more instructive matter could have occupied the space. Buckinghamshire, December, 1835. LOUISA HARRIET.

ON SECURING CARNATIONS FROM SNAILS, &C .- Mr. HOGG, in his treatise on the Carnation, says,-" Mr. NICHOL, in his Gardener's Calendar, recommends a pencil or small brush dipped in oil, and drawn round the pot near the bottom once or twice a week, when the plants are in bloom, to prevent snails or earwigs from climbing up and doing injury to the plants." Now as this must be attended with a great deal of trouble, and would consume more time than could be spared by many amateurs, I would suggest the filling of the pans in which the stage is supposed to be placed, with oil instead of water. The expense would be little or nothing more than Mr. NICHOL's plan, and there would be no time wasted. I likewise think the plan might be extended to Dahlias, where the Bygrave slug-preventer is used. Mr. H. likewise mentions, that sweet oil coming in contact with the body of any insect, causes its immediate death. Query-Would not any other sort of oil have the same effect ? JUVENIS.

Canonbury, 4th February, 1835.

ON COLLAR STANDS FOR DAHLIAS.—I wish to mention, through the medium of your Magazine, a suggestion of mine respecting the collars used for Dahlias. It is simply this—that they should be glazed inside, similar to common flower-saucers. JUVENTS.

ON PENDULOUS GROWING TREES.—Excuse me if, through your useful and widely circulated *Cabinet*, I intrude an observation or two on pendulons trees, as I am often astonished to find so small a number generally grown, when so many more are equally graceful with them. Æsculus pendula, budded six feet high, is very beautiful; Amygdalus pendula, a very fine one, if six feet high; Betula alba pendula; Cotoneaster nummularia, if grafted six feet high, is very fine; Cratægus Georgica, the same; C. pendula; Cytians laburnum pendulus; C. capitatus, C. decumbens, C. aralensis, grafted on Laburnums; Fagus sylvatica pendula; Fraxinus lentiscifolia pendula, very fine; Populus pendula; Prunus Chinensis pleno pendula, if grafted six feet high, looks well; Pyrus communis pendula; Quercus pendula; Robinia pendula; Sophora Japonica pendula; Tilia pendula; Ulmus pendula; Abies pendula; Larix pendula; Pinus Fraseri; Cupressus pendula; Juniperus repanda. Some of these are new, and very scarce; they may be obtained at some public nurseries—without doubt from the extensive collection of Messrs. LODDIGES, at Hackney, which is certainly the largest in the country. N. Y.-ABBORETUM.

Jan. 6th, 1836.

LAVATERA THURINGIACA. Monodelphia Polyandria. Malvaceæ.—This lovely plant is worthy of the most extensive cultivation, and deserving a place in every flower-garden. It forms a fine bush when planted singly, being covered with a profusion of large expanded pink and lilac flowers from May to November, and growing to the height of from four to six feet. I have had some splendid specimens of this beautiful plant in flower the whole of the summer, which have been greatly admired; but I am sorry to say it is so little cultivated, as seldom to be seen except in general collections. Propagated by cuttings or seed. J. W. D

Great Bookham, Surrey, Dec. 13, 1835.

REFERENCE TO THE EMBELLISHMENTS.

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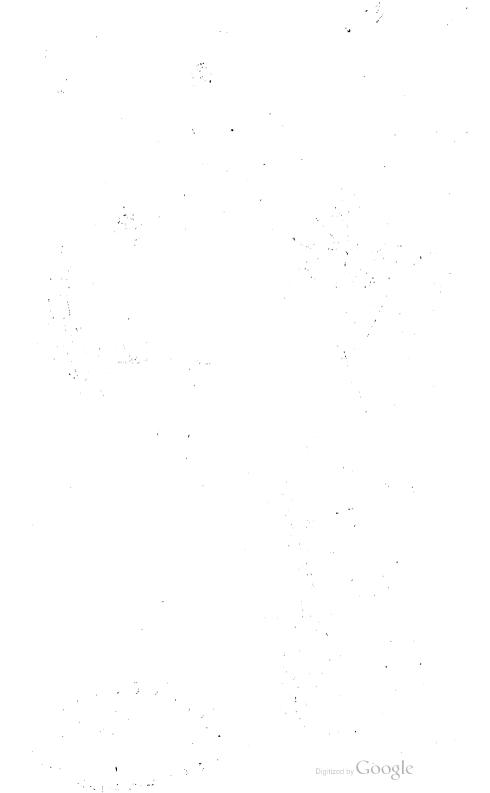
1. Bignonia Cherere.—This very splendid, climbing, flowering plant, is a native of Guiana, where it was found by M. AUBET. It is a showy plant for a conservatory or greenhouse, if planted out into a space having plenty of room to root in. If so cultivated, it will climb to a great extent, and produce numerous racemes of magnificent flowers. Each raceme generally producing from six to ten flowers upon each. It merits a situation in every greenhouse or conservatory. The plant blooms from May to August. It is readily increased by cuttings. And may be obtained of most of the principal nurserymen. The natives of Guiana make baskets and broad brimmed hats, of the flexible shoots of this plant. Bignonia, in compliment to Abbe BIGNON, Librarian to Louis XIV. King of France. Cherere, after B. CHERERE.

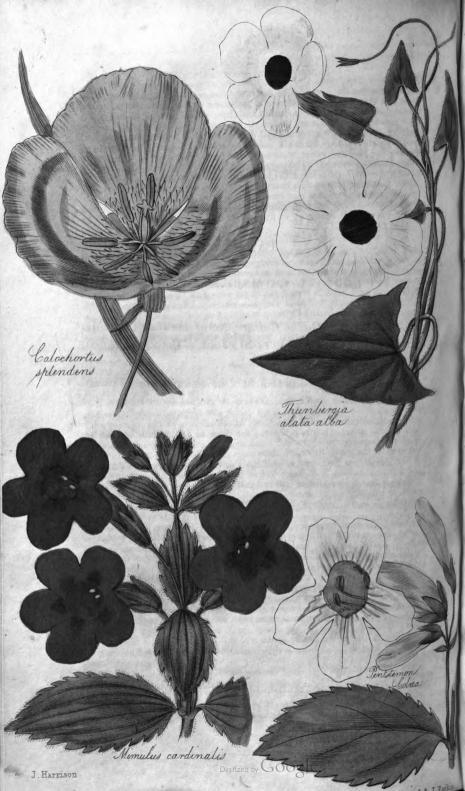
2. Phtox Drummondii.—Mr. DRUMMONDS. A very splendid flowering annual Phlox introduced last year from Texas. Our drawing was taken from a small specimen sent us. A large figure of it was given in the Botanical Magazine for last November. The plant deserves a place in every flower garden. It is a most profuse bloomer. The stems rise about a foot high, and blossom for a long time during summer. It will, doubtless, soon be in the possession of the public seedsmen, nurserymen, &c.

3. Canavalia bonariensis.—A very handsome hot house climbing plant, blooming a great part of summer. The flowers are produced in profusion, upon pendulous racemes, six or eight inches long; making a most graceful and showy appearance. The plant grows freely, and climbs to a great length, if in a rich loamy soil. It is a native of Buenos Ayres. It deserves a place in every hot-house. Messrs. Young, of Epsom, possess plants of this lovely climber.

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR MARCH.

We refer our readers to Vol. I. pages 21, 23, 32, 43, and 48; to Vol. II. 72; and Vol. III. 72, for directions as to what is necessary to be attended to this month.





THE

FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

APRIL 1st, 1836.

PART I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ARTICLE I.—On the Culture, &c. of the Rose. By Mr. WILLIAM BARRATT, St. John's Botanic Garden, Wakefield.

After I had sent you an account of the method in which I trained Roses, a thought struck me, that it might not be unacceptable to some of your numerous readers, to make a few observations on the kind of soil in which it is proper for them to grow, and the manner in which they are to be pruned.

The compost in which they are to be planted, must, of course depend on the nature of the soil; if of a light sandy quality, add a compost, in equal parts, of well-rotted cows' dung, and well-rotted turf, from an old strong clay pasture: but if the soil is a strong clay, add well rotted stable dung, sharp sand, and well rotted turf, from a light sandy pasture.

PRUNING.—The Garden varieties, bloom the best when the young shoots are regularly shortened in winter, to about two or three inches long, it makes them shoot fine bold buds, and the flowers are consequently much finer than when not pruned at all, or only shortened a little.

The Noisettes require a different treatment : they should be well manured autumn and spring, to enable them to push vigorously. Four or more shoots should be permitted to grow; and when pruned, two of the oldest stems cut to about three inches from the ground; likewise the lateral branches of the stems not cut down

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should be shortened, leaving them from four to ten feet high; by this method the blooming season is prolonged, and finer clusters of blossoms are produced.

The Perpetual, or the Four Seasons Roses, require very rich soil, which may readily be made so by manure, and improved by plentiful supplies of manure water in August and September. The flower buds which grow in June and July, should be cut off ere they burst into bloom, and in winter, pruned as closely in as those designated Garden Roses. If a sheltered situation can be given, it is a great advantage, as the cold winds in September and October have a bad effect on the opening buds, at that season. In a soil naturally wet, the beds should be drained, as too much moisture at the roots in the time of flowering, is also injurious. This class is worthy of a little extra trouble, being so splendid when well grown.

The Climbers, for pyramids and arches, require an opposite treatment with the knife, for if pruned after the manner of other Roses, they can never produce many flowers. Two or more stems should be grown as long and strong as possible, by very rich soil; at least half a barrow of well rotted dung for one, at first planting, and half that quantity every succeeding year. When the stems get too numerous, (say from seven to ten,) cut out one or two of the weakest every winter, and shorten the largest lateral branches, to keep them in that form the owner's taste may require.

The Odorata, or by some termed the Tea-scented Roses, will grow best on an elevated bed, well sheltered from the north and west. And if the ground has at all a tendency to retain wet, the sub-stratum should be made with broken stones, six inches thick, and the bed raised from fifteen to twenty inches above the level of the garden. They require but little pruning, besides cutting out the dead wood; and if taken up in autumn, potted, and put into a frame, or covered with a hand glass in the bed where they grow, will do much better than if exposed all winter. While the plants are weak, part of the flower buds should be cut off, as they frequently flower themselves to death.

STANDARD ROSES.—These require the eye of the gardener frequently upon them, to cut off the wild suckers and branches as they make their appearance. Great care should be taken in the winter pruning to make the heads as proportionate as possible, for

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if a greater number of branches, or stronger wood, be permitted to remain on one side than the other, the tree becomes deformed. This is of importance, for by a neglect of one or two seasons, a good form is irrecoverably lost: likewise, the shorter the branches are cut, the better they bloom.

From the above remarks it will be readily seen, that to prune all kinds of Rose trees after one method would be highly improper; and that if done, it would cause some of the best kinds to be worthless. WILLIAM BARRATT.

ARTICLE II.—On Forcing Roses. By A DEVONIAN.

After the clear statement of the best method of forcing Roses, made by Messrs. WOOD and WILLIS in the First Number of the second volume of the Cabinet, a request for further information may seem almost unnecessary; but I am anxious to have a few more hints on the same subject. In the first place, it is not in the power of all florists to treat the plants in the manner recommended by the former gentleman, as a hotbed on the plan described by him cannot always be procured. The plan of the latter is likewise open to objection, as few amateurs have hothouses so numerous as to admit of their moving their plants from one degree of heat to a greater-and, without removing them, the increased temperature required for the Roses might prove highly injurious to other plants in the same house. What I am, therefore, desirous of knowing is, whether it is possible to have fine forced Roses late in December, and during the months of January, February, and March, with the accommodation of one hothouse, which is appropriated to the culture of the usual stove plants. A minute account of the treatment to be pursued is earnestly requested, which I doubt not some experienced Rose cultivator will accede to. I once attempted to force some Roses in the bark-bed of a warm greenhouse, but I failed completely, the plants only producing a few sickly blossoms of the smallest size. The Roses were plunged in the bark in the month of January, but the flowers were not produced much before the usual blooming season in June. In addition to the information already asked, I am anxious to know if the plants will bear being removed to a conservatory, after

76 ON RAISING NEW VARIETIES OF THE MIMULUS.

the blossoms are produced, or whether their blooming will be checked by their being submitted to the lower temperature requisite for flowering Camellias, &c. &c. I wish also to know whether Moss, Provence, and other summer Roses can be induced to bloom as freely as Noisette, Perpetual, China, Tea-scented, and Isle de Bourbon Roses. Perhaps the kindness of the correspondent who replies to these queries, will be further displayed in giving me a few names of the best Roses for forcing. Messrs. RIVERS, in their new Catalogue, recommend the Dog Rose, from its easily excitable habit, as the stock on which Roses, for forcing, should be worked : what height should the stock be, to display the flowers to advantage?

A few hints on forcing the Persian Lilac, or any other plants calculated to add to the beauty of a conservatory in *early* spring, would also be very acceptable.

My last queries respecting conservatory shrubs and climbers, have not been answered : a reply is much wished for, and an early answer to the present is solicited.

Jan. 29th, 1836.

A DEVONIAN,

ARTICLE III.—On Raising New Varieties of the Mimulus. By CALCEOLARIA.

Though I cannot answer "T. P." and "A Lawyer's Clerk" as satisfactorily as I could wish, yet I can put them in a way of obtaining several varieties of Mimuluses without much expense. Let them get seeds of the different sorts advertised in your last number by CHARLWOOD and WARNBR, and sow each variety as soon now as possible in a seed-pan (which should be about a foot in diameter, and four inches deep, with four or five holes in the bottom). Place the pans in a greenhouse, hotbed, or even warm window in the dwelling-house, and the young plants will soon make their appearance; give them plenty of air by day, when the weather is tolerable, and early in June prick them out in patches in the flower-garden, where they will flower all the autumn. I adopted this plan last year with two varieties I obtained from CHARLWOOD—variegata and rosea; and though the former were all execrable, the latter amply repaid me, for one small packet o seed produced several very pretty and distinct varieties, some with white grounds, others with yellow, and all marked with spots of purple or brown of different shades and form. From these I selected a collection for the greenhouse, thinking the winter would destroy them in the open air; but I am happy to say that those I left in the garden are now looking very well, not the least injured by the frost. I also inoculated a few of the finest flowers, which produced seed abundantly; this I sowed in October, and have now some fine young plants in pans, which, with my seedling Calceolarias sowed at the same time, I expect will afford me some little gratification this summer.

Mimuluses should be frequently watered in summer, and if in pots, they should have a pan of water always under them : indeed, a neighbour of mine tells me they may be planted in a small stream of water, where they will grow like Water Cresses, and produce a very beautiful effect. CALCEOLARIA.

Feb. 11th, 1836.

ARTICLE IV.—On Destroying Earwigs, &c. By HEN-RIETTA.

In your October number, "A Subscriber" reiterates the query of several correspondents-"What is the best mode of destroying the wireworm ?" In reply, I beg to suggest the very simple and efficacious remedy first recommended by Sir JOSEPH BANKS, viz. : Let slices of potatoes notched narrowly in three or four places and stuck upon skewers, be buried just below the surface of the mould in your Carnation pots; they should be examined every morning, and the wireworms, which will collect upon them, be destroyed. Ranunculus beds may likewise be preserved from their ravages in a similar manner. Speaking of this destructive vermin, Hogg says, "Destroy this pest by every means in your power." They are generally to be found in new earth that has not been broken up for some time, and I would sooner employ a man for a fortnight to go over the whole by handfuls with a trowel, than run the risk of losing treble the amount of his wages in Carnations, to say nothing of the disappointment.

EARWIGS .- " Dianthus" sometime ago recommended the use of

78 TO CAUSE THE HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS TO FLOWER BLUE.

tin tubes, as traps for these rapacious enemies of the Dahlia and Carnation, the inefficacy of which was complained of by "Crito," in October, 1833. As an excellent trap, the service whereof I have proved, I would recommend that pieces of Alder (of which withered sticks may easily be obtained at this time of the year), about half an inch in diameter, and with the pith pushed out, or the flowering stems of the Lupinus polyphyllus, should be cut into six-inch lengths, and concealed in different parts of the Dahlias. At the approach of day, the insects will retire into these traps, and if they be examined every morning, great numbers may be destroyed.

APHIDES, OR PLANT LICE.-There is an insect of the Coccus genus, which has various names in different parts of the country; such as God's-cows, Lady-birds, Lady-cows, &c., which are often ignorantly destroyed on account of its being supposed to be injurious to plants; whereas, whatever little peculations it may occasionally indulge in, are amply compensated for, by its rapacity in its larva state for the Aphis; so well known is this to naturalists, that it has received the cognomen of Lion of the Aphides. In the early part of last summer, I had several Hollyhocks in my garden, whereof the under surface of the leaves were covered with the Aphis; here they would have nested as it were, and afterwards slowly distributed themselves over the garden; one morning, however, I observed a number of dark grey wingless insects, about three-eighths of an inch long, running over the leaves with great rapidity; within a week from their appearance, not an Aphis was to be found on the plants.

London, Feb. 5, 1836.

HENRIETTA.

ARTICLE V.—To cause the Hydrangea hortensis to flower Blue. By Mr. MAUD, Gardener to the Rev. G. WRAY, Bramhope Hall.

The Hydrangea hortensis has a place in most collections throughout England. When grown to perfection, it forms a fine plant for the greenhouse during the summer months, amongst the tender annuals; it is also a showy shrub in a conservatory, and beautiful in the vestibule.

When the flowers of the Hydrangea hortensis begin to decay, and the wood sufficiently hard enough to endure the weather, I place the plants out in some convenient part of the garden, where I let them remain exposed till the last week in February, or first week in March, when I proceed to pot them for bloom. The compost I use is what I have grown my Cucumbers in the preceding year, which consists of half the quantity of good loam, a quarter of good spit dung from an old Cucumber or Melon bed, and a quarter of decayed leaves. This mixture I lay in the compost yard for use. The Hydrangeas I bloom in a sixteenth-sized pot: I divest the roots of the old mould. From those plants I intend to produce blue flowers, I cut off the long fibrous roots, reducing the ball to the size of a thirty-two sized pot. I take one ounce of oil of vitriol, and, with a quill or strong feather, I touch the roots of two plants all over. The remaining oil of vitriol I mix with a sufficient quantity of mould to pot two plants. When I have potted them, I place them in a shed or some sheltered situation for three or four weeks, until they have made new roots; then I place them in a forcing-house, and take especial care not to let them droop for want of water. The above method I have practised with success for upwards of twenty years. The flowers are equally as large as those that are pink.

Feb. 21st, 1836.

JONAS MAUD.

ARTICLE VI.—On the Culture of the Tree Rose. By Rosa.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 38.)

By the early part of April, the stocks will have pushed shoots. When they have grown about half an inch long, or even a little earlier, it will be necessary to look over the stems, in order to rub off all those shoots not required for budding upon. A weakly stock may have one or two left upon it, and a vigorous one three, four, or five. In making choice of shoots, care must be taken to reserve those that are properly disposed : as, for instance, if two shoots, let them be opposed to each other; if three, let them form a triangle; and for a greater number, let them be as near as possible at equal distances from each other, and so as to form the handsomest head. It must be attempted to get all the shoots as

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near the top of the stock as may be, so as to have them capable of forming a desirable head.

If, after this regulation of shoots, any others push, they must be rubbed off at the earliest stage; and should any suckers appear, they must be carefully taken away. To guard against injury from the above casualties, or by insects, the stocks must from time to time be looked over: sometimes slugs or caterpillars will creep up, and eat off the tender points of the shoots, or otherwise damage them, so as to cause the head to be deformed.

If the stocks had good roots, and were attended to in collecting, conveying, planting, securing, and regulating, by removing useless shoots, those retained will soon push forth vigorous shoots. It will be necessary then to look them over, in order to see if any particular shoot is growing far more robust than the others, and thus robbing them of support; such a shoot must have the end pinched off, in order to throw the sap into the others, that they may become of a similar size.

Nothing more will be required than observing the above-named regulations till July, excepting a very droughty season occurs, in which case a supply of water occasionally to the roots would assist the plants to grow suitably.

My next observations will comprise the operation of budding, which shall be sent in due time for the May or June Cabinet.

March 4th, 1836.

Rosa.

ARTICLE VII.—On Pruning the Garden Varieties of Roses. By ROSA.

Having paid considerable attention to the culture of the Garden Rose, as already stated in my observations at the commencement of my Article on the Tree Rose, I send a few hints on pruning, the result of my own observation, and the method I now pursue.

The period of pruning should be deferred till towards spring, say the early part of March; but as it may be desirable to have some later than others, and thus prolong the season, I leave a selection for the attainment of that object, to be pruned at the end of March, or even in April; so that by allowing the end buds to push shoots an inch long, the buds at the lower part of a shoot

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of the previous year's wood are not excited, when I cut away the upper portion which have pushed; the remainder do so afterwards, and cause the bloom to be three weeks later than would have been the case had they been pruned finally at the usual time of pruning.

In pruning in the shoots of last year's wood, I cut away all that portion of each, so as to leave only two of the lowest buds. These buds are always indicated by a small ring round the shoot. Two such buds are quite enough to leave to every shoot retained of last year's wood, being quite sufficient to occupy the sap, and keep the tree in desirable bounds; besides the shoots will be much stronger. and the Roses in proportion larger. This mode of cutting in the shoots generally causes the production of suckers; and as a portion of the old wood must each year be taken away, either wholly or in part, such suckers of young wood make a suitable supply, and thus the bush is kept young; whereas by allowing the last year's shoots to be kept long, encouragement is given to cause the tree to push rapidly upwards, and become naked and unsightly below, which is never the case with mine.

In cutting away a portion of a shoot, I cut nearly to the uppermost bud I leave; so that not one-eighth of an inch of old wood is above it, and thus the wound heals up closely with the new shoot.

The slovenly practice of omitting to cut a Rose-tree more than once in several years, has come under my observation : the irregularity and naked bushes were quite unsightly, and when cut down low to obtain a new head, they refused to push forth shoots. A plant omitted for only a single season, loses its proper form for that year, and will not bloom near so well.

Rosa.

ARTICLE VIII.—On the Culture of the Ranunculus. By R.

My mode of growing the Ranunculus has been invariably successful. It being also very simple, I forward it for insertion in the *Cabinet*.

I have a suitable situation in my garden fixed upon. The old soil is taken out to the depth of twelve inches; when that is cleared out, I lay four inches thick of well-rotted old hotbed dung and

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well-rotted cow-dung, which had lain on a heap a year and a half. Upon this I cast about a foot deep of yellow maiden soil, from a pasture field. It was a good, rich, natural loam. I mixed no manure with it. I have planted both in November and in February, March, April, and May, with equal success. I have the bed prepared a month before I plant, to admit of settling. I renew the soil and dung every season. I plant the roots about an inch and a half deep,---that is, the crown so much covered. Previous to planting, I have the bed made even, and gently beat with a suitable flat spade. After planting, I beat the surface freely, to close the soil well round the roots. When the soil between the rows gets "baked," as it is termed, I have it carefully loosened with a pointed piece of wood. This operation is repeated as often as the surface becomes too close. In a soil of this kind, and planted as I have done, I never have failed of a fine bloom, and the colours are exceedingly clear and distinct. There has never been occasion to water the beds more than twice in a dry season. When I have given them any, I have done it so as to reach the bottom of each. My roots get very plump, and keep healthy with such treatment. I take them up when the foliage begins to yellow, and keep them in small bags, laid on ribbed shelves in a drawer. I am confident that if the same plan be practised with this most lovely flowering plant, satisfactory results will attend it.

Manchester, March 7th, 1836.

R.

ARTICLE IX.—Gleanings from Old Authors. No. 111. By TULIPA.

As the Tulip season is advancing, perhaps the following extracts (from *Rea's Flora*, 1676) may be amusing to some of your curious readers who are not acquainted with the work.

"The division of Tulips according to Gerrard, Parkinson, Clusius, and Perrarius, is into three sorts—Præcoces, Medias, and Serotinas; early, middle, and late-flowering Tulips; whereas there are but two primary distinct kinds, Præcoces and Serotinas."

The following is the manner of his description of the named Tulip flowers, and of which there are about 179, (viz. Præcoces, 36; Medias, 134; Serotinas, 9,) besides those he does not dev scribe. I have selected two only, both of which I have. "Semper Augustus, heretofore of much esteem, hath a flower not very large, but well veined and striped with deep crimson and pale yellow, the bottom and tamis dark violet purple."

"Royal Vesta, or Nonpare, is a better and more constant flower than the last (viz. Vesta). The colours are carnation, crimson, and white. When the flower makes well, the bottom is white and the tamis blew."

> "For various colours Tulips most excell, And some Anemonies do please as well; Ranunculus in richest scarlets shine, And Bear's-ear* may with these in beauty joyn; But yet if ask and have were in my power, Next to the Rose give me the July flower."

The above few lines are written at the close of the article on July flowers, and it appears that at that period the supply for the growers were brought from Holland, Flanders, and other parts of the Netherlands. He inserts a list of 360 by name, and says,— "Multitudes of these (seedlings) are often brought over to London, and there sold at mean rates to gardners, who sell them again to others who delight in flowers, commonly for 12 pence a layer; but most of these mercenary fellows about London are very deceitful, and whoever trusts is sure to be deceived, as I myself have often been, even by such of them as I had by many benefits obliged."

" I have heard but of very few good flowers that have been raised of seeds by any in England."

The following is from the Compleat Florist (1706):

" Of Sun-flowers or Turnsoles, otherwise called Heliotropes.

"Sun-flower is the true name of this plant, of which I am now treating, and 'tis call'd in Latin *Corona Solis*. We call it Turnsole from an Italian word, which signifies turning it self towards the sun: and Heliotrope, from Heliotropium, deriv'd from $\eta\lambda_{105}$, which signifies the sun, and from $\tau_{Pi}\pi_{W}$, which is in English 'I turn': the flower of this plant turning it self always towards the sun, because it being heavy, and its stalk heated and soften'd on the side next the sun, it must naturally incline that way.

* Auricula.

"We sow the Sun-flowers of the great sort, but those we call hardy are multiplied by their roots, by slitting of the tufts that produce these plants, and of which they always have a quantity sufficient to store us.

"This plant being of two sorts, take notice, that the first sort of 'em is that which grows extreamly high, and that produces but ene stalk; and that the second is that which is lower; that shoots many more stalks, and that are much fuller of branches.

"The first of them is almost laid aside at present; and if there be any in our gardens, it is generally in a by-place, or at the ends of some borders; for they would look very ill planted in borders, and would do harm to the flowers that grow near 'em.

" In regard to the second, you must by no means plant it in any part of your garden: for if the first grows too high, this spreads too much on all sides, and consequently is apt to stifle many flowers that grow round it. The places most proper for them, are great walks, set all along with trees: between which, if we plant these Sun-flowers according to art, and at the distance of at least three foot from one another, they will then look very gracefully.

"We may likewise place 'em in the middle of the little knots of parterres, but in company with no other flower: supposing always that in this, as well as in all the other works and contrivances relating to gardening, we observe a symmetry, that never fails to give pleasure to the sight.

"Sun-flowers are contented in all sorts of earths; good or bad, they know no difference; and when their roots are slit for increase, they must be put three inches deep in the earth.

"When the Sun-flowers of the second sort are grown to a middling height, before they have attain'd their full growth we clip with gardning-shears all the branches that grow too much outward, that shoot too far from the main stalk, or that mount too high. The discretion of the workman must guide his hand in taking more or less away, and in giving it the figure that agrees best with it; which is, in a manner, that of a round bush. The gardner need not give himself much trouble about the culture of this plant; for without his assistance, Nature alone cultivates it so well, that it produces its flowers in perfection.

"Sun-flowers, as I have said already, are of two sorts; one of which shoots out a stalk of at least five or six foot high, very strait and without branches; whose leaves are almost as large as those of the Vine, notch'd in their edges, a little pointed at their end, and rough to the feeling.

"At the top of this stalk grows a beamy flower, whose disk is compos'd of several ranks of yellow leaves plac'd in the shape of a crown, in the midst of which are several other ranks of leaves supported on embryo's, divided one from another by leaves folded up like a gutter, and contain'd in a scaly cup. These embryo's come in time to be oblong seeds, shut up in seed-vessels apart from one another."

The following is the fabulous account given by the ancient heathens as to the origin of this plant. We have most abundant cause for gratitude that we are favoured with the Holy Scriptures, which give us the correct account of the Being who created all things, and the design therein.

"I must now relate the love of an unfortunate virgin, whose heart was so wounded with that passion, that death was the only remedy could cure her. Her name was Clytia, and she was fallen so desperately in love with the Sun, that she could not be one moment without seeing him. The Sun, who in those days went by the name of Phœbus, was a handsome young man, and of a charming mien and behaviour; but he had little regard to the passion of his damsel. She enquir'd every where, whither she might go to see him oftnest; and hearing at length that the Isle of Rhodes was the place he most frequented, she resolv'd to go thither. But alas! scarce was she arriv'd in Rhodes, when she heard that Phœbus was in love with another. To what unheard-of grief did she then abandon herself, especially when she was too fully convinc'd of that intrigue, by being an eye-witness of the shower of gold that he caus'd it to rain down, and of the roses that were seen to blow the day of the birth of Rhodia, who was the fruit of that amour. She wept, and bemoan'd her condition, to try if Phœbus would have any regard for her: but perceiving that all was to little purpose, she could no longer resist the ill that oppress'd her, but afflicted herself to that degree, that her grief brought her to the grave. Then Phœbus was touch'd with compassion, and in token of his concern for her, chang'd her into a flower, which he commanded should be call'd Sun-flower, in acknowledgment of the love Clytia bore him." TULIPA.

PART II.

REVIEWS AND EXTRACTS.

The Landscape Gardener; comprising the History and Principles of Tasteful Horticulture. By J. DENNIS, B.C.L., Prebendary of the Collegiate Church of Exeter Castle, and Author of "The Key to the Regalia." "Architectura Sacra," &c. &c. 8vo. London, 1835.

The work contains some descriptive remarks on a few Country Seats, and interesting observations on Landscape Gardening. A Map of the newly laid out Gardens at Buckingham Palace, and two Views, taken in the Grounds, and a Map of St. James's Park, with a piece of Water, Island, &c. are contained in the work, all executed in a superior manner. The following extract is taken from the Author's remarks on the distribution of Evergreen Trees, Shrubs, &c. &c.

"If yews be planted in proximity to a mansion, for the sake of valuable shelter from bleak winds, they should not assume a prominent position, but should be interspersed with groups of Weymouth pine or bay, and be faced with laurels of luxuriant growth. By such contrast, the gloom of their dingy leaf is relieved with vivid and glossy green ; or, if the contrast appear too strong, it may be mellowed by blending Portugal laurel in an inter-mediate position. In short, the recommendation cannot be too frequently reiterated, to substitute a studied assortment of tints for tasteless indiscriminate admixture. Let but the pictorial artist be permitted, or the amateur condescend, to transfer his principles of taste, the one from his easel, the other from his gallery, to occasional superintendence of English landscapegardening, and he would contribute to the production of a living vegetative picture, constituting incalculable improvement in style, and commanding inevitable commendation from the spectator of cultivated taste. Nay, pleasure-grounds thus constructed would excite universal admiration, and impart universal gratification. Picturesque effect, copying and harmonising with natural scenery, elicits pleasurable emotions, even in such as 'know not why, and care not wherefore.' But, for accomplishment of such an important desideratum, science must be suffered to acquire unlimited confidence, in exercise of control; while prejudice must cease to plead for senseless 'custom, more honoured in the breach than in the observance.' An individual proprietor, or a public association, might rest assured of the anticipation of a result decidedly warranting the experiment.

" In resumption of the topic of evergreen trees, for formation of a foreground, it may strongly be recommended, while collecting perennial foliage of every species, to permit each variety of the beautiful ilex to predominate. Single or combined, from elegance of shape, delicacy of leaf, and duration of mantling, the ilex constitutes an embellishment almost unparalleled, yet too frequently neglected. Of faster growth than the deciduous oak, it attains expansion competent to the gratification of the planter's eye, with not less certainty, in the ordinary calculation of life's duration, than to please and profit posterity. It should, then, on various accounts, abound in the proximity of a decorated mansion, blended with masses of bay, backed by cypress, yew, and pinaster, and faced with laurel, laurestinus, Portugal laurel, privet, phillyres, arbutus, with other flowering or variegated shrubs. "In similar relative situation, but in prominent advance from trees and unblossomed shrubs, flowering evergreens should invariably rank. Defying 'the icy fang and churlish chiding of the winter's wind,' the gay, cheering, precocious laurestinus anticipates the lingering arrival of an English spring. Tenacious of florage and permanently retentive of foliated decoration, it is entitled to numerical predominance over every blossoming shrub. By seasonable intervention and flowering profusion, it compensates for temporary diminution of ornament, in other component ingredients of a shrubbery, thus transferring to nipping winter's gloom the exhilarating semblance of summer's embellishment. Productive of such interesting impression in pleasing the eye, it certainly merits conspicuousness by prominent position.

"The arbutus is a shrub peculiarly elegant and eligible, from perennial decoration, rapid growth, and superior beauty in shape and tint of leaf, from delicate blossom, and glowing berry. If suffered to remain unpruned, by gaining height, it becomes hollow and leafless beneath, retaining, like other evergreens, only two years' leaves, except about midsummer, when the third year's are annexed, some weeks previous to the decay of the first. If not surrounded by evergreens more stunted in growth, for concealment of its lower leafless branches, it should biennially be deprived of a few long shoots, by application of the pruning-knife, the shears being calculated to render a shrub hideously cabbage-poled. Any shrub judiciously pruned will retain resemblance of its natural form. Artificial treatment should be studiously disguised, and interposition of control be invariably concealed.

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"The phillyrea presents striking contrast to the gay or gaudy display of flowering shrubs, being characterised by singular chasteness and unobtrusive simplicity. It is of intermediate tint, diminutive leaf, and moderate growth; consequently is precisely adapted to an advanced position. It will there present a striking contrast to the imposing glare of variegated shrubs, whether holly, aucuba, or others of similar class. Here, too, that lowly, yet cheering, harbinger of spring, the mezereon, should rank, interspersed with contemporaneous masses of hepatica, snowdrop, crocus, red daisy, and other vernal flowers, protected by a wicker fence. The cypress is adapted, by its taper form and elevation, to relieve a structure. The pyracantha, pomegranate, trumpet-pomegranate, white jessamine, but, paramount to all, the elegant tamarisk, supply ornamental covering to a wall. In a sheltered nook, even these may be surpassed by the beautiful single blossomed myrtle. From mildness of climate, it abounds in Devonshire, perhaps in no instance so luxuriantly as in a garden of Mr. Neck's, curate of King's Kerswell, where it acquires considerable size detached from a wall, as well as height when attached. The front of a house at Bishop's-Teington has long been covered to the top by myrtles of forty years' growth, protected from the easterly wind by a wing, and from the westerly by an equal defence, with the advantage of a southern aspect."

The Florist Cultivator, or Plain Directions for the Management of the Principal Florist Flowers, Shrubs, &c. &c. adapted to the Flower-Garden, Shrubbery, and Greenhouse; with Select Lists of the finest Roses, Geraniums, Carnations, Pinks, Auriculas, Polyanthuses, Tulips, Dahlias, Heartsease, &c. &c. The whole arranged on a plan different from any work hitherto published. By THOMAS WILLATS, Esq., Amateur Cultivator. London: James Ridgway and Sons, 1835. pp. 360.

We give the following extract to our readers as a specimen of the work, which, though not perfection itself, contains some useful directions and descriptions, which doubtless will be improved upon in future editions :-- 496. LUPINUS POLYPHYLLUS, var. ALBIFLORUS.—White large-leaved perennial Lupine.

Class 17th .- Diadelphia Decandria.

This beautiful plant is a variety of that deep blue species now so common an ornament of our gardens.

A native of North America, and perpetuates itself by seeds, without varying. It flowers in June.

498. LOPHOSPERMUM ERUBESCENS.—Blushing Lophospermum.

Class 14th.—Didynamia Angiospermia.

This very handsome climber is a native of Mexico.

It grows most luxuriantly during the summer, trained to a wall or treillage; but requires to be protected during winter, that the woody stems may be preserved from the frost, to push forth new flowering branches the succeeding year. It increases so readily by cattings, that it will soon be generally known. It blows in August.

499. ROSA RUGA.—The Ruga Rose.

Class 12th .- Icosandria Polygyuia.

This beautiful variety, as a garden plant, is one of the most valuable that we are acquainted with. It will sometimes grow 10 or 12 feet in the year, and therefore well adapted to scrambling over old pales, or to covering any other place in which a wildness of appearance is desirable. It is full as fragrant as the sweet-scented Chinese Rose, in colour deeper, especially before being fully expanded. It is readily increased by cuttings.

500. LOASA AMBROSLÆFOLIA.—Ambrosia-leaved Loasa.

Class 13th.-Polyandria Monogynia.

This is a very beautiful new Annual, it was placed on the south side of a yew hedge in the garden of the Horticultural Society, where it grew vigorously, attaining a height of about 2 feet and a half, flowering from July to September, and producing seed freely.

It perished at the first approach of frost.

501. SEDUM CEPÆA.—Panicted Stonecrop.

Class 10th .- Decandria Pentagynia.

It is an Annual, and well adapted to ornamental rock-work. It also grows well in the common border.

It is a native of the South of Europe, and may be seen in the garden of the Horticultural Society.

502. CALOCHORTUS VENUSTUS.—Spotted Calochortus.

Class 6th.-Hexandria Monogynia.

A remarkable and beautiful bulbous plant, which flowers in June; at which season it gives a new feature to the flower garden; it is cultivated without difficulty. The bulb should be kept dry till Christmas, and then planted in a pot and placed in the greenhouse, whence it may be placed in the border till frosts appear. It succeeds well in either loam and sand, or common garden mould. It should be planted in the border the latter end of May, &cc. &c.

Last month we noticed the "New Botanist's Guide," we now give a specimen of this interesting work. Another on the Geographical distribution of British Plants, we are informed, is forthcoming. The present volume includes all the counties of England and Wales.

X. MIDDLESEX AND LONDON.

Finding several plants recorded by writers as growing "near London," I have added them to the Middlesex list, although not expressly mentioned to grow within the county. Some few stations, particularly along the Thamesside, are continued in this county from the *Botanist's Guide*, although appearing to be actually in Surrey. Whether any others have been referred to a wrong county I am not aware; but having usually lived far remote from London, I am not well acquainted with the vicinity. It may be supposed that many of the plants formerly found near London, as inserted in the Botanist's Guide, have been eradicated from the assigned stations by building and alterations. A Flora Metropolitana, to exhibit the actual botany of the country round London, would be a valuable addition to our local floras. But the Collecting Box, not the Library, must give the materials for drawing up such.

- *ANEMONE apennina. Near Harrow on the Hill. B. G. MYOSURUS minimus. Meadows behind the chapel, and in a lane that goes from Copenhagen House to Kentish Town; Mary-le-Bone Park; Islington; Paddington; Pancras; Edmonton. B. G. RANUNCULUS parviflorus. Hackney, Kentish Town, and several places about
- London. B. G.
- †ADONIS autumnalis. Among the corn at Acton; frequent about London. B. G.

+HELLEBORUS viridis. Near Harefield. Eng. Fl. Down Barn Hill, near Harrow; in a small wood near Finchley. B. G.

*CAMELINA sativa. Road side at Stoke Newington; Highgate; Isle of Dogs. B. G.

COCHLEARIA anglica. Isle of Dogs. B. G.

- TEESDALIA nudicaulus. Near Hampton Court, and other places about London. B. G.
- DENTARIA bulbifera. In the Old Park Wood, near Harefield, abundantly. Ena. Fl.

*DRABA muralis. About Chelsea, probably from gardens. Br. Fl.

- CARDAMINE amara. River-side at Harefield, and about Uxbridge, plentifully; banks of the Thames between Kew and Mortlake; at Chelsea; Isle of Dogs. B. G.
- impatiens. "Thames-side, near the Botanic Garden, Chelsea. 7-Martyn. There can be little doubt but the following species (C. amara) was intended." B. G.
- NASTURTIUM sylvestre. Tothill Fields, and other low watery situations in
- the vicinity of the Thames. Eng. Fl. SIBYMBRIUM Irio. Waltham Green. (Mr. W. Pamplin.) W. Christy, sp. I found this plant by the direction of the Rev. G. E. Smith, which has almost totally disappeared of late about Chelsea, &c. It grows by some new houses in a lane near Waltham Green Church, near Fulham. W. Pamplin, mss. About Chelsea, and the whole neighbourhood of London; walls at Brompton; about Haggerstone; on a bank opposite Shoreditch Workhouse, &c. B. G.

NEW OR RARE PLANTS

WHICH WE HAVE NOTICED SINCE OUR LAST.

1. Alstremeria auruntiaca, Orange-flowered. (Bot. Reg. 1834.) A very handsome flowering species. The flower stems grow about three feet high, producing heads of numerous flowers. The flowers are of an orange colour spotted with dark. The plant deserves a place in every flower garden. It may be procured of most of the Nurserymen and Florists. It will require a slight protection from the severities of winter, by mulching over the roots, or covering with a hand-glass, &c. Class, Hexandria; order, Monogynia. Natural order, Amaryllidaceæ. Alstræmeria, from Baron ALSTRÆMER.

2. Anchusa versicolor, Changeable flowered Alkanet. (Bot. Mag. 3477.) The plant is a hard annual, a native of the Caucasian Alps, producing numerous flowers, which in their early stage are of a rosy-red colour, but when fully expanded change to a bright blue with a yellow eye, diverging into numerous rays of a whitish yellow colour. Each flower is about two thirds

YOL. IV.

of an inch across, much resembling in appearance the common blue Convolvulus, only smaller flowers. It is a very pretty flowering plant, and doserves a place in the flower garden, blooms from June to August, or even later. Seeds of the plant may be obtained of most of the principal Seedsmen. Pentandria Monogynia. Boragineæ. Anchusa, from *alchousa*, paint; the roots of one species A. tinctoria, dyeing a red colour.

3. Calliopsis tinctoria, var. atropurpurea. (Maund's Bot. Gard.) The genus Coreopsis has been divided, and the deservedly admired plant formerly called Coreopsis tinctoria, is now called Calliopsis bicolor. The present plant appears to be a variety of it. It is an annual plant, growing near a yard high, and produces a profusion of flowers. The rich purple crimson spreads entirely over the face of the corolla in some flowers, while others have only a slight golden-edged rim. The flower is upwards of an inch across. We had seeds of it sent under the name of C. atrosanguinea. It far exceeds in beauty the common kind. Syngenesia Frustranea. Compositæ. Calliopsis, from Kallistos, most beautiful, and opsis, sight.

4. Coreopsis diversifolia, Various leaved. (Bot. Mag. 3474.) Synonym, C. auriculata, var. diversifolia. Another handsome and showy annual plant, growing about half a yard high, and producing numerous flowers, of a bright orange colour, having a very small dark eye. The flower is two inches or upwards across. Seeds of this plant were sent from the Texas, to the Glasgow Botanic Garden, by the late Mr. DRUMMOND, in the spring of 1835. The fine coloured large flowers give a very showy appearance, and render the plant desirable for the flower garden. Syngensia Frustanea. Compositæ. Coreopsis, from Korris, a bug, and opsis, a resemblance, referring to the appearance of the seeds.

5. Coryanthus macrantha, Large flowered. (Bot. Reg. 1841.) Synonym, Gongora macrantha. The flowers of this Orchideous plant are most extraordinary, both in shape and variety of colour. The plant resembles in appearance a Stanhopea. Each flower measures upwards six inches across. The sepals are of a deep yellow, very much spotted with a dull purple. The petals are of a similar colour. The lip is very solid and fleshy, situated upon a dark purple stalk, the end is of a greenish purple colour, formed like a cap, the front of which is of a blood colour, and the sides of a yellow streaked and marked with rosy-crimson. The plant has bloomed in the collection of Mr. KNIGHT, King's-road, Chelsea.

6. Kennedya glabrata, Smooth leaved. A handsome, and very neat flowering greenhouse plant, a native of New Holland. The flowers are produced numerously, of a very bright scarlet, each flower having a green eye edged with brown. Each flower is about half an inch across. The plant deserves a place in every greenhouse. Mr. KNIGHT, of King's-road, Chelsea, possesses plants of this species, with whom it has flowered during the last summer. Diadelphia Decandria. Leguminosæ. Kennedya, in compliment to Mr. KENNEDY, late of Hammersmith Nursery.

7. Linaria Canadensis, American Toad-flax. (Bot. Mag. 3473.) Synonym, Antirrhinum Canadense. A hardy annual plant, seeds of which were sent from Texas by Mr. DRUMMOND. The plant produces numerous stems, about a foot high, having terminal racemes of large pale purple flowers, which produce a showy appearance, rendering it worthy a place in every flower garden. Seeds may be obtained of some of the principal seedsmen. Linaria, from Linum, flax; the leaves of which it resembles.

8. Lobelia decurrens, winged stemmed. (Bot. Reg. 1842.) A perennial species, a native of Chile. It grows and flowers profusely in the open border, but requires a slight protection in winter. The plant produces several stems, rising two feet high, and terminating in spikes of pale blue flowers. They are produced from June to September. It may be obtained of the principal Nurserymen and Florists.

9. Mandragora autumnalis, Autumn flowering Mandrake. The plant is a hardy perennial, a native of Italy, and introduced by the Hon. W. T. H. F. STRANGWAYS, into this country, in whose collection of plants at Abbotsbury, in Dorsetshire, it has bloomed. The plant produces several flowers singly upon one stem about four inches high: each flower is campanulate when expanded about two inches across, of a deep violet colour. Both the foliage and flowers render the plant interestingly pretty. Pentandria Monogynia. Solaneæ. Mandragora, from Mandra, an ox stall, and agorous, dangerous; from the effects it produces on cattle, when accidentally gathered with their food.

10. Enothera serotina, Late flowering evening primrose. (Bot. Reg. 1840.) The plant is a native of North America, a hardy perennial, growing luxuriantly in a peat border. It very much resembles the long cultivated species A. fruticosa. The flowers are each about an inch across of a brownishyellow colour, several being produced in a corymbous head. The plant blooms from July to November.

11. Enothera densiflora, Close flowered. (Maund's Bot. Gard.) A hardy annual plant growing three feet high; produces spikes of numerous small rose coloured flowers.

12. Pentstemon Murrayanus, Mr. MURRAY'S scarlet Pentstemon. (Bot. Mog. 3472.) A hardy perennial plant, a native of the Texas, from whence it was sent in 1834, by Mr. DRUMMOND. Seeds arrived at the Glasgow Botanic Garden in 1835, but the plant bloomed late in autumn. The plant grows about three feet high, producing spikes of numerous flowers of a rich shining scarlet colour; each flower being an inch and a half long or upwards. It is a most splendid flowering plant, and we think it is most deservedly named after the skilful Curator of the Glasgow Botanic Garden. A single spike has been known to produce upwards of fifty blossoms. It ought most certainly to be grown in every flower garden; we hope it will speedily be possible. Didynamia Angiospermia. Scrophularinæ. Penstemon, from pente, five, and stemon, stamen.

13. Pereskia Bleo, Rose coloured flower. (Bot Mag. 3478.) A native of South America, discovered by HUMBOLDT. It was sent to the Glasgow Botanic Garden by Mr. TATE, from Mexico. It is a handsome flowering stove plant, producing rose coloured flowers about two inches across, producing a pretty appearance. Icosandria Monogynia. Cactea. Pereskia, in compliment to N. F. PEIRESKIUS.

14. Tristania macrophylla, Large leaved. A native of New South Wales, and cultivated in this country by R. HARRISON, Esq., of Liverpool, who received it under the name of T. Laurina. In its native country it appears to grow to fifty or sixty feet high. Mr. THOMSON has bloomed it in the greenhouse. The flowers are white, resembling a single hawthorn blossom; they are produced singly upon the stem of the plant, which is terminated by foliage. The leaves are of a fine green, large and handsome. Myrtaceæ. Tristania, from treis, three, and estania, to stand; in allusion to the ternate disposition of the blossoms.

15. Zephyranthus Drummondii, Mr. DRUMMOND's. (Brit. Flower Gard.) A pretty neat flowery bulbous rooted plant, sent from the Texas by the late Mr. DRUMMOND, to whose memory the species is recorded. The scape is single flowered, rising one foot high; the flower is of a whitish pink colour, about an inch and half across. Hexandria Monogynia. Amaryllidez.

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PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON A HUNDRED KINDS OF THE BEST SHOW DAHLIAS .-- I am very much pleased with the ample lists of Dahlias contained in the Cabinet, and to notice that the form and colour of the flower is given so particularly. I possess about twenty sorts, so am a juvenile grower. I have plenty cf garden ground, and am desirous of purchasing about one hundred of the best show kinds. Where so many good kinds are advertised, I am at a loss which to fix upon. I shall, therefore, be obliged if the Conductor of the Cabinet will give me a selection of about fifty or sixty of the best exhibited last year, to which I might add the remainder out of new kinds coming out this season for the first time. CLERICUS.

- Vicarage, Cumberland, March 4th, 1836.

We did not see flowers of all the new kinds now offered for sale, but those we did see well deserve the prices asked. We, therefore, think it reasonable to conclude, that the others are of proportionate merit. We annex a list of about sixty, which we saw, and each of which deserves a place in every select collection. Our Correspondent may rely on them as the then first-rate kinds. The number may be increased to one hundred by selecting the best-priced ones in the lists now advertised, and which are not in the following sixty.-CONDUCTOR.

Ácme (Harris's) Apollo (Widnall's) Alpha (Simmonds's) Beauty of Teffont (Brown's) Tooting (Rollisson's) Cambridge (Brewer's) Bride (Harding's) —— of Abydos (Penny's) Duchess of Sutherland Fisherton Rival (Squibb's) Glory (Douglas's) Granta (Widnall's) Hadleigh Champion (Girling's) Hon. Mrs. Harris (Squibb's) Inimitable (Harris's) Ipswich Beauty (Jeffries's) King of the Fairies (Brown's) King of the Purples (Roi de Hing of the Furpies (Non Pourpre) (Harrison's). Lady Fordwich (Douglas's) — Georgiana (Harrison's) — Lascelles (Harris's) ----- of the Lake (Wells's) Lord Lyndhurst (Forsyth's)

- Nelson (Pothecary's)

Lord Bath (Wheeler's) Marchioness (Wheeler's) Metropolitan Perfection (Elphinstone's) Metropolitan Lilac (Elphinstone's) Miss Pinfold (Potheeary's) —— Wortley (Harrison's) Mrs. Wilkinson (Girling's) Napoleon (Smith's) Narcissus (Harris's) Newick Rival (Mantell's) Orb (Harris's) Othello (Widnall's) Perronia (Salter's) Picta Perfecta (Harrison's) Polyphemus (Elphinstone's) Purple Perfection (Squibb's) Queen Elizabeth (Brown's) Rival King (Brewer's) Royal Adelaide (Brown's) Sir Walter Scott (Harrison's) Selwood King Queen Springfield Rival (Lyne's) Sulphurea elegans (Jones's) Standard (Wells's) Sir Robert Peel (Lockhart's) Triumphant (Levick's) Warminster Rival (Wheeler's) Yellow Perfection (Harris's) came (Stonos's)

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ON & LIST OF CARNATIONS.—An original subscriber would be particularly obliged if INNOVATOR will take the trouble of forwarding a list of superior kinds of Carnations, Pinks, &c., similar to the one inserted by him in the last March Number of the *Floricultural Cabinet*.

Bayswater, 21st January, 1836.

ON STOCKS FOR BUDDING ROSES UPON.—I am much interested in the Article on Standard Roses. Can your correspondent, in his future papers, devise any plan whereby persons—who, like myself, can procure, and find room to plant, a very large number of stocks—can be supplied at a small expense with buds of choice Roses? I have already worked all the sorts that I can get near me. This operation is a great pleasure to very many, whose means, like my own, will not permit them to incur much expense. Would any of the Rose-growers take back a certain number of standards, after one year's growth, in return for buds?

February 6th, 1836.

G. I.

ON HEATING BY STEAM.—I have taken your welcome little monthly visitor, the *Cabinet*, from its commencement; and in reading over the Essay on Flowers, communicated by GULIELMUS, and inserted in the Number for June, 1834, I find it stated by the Essayist that he manages very well without either greenhouse or conservatory, and yet he promotes the growth of his flowers in the early part of the year by steam warmth. I shall feel extremely obliged by being informed, through the medium of your invaluable miscellany, the method he adopts to do it. T. JONES.

Caerphilly, Feb. 15th, 1836.

REMARKS.

PRIZE DAHLIAS OF 1835.—The following list of Dahlias contains the names of fifty sorts, with the number of prizes which they obtained at the exhibitions in 1835. They were of course considered good flowers, having been shown in most instances against immense varieties. There were, havever, a few other very superior newer kinds, which had not got into the hands of many growers, who did not, on that account, obtain an equal number of prizes with those inserted here. The advertised lists of this season contain such, and their merits may be pretty accurately ascertained by the respective prices at which they are offered.

The figures opposite each kind denote the number of prizes.

access of process
Village Maid (Pothecary's) 15
Lady Fordwich 15
Lord Liverpool 15
Metropolitan Blush 15
Mrs. General Grosvenor 15
Enchantress (Priestley's) 14
Incomparable (Levick's) 14
Jason (Widnall's) 14
Metropolitan Calypso 13
Othello (Widnall's) 13
Emperor (Widnall's) 12
Sir Robert Peel 12
Lady Grenville 12
Beauty of Camberwell 12
Orpheus (Brown's) 12
Polyphemus (Wells's) 12
Venosa (Wheeler's) 12
Countess of Cork 12
Countess of Errol 12
Fisherton Rival 12
Rival King (Brewer's) 12
Glory (Douglas's) 12
Metropolitan Blush 12
Solomon (Wells's) 11
Lady of the Lake (Wells's) 11

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

A LIST OF THE HIGHEST-PRICED DAHLIAS OFFERED FOR SALE IN 1836. —The varieties of Dahlias being so very extensive, it requires a great deal of trouble to notice all the newest kinds in the lists advertised. To render it more easy for the readers of the *Cubinet*, I have arranged a list of those kinds which are now offered at 7s. 6d. per plant, and upwards. There are many splendid kinds at lower prices, but those I give below are the newest sorts, plants of which I shall have to dispose of in May.

C. W. HARRISON.

At 21s. per Plant. Acme (Harris's) white, crimson laced At 10s. 6d. per Plant. Miss Mitford, white, pink tip Beauty of Westbrook, chocolate, white Maria Louisa (Brewer's) pink, white tipped centre Miss Wilson, white, lake edge Miss Ward, white, pink edge Miss H. Kemble, French white and pink Lady Knox (Harris's) white, marcon tipped Picta Perfecta, crimson red, nearly black edge Miss Pinfold, white, puce tipped At 15s. per Plant. Miss Poole, blush, lilac tip Conqueror of Sussex, carmine Publicola (Penny's) white, crimson Madame Vestris, canary, purple tip Miranda (Cormack's) yellow Napoleon (Smith's) puce shaded Orb (Harris's) white, dark tip Perfection (Squibb's) rosy violet Pontefract White (Mitton's) At 10s. 6d. per Plant. Alpine Shepherdess, white, purple spots Adelaide (Brown's) white, pink laced Archbishop of Dublin (Penny's) rose Beauty of York, crimson, white spot Purple Perfection (Squibb's) Princess Victoria, white of Tooting, rose, white stripes Pre-eminent (Kington's) white, lilac tip Queen of the Fairies, yellow, scarletedge Rose Incomparable (Scott's) Standard (Wells's) primrose Salter (Mitchell's) blush - of Hammersmith, purple, white tip - of Canonbury, scarlet - of Battersea, rose, yellow shade - of Sussex, white, purple tip Stanislaus of Poland, yellow - of Bath, purple Surpass Polyphemus, primrose and Burgundy, dark maroon purple Countess of Sheffield (Mantell's) rosy Triumphant (Jeffrey's) purple Unicorn, rosy lilac Water Witch, buff, crimson stripe White Perfection (Wilmer's) purple - of Morley, rose, crimson stripes - of Tankerville, white, purple Warminster Rival, light purple tip of Pembroke, white, crimson Yellow Perfection (Stones's) At 7s. 6d. per Plant. tip Conquering King of Yellows (Page's) Ada Byron, rose Crimson Triumphant, velvet crimson Alba Perfecta (Mitchell's) white Clara (Seaman's) white Agnes Searle, white, pink tip Champion (Wells's) rose and white Alfred, King, dark Claudiana (Ditto) white, rose edge Africanus, puce Angelina, white, lilac edge Desdemona (Bartlet's) white, purple Battel Rival, yellow edge Dr. Halley, dark Benvragie, orange Excelsa (Elphinstone's) fine yellow Blue Beard, purple and pink Emperor (Dennis's yellow, purple edge Fisherton, King, white, crimson edge Brigand (Cross's) crimson Brown's Star, scarlet Gally Knight (Taylor's) crimson Beauty of Dalston Bride of Abydos, white General Picton, orange, spotted Highlander, yellow, crimson edge Beauty of Lullingston, purple - Teffont, white, pink edge - Perry Hill, peach and white Harlequin, white, purple spots. Hadleigh Champion, yellow Ipswich Beauty, white, rosy pink edge Incomparable (Whales's) rosy scarlet Canopy (Harris's) crimson Camarine, yellow, crimson tip King of Scarlets, fine Lady Sugden, scarlet, orange tint Cassandra, fine red Ceres, yellow Lady Sarah, white, mottled with pink Colossus (Brown's) crimson Lord Taibot (Taylor's) dark plum Lord Lyndhurst (Forsyth's) scarlet Lord Meibourne, plum Conqueror (Harris's) scarlet Cyclops (Harding's) bronze and yellow Canary, sulphur, purple edge

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Downham, March 14th, 1836.

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At 7s. 6d. per Plant. Chiswick, Field's Rival, dark and purple Defiance (Heale's) white, rose edge Darius, purple crimson Eaton's William Cobbett, yellow Enchantress (Evans's) blush and purple Earl Tankerville, rosy red Enchantress (Mitton's) cream, rose edge Flora (Wells's) blush, crimson spots Forest Beauty, orange and red Forester, bronze, lilac and yellow Fanny Kemble Flora, white and lilac Foundling of St. Leonard's, primrose and brown Fairy Queen (Harrison's) white Grandis (Marshall's) crimson Gloriosa (Standish's) rosy lilac Grandis, light purple Hero of Wiltshire, white and scarlet Hopping Girl, yellow, red stripes Hero (Cormack's) scarlet Honourable Mrs. Harris, white, carmine and purple Hector (Well's) rosy crimson Inimitable (Harris's) white, purple rosy edge Jackson's Rival, yellow King of Dahlias (Forster's) orange King of Fairies (Brown's) yellow, rose edge King Otho, rose Lady Beresford, chocolate, white tip Lady Georgiana (Harrison's) blush white, spotted with pink Lady Braybrook, yellow tip Lady Ann, white, rosy pink edge Lady Jane, blush lilac Lord Ossulton, rosy lilac Lord Durham, dark rose Lovely Ann, puce, white edge, lilac tip Lyne's Cream, tipped with lilac Marquis of Abercorn, crimson Matchless (Whales's) crimson & scarlet Mary Queen of Scots, white and rosy purple Mexicanus, dark Miss Moon, white lilac edged Miss Bridle, white, pink laced Mutabilis Perfecta, purple, dark stripes Miss Cust, rose Miss Campbell, white, pink shades

At 7s. 6d. per Plant. Marv Penny, (Penny's) pink Maria Antoniette, do. pink do, vellow, red edge Mendizabel, Mr. Long, purple and crimson Memnon, (Cormack's) orange, brown tip New China aster-flora, purple, blue shade Ne plus ultra, white and lilac Newick Rival, rose Orange, (Dennis's) Perfection, (Willison's) light crimson Phœbe, crimson, white shade Paris. (Widnall's) light purple Purpurea superata, purple Picto grandissima, crimson, scarlet stripes Phenomenon, rose, crimson stripes Piltdown Rival, rosy purple Queen of Beauties, primrose, white edge Queen Elizabeth, (Brown's) highly purple tip, &c. Roi de Pourpre, (king of purples) fine Rubra grandiflora, fine red Royal Adelaide, (Clark's) rosy buff Red rover, red Sir H. Fletcher, crimson Sutton's Perfection, rose Reading, purple Sir Edward Sugden, puce Sarah (Penny's), white, with bright crimson Southborough Rival, crimson Trojan, shaded purple Triumphant (Elphinstone's), yellow Titania, yellow and rose Urania, white, pink edge Venus (Barnett's), white, purple shaded Virginia, white, pink shade Volumnia, cream and pink Venus (Bennett's), slate colour Vesta (Hopwood's), white, white edge Weeping Beauty (Pince's), orange scarlet, dark stripes William Cobbett (Forster's), scarlet Yellow Perfection (Harris's), crimson edge

Yeatmanianum, amber, scarlet edge

REFERENCE TO THE EMBELLISHMENTS.

1. Calochortus splendens, The showy flowered. This is another handsome flowering species of Calochortus. It is a bulbous rooting plant, a native of California; and was sent to the Garden of the London Horticultural Society, by the late Mr. DOUGLAS. This, when grown in contrast with C. venustus, (see plate in February number), produces a handsome and striking effect.— The present species requires the same treatment as C. venustus. (See p. 47.)

2. Thunbergia alata alba. The variety here figured is an hybrid production, and we are informed raised between T. alata and T. fragrans. It is a most pleasing and beantiful flowering plant. It is a hothouse climber, but does equally well in a greenhouse during summer; where, if it be allowed plenty of pot room, it will grow luxuriantly and bloom profusely. It deserves a place in every greenhouse. A sandy loam and peat soil mixed, having the pots well drained, suits the plant. The red spider is a great enemy to this plant; frequent syringings at the under side of the foliage is necessary to prevent its injuries. Soap suds applied occasionally, kills the insect. The plant is easily increased by seeds or cuttings.

3. Mimulus cardinalis, Scarlet flowering. A new hardy, herbaccous species. Seeds of it were sent from California, by the late Mr. DOUGLAS, to the Garden of the London Horticultural Society. It is a most beautiful flowering plant, and a very great acquisition to the flower garden, and merits a place in every one, both on account of its fine scarlet blossoms, as well as its continuing to blossom from early to late in the season. It delights in a moist and rich soil. We saw it in bloom last summer, and were struck with its appearance: it will be one of the greatest ornaments of the flower garden.

4. Pentstemon Cobeæ, Cobeæ flowered. This is a very showy species of Pentstemon, producing panicled spikes of numerous large flowers, which have a most showy appearance. The plant, we are informed, requires the same treatment as the other kinds of Pentstemons. It is perennial. The spikes of flowers rise about two feet high. It ought to be grown in every flower garden. It is cultivated in Scotland, and we expect it will soon be in this country. Plants of the other three, viz., Calochortus splendens, Thunbergia alata alba, and Mimulus cardinalis, may be obtained at the Downham Nursery, Norfolk.

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR APRIL.

CUTTINGS.—If old plants of Salvias, Fuchsias, Petunias, &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 into moist heat.

ANNUALS.—Hardy kinds should be sown in the borders, &c. Tender kinds should have plenty of air admitted to them, whether sown in pots or upon a slight hot-bed. 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-beds, &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.

CAMPANULA PYRAMIDALIS .- Offsets or cuttings should now be taken off.

CARNATIONS.-If not planted off last month, they should now be done.

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 yellows, 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.

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.

PELARGONIUMS.—Cuttings now struck will produce plants in bloom at the end of summer.

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.

TIGRIDIA 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.

MIGNONETTE.-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.

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Harris's, fome of Perfection.

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FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

MAY 1st, 1836.

PART I.—ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ARTICLE I.—CULTURE OF THE BLETIA TANKERVILLIÆ, by mb. parkin.

Gardener to J. S. Stanhope, Esq., Common Hall, near Barnsley, Yorkshire.

THE Bletia Tankervilliæ, one of the many beautiful productions of China, is an old inhabitant of British stoves, we, nevertheless, frequently witness unsuccessful attempts to cultivate this plant, so as to insure a fine show of its singular and beautiful flowers. When properly managed, few plants present a more gay appearance when in flower; we have here one plant in a pot, twelve inches in diameter, which, in November last threw up nine stems, each of which continued for three months to unfold a succession of its lovely flowers; we, therefore, flatter ourselves, that we have been tolerably suc-. · cessful, and consequently, venture to offer for the consideration of your readers and inquirers a few observations thereon; not, however, presuming to have it thought, that no other method would be equally successful. The plant in question, is one with many others (when growing in the limited space of a flower pot) that may be greatly injured by being overabundantly watered; any plants producing abundance of roots, naturally suggests the idea of requiring abundance of food : but here it becomes the duty of the cultivator to enquire, what that food should be .- Water, is with undoubted propriety considered to be the medium through which plants are supplied with food, and is generally applied with a liberal hand, to such as are provided with abundance of roots; with the Bletia Tankervilliæ, we may easily err; for although, as long as the soil is open and the pots well drained, a liberal supply of this element may be required, yet when the plants have attained about the maximum of their growth, the pots will have become crowded with roots to such a degree, as will very materially interrupt the passage of water through them, such being the case, water more sparingly, so as not to keep the roots in a constant state of saturation, and on the other hand.

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not suffering them to become absolutely dry; for though the plantis so tenacious of life as to be able to live for a considerable time, in either of those extremes, to succeed creditably both must be avoided. The compost we use, consists of equal parts of brown strong loam, peat, and leaf mould, with a moderate portion of broken pot; potting is regulated by the season of flowering, and may be performed immediately after the flowers are gone, when they are potted with balls entire; but when the plants are to be divided, it is better deferred until the young offsets have emitted their roots a few inches, they may then be carefully separated from the parent, and potted in pots of a smaller size. We have recovered unhealthy plants, by shaking them out of the pot, and washing every particle of soil from the roots, repotting them in the compost above named.

ARTICLE IL—CULTURE OF THE DOUBLE POMEGRANATE, BY A DEVONIAN.

OBSERVING that the query of "C. S." in the March number of the Cabinet, on the blooming of the Double Pomegranate, has not been answered, I beg to forward this extract from Evelyn's Silva, which may probably be useful to the enquirer. "There are of this glorious shrub three sorts, easily enough educated under any warm shelter, even to the raising hedges of them; nor indeed effects it so much heat, as plentiful watering. They supported a very severe winter in my garden, 1663, without any trouble or artifice; and if they present us their blushing double flowers for the pains of recission and well pruning, (for they must be deligently pruned of superfluous wood) it is recompence enough. It is a Perdifolia in winter, and growing abroad, requires no extraordinary rich earth, but that the mould be loosened and eased about the root, and hearty compost applied in spring and autumn; thus cultivated, it will rise to a pretty tree. Tis best increased by layers, approach and marching (as they term it,) and is said to marry with laurels, the damson, ash, almond, mulberry, citron, too many I fear to hold. But after all they do best being eased, the mould well mixed with rotten hogs-dung, its peculiar delight, and kept to a single stem, and treated like other plants in the winter There seems, however, to be some contradiction in the shelter." quaint writer's statement, and most assuredly the plants do not require "the winter-shelter" (at least in the South of England) to induce them to flower abundantly, but I know from experience, that they are capricious bloomers, and very often the whole strength of the plant is apparently engaged in the formation of countless bran-

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ches and foliage. I have a double red pomegranate many feet high, trained against the front of my house, which for years never produced a single blossom : to induce it to flower. I removed all the soil around it, and filled the pit with a rich compost, but this plan was not successful, as for two seasons a solitary blossom only was produced. I was then recommended by a nurseryman to have some of the principal roots cut through, to check the luxuriant growth of the plant. which, early in the ensuing spring, was done; this plan succeeded perfectly, and towards the end of the summer, numerous blushing double flowers were produced-and the tree has ever since bloomed annually. I do not however, recommend this plan to "C.S.," those plants are probably too young to blossom, whereas mine is upwards of thirty years old; notwithstanding, comparatively small pomegranate trees often flower abundantly, and I have seen one not above five or six feet in height, which had fifty blossoms open at one time,-the soil in which it was growing was a heavy loam,-almost clay, which kind of earth suits the pomegranate better than any other. I agree with Evelyn in considering this a "glorious shrub," and its brilliant flowers are assuredly a sufficient recompence, for any trouble we may take with it. Does "C. S." know the vellow variety? it is worth having, as its blossoms are similar in size and shape to the red, but of a delicate sulphur colour; there is also a white variety, but I am not acquainted with it. I hope my hints may be useful to "C. S.," though, being only an amateur, I cannot give that information. which a scientific gardener is capable of imparting.

ABTICLE III.—ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THE DOUBLE FLOWERED POMEGRANATE, PUNICA GRANATUM MULTIPLEX.

By Mr. David Whale, Gardener, Winchester.

THE Pomegranate is an old inhabitant of our gardens. but it seems to have been known to the Africans for many ages before it came into our possession; it is mentioned in holy writ, as being in the possession of the Egyptians more than 3000 years ago; it is a native of the South of Europe and North of Africa. Dr. Sibthorp, informs us, that it is found plentiful in Greece, both in a wild and cultivated state; it was introduced into this country about the year 1548. The double flowering kind is much more esteemed than the other in this country, for the sake of its large fine double flowers, which are of a most beautiful scarlet colour; and if the trees are well managed, and supplied with due nourishment, they will continue to

produce flowers from four or five months successively, which renders it one of the most valuable flowering trees; this sort may be rendered more productive of flowers, by grafting it upon stocks of the single kind, which check the luxuriancy of the trees, and cause them to produce flowers upon almost every shoot. There have been various ways recommended to manage the pomegranate, so as to make it flower freely, and forty years experience has taught me what I conceive to be the most successful method. I do all my pruning in the summer season, training the branches at a regular distance, of about four inches apart, in the same way as I train a plum tree; towards the latter end of June I look over the trees, and remove all the shoots that are running to wood, at which time they are young and tender, and are easily removed without the assistance of a knife. Care must be taken to leave all blossom shoots and spurs, these are easily distinguished from wood shoots; this I do about three times during summer, and by this treatment the tree continues to flower four or five months, making a very grand appearance, and repaying by its beauty for every care a gardener can bestow.

P. S. The knife should never be used about these trees in winter, except to remove decayed branches, &c. They are easily propagated by layers or cuttings. To accomplish the first : in March, select some of the young branches for the purpose, give a little slit at a bud underneath, they will easily strike root without slitting, and I consider that method to be the safest; lay them in the usual way, water them occasionally during the summer, and by the following autumn they will be well rooted so that they may be taken off and removed to any warm situation, to gain strength, before they are planted where they are to remain.

Cuttings.—If cuttings are required in June, take some young tops of branches, select a warm place in the garden, place them under a hand-glass, shade them in hot weather. and by autumn they will have taken root.

ARTICLE IV .- REMARKS ON STOVE PLANTS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE DOMESTIC GARDENERS' MANUAL

THERE are some plants which, doubtless, require what may be termed a lively heat during winter, (60 to 65 degrees) but there is a good deal of error and misconception abroad upon this subject, and many persons deny themselves the enjoyment of much exquisite beauty, by admitting the belief that *all* stove plants are tender. I certainly admit that tropical natives, if they are to be retained in verdure and growth (if such it can be called) at all seasons, must not be permitted to inhabit an erection where the thermometer shall fall below 55 degs. But if the lovers of plants be content to let the verdure of a good, airy, dry greenhouse, be supplied by Camellias, Heaths, Myrtles, Orange-trees, and the like; and to suffer a number of lovely flowering stove plants to sink into repose during November, December, and the half of January; they may try the aid of a vinery, or even of a pit, with a flue in it, indulge their taste, and excite the Chinese Hibiscus, (*Hisbiscus Rosa Sinensis*) and all its single and double varieties—the fragrant, West Indian *Brunsfelsia*, (*B. Americana*) the elegant purple Guava (*Psidium Catleyanum*) the coffee—(*Coffea Arabica*.) All the Gesnera and Gloxineas—cum multis aliës—to renewed life and perfection.

I, this winter, from unavoidable alterations, had all my stove plants exposed to direct frost; many to five or six degrees of it; and now by the aid of a vinery at work, kept very moist, have brought numbers into complete healthy verdure.

I do not recommend any dangerous experiment, nor would I advise any one to expose his plants to a depression below 40 degrees; sooner than do so, I would place them in a dark cellar: but I certainly have seen proof of what many plants *can* endure; and therefore, am quite satisfied that a very gratifying addition may be made to collections of subjects possessing surpassing beauty, without incurring any risk of a loss from causes which would prove entirely destructive to a common Geranium.

March 8th, 1836.

ARTICLE V.-ON HEATING GREENHOUSES, &c.

BY C.

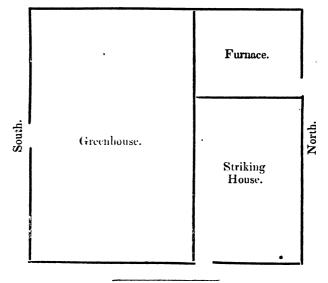
THB defeat of the present different modes of heating structures for horticultural purposes, is the daily occurrence of the trouble of managing the fire required. To obviate this inconvenience, a cistern containing several hogsheads of water might be substituted for the pipes now in general use : and a reservoir of heat obtained which would last for several days.

The cistern might be adapted to form the under part of the pit of a striking-house, facing the north : and so contrived as to communicate warmth to a greenhouse adjoining the back of it, facing the south.

A rough sketch of the plan is subjoined : and if you think the idea worthy consideration, I should be glad to see a notice of it in your

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valuable Journal, and perhaps some reader may point out a good mode of obtaining the greatest degree of warmth by such a method of heating.



ARTICLE VI.-COLLECTANEA,

BY J. K.

FLORICULTURAL IMPOSTERS .- Our neighbours the French, ever and anon, make experimental visits to this country, with a cargo of nominal rarities for our flower amateurs. Last spring, an elderley man with a youth, who spoke broken English, for an interpreter, visited Nottingham, Leicester, Birmingham, and Bath, with yellow moss roses, black moss roses, yellow camellias, yellow lilacs, and other articles with names equally tempting. It is well known, that a yellow cammelia or black moss rose would be invaluable, therefore, these most aluring names, tempted many of the neighbouring gentry to become purchasers, at large prices ; but, however, last summer, when the plants flowered and showed their characters, the roses proved to be of the most common description, and the yellow camellia only the common red one. Some adventurers of this description sold, what proved to be common yellow laburnums, for scarlet and dark red laburnums by auction at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, and at the Mart last spring, and realized such high prices, that the imposter must have returned to his brother florist in France, with more money than

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the whole of their collections were worth. The Frenchmen sold last spring, roses, and falsely called them scarlet lilacs, and red laburnums, to the amount of £1000 in London alone.—From the Bath Journal.

GIGANTIC FLOWER.—In 1818, Doctor Arnold discovered in the Island of Sumatra, a flower, which, he named the Rafflesia Arnoldi, and which an author has called with much justice " the magnificent Titan of the vegetable kingdom." The human mind had never conceived such a flower, the circumference of the full expanded flower is nine feet, its nectarium calculated to hold nine pints, the pistels are as large as cows horns, and the entire weight of the blossom computed to be fifteen pounds.

FIRESIDE TRADITION has given to many an herb and bird, a stamp and odour of Ould Langsyne, the Pansy is still sacred to Oberon and Titania; the Miseltoe is not of our generation; the mandrake is still a departed fearful ghost of other days; the toad is the most ancient of reptiles; and the raven is "a secular bird of ages"; but this imputation of antiquity belongs not to every flower that has been sung in past ages; the rose and lily have been time immemorial the poet's themes, yet they are not antiquities, their loveliness has no more relation to one age than another.—Fragment from Chamber's Journal.

The first evening meeting of the Bath Royal Horticultural and Floral Society, for the purpose of Horticultural discussions, took place on Tuesday evening, Jan. 12th., at Mr. Collings's, Saville Row, and was well attended, R. Godfrey Esq. in the chair, who delivered an able introductory lecture, H. St. John Maule Esq., read a paper contributed to the society by the Rev. R. Hoblyn, on the best means of cultivating the Hautbois Strawberry. Mr. Slater read a short paper on the means of growing the roots of Hyacinths in this country, in as great a perfection as those imported from Holland. S. Barrow, Esq., will take the chair at the next meeting, when specimens of Camellias, and forced Hyacinths, Tulips, &c., will be exhibited.

Horticultural Society of London, Dec. 1st. The collection of flowers exhibited, was interesting, considering the late period of the year, especially the collection of chrysanthemums, from the society's garden, the different specimens of plants from the Hon. W.F. Strangways; and some very fine specimens of the Bignonia venusta, from Miss Trevor, of Tingrith, near Woburn. Independant of the beauty of this plant, the season of its blossoming must always render it one of the most desirable of hot-house climbers, being found to continue in flower from the beginning of November until February, and in the present instance to cover the whole stove, a surface of 500 feet.

According to a paper read at the Medico-Botanical, December 8th, from M. Richard of Paris, the Aconitum ferox is described as the most deadly poison known in the southern hemisphere; the Aconitum Napellus, common monkshood, and A. Lycoctonum, is described as having very poisonous qualities, but their effects have been much exaggerated.

PART II-NEW AND RABE PLANTS,

Noticed since our last.

1. ANGRECUM CAUDATUM, (Bot. Reg. 1844,) Long-tailed. A very curious species of the Orchideous tribe of plants, cultivated with great difficulty in the collection of Messrs. Loddiges's at Hackney. The plant is secured to a piece of wood, and is suspended in the stove. The flowers are produced upon a long and pendulous spike. The ovarium is of a dark brown, with numerous darker spots upon it. Labellum, white. Column of a dark green. The flower is about three inches across. *Class*, Gynandria. *Order*, Monandria. *Natural Order*, Orchidaceæ.

2. AZALEA NUDIFLORA, Naked flowered. (Maund's Bot. Garden.) An old inhabitant of our gardens, having been introduced into this country from North America in 1734. From this an immense numher of varieties have proceeded, being impregnated with other kinds. This genus is now reduced to a very few species. The original separation of Azalea from Rhododendron, was in consequence of a difference in the number of stamens. The latter having ten, and the former only five. This destruction, however, is not found constant, and the greater part is now included in Rhododendron.

3. CAMPANULA LOREVI, Lorey's Bell Flower. (Brit. Flow. Gard.) Synonyms, C. baldensis, Cramosissima. A hardy annual of considerable beauty, introduced in 1825, from Mount Baldo. The plant is of easy culture, and produces seeds abundantly; it grows about nine inches high, flowering freely. Some of the blossoms are of a fine purple blue colour, and others of a pure white. Each flower is two inches and upwards across. When the plant is cultivated in masses, the flowers are very showy and ornamental, and continues in blossom for many months. Pentandria Monogynia, Campanulaceæ. Campanula from *campana*, a bell, the shape of the flower. The specific name was given in compliment to Dr. Lorey, its discoverer. Seeds may be obtained of the London Seedsmen. See Advertisement in the Cabinet. 4. CHELAGASTRA GRACILIS, Slender (Bot. Mag. 3481) Synonyms, Rhexia gracilis. The plant is a native of Brazil, from whence it was sent by Mr. Tweedie to the Glasgow Botanic Garden, where in the hot-house it has bloomed. The plant is of the natural order *Melastomaceæ*, and is one of the handsomest of that tribe. The flowers are of the colour, and nearly the size of the Calandrinia speciosa. Decandria Monogynia. Melastomaceæ. Chætogastra from *chaite*, a bristle; and *gastes*, from the numerous quantity which cover the ovary.

5. COOPERIA CHLOROSOLEN, Green-tubed. (Bot. Mag. 3482.) A native of the Texas, from whence it was sent by Mr. Drummond. The present species bloomed in the fine collection of the Honourable and Reverend Wm. Herbert, Spofforth. The flower is of a pure white, about an inch and a half across. (See page 63 of the *Cabinet*.) Hexandria Monogynia, Amaryllideæ. Cooperia in compliment to our friend Mr. Cooper, of the Wentworth gardens.

6. COREOPSIS SENIFOLIA, Six-leaved. A perennial plant a native of North America, and introduced into this country in 1812. The leaves grow in whorls of six in each. The plant grows about two feet high. Flowers produced in a corymb. Each is about an inch and a half across, of a deep yellow colour. Syngenesia Frustranea. Compositæ. Coreopsis from Korris, a bug; and opsis, a resemblance, alluding to the seeds.

7. CRATEGUS MICROCARPA, Small fruited Hawthorn. A very considerable accession of beautiful kinds have been added to this deservedly esteemed genus within a few years, and add much to the ornament of our pleasure grounds, both in their blossoms and splendid fruit. The present species is a native of Georgia and Carolina, where it grows to a tree of twelve or fourteen feet high, but does not grow near so high in this country. The blossoms are white, appearing in May and June. The fruit is produced abundantly of a fine red colour.

8. CRATEGUS HETEROPHYLLA, Various-leaved Hawthorn. This is one of the handsomest of the whole tribe. The tree grows in a conical form, flowering most profusely; the blossoms are white, and are succeeded by fine sized berries, which are of a rich crimson colour, and render the plant very ornamental. Crategus from *kratos*, strength; referring to the wood.

9. GOODETIA LEPIDA, Smart Goodetia. The flowers of this new annual very much resemble some of the Œnotheras, particularly Œ. decumbens. The flowers of G. lepida, are of a pale purple with a light centre, each petal is marked at the upper part with a large patch of a crimson purple colour, and gives the flowers a pretty appearance. The plant grows about half a yard high, and is a most profuse bloomer; it certainly merits a place in the flower-garden.

10. KENNEDVA STIRLINGHI, Sir James Stirling's Kennedya.— Seeds of this very neat and pretty flowering plant, were sent by Sir James Stirling from the Swan River to Robert Mangles, Esq. of Whitmore Lodge. It is a trailing greenhouse plant, blooming in April. The flowers are produced in pairs, they are of the pea tribe, each about half an inch across, of a fine scarlet colour.

11. LINUM BERENDIERII, Berendier's yellow-flowered flax.—A native of the Texas, introduced into this country last year. It is a very beautiful flowering species, a hardy annual, and a great acquisition to the flower-gardens. A single plant produces a number of stems, which are much branched, and become clothed with flowers, of a fine deep yellow colour, with an orange scarlet eye. Each flower is about an inch and a half across. The plant deserves a place in every flower-garden. Pentandria Pentagynia. Lineæ. Linum from Llin, the celtic term for thread.

12. MAXILLARIA RUFESCENS, Brownish flowered. Mr. Lowe of Clapton, introduced this species into this country from Trinidad. The flower is small, the petals are of a brownish red colour, labellum of a fine yellow, spotted with rich crimson. Maxillaria from the labellum, resembling the maxillæ of some insects.

13. OXURA CHRYSANTHEMOIDES, Ox-eye, like Oxura. A new hardy annual, introduced from California by the late Mr. Douglas. It has bloomed in the garden of the London Horticultural Society, during August and September. The flower much resembles the common Chrysanthemum coronarium, of a deep yellow colour towards the centre, but lighter at the ends of the petals. Syngenesia Superflua. Compositæ Oxura from oxus, sharp ; and oura a tail.

14. PERISTERIA PENDULA, Pendulous Dove-flower. A fine and singular flowering orchideous plant, from Demarara. It has recently bloomed in the collection of John Allcard Esq., Stratford Green, near Londou. The flowers are produced upon a pendant scape, which is about eight inches long, and bears five or six flowers upon each. Each flower is near two inches across, fragrant, of a grenishwhite colour on the outside, the inside of a slight blush colour, spotted with purple. The lip is of a dingy white, also much spotted with purple. Gynandria Monandria Orchideæ. Peristeria from Peristera, a Dove; its column resembling a dove in form.

16. POTENTILLA MOLLISSIMA. Soft-leaved. The plant is a native of South of Europe, and introduced into this country in 1832

It is a hardy perennial, growing about half yard high, blooms from June to September, each flower is about an inch and a half across, of a fine sulphur yellow colour. Pentandria Monogynia Rhodoraceæ. Potentilla from *Potens*, powerful; supposed medicinal qualities.

17. RHODODENDRON FLAVUM; VAR. CORONARIUM; Garland Flowered Rose Bay. Synonym, Azalea pontica, var. This is a very profuse, and showy flowering variety, which has been introduced from Holland. It is by far the handsomest of the yellow blossomed kinds. The flowers are produced in large heads, each having fifty or more upon it, and they are of a fine deep yellow. Mr. Knight of Chelsea, possesses this splendid variety.

18. VERONICA EXALTATA, Lofty Speedwell. The plant is a perennial, and a native of Siberia, from whence it was introduced in 1816. It grows about four feet high, flowering from July to September. It produces numerous spikes of fine blue flowers, which are very showy. Diandra monogynia; Scrophularinæ; Veronica. From the name of a princess.

NEW PANSY, &c.—We have been very much pleased with a seed ling Pansy, raised by Mr. Barratt, Nurseryman, Wakefield, named Pearson Walton. It is of a most splendid puce, as its ground colour. The fine colour and shape of the flower render it deservedly admirable. We are glad too to find that associated wi h it, is the name of a gentleman who is not only an ardent lover of Floriculture, &c. but equally an encourager of the same. Mr. Barratt, we saw, possesses a superior kind of Ribes, named R. coccinea, which far surpasses in colour the beautiful R. sanguineum. CONDUCTOR.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERY.

ON MIMOSA SENSITIVA. —A debtor to the *Floricultural Cabinet*, would feel himself greatly obliged, if any correspondant would inform him of the best method of raising the Sensitive Plant—*Mimosa sensitiva*. Last spring, I sowed some seeds in a pot of earth, composed of peat, mould, and fine sand, and plunged them into a frame of moderate heat. They came up very sickly in appearance; I afterwards repotted them in 48's with the same compost, and placed them in the best situation in the greenhouse, when, upon growing a little, they gradually died away. *Loughborough, March* 12th. 1836.

ANSWERS.

In Reference to Roses changing their colour, by change of situation &c., I have to observe, that this does sometimes occur, but upon close observation, it will generally be found to have proceeded from a predisposition in the plant to disease, arising from some external injury it may have received when in full vigour of growth, or from very indifferent soil. I have seen in several instances, George the Fourth, bloom quite a pale red, as Mr. Rivers observes, scarcely to be recognised; but proceeding from one of the above causes.

March 7th, 1836.

A. GODWIN.

ON THE HISTORY OF THE DAHLIA.—In reply to your correspondent, "A. Z.' p. 45, I beg to observe, that the Dahlia is stated to have been introduced in 1789, by the Marchioness of Bute, as a native of Mexico, and that the Comte de Vandes imported several varieties from France, where the plant had been caltivated for some years with great assiduity, by M. Lelieur, at Sevre, near Paris. (Vide Bot. Mag., Vol. XLIV, p. 1885.) M. Decandolle, observes, that "it may be inferred with a degree of probability approaching to certainty, that no blue variety of Dahlia will ever be found, because, blue and yellow being the two primitive colours of flowers, and always exclusive of each other, no blue flowers can change to yellow, nor yellow to blue. I must confess, that it would have been more desirable, to have adhered to Decandolle's and Wildenow's name, Georginia, in preference to the more common appellation Dahlia, particularly as we have the the genus Dalea, a name by which it is too often improperly called.

Botanic Garden, Bury St. Edmunds, Feb. 4th., 1836. N. S. H.

ON DESTROYING THE MEALY BUG.—In your January Number, a Regular Subscriber desires to know the best mode of destroying the Mealy Bug; I therefore, feel much pleasure in answering his query, as the mode I have always adopted, has, in every instance proved most satisfactory. The remedy is, simply to dust the plant or plants with Tobacco Snuff, and the Mealy Bug will in a few minutes cease to exist; as the shuff will not injure any plant, when it is applied in this way, it should not be washed off for some time, as the larvæ of the mealy bug is so very minute, thousands might escape untouched. I have also found it most efficacious in destroying the Aphis, and other noxious insects, on plants which will not bear fumigation. Any plant, however, dusted with suff, should not be watered overhead, until it be clean washed, as the snuff when wetted on the leaves has an unsightly appearance. Trusting you will excuse this obtrusion on your useful pages, under the hope, that it will answer the purpose which the querist desires.—I am Yours, J. C. M.

REMARKS.

On SUPERIOR PINES.-The article in the March Number of the Cabinet, under the name of Innovator, being wrote in the full spirit of ridicule, it is not my inten tion to trouble the reader with much in reply, more particularly as the writer is a Sculker ; one part, I must coufess, is really amusing, viz, he having introduced in his ridiculous Article, Bows Cato. This Pink was not named by me to Mr. Smith, and is, I believe, one of the smallest Lancashire Pinks, yet this Mr. Innovator, has selected this against his one in the Ring (this is most beautiful.) Let me recommend my brother florists to grow such Pinks as I have named. that is, if they wish to possess what is called Florists' Flowers ; if on the other hand, they want Pinks without form, bursting pods-the centre full of small leares, the laceing bad, the colour also bad, they may then apply to Mr. Innovator with the needful, and I have no doubt he will find them. I shall be most happy to correspond with any brother florist, on the good or bad properties of a pink, and where they are to be had. But must request to have their name and place of abode, none else shall be noticed by me, for such bush fighting, as appeared in Innovator's remarks, is to say the least unmanly. T. CONNELLY.

Lancaster, March 12th, 1836.

EXHIBITIONS AT THE GARDEN OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, FOR 1836.

"MEETINGS will be held at the society's	Large Silver & Silver Knightian Medals
garden, for the exhibition of choice spe- cimens of flowers or fruit, on the three	"Hardy Azaleas, in collections of six rare kinds.
following days:-SATURDAY, May 14; SATURDAY, June 11; and SATURDAY, July 9, to which exhibitions all persons,	"Greenhouse Azaleas, single speci- mens, and in collections of not more
whether fellows of the society or not, are	than six kinds. "Amaryllideæ, in collections of six specimens.
"To enable exhibiters fully to under- stand the object of these meetings, and	" Cacti, the tall kinds, in flower.
the description of horticultural produc- tions of which it is desirable that they	ther in flower or not.
should consist, the following regulations have been adopted : SUBJECTS OF EXHIBITION.	of twenty varieties. "Ferns, tropical kinds.
"Medals will be given for subjects of the following description :	"Grapes. "Heaths, Cape kinds, in collections of twelve.
Gold Knightian & Large Silver Medals.	#11 1 0 111 10 11
"Alstromerias. "Stove Orchideæ, in collections of	"Stove Orchidea, single specimens of any ornamental American species.
four species. "Ditto, single specimens of any orna-	"Ditto, of any ornamental African species.
mental Asiatic species. "Stove or Greenhouse Plants, in col-	
lections of six different kinds, single	lections of twenty varieties.
specimens. "Ditto, in collections of ten different	" Garden Roses, in collections of fifty varieties.
kinds, and not exceeding six specimens	"Succulent Plants, not before enu-
of each kind.	merated, in collections of six specimens.

merated, in collections of six specimens. "The best single specimen of an ornamental New Holland Plant.

" Ditto Cape Plant.

"Ditto New Zealand Plant.

"Ditto Chinese Plant.

"Ditto of any new, hardy, ornamental and that the design of the council in inshrubby plant.

Silver Knightian Medal.

" Anemones.

" Balsams, in collections of six specimens.

"Calceolarias, in collections of six pots.

"Carnations, Pinks, or Piccotees, in collectionr of twenty-four varieties.

"Cucumbers, in braces.

"Cockscombs, in collections of three specimens.

" Figs, in dishes.

"Heart's ease, in stands of thirty varieties

" Melons, single specimens.

" Pelargoniums, in collections twelve varieties.

six specimens.

men.

"The best single specimen of any new, hardy, ornamental herbaceous plant.

to that exhibiter who shall obtain the or made to unhinge. No box with a greatest value in prizes on any one day, fixed lid will, on any pretence be alprovided he gives up his claim to what lowed to stand upon the tables. ever other medals he may have gained. The value to be ascertained by reckoning

A gold Knightian medal worth 10. A large silver medal, worth 5.

A silver Knightian medal, worth 1.

large and banksian medals having be-come worn out, two new dies are in the who comply with this request. the Knightian medal.

JUDGES.

"The respective merits of competitors has been determined that no subject for will be decided by a conference between exhibition should be admitted into the judges, not exhibiters, especially ap-garden after half-past mine o'clock in the pointed for the occasion, and a commit morning; and if the owners of any tee of the council of the society; and locked-up boxes, or other cases already the award will be the expression of the received, should not be in the exhibition is the other term and the society is should not be in the exhibition joint opinion of those two bodies, who, tent at the said hour, such cases or boxes in forming their decision, will be directed must be excluded from the exhibition. to follow these regulations strictly, ob- "All specimens, whether of fruit or

serving-that the medals are offered not for objects which are merely curious, but for the most remarkable and valuable specimens of horticultural skill.-

stituting these meetings, is not to encourage the mere collector, but to reward the success of the skilful gardener.

N. B. No Exhibitions can be placed upon the Tables unless they belong to some one or other of the Classes above

described; and no award will be made by the judges in cases where the objects

exhibited do not appear worthy of a medal; otherwise a bad single exhibition might obtain a first prize, merely because there was no better exhibition of the same class to oppose it.

FLOWER STANDS.

"Provision will be made by the society for placing on the tables such speciof mens as may be furnished by exhibiters;

but as flowers travel most securely when "Peaches and Nectarines, in dishes of fixed permanently in boxes, and as many

persons prefer their own stands, it has "Stove or Greenhouse plants, not been determined that any exhibiters enumerated elsewhere, one single speci-may use their own boxes or stands, under the following conditions:

"No box or stand shall exceed eight inches in height at the back, or eighteen "In addition to which, the society of inches in depth from front to back. fers its large gold medal, valued at £25. The lids of all boxes must either be loose

DELIVERY OF OBJECTS FOR EXHIBI-TION.

"Exhibiters are earnestly requested to notify in writing, previous to the day "Should two or more exhibitions be of meeting, what it is their intention to "Should two or more canonical supply in order that due provision any found equal in the award of the judges, be made for the proper distribution of then each will have the large gold medal. the plants, &c. on the exhibition tables. The best places will be secured for those

"As the garden will be opened at l "As the garden will be opened at a concrete of preparation, one of which will "As the garden will be opened at a statistic merits and the other, with the head of Mr. Knight, the proceeding the respective merits and the respective merits and the proceeding the respective merits and th president of the society, will be named of the kniptian medal. is absolutely indispensable that the tables should be in order by that time, it

flowers, will remain untouched until af. wards defraying the necessary expences, ter six o'clock, when they will be de will receive three tickets for every halflivered into the hands of the exhibiters. guinea so subscribed.

"Every exhibiter will be required to sign a written declaration that every article exhibited has been in the possession of the exhibiter at least four months." "After the 5th of April tickets will be delivered to fellows on their personal application, or written order, at the price of five shillings each.

ADMISSION OF VISITERS. "All tickets subscribed for, and not "The garden will be opened, on each day, to fellows and visiters, from one "Clock till sunset, under the following charged five shillings each."

regulations. "All fellows of the society will be ad mission to either of the three exhibitions, mitted without tickets, on signing their at the option of the visiter.

mitted without tickets, on signing their at the option of the visiter. names in a book at the entrance. Visiters will be only admitted by tickets, to be obtained through fellows of the so-Street.

ciety. "Any tickets issued at the garden on "All fellows who shall, on or before the days of exhibition will be at the ad-Tuesday, the 5th of April, subscribe to-vanced price of ten shillings."

ON STRIKING YOUNG SHOOTS OF DAHLIAS.-1 have, during February and up to the 10th of April, been occupied in striking young shoots of Dahlias, and I find a considerable difference is required in the age of taking off shoots so as to strike them certainly. Some kinds I find have robust and coarse shoots, if these be taken off before they get about five inches long, I find them very liable to rot off. Whereas, those of a less vigorous habit, and having smallish shoots, will strike if taken off at two inches long. I find, however, that younger the shoot is, more sand must be used in the soilto keep it open, to allow the water to pass away freely. I break my shoots clean from the old root whenever I can; it is easily done. I find such root much better than when a shoot is cut through close under a joint. If shoots be taken off when not more than two or three inches long, they may be removed without injuring any remaining that may be upon the old root. I have sometimes found where a quantity was pushing up closely, that to cut a little carefully with a point of a penknife so as to assist in separating it, has been of assistance. J. JONES.

Chester, March 10th, 1836.

LITERARY NOTICE.—A Prospectus of an intended work on tropical Orchideous Plants, by Dr. Lindley, to be published by Messrs. Ridgway, has been sent us. The work is named Sertum Orchideum; the meaning is, The Orchideous Garland. It will contain figures of the most superb and interesting kinds. It will be published in twenty-two monthly parts, in folio size. Each part will contain five plates. CONDUCTOR.

THE TREE DAHLIA.—An arborescent species of Dahlia, was exhibited on November 3rd, at the meeting of the Linnean Society, by Mr. Lambert. It is from Oaxaca, in Mexico, in which country it is said to grow fifty feet high. A plant of this species, we understand, is in the Liverpool Botanic Garden.

CONDUCTOR.

ON HOT-WATER APPARATUS, as inserted in the *Cabinet*, page 49.—In the account which I sent you last month of a small Hot Water Apparatus, I believe I omitted the name of the workman who constructed mine. It was made by G. *Jarman*, brazier and coppersmith, 49, Gracechurch-Street, London; and as he has had some experience in similar apparatus, and is in possession of all my

drawings, &c. he would probably execute every order better than a workman unacquainted with the principle, and to whom the plan was altogether new.— Upon nine weeks' experience, I can report most favourably of the apparatus. It will place the cultivation of orchideous epiphytes within the reach of any one who possesses a three-light melon pit; in fact, within the reach of every one who loves a garden sufficiently to devote a little personal attention to it. My thermometer ranges from 28 to 32 degrees above external air, and seldom varies 10 degrees in the night, and if fine need no attendance from nine P.M. till seven A. M. except a visit from myself about eleven P. M. to see that all is right. The extreme simplicity and success of the plan, induces me to trouble you with this remark, as I am anxious it should be generally known, being confident nothing more is necessary to its universal adoption, in houses or pits on a small scale, and it will probably be found not less efficient on a more extended one.—Your Obedient Servaut,—C. C. B. Cultivator of Cape Bulbs.

SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first general meeting and flower show of this society for the year 1836, took place at the Horns Tavern, Kensington, on Wednesday, April 14th. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather, the show of flowers was magnificent. Every table in the extensive ball-room was thickly studded with the most superb specimens, which reflected by the large pier glasses, rendered the display exceeding brilliant. That singularly beautiful plant, the Tropœoleum tricolorum, attracted peculiar notice. This plant, to the great regret of the floral world, was lost many years ago at the Botanic Garden, Chelsea, and its restoration has created much pleasure. Another plant hitherto unknown to English florists, and which sprung accidentally among some mixed seeds, was presented by Mr. Redding, gardener to Mrs. Marryatt, of Wimbledon. Though not coming within the meaning of the phrase for which the prizes were awarded, namely, "The finest specimens," it was still considered such an acquisition as to call for an additional extra prize. They have named the stranger plant Brugmansia sanguinea, the flower being tipped at the edge with a blood colour. Amongst the prizes and specimens there was an abundance of azaleas, salvias, primulas, camellias, oxalises, magnolias, cyclamens, ericas, &c. Mr. Catcleugh, of Chelsea, exhibited a splendid row of geraniums, consisting of all the best-known varieties. The cucumbers, from Mr. Conway, of Fulham, were much admired, being 17 inches long.

PRIZES AWARDED.—To Mr. Harding, of Sydenham, for the best pair of auriculas, being Page's "Champion," and Warris's "Blucher." To Mr. Ledgard, of Hammersmith, for the second best pair of auricules, being the "Lancashire Hero," and Hage's "Oldenburgh." To Mr. Dickson, of Acre-lane, Clapham, for the best seedling auricula. This seedling was so much admired that ten guineas were offered for it on the spot. Barnard's Formosa, a most superb flower, gained the polyanthus prize for Mr. Harding, of Sydenham. Mr. Lane, of Henlington, Fulham, gained the prize for the six best hyacinths. Mr. Chandler, of Wandsworth-road, for the six second best; as also for the best collection of miscellaneous plants. Messrs. Young, of Epsom, for the second best collection of miscellaneous. Mr. Fairburn, of Clapham Rise, for the third best. Messrs. Young also obtained the prize for the best specimen plant. Mr. Chandler for the second best.

METROPOLITAN SOCIETY OF FLORISTS, &c.

SECOND SHOW, TULIPS, FOR MEMBERS ONLY, RED LION, HAMPTON, MAY 16th

1. Best twelve dissimilar blooms, four of each class, the Queen's plate, value ten guineas, and other prizes for the second and third pans at least. Entrance, 20s.

2. Best nine dissimilar blooms, three of each class, silver cups or plate, value £5. £4: £3. £2. and £1. Entrance 10s.

3. Best single blooms, feather and flamed in each class. Entrance, 2s. 6d.

4. Best Breeder of each class. Entrance, ls.

Every member to enter and pay for the flowers intended to be shown on Tuesday, the 3d of May.

THIRD SHOW, ON TUESDAY, THE 24th OF MAY, VAUXHALL,

In honour of the Princess Victoria's birth-day.

1. Best Collection of orchideous plants, not less than twelve, a silver cup, and one or more other prizes.

2. Best collections of six dissimilar rhododendrons, two or more prizes.

3. Best collections of six hardy azalias, two or more prizes.

4. Best collections of six greenhouse azalias, ditto.

5. Best collections of six greenhouse plants, not azalias, ditto.

6. Best collections of six calceolarias, ditto.

7. Best collections of six hardy plants of any kind, ditto.

8. Best collections of six geraniums, three or more prizes.

9. Best collections of six ericas, ditto.

10. Best collections of thirty heart's ease, amateurs, ditto.

11. Best collections of one hundred heart's-ease, all classes, ditto.

12. Best collections of twelve tulips, one-third of each amateurs, six prizes.

13. Best collections of thirty-six tulips, all classes, three prizes.

14. Best collections of thirty-six varieties of cut flowers, not more than six in any one tribe, two or more prizes:

15. Best specimen plants, to be judged by skill in cultivation and beauty, three to five prizes.

16. Best specimen plants, to be judged by rarity and beauty, three to five prizes.

17. Best orchideous specimen, one or more prizes.

18. Best twenty sorts of roses, not garden varieties, a truss of each.

The Silver Cup, given in honour of the Princess Victoria's birth-day, will be given to the person who shall obtain the greatest number of prizes; and if two persons shall obtain equal number of prizes, then the greatest number of first prizes. Entrance—members, 2s. 6d. each class; non-members, 5s.

No person to be permitted to show for prizes, unless notice be given in writing to the secretary, or personally, at a meeting on or before Tuesday, the 17th May, that exhibition tickets may be forwarded, without which none can be admitted.

FOURTH SHOW, JUNE 16th or 23d.

So far as any or all the foregoing flowers can be exhibited in good order, the prizes and conditions to be the same. The following are additional.

1. Best twelve pinks, amateurs, six prizes.

2. Best collection of ditto, all classes, three prizes.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

3. Best twelve ranunculuses, amateurs, six prizes.

4. Best collection, ditto, all classes, three prizes.

5. Best twelve sorts of China, noisette, or other roses, not garden varieties, to be shown either in pots or single trusses of bloom, on one stalk, amateurs only, two prizes.

6. Best collection of ditto, all classes, two prizes.

7. Best twenty-four garden varieties, and not noisette, climbing, or China, to be shown in a single open bloom of each, as dahlins are exhibited, amateurs only, two prizes.

Best collection of ditto, all classes, two prizes. Entrance for each class-members, 2s. 6d.; non-members, 5s.

No person to show, unless notice be given in writing, or personally, on or before the general meeting, 7th June.

FIFTH SHOW, JULY 20—CARNATIONS AND PICCOTEES—VAUXHALL. Members only.

1. Best twelve dissimilar blooms, carnation, five or more prizes.

2. Best twelve dissimilar blooms, piccotees, white ground, five or more prizes.

3. Best twelve yellow or coloured grounds, one prize.

4. Best seedling that has not taken a prize before, and has been raised within two years, and not out, one prize. Entrance—5s. each stand; 2s. 6d. each seedling.

None to show, unless the flowers are entered and paid for, before or at the meeting, 5th July. Flowers received till one o'clock on the day of show.

The members will dine together in the Royal Box, at three o'clock, and be at liberty to wait the evening's gala.

SIXTH SHOW, AUGUST 11, VAUXHALL.

In honour of the Queen's Birth-day.

1. Best Collection of thirty-six plants of every kind, Silver Cup, and two or more other prizes.

2. Best collections of six cockscombs, two or more prizes.

3. Best collections of six balsams, ditto.

4. Best collections of six greenhouse plants, ditto:

5. Best specimens for skill and beauty, two to five prizes.

6. Best ditto for rarity and beauty, two to five prizes.

7. Best twelve dahlias, amateurs, growing under two hundred plants, and not placing any seedling in the stand.

8. Best twenty-four, all classes.

9. Best one hundred, exhibited in boxes, stands, or otherwise, provided by the grower, but not containing more than five rows in depth, and not more than two feet six inches from back to front, to preserve uniformity.

10. Best seedlings of 1835, self.

11. Best ditto, mottled, shaded, or striped.

12. Best ditto, of 1836, self.

13. Best ditto, mottled, shaded, or striped.

14. Best thirty-six varieties, in pots, all classes.

The Dablia prizes will be in number proportioned to the entries of each class. --Entry for each class of plants, and also for seedling Dahlias-members,

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28. 6d.; non-members, 5s. Entry for each class of dahlias-members, 5s.; non-members, 10s.

Every person must give notice of showing in writing, or personally, at or before the general meeting, 2nd of August, that exhibiters' tickets may be forwarded.

SEVENTH SHOW, SEPTEMBER 8th, VAUXHALL.

Plants, as far as they can be shown in good order, the same as before. Dahlias all as at the August show—prizes according to the number of entries. Day of entry on or before the general meeting, 16th August.

EIGHTH AND LAST SHOW, SEPTEMBER 27th, SALTHILL, NEAR WINDSOR.

Prizes, plan, entry, &c. of dahlias as before, and entrance on or before the 6th of September.

LIST OF FLORICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL MEETINGS.

TO BE HELD IN MAY.

SHEFFIELD, Wednesday, May 4th.

WAKEFIELD, Wednesday, 11th.

HUDDERSFIELD, Thursday, 12th.

LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, to be held in the Gardens at Chiswick, Saturday, 14th.

METROPOLITAN SOCIETY, to be held at Hampton, Monday 16th.

CHELTENHAM, Tuesday, 17th.

ROYAL BERKSHIRE, at Wallingford, Wednesday, 18th.

SUNBURY, Wednesday, 18th.

MIDDLESEX, Thursday, 19th.

BATH, Thursday, 19th.

DORKING, (Surrey,) Saturday, 21st.

METROPOLITAN SOCIETY, at Vauxhall, Tuesday, 24th.

A CATALOGUE OF FINE RANUNCULUSES, RAISED FROM SEED.

AND CULTIVATED BY J. WATERSTON, PAISLEY.

Red Spotted. Janthe, Addison, Agandecca, Alcrope. Alexander, Belina. Bragella, Canning, Cupid, Delicate, Dr. Hunter, Pindar, Duke of Hamilton, Pope, Flaximan, Poussin. Flora, Ganymede, Girard Dom. George 4th, Salus, Guercino, Guido. Hogarth, Sinclair, Hooker,

Lord Cochrane, Linnæus, Maculata Suprema, Maddock, Minerva, Madam Pasta, Marshall Ney, Miss Stephens, Mrs. Salmons, Pindar, Pope, Poussin, Ramsay, Rembrandt, Rascranna, Salus, Salvator Rosa, Shakespeare, Sinclair. Teniers, Toscar, Ullin. Ultha, Virgil, Virginia, Warren, Zephyrus. Purple Spotted. Acantha. Calypso, Captain Cook. Dr. Chalmers, Duke of Buccleugh, Duchess of Hamilton, Florida, Lord Althorpe, - Holland, Locke,

Sir H. Davy,

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Sir Sidney Smith, William Wallace, Sarah. Smollet, Skiroan, Tannahill, Vandyke, William 4th, Purple. Augustus, Barry, Brougham, Chaucer, Dey of Algiers, Dunbar, Grav. Hiram, Rob Roy, Spenser, Swarran, Yellow, edged, Spotted, &c. Akenside, Domenichino, Epeus, Fresnoy, Havilah. Holbein, Midas. Plato, Sir W. Beechey, White. Artemis, Fairy Queen, Februa, Hesperus, Mary, Sir P. Lelv. Rose edged and Mottled. Adelaide. Amaranthe, Campbell, Catalani, Cicero. Comala, Cornegio, Crimora, De Heem, Dryden, Earl Grey,

Europa, Earl Grosvenor, Fingal, Handel. Heath. Helena, Hercules. Homer, Howard, lunthe, Idulia. Leda, Lord Cathcart, - Eldon, - J. Russel, Marquis of Douglas, of Stafford, Maria Louisa, Marshall Macdonald, Melona, Michael Angelo, Moina, Morna, Milton, Mrs. Siddons, Napoleon, Prince Poniatowsky, Princess Charlotte, R. A. Smith, Raphael, Rubens, Sir G. Kneller, Jos. Reynolds, · Walter Scott, Sparkling Ruby, Sulmalla, Thomson, Thornhill, Timanthes. Titian, Waterloo. Wellington, West, Wilkie. Rosy. Burnet, Captain Parry, Caroline, Falconer, Fergusson. Haydon,

Holloway, Moore. Naverino, Rose Magnificent, - De Perse. - Stamboul, - Superb, - Unique, Victoria, Purple edged and Mottled. Apelles. Armata, Blucher, Bruce. Burns. Byron, Claude Lorraine, Cowper, Davey, Deiopea, Dr. Young, Duc de Reichstadt, Esther, Fillan. Fuseli, Gawin Douglas, Garrick, Gainsborough, Gloria Florum, Goldsmith, Henry Kirke White, Henning, Hooker, Home, Juno, La Perouse, Lady Susan Hamilton, Madam Mere, Raimback, Ryno, Sir J. Lawrence, - H. Raeburn, - R. Wilson, Sterne, Tam O'Shanter, Virginius, Wilson, Weber. Westall,

Mr. Waterston, of Paisley, Scotland, has been the most successful raiser of Seedling Ranunculuses that I have known, I, therefore, with pleasure send you this list of his seedlings for insertion in the *Cubinet*, that the readers y have some knowledge of what we possess of this esteemed flower, in this part of the country. ST. PATRICK.

Edinburgh, Feb. 12th, 1836.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.

ARTICLE VII.-DESIGN FOR FLOWER GARDENS, No. IV, Design 5th.

Communicated by Amicus.

THE Plan represents a Flower-Garden, with gravel walks, box, or other edging, and some grass introduced upon which dwarf ornamental flowering shrubs may be planted. The centre is occupied by a small bason, for gold and silver fish.

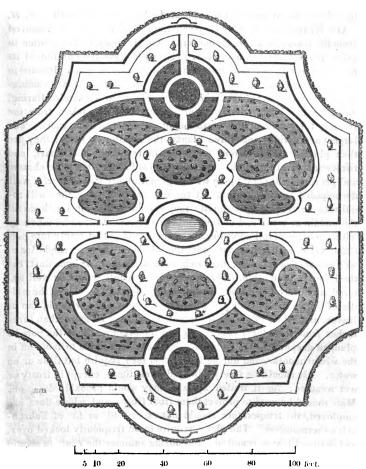


Fig. 10.

REMARKS.

ON THE PINK.—The stem should be strong, elastic, and erect, and not less than twelves inches high. The flower should not be less than two inches and a half in diameter, the petals should be large, broad, and substantial, and free from large, coarse, deep notches, or indentures; in short, they approach nearest to perfection when they are rose-leaved, or without any fringe at all. The broad end of the petals should be perfectly white and distinct from the eye, unless it be a laced pink, which should be bold, clear, and distinct, leaving a considerable portion of white in the centre, perfectly free from any tinge or spot. The eye should consist of a bright, rich, dark crimson, or purple, resembling velvet; but the nearer it approaches to black, the more it is esteemed; its proportion should be about equal to that of the white, that it may neither appear too large nor too small.—A. B.

ON NEAPOLITAN VIOLETS .--- Neapolitan Violets may be removed from the frames to the open borders. This fragrant flower is often in great request; and as many feel desirous to have the duration of its flowering prolonged throughout the winter, we feel much pleasure in giving insertion to the following excellent directions, kindly communicated to us by Mr. J. W. Thomson, gardener to Alexander Baring, Esq., Grange Park. Early in May the plants are taken from the frames, the whole of the earth being shaken from the roots. The largest are divided into three plants, the smaller into two; they are then planted in beds, four feet wide, in rows, one foot apart, and twelve inches in the rows. An east or west border should be chosen, and previously to planting be well dug, and highly manured with well decomposed animal manure. If the summer prove dry, they will require to be frequently watered; they should remain in the beds till the middle or latter end of September; they should then be taken up with a portion of soil adhering to the roots, and potted singly into pots (32's) filled with a compost consisting of equal parts of sandy loam, well-decomposed leaves, and rich animal manure, or bone dust, but the latter is preferable. When potted, the plants should be well watered, and placed in a shady situation for a fortnight. About the middle of October the plants are plunged into a pit filled with old tan or leaves, and when so placed the plants should not be more than three inches from the glass; this is of great importance, for if the pots be plunged deeper into the beds, the plants are very liable to damp off in the winter months, and during this period they require but little or no water. Air should be freely admitted at all times, except in frosty or wet weather; for if wetted by rain, they would probably damp off. Mats should be used to protect them from frosts, and where flues are employed, the temperature should not exceed 40° or 45° of Fahrenheit's thermometer. The plants require to be frequently looked over, and decayed leaves removed ; and during summer the runners should be taken off, as they tend to weaken the plant.-Mautel's Flor.

BATH ROYAL HORTICULTURAL AND FLORAL SOCIETY.—The third evening meeting of this society, for Horticultural and Floral discussion, took place on Tuesday, March 1st, at Collings library, Captain Marsh in the chair; the proceedings were in the highest degree interesting. The chairman read a valuable paper upon an improved method of cultivating celery R. Godfrey Esq., also read an elaborate, comprehensive, and very entertaining paper on the auricula, embracing its varieties, mode of culture, &c. &c., which, though it extended to nearly half an hour, commanded the most strict attention, and elicited the applause of all present at its close. Mr. J. Salter, with his usual liberality, sent a numerous and splendid collection of hyacinths, early tulips, camellias, and other plants, which were greatly admired. R. Godfrey Esq., sent a beautiful erica; and a very fine seedling geranium was sent by B. Batsford Esq., of Weston Lane.

REFERENCE TO THE EMBELLISHMENT.

Harris's Acme of Perfection Dahlia.—A Seedling of 1835, raised by Mr. John Harris, Florist, Upway, Dorsetshire, who has been very successful in raising many other superior flowers.

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, Brouallias, &c. seeds should now be sown, and the plants be potted off into small sized pots as soon as they are large enough, using a rich soil.

Greenhouse.—During the early part of May, a few frosty nights generally occur, in consequence of which, it is advisable not to take out the general stock of plants before the middle of the month, or even in cold situations, before the 25th. Whilst the plants, however, remain in the greenhouse, let them have all the air that can be given during the day, and at nights, if no appearance of frost. Particular attention will now be required to afford an ample supply of water to free-growing kinds of plants. Frequently syringe them over the tops at evening, just before sun-set. If any of the plants be attacked with the

green fly, or any other similar insects, apply a sprinkling of tobaccowater, diluted with water, by adding to one quart of the liquid five of water; in applying which to the plants, syringe them under, as well as on the upper surface of the leaves: a repetition will rarely be required. This mode of destroying the insects is far preferable to fumigation, no injury being sustained by it, even if applied in a pure state. The liquid can be obtained of tobacconists at 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 Aramanthuses, 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. pages 83.

Flower-Garden.-Continue to protect beds of Hyacinths, Tulips, &c. Carnations in pots should be encouraged by manure water, &c. in order to grow them vigorously: care in striking will be required. By the middle of the month, half hardy annuals, as China Asters, Marigolds, &c.--may be planted out in the open borders. Some of the best kinds may be potted, as done to the more tender sorts. Many kinds of greenhouse plants-as Petunia, Salpiglossises, Salvias, Fuchsias, Heliotropes, &c.-should now be planted out in the open border. Dahlias, that have been forwarded in pots, frames, &c. may be planted out towards the end of the month. Seedlings may be pricked out in a warm situation, having a deep, fresh, rich soil. When Stocks, Mignionette, 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, Scabions, Campions, &c .- should now be sown. Tube-roses, for late flowering, should now be planted, either in pots or warm borders.

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Auriculas.--(See page 47, Vol. I.) Carnations.--(See page 23, Vol. I.) China Rose Cuttings.--(See page 48, Vol. I.) Ranunculuses.--(See page 25, Vol. I.) Rose Trees.--(See page 23, Vol. I.) Tulips.--(See page 24, Vol. I.) Violets.--(See page 48 and 72, Vol. I.)

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Havris's, Inimitable Dahlia.

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THE

FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

JUNE 1st, 1836.

PART I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ARTICLE I.- ON SNAILS, &c.-By MARIA.

"JUDENIS," of Canonbury, proposes that oil should be put into the pans to prevent snails from reaching the flower-pots; assuredly oil applied to the bodies of those insects that breathe through their bodies, such as wasps, hornets, &c. are immediately killed by it, but then it must be in a liquid state, whereas oil when exposed to cold becomes congealed, and then, I should think, the snails might crawl over it uninjured, besides which, it would be expensive in a large collection. I have tried with good effect the trimmings of horses' heels and manes cut small, strewed round the root, and if dug in with the mould all the better, for then the slugs will be prevented from attacking the bulb or stem under the earth; the prickliness of the horse-hair, and its inclination to adhere to the moist coat of the insects is so hurtful that I here found it quite effectual. Any groom or coachman will save a large quantity of these trimmings in a short time, and it costs nothing, makes no moss, and takes little time in the application. I have found a ring of tar effectual in cleaning a Daphne of Ants, they had congregated in such numbers on a handsome shrub as to threaten serious injury, and I had a ring of tar placed around it two inches from the stem; in a day or two all the ants died, not being able to pass the barrier to return to their nests. But, as this will only do for an occasional plant, I would recommend a simple plan, adopted by my gardener, and which has nearly cleared the beds and lawns of a profusion of these troublesome insects. He makes a hole several inches deep with a pointed stake exactly in their track wheresoever he observes one; into this pit they fall headlong, and the sides being of soft earth, and perpendicular, they fall back and die by hundreds, or he kills them by again putting in the stake The gardener assures me he shall eradicate the whole colony in ano ther season. Clifton, 1836.

VOL. 1V.

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ARTICLE II.

ON THE CULTURE OF GINGER, ZINZIBER OFFICINALLIS.

BY MR. HENRY MARKHAM, LINNÆUS-STREET, HULL.

THIS plant is a native of the East Indies, requiring the heat of the stove. It grows very freely in a mixture of light rich loam, peat, and river sand, care must be taken to give a good drainage at the time of potting.

During the time the roots are torpid, very little or no water should be given. When they are in full growth, a good supply is requisite to keep them in a healthful growing state.

They are easily increased by division of the roots during the time they are torpid, nothing further is required than to pot the divided parts into such pots as are suitable to their size, and treat them precisely as recommended for the old plants. In January or February, when the roots are dormant, is the most proper time for taking up. After having been clean picked and well washed, and exposed to the sun till sufficiently dry, it is fit for use.

February, 1836.

ARTICLE III.

ON THE CULTURE OF THE NEAPOLITAN VIOLET.

BY A PRACTICAL LADY AMATEUR.

In the Cabinet for March last, "C. S." inquires " what soil and management best suits the Russian and Neapolitan Violets, to secure profuse bloom?" I have both these Violets. They are planted in a loamy soil, and blow abundantly, with but few leaves. The Russian Violet this last season in a sunny spot bloomed from the first week in October to the middle of March. The Neapolitan Violet in the shade (that is with only the morning sun) in a border sheltered by lime-trees came into bloom the middle of February, and continues blooming. I had the Neapolitan Violet planted in a border to the south, but it did not thrive, and therefore removed it to its present situation, where it flourishes. When the frosts begin, I give the Neapolitan Violet the protection of a hand-glass; or of a frame made in the shape of a hand-glass, covered with oiled paper, and continue it till they are over; taking it off, a short time, every mild day. I have tried the Neapolitan Violet in a pot, wishing to have it in the drawing-room during winter, but I could not succeed with it, and was obliged when May approached to plant it in the border again, without its having bloomed.

Beds. April 19th, 1836.

ARTICLE IV.—ON THE TREATMENT OF LONICERA FLEXUOSA, So as to cause it to bloom profusely, and of the Russian Violet. BY MARIA.

BEING highly gratified with the Floricultural Cabinet, and having derived so much benefit from that publication, I consider it incumbent on me to impart all the information in my power through the medium of that excellent work. I therefore beg to inform "C. S." of Candover, that I have seen a Lonicera flexuosa that had been cut back to keep it about six feet high, which was beautiful from the profusion of blossom mixed with the dark green leaf, and of such close growth, that not a particle of wall was visible; it is naturally wild and straggling, and will not flower so well as any other honey-suckle, unless kept in order with the pruning-knife. I do not think the Russian Violet likes the confinement of a pot, it takes some time also to get reconciled to the ground before it will blow well. I have this year discovered that the birds nip off the early buds, and I have been preparing some small nets for their preservation, with which my gardener is much delighted; I happened to have some coarse scarlet yarn, and being in haste to guard my violets, I recommenced my work, and find that it happens to be particularly effectual as the birds will not approach any thing that is red. Perhaps your correspondent may like to learn the size of my nets. I begin with one stich and on that I net two stiches, and I continue to widen at the end of each row till I come to 30 stitches, and then at the end of every row I narrow, that is, take two stitches together, till I come to one stitch, when a square is produced which can easily be fastened to the ground with sticks, and to the wall with nails.

ARTICLE V.—METHOD OF OBTAINING DWARF PLANTS OF THE CHINESE CHRYSANTHEMUM.—By J. K.

THE following easy method of obtaining dwarf Plants of the above beautiful autumn flower I have practised with success this season, and I believe it is not generally known. In the month of September, when the plants have begun to show the flower-bud, take the plants from which you want to have dwarf ones, and tie some moss and mould round the stalk, about a foot or half a foot (according to the height of the plant you desire) from the head of the plant, tie it round tight, and in a fortnight roots will strike to the moss, when it may be taken off and potted, by this means you will have a pretty dwarf Plant at once, without much trouble: I have this season several of the tall growing kinds in pots about a foot high, looking extremely beautiful.

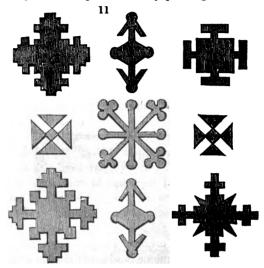
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ARTICLE VI.-ON FLOWER-BEDS, BASKETS, &c.

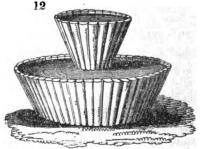
BY GOOSEBERRY:

HEREWITH I send some sketches of flower beds, &c. the patterns of some I have in my own garden.

I have some beds of Fig. 11, in a Chinese garden, which they suit extremely well, and produce a very pleasing effect.



Many of the correspondents of the *Cabinet*, having asked how can they have a succession of flowers in a small space, I recommend for their adoption the Chinese method of growing plants, (that bloom at the same time), in boxes which are made the shape fixed upon, and sunk in the earth with fresh ones as the flowers die away. The Rustic basket, Fig. 12, when filled with plants has a remarkably



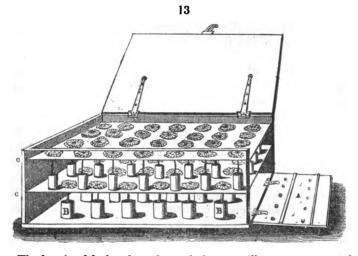
pretty effect, and is well suited to a confined space. The sides are made of fir trees split, and either left with the bark on, or painted, filled with earth, and planted with flowers.

ARTICLE VII.

DESCRIPTION OF A BOX FOR CONVEYING FLOWERS IN.

BY E. T. E.

1 N compliance with the wishes of "J. K." I have attempted to demonstrate a box (Fig. 13) for the purpose to which none I have seen are superior, the flowers at the end of a long journey having the appearance of only been just gathered.



The box is of deal and can be made by any village carpenter. (A) is one of the sides with hinges, in order to facilitate the arrangement of the flowers. (B B) are small boxes of tin filled with moist sand to receive the stalks. (c c) are slides which are let down level with the tins when arranging the flowers, and are supported by the side (A) when closed; one side should have a few small holes in it, to let in a little air, but not a draught. This mode of conveyance has given general satisfaction to those acquainted with it.

ARTICLE VII.—GLEANINGS FROM OLD AUTHORS. BY TULIP, No. 3.—From Reas Flora, 1676.

As the Tulip season is advancing, perhaps, the following extracts may be amusing to some of your curious readers who are not acquainted with the work.

"The division of Tulips, according to Gerrard Parkinson, Clusius, and Perrarius, is into three sorts, Prœcoces, Medias, and Serotinas; early, middle, and late flowering Tulips, whereas, there are but two primary distinct kinds, Process and Serotinas."

The following is the manner of his description of the named Tulip flowers, and of which there are about 179, besides those he does not describe.

viz. Prœcoces Medias Serotinas	136 >	179	I have selected two only, both of which I have.
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"Semper Augustus, heretofore of much esteem, hath a flower not very large, but well veined and striped with deep crimson and pale yellow, the bottom and Tamis dark violet purple."

"Royal Vesta, or Nonpare, is a better and more constant flower than the last (viz, Vesta); the colours are carnation, crimson, and white, when the flower makes well, the bottom is white and the tamis blue."

"For various colours Tulips most excel, And some Anemonies do please as well; Ranunculus in richest scarlets shine, Auricula and Bears-ears may with these in beauty join. But yet if ask and have were in my power, Next to the Rose give me the July-flower."

The above above few lines are written at the close of the article on July-flowers, and it appears at that period the supply for the growers were brought from Holland, Flanders and other parts of the Netherlands, he inserts a list of three hundred and sixty by name; he says, "multitudes of these (seedlings) are often brought over to London, and there sold at mean rates to gardeners who sell them again to others, who delight in flowers commonly for 12 pence a layer; but most of these mercenary fellows about London are very deceitful, and whoever trusts is sure to be deceived, as I myself have often been, even by such of them as I had by many benefits obliged."

"I have heard but of very few good flowers that have been raised of seeds by any in England."

ARTICLE VIII.-ON THE CULTURE OF BLETIA TANKERVILLIÆ. BY MR. HENRY MARKHAM, LINNÆUS-STREET, HULL.

IN reading over your *Floricultural Cabinet*, I find J. R. W., wishful, that some correspondent of your's would give him some information, how to treat the Bletia Tankervilliæ, so as to cause it to produce its singular and splendid flowers. I therefore send you a few remarks on the culture of that plant.

It is very easy of culture, and will flower freely if potted in, a soil composed of equal parts of light sandy loam, peat, and river sand. Let the pots be plunged up to the rim in a bark bed, or other brisk heat, during the time the roots are in a growing state, and give a good supply of water.

When out of flower, and the roots become dormant, take up the pots and place them in a shady and dry situation; allow the soil to become dry, or nearly so, until they begin to grow again; as soon as this is observed, repot them, and plunge as before directed, and they will flower fine.

ARTICLE IX.—ON INARCHING AND LAYING STOVE, GREEN-HOUSE, AND OTHER CURIOUS OR RARE PLANTS. BY A FOREMAN OF A LONDON NURSERY.

THERE are many of the most curious and splendid flowering stove, greenhouse, and hardy shrubs, which are only to be propagated but by the methods of either Inarching or Laying them, or if they can be struck from cuttings they seldom grow in a healthy condition afterwards. But a weakly growing species inserted upon the stock of a free growing kind, will cause it to bloom far more profusely and vigorously. An additional advantage too is afforded, by being enabled to obtain a plant of considerable size in a short time. I have therefore, drawn up some practical observations upon the method which I have pursued most successfully for twelve years.

Inarching is a species of grafting differing from it in these particulars, that whereas in grafting, the scion is at once totally separated from its parent plant, and the head of the stock is cut clear off before the splicing takes place; here, on the contrary, neither the scion is separated from its parent, nor the head of the stock cut away, until the union becomes so far complete that the first is unnecessary, It is in consequence much preferable to and the latter injurious. the common grafting, for evergreens in particular; it is principally practised as the best means of multiplying all the double varieties of Camellia and plants of similar habits ; because their strong leaves, if only for a few days deprived of their regular support, by being cut clear from the mother stock, if not covered closely with a glass will be certain to wither and fall off; after which, there will be but very slender chance of the scion's completing an union : it is performed as follows :---

Having provided a stock, which should always be some of the coarser, free kinds, of the same genus of plants, and nearly of the same diameter as the shoot which is intended for inarching; cut a thin slip, from two to three inches long, and about one third or something better of the whole thickness, smoothly off from each of them,

in the clearest part of the stem with a small sharp knife; (a most necessary instrument for this business,) the bark of each must then be fitted together in the most exact manner, at least on one side, and tied perfectly tight with good matting; they must be clayed in the same manner as grafts; and, as being within doors in a warm house will occasion the clay to become over dry, and liable to crack, they should, at least in dry weather, receive two or three times a week, some water from the rose of a water pot, or by means of a syringe, to preserve it in a proper moist state, observing to do it in the evening lest the leaves should get scorched by the rays of the sun: a little moss tied neatly round each hall of clay will prevent the water being so frequently necessary : which is in my opinion very Eight or ten weeks will in general be found sufficient desirable. time for them to unite; at all events, by that time, I think, they may be partially separated from the parent plant by cutting the inarched shoots better than half way through; and if, on trial, they are found to be united, and bear that operation well, they may in a few days afterwards be entirely cut off and placed in a shady part of the house, where they must be kept moderately syringed as before, and some additional shade given according to the state of the weather for two or three weeks; during which time, they may be untied, and the top of the stock cut off in a neat manner; and also any unnecessary part of the bottom of the scion that may remain : let a little clay be again applied, that these fresh wounds may have sufficient time to become properly healed, which will take place in a few weeks. In this manner have I succeeded with Myrtus Pimento, and other plants allied to it, which are particularly difficult to strike or propagate, by any other means, on the common myrtle with tolerable success; and also many other plants of the same description upon their kind.

In laying, choice should be made of the young tender shoots of the present year, the soft bark of which will sooner form a callosity, and produce roots, than that of any of the preceding years growth. It is particularly necessary to observe, whether the plant intended to be layed is of a brittle nature or not; for if it is, it will be necessary that the shoots be pegged gently down to the surface previous to laying, and thus left, until their tops naturally acquire a perpendicular direction, which they will do in a few days; without this precaution it will be extremely difficult to tongue them without cracking, or breaking them off; but if treated in this manner, the most brittle may be layed without danger.

By tongueing is meant, the operation of cutting a small longitudinal scalp about half an inch in length, on the inner side of the heel

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or bend which is to inserted into the earth; about one-third of it should be cut off in a transverse direction; it being so placed, that the transverse cut may be immediately on or below the joint; but by no means is the whole of it to be cut away, as practised by some, it being the part which in most instances produces the first fibres. Having the layer thus prepared, the earth must be opened with the hand about three or four inches deep, and in the direction of the shoot, into which opening, it would be advisable to put a little fresh loam or sand for the immediate reception of the layer; which should be fixed therein at least three inches under the surface, the tongue should be gently twisted sideways so as to prevent its resting within the heel or bend, and the mould immediately closed tight over it; as many layers as are wanted being thus made, let the whole have a moderate watering to settle the mould, and be set or plunged in a good growing heat; as it is of considerable importance to keep the parent plant in a free thriving state.

There are many plants which produce roots so freely, that should a branch even touch the surface of the ground, they strike almost immediately; these every gardener will soon become acquainted with by their natural efforts, and therefore, will find it sufficient for their increase merely to insert them in the mould: noting however, that a slight twist on the part inserted will considerably promote their rooting.

It is a conclusion drawn from several experiments, that the laver, which is inserted to a proper depth, roots sooner and better than that which is layed nearer the surface ; the self-evident reason of which is, that the deeper they are the air is better excluded, and there is a more regular degree of moisture for the nourishment of the young fibres, when they make their appearance. I must also observe, that no part of the shoot should on any pretence be covered with the mould, except that which is meant to produce roots, as the covering of the whole renders it extremely liable to rot: therefore, if any particularly tender plant should happen to be thus treated, it would evidently endanger the whole stool. This may seem an unnecssary observation to some, but I can assure such, that I have seen layers made by people, who thought themselves extremely elever, where none of the parent stool were left in sight, except the tops of each individual layer : what was the consequence ? in a few months, one half at least of the stools were without the least spark of life remaining; and of the rest which were so fortunate as to survive, perhaps not one-tenth of the shoots layed, produced plants.

ARTICLE X.-- A FEW REMARKS ON THE DAHLIA.

BY A STAR IN THE EAST.

THE Dahlia, although one of the most magnificent flowers cultivated, is as much, or more, subject to variableness and uncertainty than any other flower we have; and amongst the best varieties grown, there is not one upon which reliance can be placed.

In one garden, we observe some particular sort blooming in the greatest perfection, whilst in another we see the very same kind having nothing but imperfect, even single blossoms; and thus it is we find the flower spoken of in the highest terms by some persons, whilst others discard it as being worthless. This has frequently occurred, and I would mention the names of some individuals who have done so, and who are experienced growers to a great extent, and well know the properties constituting a good flower; such as Messrs. Brown, Widnall, Squibb, Brewer, Harrison, Levick, &c. &c. They have, even when grown the first season, discarded such flowers as Widnall's Granta, Douglas's Criterion, Aldam's Superb Yellow, Lady Fordwich, Harrison's Unique, Metropolitan Perfection, and many others of equal merit; but when subsequently seen by them in the collections of other growers, their properties have been acknowledged to be of the very first rate quality.

With regard to the opinions advanced on the qualifications required to form a good flower, they are almost as endless in variety as the Dahlia itself, for every grower has his own opinion. However. it must be generally admitted that form must stand first, colour next. and size last. In my opinion, the rules laid down in a former number of the Cabinet is a correct criterion, by which judges of the flowers ought to be governed. I have many times seen instances at the different Dahlia exhibitions I have attended, where the first prize was awarded to a stand of flowers, merely because it contained the sole merit of having larger flowers than its rivals, and far superior formed flowers, but less in size, come in for a second or a third prize. I have seen also, that, in the prizes of the different classes. the same sort of arrangement has been made, and Wilmot's Superb has been placed first, whilst Springfield Rival comes in as a fourth. although the bloom was perfection itself in form and colour. In fact, I have sometimes concluded, that in the opinion of some, it mattered not how ugly the flower might be, even if disfigured with an eye, it was sure to gain a prize if it were but sufficiently large. I venture to mention for the guide of those growing large flowers, the societies at Lynn, Maidstone, Hertford, and Wakefield. If one of the committee, or the secretary of a society would take the trouble to attend the next Dahlia exhibition of the Metropolitan Society of Florists and Amateurs on August 11, or September 8th, he might then have a good idea of deservedly awarding prizes. Or even take the rules I have before alluded to as a criterion. We should not then see such monstrous 'broomhead' flowers, utterly void of good form, taking the first, or even any prize at all, in an exhibition! The stands would no longer be disgraced with the broomhead size, and more unique in form would be substituted in lieu thereof.

It is surprising to observe the different constitutions of the Dahlia. some kinds produce the most perfect blooms when almost impoverished, when on the other hand, if they are grown luxuriantly, all the blooms come with an eye, or otherwise imperfect. Whereas some kinds if not grown in fresh good soil, produce small half double blooms, and during the whole season, not a good bloom, from the plant so grown, can be produced. The season and situation, likewise, have a great effect upon some of the kinds, as well as extensive This was the case with the Newick Rival last seapropagation. son, to the disappointment and vexation of many; which Messrs. Young and Penny so extensively propagated, and scarcely a single plant produced a bloom that might be called good, only with the exception of the first few cuttings taken off before the parent root was too much exhausted; and it is to be feared some of our highly described flowers will disappoint several, merely because they have been so much propagated. Persons raising seedling Dahlias. should not dispose of them until they possess a sufficient quantity of roots of each, so that only a few will be required from each individual root. I am persuaded if this method was adopted, our new flowers would answer more to the description given of them in the catalogues.

The greatest alteration generally takes place with seedlings. Some kinds when grown in the seed-beds in poor soils appear very beautiful, but, when propagated the following season and bloomed, they prove to be every thing but perfect and good, and disappoint the expectation previously formed of them. I have seen instances where the raiser of seedlings, plants them out with all the care he takes with his general collection, in fresh rich soil, &c., thinking, probably, that if they proved good with that treatment, he might rely upon their appearing so ever afterwards—but in this, disappointment generally occurs, for when the situation is changed, and numbers of plants are dispersed amongst "The Fancy," some may produce fine good flowers, whilst others are utterly worthless. The most sure way of judging of the merits of a seedling is, to grow it two years in situations as opposite to each other as possible. If this were practised more generally, disappointment, which leads people to think that they are imposed upon, would not be so prevalent, as is the case at present.

Should the Editor think well to give the above rambling observavations insertion in the *Cabinet*, I shall feel obliged. My next paper shall contain a few observations upon the Classing of Dablias, and remarks upon those now circulated throughout the country, under so many different names, &c.

ARTICLE XI.—COLLECTANEA.

BY J. K.

PLANT FROM MADAGASCAR.—M. B. Delessert, has presented to the French Academy of Sciences, a curious plant from Madagascar, sent to him by M Gondot, now travelling for the French Museum. It belongs to the Naides, and was first discovered by Du Petit Trours, who gave it the name of Auvivender Australis. Its leaves are supported by long stalks, and are destitute of parenchyma which gives them the appearance of lace; they are half a foot long, and a quarter of a foot wide; on each side of the principal nerve are five parallel nerves, crossed at right angles by a multitude of smaller nerves. This plant grows in the Bay of Diego Soorey, in the water, and its roots are nourishing and agreeable to the palate.—Athenæum.

BATH ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The second evening meeting of this Society for the purposes of Horticultural and Floral discussion, took place on Tuesday, February 2nd., at Collings Library, and was well attended—S. Barrow Esq., in the chair. H. St. John Maule, Esq., read a paper by Mr. Salter, who was absent from illness, on the best means of growing the Camellia ; papers on the Melon and Potatoe were also read by other members. Beautiful specimens of Orange trees in fruit, and Persian Cyclamens, Hyacinths, and Camellia, were sent to this meeting by Mr. J. Salter, Kensington Nursery, and were much admired.

The exhibitions of the Bath Royal Horticultural and Floral Society for 1836, are fixed for the 23rd of June, the 21st. of July, and the 15th of September.

summer I had a great desire to strike cuttings of pink, carnation, Mule Pink, Viola tricolor, Œnotherea Mediterranean Heath, Gum Cistus, Alaternus, Pyracantha, and other flowers and shrubs, but having no glass, and it not being convenient to purchase one. I prepared a bed 15 feet long and three feet wide, with soil which I considered best for each peculiar sort. I prepared the cuttings in the usual way, just the same as I should for hand-glasses, and covered them with wooden shutters which I had by me 3 feet square and three quarters of an inch thick, placed on a brick at each corner, which raised the shutters between 2 and 3 inches above the cuttings, I watered the cuttings as soon as they were planted, kept them constantly shaded by the shutters when the sun shone, kept them off on rainy days. and always at night, watered them every evening in dry weather, the consequence was that I never before had such good luck with handglasses or any other method. I am pursuing the same plan now, and any person is welcome to see how successful I continue to be in the adoption of this plan. It is probable that it may not be new to some persons, but to those circumstanced as I am, it may be acceptible, as, I believe this simple manner of striking cuttings of shrubs and flowers is not generally known. W. P.

At the Medico-Botanical Society on Tuesday, Dr. Morries, made some observations on opium, digitales, conium, and hyoscyamus, and exhibited specimens of oils obtained from the latter plants. The empyreumatic oil of hyoscyamus is of a light yellow, highly volatile, and possesses a most powerful penetrating virose odour, which is readily perceptible at some distance, even when the bottle is closed. It is nearly as rapidly fatal as prussic acid, eight or nine drops will destroy life in one hour and a half.

PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS,

Noticed since our last.

1. CAMELLIA JAPONICA, VAR. DONCKELAERI, Donckelaer's.— This new and singular flowery variety has bloomed in the collection of Mr. Lowe, nurseryman, Clapton, near London. The flower is semidouble, the petals expanding prettily. The colour is a fine deep rosy-red, blotched, in a very striking manner, with white. It is a very desirable variety. Class, Monadelphia; Order, Monogynia. Natural Order, Ternstromiaceæ. Camellia in compliment to G. J. Camel, a Jesuit.

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2. CRATEGUS ORIENTALIS, Oriental Hawthorn. Synonym, Mespilus orientalis. This species is from Crimea, and is now growing in the grounds of the London Horticultural Society. The tree grows in a very compact manner. The flowers are white, very sweet, and appear in spring. The fruit produces a very pretty appearance, being of a large size, and of a fine deep purplish-red colour. It is a desirable tree for the pleasure ground. Icosandria, Pentagynia. Rosaceæ, Pomaceæ. Cratægus, from Kratos, strength.

3. CRATEGUS MAROCCANA, Morocca Hawthorn. Another pleasing species growing in the garden of the London Horticultural Society. It is a native of Barbary and Palestine. The flowers are white, succeeded by largish berries of a fine light scarlet colour.

4. DENDROBIUM MONILIFORME, Necklace formed, (Mag. of Botany.) Synonym Epidendrum moniliforme. A very splendid flowering orchideous plant. It is a native of Japan, and China. It is now grown in many collections in this country. The flowering stem rises to near two feet high, and produces the flowers in pairs, generally at the top of the stem. They are of a fine rose colour, inclining to white towards the centre, which is greenish. The Labellum is white, largely tipped with deep crimson. It is a very showy species, and deserves a place in every collection of this tribe of plants.

Gynandria Monandria, orchideæ. Dendrobium, from Dendron a tree; and bis, to live, referring to the Genus growing upon trees in the native habits, where they entwine about the branches of trees, and bloom in profusion.

5. GOODETIA RUBICUNDA, Ruddy flowered (Bot. Reg. 1856.) A very pretty flowering hardy annual, grown last season in the garden of the London Horticultural Society. The plant grows near two feet high, and produces abundance of flowers, very much resembling the Œnothera rosealba, in form and size, of a rosy-lilac colour with an orange-coloured eye at the centre, the base of each petal ending with that colour. The plant was introduced from California by Mr. Douglas. It blooms from July to September. Octandria Monogynia, Onagraceæ.

• 6. JABOROSA INTEGRIFOLIA. Entire leaved. (Bot. Mag.) Seeds of this plant were sent to the Glasgow Botanic Garden, from Buenos Ayres, by Mr. Tweedie. It has bloomed in the open border, in the Glasgow garden, in July and August 1835. It is a creeping plant, having large dark green leaves, and a single flower is produced at the axil of each pair. The flower very much resembles that of the square stalked Tobacco, only they are of a pure white inside, and of cream colour outside. The tubular part of the flower is about three inches long, and the narrow petalled limb, of five narrow divisions, is about the same across. Pentandria Monogynia, Solaneæ. Jaborosa, the Arabic name for the Mandragora, to which plant it is closely allied.

7. LATHYRUS ROTUNDIFOLIUS, var., ELLIPTICUS. Round leaved everlasting Pea.—A hardy perennial species, growing in the Birmingham Botanic Garden; the plant is not so robust in its growth as Lathyrus latifolius. It is a climbing kind, rising to the height of about four feet. The flowers are produced in profusion, each a little more than half an inch across, of a fine crimson colour. This variety, it is conjectured, is a native of Georgia. It is a very showy flowering plant. Diadelphia Decandria. Leguminosæ. Lathyrus, from La, augment; and thouros, any thing exciting, referring to the qualities of the Genus.

8. LEPTOSIPHON ANDROSACEUS. Androsace-like.—(Bot. Mag.) A free and pretty flowering annual plant. The stem rises about 9 inches high, and each is crowned by a corymbous head of whitish, or lilac coloured flowers, each flower about half an inch across, and about twelve in a corymb. The plant appears to like an airy and coolish situation. If seeds be sown early, and again late in Spring, such a succession will produce flowers for the most part of Summer. Pentandria Monogynia. Polemoniacæ. Leptosiphon from Leptos, slender; and siphou, a tube, in allusion to the slender tube of the corolla.

9. LUPINUS TEXENSIS, Texas Lupine. (Bot Mag.) This species very much resembles L. subcarnosus, but it is of a more robust growth; the flowers too are of a much deeper blue colour. The present species is annual, smooth foliage, not fleshy. The five blue blossoms with a yellow centre make a pretty appearance. Diadelphia Decandria. Leguminosæ. Lupinus from *Lupus*, a wolf, referring to the effect of the plant in destroying the fertility of the soil.

10. NERIUM THYRSIFLORUM, Dense flowered Oleander. (Mag. of Botany.) A very showy flowering plant, introduced from Nepal Sylhet in 1830. It has bloomed in the collection of Mr. Tate, Nurseryman, Sloane-street, Chelsea. The flowers single, produced in a spreading terminal cyme, which contains upwards of a dozen flowers; they are of a bright rosy pink colour, a little streaked with a lighter colour at the centre of each flower. It deserves a place in every greenhouse; if planted in a good rich soil, and forced a little in a hothouse to bring it into bloom, it will amply repay for the attention. The genus being vigorous growing plants, require a good share of pot room, and to be repotted each time a plant has done blooming. Pentandria Monogynia. Apocyneæ. Nerium from neros, humid, referring to the habit of the plant in its native country, where it is found growing on the banks of rivulets, &c. 11. ONCIDIUM ALTISSIMUM, Tallest Oncidium. (Bot. Reg.) This plant has bloomed in the collection of Messrs. Loddiges's. The flowers are produced upon a long *decumbent* raceme, nearly simple, they are of a bright yellow colour, numerously spotted with brown. The Nectarium is of a greenish yellow. Gynandria, Monandria. Orchidaceæ. *Oncidium* from *Ogkidion*, a tubercle; referring to the two prominences on the lip of the flower

12. ONCIDIUM CORNIGERUM, Horned Oncidium. (Bot. Mag.) This very handsome flowering species has bloomed in 1835, under the able management of our friend Mr. Cooper. The flowers are produced very numerously upon a pendant scape of near a half a yard long, having a panicle of compound racemes of flowers. The flowers are of a fine yellow, spotted with red. Each flower is rather more than half an inch across. The plant was originally imported from Brazil, by the Hon. and Rev. William Herbert, of Spofforth, near Wetherby. Gynandria Monandria, Orchidaceæ.

13. ORITHYIA UNIFLORA, Single flowered, (Brit. Flow. Garden, 336.) Synonym's Gagea uniflora, Ornithogalum uniflorum, Tulipa altaica. A native of the country around the Altaic Mountains. The flower has much the appearance of a yellow crocus. The stem rises about three inches high. The flowers appear from April to June. It is cultivated in the Chelsea Botanic Garden. Hexandria Monogynia, Liliaceæ, Orithyia so named after Orithyia the fabled wife of Boreas.

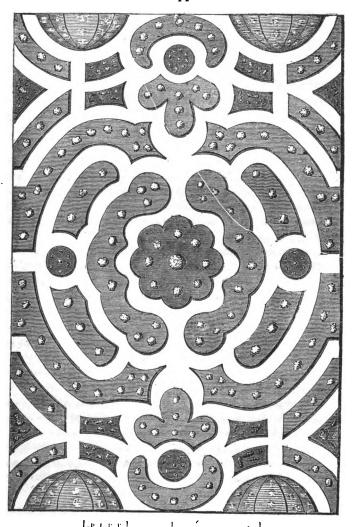
14. ROSA MICROPHYLLA, Small-leaved Chinese Rose. (Bot. Mag. 3490.) This very pretty flowering rose is quite hardy, if grown in a dry and sheltered situation. It has bloomed most abundantly, is grown in a raised basket, but we had it worked upon a stock of the wild rose. If trained against a good aspected wall, it would bloom profusely. The flowers are very double, of a fine rose colour in the interior of the flower, but the outer row of petals is nearly white. The plant is readily propagated by cuttings, or buds. It may be procured at a cheap rate at most of the public nurseries.

15. SENECIO AMPULLACEUS, Flask-flowered American Groundsel. (Bot. Mag. 3487.) An annual plant, having a flower stem rising about two feet high. The flowers are produced upon a cylindrical Involucre, they are of a fine deep yellow, each about an inch across. They make a showy appearance. The plant was found by Mr. Drummond in the Texas. Syngenecio, Superflua, Compositæ. Senecio from senex, old man; the naked receptacle having the appearance of a bald head.

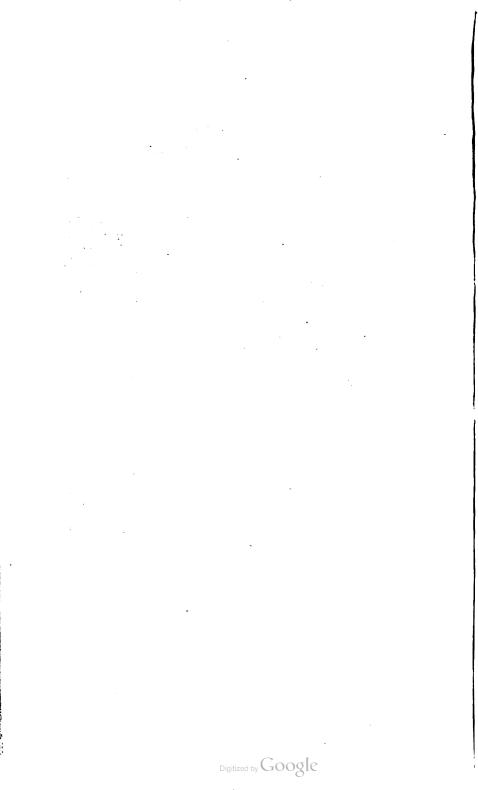
ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.

ARTICLE XII.-DESIGN FOR FLOWER-GARDENS, No. V, Design 6th. Communicated by Amicus.

THE Plan (Fig. 14) represents a Flower-Garden, which contains a little more than half an acre, having two alcoves at each end. The plan may be easily reduced, by proportionably altering the scale.



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PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON CALYCANTHUS PRÆCOX.—I am just in the same situation as "C.S." with regard to a double Pomegranate; there is this difference, mine has been four years in the ground, and has not yet had a single blossom; I also followed the directions given in a former number. My plant looks healthy and is quite a shrub, but without a symptom of blossom. I shall, therefore, be glad to bear the answer to C. S.'s query on that point, also on the subject of the Calycanthus præcox, as I was lead to believe, when I purchased mine in the Autumn, that it would blow the following Christmas. I attributed its failure to the severity of

On Moss.—I shall feel obliged if any one will instruct me how to get rid of Moss in a long gravel walk. I have had the gravel picked up repeatedly, but as soon as it is rolled and becomes hard, the moss appears again.—I once tried salt, but that nourished the soil so much, that though the moss was killed, such a quantity of weeds sprang up, that the remedy was worse than the original disease, for the gravel was obliged to be turned up to be frosted.

Clifton, 1836.

MARIA.

ON GERANIUM SEEDS, &c.—I perceive that a question similar to the one I am about to propose, has been put by a correspondent, page 165, Vol. 2nd. I wish to know, whether the Seed of Geraniums should be sown immediately on taking it from the plant, or whether it should be kept during winter, and then sown early in spring. I raised some Plants the latter end of last summer, but they fagged off in the winter. I shall feel particularly obliged on my question, together with that of the Correspondent alluded to, being answered as early as possible.

P. S. Surely your Correspondent, page 49, of the March Number of this year, rather exaggerates the duration of time which he states his fuel lasts.

Canterbury, 1836.

AN AMATEUR DES FLOWERS.

ON GRAFTING OR BUDDING RHODODENDRONS.—You would oblige me by requesting one of your correspondents in the *Floricultural Cabinet*, to inform me, if he has successfully grafted or budded Rhododendrons, and if so at what season, and in what manner they succeed best.—Your Obedient.

A CUPAR FLORIST.

ON CAPE BULBS, &c.—A Subscriber would be greatly obliged by a little further information relative to the culture of bulbous roots in general. When planted in the open border, what depth ought they to be in the soil? Do the different bulbs vary much in that respect?—Again, as regards those which require heat, I have frequently observed the crown of the bulb raised above the surface of the soil, is that desirable? Should all the outer skins be removed which have the appearance of being decayed? Would you also have the goodness to name what proportion of loam there ought to be in a peat border intended for American Plants? what depth the compost ought to go? and if any sand or manure must be added. A. B.

ON ORCHIDEOUS PLANTS.—I have been much pleased with the papers on the Cultivation of Orchideous epiphytes, by a "Country Florist," and regret then have not been continued in each successive number as promised, and the more so, because their place seems not so profitably occupied by the Gleanings from Old Authors. I trust your Correspondent will resume his labours in May, and I would suggest, that instead of stating that these plants may be had for a "reasonable price," he would give the actual prices charged by nurserymen as far as practicable. No one will then be disappointed as I was the other day, when asking for a species of Stanhopea, I was told the price of a small plant was £5. 5s. If this be a reasonable price for a Country Florist, I fancy he has a longer purse than many of his brother florists. EPIPHYTE.

We have received another communication from a Country Florist, which will appear in the July number.— CONDUCTOR.

ANSWERS.

ON A YELLOW FLOWERING PLANT.—In March Number, "R" in reply to "Amicus" advises Moneywort, as a dwarf trailing plant—in addition, I beg to recommend white, pink, red, and yellow Heliantpemum—the leaf is pretty, and they blossom abundantly from May till November—they look particularly well in rock work or in roots of trees; if put in the borders, a little pile of stones should be placed to plant them in, which they will soon conceal: a small root in a farthing pot, may be had of any nurseryman for 6d. or 9d. each root—they are very hardy and increase rapidly. MARIA.

ON A BOX FOR CARRYING DAHLIA BLOOMS.—In answer to your constant reader, at Ackworth, a Box made of whatever size he might require, would carry the Dahlia flowers safe by having a false bottom with holes just of sufficient size for the stem, the bottom part filled with damp moss and a pin run through the stem close under the wood, the flowers then could not move, but the false bottom must be tacked inside carefully; I should say with long tacks, so as to be able to loose it easily at its destination. I think on this plan they would carry 200 miles, and merely require the usual direction, "with care, keep this side up." TULIP.

THE HISTORY OF THE DAHLIA, &c.—In answer to the enquiry in the Floricultural Cabinet of February last, respecting the earliest introduction of the Dahlia, "A. Z." is informed that our gardens are indebted to Mr. John Frazer, son of the late indefatigable collector of North American plants, for bringing to England in 1802, the Dahlia coccinea, the first known species, which plant flowered in a hothouse in June 1803, at the Nursery, Chelsea, figured and described in Number 210 of Curtis's Botanical Magazine. As a tribute of grateful respect to the introducer, it is proposed that the Horticultural Societies, and the eminent growers and cultivators of this splendid genus, (which is now producing such endless beautiful hybrid varieties) shall raise a subscription prize for the best new Dahlia of the season 1836, to be called "the Fraser Dahlia." London, April 27th, 1836. A SUBSCHIEBE.

(We shall be glad to assist in the furtherance of this object.)-CONDUCTOR.

REMARKS.

ON EAST AND WEST INDIAN SEEDS, &c.—Cushing, in his Exotic Gardener, in which the management of the Hothouse, Greenhouse, and Conservatory is fully delineated according to present practice. Loudon, 1814, in the Hothouse department says, " much depends on the state of the seeds when received. East and West Indian Seeds generally arrive with the regular fleet, as indeed do those from the Cape of Good Hope; and all the South Sea Islands for the most parts by the Eastern and China ships, so that one may in general be prepared against their arrival. As early in the spring as possible is undoubtedly the best time for sowing, yet a few weeks' delay, in some instances, may be advisable. If received late in October or November, I should certainly wait until January or perhaps February, unless it evidently appeared they would not keep long out of the earth, so long a time in a vegetative state."

"The different sorts of mould necessary to be used in this business, such as loam, peat, well-rotted dung, vegetable mould, sand, &c. all of which intended for this purpose should be finely sifted, and kept separate till wanted for use."

His different composts are for

Light Loam,			
Do. Rich do Half do. Half Vegetable Mould.			
or $\frac{1}{3}$ do. $\frac{1}{3}$ peat, and $\frac{1}{3}$ old hotbed dung.			
Sandy Peat Peat and fine sand.			
Rich Sandy Loam J Dung to Sandy Loam.			
Strong Rich do do. to a strong clayey Loam.			
Very Light do ? Peat, and I Loam. TULIP.			

NEW PLANTS.—Mr. Young exhibited, at the London Horticultural Society Meeting, a new plant similar in flower to a Fox-Glove, introduced from China. From the Garden of the Society, Douglasi nivalis, an alpine plant from Canada. Aristolochia trilobata, remarkable for the long tails of the flower. Nemophila insignis, pots of it in bloom, it is of a most beautiful blue. Berberis aquifolium, the only hardy evergreen plant sent by the late Mr. Douglas.

METROPOLITAN SOCIETY OF FLORISTS AND AMATEURS.

At a Meeting of the Committee of the above Society, held April 14th., it was unanimously Resolved,

"That a die be prepared for a Silver Medal, to be presented to Provincial Societies, for the purpose of being awarded to the cottager, who shall take most prizes in the year for flowers; and that the following Societies be apprized that they will receive one each as soon as completed, for such purpose, viz., Bristol, Bath, Cheltenham, Cambridgeshire, Wallingford, Sheffield, Yorkshire East Riding, Swansea, with such others as may be determined on hereafter by the Committee. I understand that any other Provincial Society applying to the above committee for a Medal, for the purpose specified, will meet with immediate attention.

London, April 29th.

J. C. C.

LIST OF FLORICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL MEETINGS, TO BE HELD IN JUNE.

BATH ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Pinks, Ranunculuses, and other Flowers, Fruits, &c. on Thursday 23rd.

BEVERLEY AND EAST-RIDING OF YORKSHIRE, Wednesday, June 8th. BROMLEY, KENT, June 18th.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, to be held at Cambridge, on Wednesday 8th, 15th, and 22nd.

CHELTENHAM HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, for Ranunculuses, Pinks, Fruits, &c. on Tuesday 14th.

DORKING (SURREY) HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, for Geraniums, Ranunculuses, Pinks, Calceolarias, Roses, and Fruits, on Saturday 25th.

EAST LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, for Ranunculuses, &c. held at the Salmon and Ball Inn, Bethnal Green, on Monday 13th.

HERTFORDSHIRE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, to be held at Hertford, on Wednesday 29th.

LONDON HORTICULTURAL MEETINGS, at the Offices in Regent Street, on Tuesday, June 7th and 21st; and a grand Exhibition at the Gardens, on Satur. day the 11th.

METROPOLITAN SOCIETY, for Roses, Ranunculuses, Pinks, and other Flowers, to be held at Vauxhall, on *Thursday* 23rd.

READING HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, on Tuesday 21st.

SHEFFIELD HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.-Ranunculuses, Pinks, and other Flowers, Fruits, &c. on Wednesday 22nd.

STAMFORD HILL (near London) HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, for Geraniums, Roses, Ranunculuses, Pinks, Pansies, and other Flowers and Fruits, on Wednesday 8th, 15th, or 22nd.

SUNBURY PINK SHOW, held at the Flower-Pot Inn, on Wednesdag 29th.

TAMWORTH (Staffordshire) HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.-Roses. Pinks, Ranunculuses, &c. Wednesday 29th.

WOOLWICH HOBTICULTURAL SOCIETY.-Pinks, &c. held at the Barrack Tavern, on Friday 17th.

A SHOW OF DAHLIAS, OPEN FOR ALL ENGLAND,

is to be held at Horsham in Sussex, on *Tuesday*, August 23rd. Prizes of considerable value will be awarded to successful competitors.

LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

April 5th. The Camellia Show was held in the Rooms, Regent Street.

EXHIBITED FOR PRIZES.

By Mr. Chandler.—Camellia japonica var. striped flowered. C, j, var imbricata. C, j, var. Fimbriata.

By Mr. Glenny.—C, j, var double striped. C, j, var fimbriata. C, j, var althææflora.

By Mr. Chandler.-English Seedling Camellias in pots.

Baskets of cut Specimens of Camellias from Mr. Chandler, Mr. W. Wells, and Mr. Donald. Specimens grown in the open air.

English Seedling Camellias. Specimens from Mr. Chandler, Mr. Allnutt, and Mr. Glenny.

EXTRAS NOT FOR PRIZES.

By Mr. Chandler.—Camellias Double White, Chandleri, concinna, althææflora. Mr. Allnutt, seven seedling Camellias. J. C. Palmer, Esq. Basket of Camellia Specimens. W. Wells, Esq. Basket of Camellia Specimens. Mr. Glenny,—Euphorbia splendens, Panzies, and a seedling Rhododendron. Mr. Pressly,—Euphorbia splendens, Tropæolum tricolorum. Messrs. Young, of Epsom,—A hybrid Rhododendron, Phaius Woodfordi immaculata, Acacia verticillata, Ardisia hymenandra. Mr. Lane, gardener to J. C. Palmer, Esq.,—Tropæolum tricolorum. Mrs. Marryatt,—Solandra grandiflora. Mr. Buck, Drimia species; Plumbago rosea.

Mr. Chandler received a large silver Medal for the best three Chinese Camellias in pots; and a large silver Medal for the best three English seedling Camellias in pots. Also, a Silver Banksian Medal for the best basket of English Seedling Camellia Flowers.

Mr. Wells, a Silver Banksian Medal for the best basket of cut specimens of Camellias,

Banksian Medals were awarded to Messrs. Young, of Epsom, for a plant of Ardisia hymenandra. To Mr. Lane, for a plant of Tropæolum tricolorum.

MEETING ON APRIL 19th.

Exhibited from Lady Farnham, a splendid Specimen of Rhododendron arboream. Mr. Duncan, a new pale flowered variety of Rhododendron Nobleanum. Mr. Alnutt, an Apple-blossomed Camellia. Sir A. Hume, Bart. a fine specimen of Magnolia conspicua, which had been gathered from a tree growing against a house. Mrs. Marryatt, nine species of Acacia, and Magnolia conspicua; and Acacia pubescens, do. longissima, from plants grown in the open air.

BATH ROYAL HORTICULTURAL AND FLORAL SOCIETY.

The present season commenced on April 21st., with as splendid an exhibition as the most sanguine could have expected at so early a period. Nothing that science, taste, or wealth could produce was wanting, the variety appeared endless, the whole superlative attractive. The company appeared to comprise all the fashion and elegance of the city, augmented by a considerable influx of the neighbouring gentry. The chief display in the great tent was indebted for many of its choicest attractions to Mr. Salter, of Kensington Nursery, and to Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co., nurserymen of Exeter. The former, it will be seen below, sent no less a number than 450 plants and flowers, and his contributions in this form are the more acceptable and valuable, because he does not compete for the prizes, but supports the Society upon disinterested public ground. Among the contributions of the latter, (brought, it will be observed, from so great a distance as Exeter,) were some beautiful new Seedling Chiness Azaleas, of perfectly novel colours—from rich purple to the delicate tint of the rose, geranium-colour, pink, &c. These are really great acquisitions to our greenhouse collections. They exhibited also some very fine specimens of crimson Hybrid Rhododendrons; but their show of Camellia Flowers, was perhaps, the most magnificent rarity in the exhibition.—They consisted of 20 distinct named sorts of choice Camellias, viz.: the Reticulata, the Imbricata, the Parmenterii, the Palmerii, (dazzling white.) the Florida, the Altheaflora, the Chandlerii, the Coralina Variegata, the Rosea Sinensis, the Sesanqua Rosea, the new Ghent Seedling, the Alba Simplex, the Rosa Mundi, the Grey's Invincible, the Welbankiana, the Speciosa, the Pœoniflora, and the Pompone. This stand also displayed some very noble-looking plants, such as the Amaryllis reticulata, the Erica Monsoniana, the Gingora atropurpurea, the Oncidium luridium, (with 150 flowers), &c. A great variety of elegant baskets of plants and cut flowers were ranged down the south side of the tent, and on a table on the north side a collection of cut Pansies of every conceivable hue.

HULL FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first exhibition for the present season, of the above society, was held on May 2nd, at the Public Rooms. Notwithstanding the ungenial state of the weather for some weeks past, the show of flowers was very splendid, and formed a most auspicious commencement of the society's operations. Indeed, it was considered by many, as superior to most of the exhibitions for several years past. The flowers exhibited, were Auriculas and Hyacinths, of both of which there were some remarkably fine specimens on view; as also of greenhouse plants, fruits, &c. The judges for the Auriculas were Messrs. Ely, (of Leeds) Wharton, Bell, Lumb, and Kells; for the fruit, cucumbers, &c, Messrs. Morehouse, Kells, Lumb, and Priest, (of Beverley.) The following is a list of the flowers, &c. considered as entitled to the premiums :--

as entitled to the premiums: — Premium by R. Betheli, Esq. M. P.—Mr. Dobson's Leigh's Colonel Taylor. Premium by P. B. Thompson, Esq. M. P.—Mr. R. Deighton's Hey's Apollo. Premium by Major Sykes—Dr. Horner's Kenyon's Ringleader.

Green edged -1. Mr. Dobson, Leigh's Colonel Taylor. 2. Dr. Horner, Pollet's Standard of England. 3. Mr. Deighton, Pollett's Highland Boy. 4. Mr. Dobson, Booth's Freedom. 5. Dr. Horner, Stretch and Barlow's King. 6. Mr. Beecroft, unknown. Grey Edged -1. Dr. Horner, Kenyon's Ringleader. 2. Mr. Deighton, Grimes's Privateer. 3. Ditto, Kenyon's Ringleader. 4. Dr. Horner, Ryder's Waterloo. 5. Mr. Deighton, Grime's Privateer. 6. Mr. Oglesby, Warris's Union. White Edged -1. Dr. Horner, Hugh's Pillar of Beauty. 2. Mr. Deighton's, Taylor's Glory. 3. Mr. Dobson, Taylor's Incomparable. 4. Dr. Horner, Leigh's Bright Venus. 5. Ditto, Ashforth's Rule-all. 6. Mr. Beecroft, Taylor's Glory. Selfs.-1. Mr. Deighton, Hey's Apollo. 2. Dr. Hornor, Berry's Lord Lee. 3. Mr. Dobson, Hey's Apollo. 4. Dr. Horner, Flora's Flag. 5. Mr. George Hodgson, ditto. 6. Dr. Horner, Whittaker's True Blue.

ALPINES -1. Mr. Oglesby, Emmerson's Favourite. 2. Mr. G Hobson, unknown. 3. Dr. Horner, ditto. 4. Mr. Dobson, King of the Alps. 5. Dr. Hornor, Rising Sun. 6. Mr. Beecroft, Emmerson's Favourite.

POLYANTHUS...Premium by the society...Dr. Horner, Pearson's Alexander.
Scarlet...1. Dr. Horner, Stead's Telegraph.
2. Mr. Smithson, Crownshaw's Invincible.
3 Mr. Dobson, Cox's Regent.
4 Ditto, ditto.
5 Ditto, unknown.
6 Ditto, Cox's Regent.
Dr. Horner, Pearson's Alexander.
2 Mr. Debson, Pearson's Alexander.
5 Ditto, Cox's Regent.
6 Ditto, Pearson's Alexander.
HYACINTHS...Premium by J. C. Parker, Esq. Mayor...Mr. Burman's Temple

HYACINTHS...-Premium by J. C. Parker, Esq. Mayor...Mr. Burman's Temple Van Apollo. Premium by W. Hutt, Esq. M. P....Mr. Burman's Groot Voorst. White and Yellow Double-1 Mr. G. Parker, La Cherie. 2 Mr. Burman, unknown. 3 Mr. Bell, Anna Maria. 4 Mr. Atkin, unknown. Red and Pink, Double-1 Mr. Burman, Groot Voorst. 2 Mr. Bell, Ditto. 3 Mr. Dobson, Compte de la Coste. 4 Ditto, Groot Voorst. 5 Mr. Burman, ditto. 6 Ditto, Waterloo. Blue and Purple, Double-1 Mr. Bell, Bouquet Pourpre. 2 Mr. Burman, Lord Wellington. 3 Mr. Dobson, L'Illustre. 4 Ditto, ditto. 5 Mr. G. Parker, unknown. 6 Mr. Burman, Azure. White and Yellow, Single-1 Mr. Dobson, Voltaire. 2 Mr. Bell, Bouquet Triumphante. 3 Ditto, Voltaire. 4 Pink, Single-1 Mr. Burman, Temple Van Apollo. 2 Ditto, Diana. 8 Mr. Bell, Rounge Brillante. 4 Mr. Dobson, Erstelde de Vredo. 5 Mr. Burman, Princess Elizabeth. 6 Mr. Dobson, Temple Van Apollo. Blue and Pusple, Single-1 Mr. Dobson, Bounaparte. 2 Mr. Burman, Azure. 3 Ditto, Emicus. 4 Ditto, Grand Vidette. 5 Ditto, L'Ami Decour. 6 Mr. Bell, Lord Wellington.

 NARCISSUS (POLYANTHUS)—1 Mr. G. Parker, Grand Monarque. 2 Ditto, unknown. 3 Mr. Atkin, ditto. 4, 5, 6. Mr. Smithson, ditto.
 POLYANTHUS NARCISSUS, SOLITARY FLOWERED—1 Mr. Smithson, Sulphur Croon. 2 Ditto, ditto. 3 Ditto, Van Sion. 4 Mr. Bell, Sulphur Croon. 5 Mr. Oglesby, Van Sion. 6 Ditto.

STATEMENT OF THE PRIZES,

Awarded at the Auricula and Polyanthus Show of the Leeds Florist Society,

HELD APRIL 25th, 1836.

AURICULAS.

lst Class, Green Edges.	1. Leigh's Colonel Taylor,2. Tomlinson's Commander,3. Barlow's King4. Taylor's Plough Boy5. Rider's Waterloo6. Buckley's Jolly Tar	Mr. Wm. Chadwick. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
2nd Class, Grey Edges.	1. Grime's Privateer,	Chadwick. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Beeston. Chadwick.
3rd Class, China Edges.	1. Lee's Bright Venus. 2. Pott's Regulator. 3. Taylor's Glory. 4. Hughes' Pillar of Beauty 5. Ashworth's Rule.all 6 Beauty of Barlow	 Beeston. Chadwick. Beeston. Chadwick. Do Do.
4th Class, Selfs.	1. Hey's Apollo 2. Berry's Lord Lee 3. — Ned Ludd 4. Grime's Floras Flag 5. — Seedling 6. Berry's Lord Primate	Do. Do. Do. Do. Beeston. Chadwick.
5th Class, Alpines.	1. Berry's Fair Rosamond 2. Edmondson's Favourite 3. Cookson's Mary (Seedling) 4 Alicia do 5 King of the Alps 6 Seedling	Do. Do. Rev. F. Cookson. Do. Mr. Chadwick. Beeston.
lst Class, Dark.	POLYANTHUSES. 1. Pearson's Alexander 2. Black Prince 3. Cox's Regent 4. Foster's Mrs. Emmett (Seedling 5. Seedling 6. Lord Jno. Russell	Do.) Do. Kearsley.
2nd Class, Red.	1. Foster's Cox's Regent, 2. Crownshaw's Invincible 3 Seedling 4 Do. 5 Unknown 6 Digitized by	Chadwick. Do. Kearsley. Foster. Do. Chadwick.

CAMBRIDGE FLORISTS' SOCIETY.

The Auricula show of this society took place on Friday, April 29th, in the large Assembly Room, Hoop Hotel. The flowers on the whole were not so fine as we have been accustomed to see on former occasions, owing to the late unfavourable state of the weather. Rev. J. S. Henslow, Professor of Botany, favoured the meeting with a brief lecture on the cultivation of florists' flowers, tracing their gradual alteration and improvement from "weeds" to their beautiful appearance and splendid colours as exhibited that day. How thankful all ought to be to the all-bountiful Giver of life, that so innocent and delightful an occupation was afforded them to exercise their industry and moments of relaxation from business. This address gave great pleasure to every person present, and was received with much applause. The prizes gained during the last season were then distributed; after which the chairman addressed the society's late Honorary Secretary, Mr. J. R. Stubbings, in an appropriate speech, and in the name of the society, presented him with a neat silver cup, in testimony of their respect and approbation of the manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office.

The following inscription is engraved on the cup.

Presented to John R. Stubbings, April 29, 1836, by the Members of the Cambridge Florists' Society, in testimony of their approbation for his unwearied exertions as their Honorary Secretary.

Mr. Stubbings returned thanks for the mark of approbation presented by his brother members, and of which he should ever be proud : he kindly thanked the Rev. Chairman for the handsome manner in which he had conveyed the wishes of the society. The following is the award of the Judges :--

AURICULAS.

Premium Prize-Mr. R. Headly....Oliver's Lovely Ann.

GREEN EDGED.	WHITE EDGES.
Rev. R. Lascelles Hunt's Conquering	Mr. Wood Taylor's Glory.
Hero.	- Giddins Popplewell's Conqueror.
- DittoDitto.	Rev. R. Lascelles. Leigh's Bright Venus
Mr. Hyland Beerlis's Superb	Mr. Giddins Popplewell's Conqueror.
- R. HeadlyColonel Taylor.	- WoodTaylor's Favourite.
- DittoBooth's Freedom	Rev. R. Lascelles. Ditto.
- DittoDitto.	SELFS.
GREY EDGES.	Mr. Wood Redman's Metropolitan.
Mr. R. Headly Oliver's Lovely Ann	- R. Headly Whittaker's True Blue.
	Rev. R. Lascelles Blue Admiral.
- DittoRyder's Waterloo.	Mr. Giddins True Blue.
- R. HeadlyRingleader.	- HylandGrimes's Flora's Flag.
W. Bond, Esq Syke's Complete.	- WoodRedman's Metropolitan.
Mr. Giddins Lancashire Hero.	SEEDLING AURICULAS.
	1 and 2 Mr. R. Haylock.
POLYAN	THUSES.
Premium Prize—Mr. Hyla	ndWood's Gold Lace.
DARK GROUND.	RED GROUND.
Mr. HylandWood's Gold Lace.	Mr. WoodWood's Ajax.
- WoodDitto.	 DittoBuck's George IV.
- DittoDitto.	SEEDLING POLYANTHUSES.
- DittoCollier's Princess Royal	
- DittoDitto.	Howlden.
Rev. R. Lascelles Burnard's Formosa.	
	INTHS.
DOUBLE REDMr. W	idnallWaterloo.
BOUBLE WHITE.	DOUBLE BLUE.
Mr. ReadyGroot Voorst.	Mr. ReadyPlatoff.
- DittoEugene Beauharnois.	— DittoRoi de Pourpre.
- DittoBouquet Tendre.	— WidnallPorcelaine Sceptre.
- WidnallComte de la Coste.	l
BEST PLANT IN BLOOMMr. Wi	dnallCactus speciosissima.
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THE EXHIBITION OF THE HAMPSHIRE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,

WAS HELD AT THE WHITE HART HOTEL, IN WINCHESTER,

On Thurday, the 10th of March.

The show was most splendid in forced flowers, vegetables, and greenhouse plants—fruits were confined to pears and apples, the latter were numerous and exhibited good management in the gardeners method of preserving them. The Rev. F. Beaden, the President, exhibited a collection of stove plants, a fine specimen of Bletia Tankervilliæ, Euphorbia elegans, &c.; a very fine box of forced Lilies of the valley, a large basket of finely flowered Neapolitan Violets, a tray of handsome Hyacinths, and a collection of other flowering plants were sent by Sir. T. Baring, Bart; a good collection of Hyacinths by the Rev. Mr. Cheere; a fine Daphne odoratissima, and other greenhouse plants, by Col. Wall; a remarkably fine specimen of Tropæolum tricolorum, with other greenhouse planta, John Fleming, Esq.; a collection of greenhouse plants, by the Rev. Mr. Rashleigh; a beautiful specimen of a new Stapelia, by the Rev. T. Garnier; a fine collection of greenhouse plants, by the Rev. T. Garnier; a fue collection of greenhouse plants, by the Rev. T. Garnier; a fue collection of greenhouse plants, by the Rev. T. Garnier; a fue collection of greenhouse plants, by the Rev. T. Garnier; a fue collection of greenhouse plants, by the Kev. F. Wickham. On the middle table were some good specimens of forced Rhododendron Catawbiense, Azaleas, Lachenalias, &c. There was a distribution of grafts and seeds amongst the members, which were sent by the London Horticultural Society, together with a liberal supply from Messrs. Reynolds, of Brentford, and Messrs. Page and Rogers, of Southampton, in the whole between 3000 and 4000 packets.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Just Published—FLORA METROPOLITANA, or BOTANICAL RAMBLES within thirty miles of London, made in 1833, 34, and 35, by DANIEL COOPER.

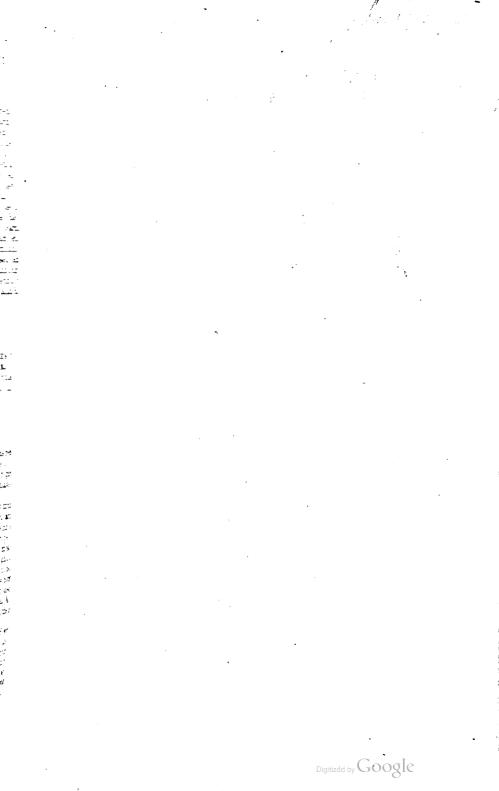
Preparing for Publication, the Magazine of Zoology and Botany, under the superintendence of Sir W. Jardine, Bart., P. J. Selby, Esq., and Dr. Johnston, of Berwick. To be published every second month. Price 3s. 6d.

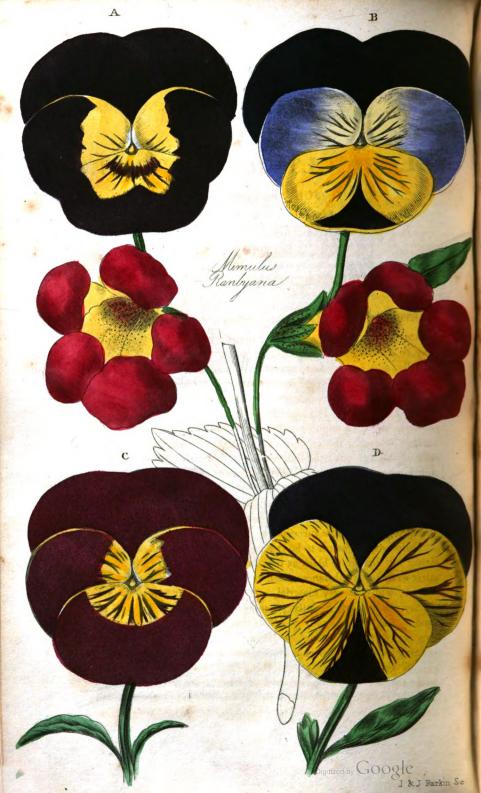
REFERENCE TO PLATE.

No. 1. MIMULUS ELPHINSTONEA.—This new and splendid variety was recently raised by Mr. Elphinstone, of Holmbush. The plant is a most profuse bloomer, and quite hardy; it is one of the most ornamental plants for a flower garden; the blossoms far exceed in size and splendour of colours, any that we have seen. Mimulus, from mimo, an ape, the seeds being like a face.

2. TOURNEFORTIA HELIOTROPIOIDES.—This very pretty flower very much resembles the Heliotropium corymbosum, but is of a deeper blue colour, and like that plant is admirably adapted for a shewy bed—producing a pleasing effect when in such masses. The flowers are not fragrant, like the Heliotrope; the plant is an herbaceous perennial, growing very freely, and blooming most profusely from May to October; the flower stems rise to about two feet high; it requires a slight protection in winter, either under a frame, or cool greenhouse; it is a native of Buenos Ayres, introduced about five years ago, into this county. The plant may be obtained at many of the principal nurseries; it deserves a place in every flower garden; it delights in a rich soil. Pentandria, Monogynia, Boraginea. Tournefortia, in compliment to J. P. Tournefort, the celebrated French Botanist.

3. EUTOCA MENZIESII, Mr. Menzies's.—This new and beautiful flowering hardy annual, was sent from Columbia, in North West America, by the late Mr. Douglas, where it grows and blooms profusely, in a sandy soil. The plant grows erect, about a foot high. Plants raised from seeds sown in March, bloom from May to July, and if sown in May, bloom from July to the end of September; it merits a place in every flower garden. Pentandria Monogynia. Hydrophyllez. Eutoca, from eutokos, fruitful, referring to the abundance of seeds produced.





THE

FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

JULY 1st, 1836.

PART I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ARTICLE 1.—ON SOILS, &c.—BY A FOREMAN OF A LONDON NURSERY.

LOAM, peat and sand, seem to be the three simples of nature, if I may so call them, most requisite for our purpose; to which, we occasionally add as mollifiers, vegetable mould and well rotted dung; from the judicious mixture and preparation of which, composts may be made to suit plants introduced from any quarter of the globe: first of Loam, which is a loose friable kind of earth, the constituent particles of which crumble and separate easily in the hand; it is of various textures, the strongest approaching to clay, and so down in several shades, until the lightest becomes nearly similar to strong sandy peat. It is found of different colours, viz. black, yellow, red, &c. &c.; sometimes also, it partakes of a saponaceous quality approaching to a marle; this when predominant is not recommendable for general use; yet there are some articles for which it may be used with considerable success.

Yellow or red seems to be the natural colour of maiden loam, as either will change to black as they become more or less mixed with other extraneous substances, such as dung, &c. Therefore, to have it pure, which is very material, one should prefer either of these, if they can be conveniently procured. The places to look for this kind of earth, is generally in fields, that have not been broken for a long series of years; also sheep downs, or commons most frequently running in dry banks perhaps throughout the whole; its strata is of various thicknesses, sometimes being little more than that which forms the turf or upper sward, and at other times lying from one or two, to three or four feet under the surface. That is generally the best which is of a moderate depth, being more within the ameliora-

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ting powers of the sun and atmosphere; the other lying deeper, being known to abound with crude unqualified matter very unfavourable to the growth of tender plants, unless exposed in the compost yard for a year or two to the weather, whereby, it will become fit for all strong growing woody kinds, or fruit trees in general.

Loam, being found answerable to the purpose for which it is designed, it should be immediately carted home and heaped in a clean part of the compost yard for a few months, so that the turf, and fibres of the grass, may have sufficient time to decay, and the whole become more qualified for use through the action of the season: when it has lain thus for some time together, it will be found to be in a very good state for working.

This sort of soil is particularly adapted for striking cuttings in general, on account of its firm close texture, and the twofold quality of retaining moisture longer than either peat or sand, and at the same time, its own natural dissolubility, which admits the young fibres of the cuttings to push through it freely, as soon as formed, to that which they more immediately like to grow and flourish in, a stratum of which is generally put in the bottom of the pot.

From its strength it seems more adapted to arborescent plants in general, which have powerful roots, that are seldom able to support themselves in lighter soils, more especially in dry seasons; while from its purity and sweetness, it may be said to give additional flavour to the most delicate fruits.

The word Peat, is generally understood to mean common bog earth; however, that which may literally be termed *bog*, is by no means proper for our purpose, on account of its wet coagulating nature, and tendency thereby to rot the roots of the plants; at least if peat is to be taken from those situations, the very surface only should be chosen, as that is found to contain a greater portion of the fine, drying, opening kind of sand, so necessary to this species of soil.

The places where I would recommend to look for the proper peat, are those dry healthy commons, where it sems to form a medium between bog earth and sand, it is not unfrequently found forming a mere skin, over a bed of pure sand, or gravel. The turf or sod, cut about four or six inches deep, is always the best for use, as it is in general the lightest, and abounds with sand, as already mentioned, which is I think invariably found to be the finest near the surface in such cases. Spots where the wild heath grows luxuriantly should be diligently selected, as producing the best peat for general use; but when it is considered that of the plants mostly cultivated in this kind of soil, some grow in swamps near rivers, others in barren sandy wastes, and more in all their various intermediate stations, as mountains, low lands, &c. &c. especially heaths from the varied surface of Southern Africa; it will surely be obvious, that a supply of every variety of soil should be always at hand, and that the peat answering for one species will not be so congenial as another brought from a very different situation and soil.

It should be cast into a heap in the compost yard for twelve or fourteen months before used, a practice which ought to be observed with composts in general.

It is to be used only for such plants as are known to grow naturally in peat, or those which are known to thrive best in a very light sandy soil: also to be mixed occasionally with Loam, for such as delight in an intermediate compost.

Most plants grow remarkably free in peat during the summer season, if kept carefully watered, particularly those which come under the denomination of half herbaceous or biennial like plants; yet, even these, are often liable to perish in winter, on account of the extreme lightness of the soil, and the cold necessarily produced by frequent watering.

Shrubby, hard wooded, and fine fibrous rooted plants in general, thrive very well in this and loam, mixed in about equal proportions; but I think it by no means suitable to fruits. It is seldom used by itself except for heaths, Botany Bay plants, and the general productions of Northern America, to all of which it seems particularly adapted.

Sand is rarely used simply, except for striking cuttings of the two first of the above mentioned plants; viz. heaths, and Botany Bays; for which it is peculiarly suitable; their fine hair-like fibres not having strength to vegetate in stronger soils. An inch or two in depth on the surface is quite sufficient, as it is intended merely to strike the cutting in, the lower part of the pot being filled with peat, into which the young fibres will soon penetrate, and draw therefrom the principal part of their nourishment as from their parent soil: it should be kept moderately moist^{*}, when used in this manner, otherwise, from its natural drying quality, it would soon parch up and destroy whatever cuttings may have been put therein.

The soil of the interior parts of Southern Africa being for the greater part excessively sandy, a considerable portion of it should be used in the composts intended for the productions of that country, both of woody, herbaceous, and bulbous species.

Pit sand should be invariably preferred for this purpose, it being, of a more lively vegetating nature than river or sea sand, and if we

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may judge by colour, the whitest that can be procured; as I have always observed it to be the finest, and have from repeated trials proved that the finer the sand, the surer a good crop of cuttings.

It requires no kind of preparatory process, more than shifting, to divest it of those small pebbles, &c., which are usually found amongst it, and to be kept pure and unmixed with extraneous substances, until wanted for use.

By vegetable mould, at least the kind best suited to our purpose, is meant that which accumulates, or in a manner grows, if I may use the expression, in woods, particularly those of a long standing, by the annual fall of leaves, &c., and their consequent decay; the vicissitudes of a few revolving seasons reduces them to a perfect mould, which is afterwards known by the above appellation. It is of a very loose, light nature, and comparatively rich, but far behind that produced by the mixture of animal excrement. Yet it is doubtless of an ameliorating nature, and highly recommendable for such plants as delight in a moderate and well digested manure.

In its simple state it is hardly fit for any thing except annuals, as its extreme lightness, like the peat, renders it unable to support arborescent plants with any degree of credit: however, when mixed with loam, or any other soil of a more firm texture than itself, it is particularly useful for West India plants, geraniums, and annuals in general.

The best manner of procuring it is to have several large pits dug in the most convenient part of the woods, into which may be annually raked all the leaves in the vicinity, together with the general surface of the ground produced by them in preceding years, which will materially accelerate their decomposition; so that in a few months, they become a perfect mould, and fit for use,

Of animal manure, that procured from old hot-beds is, I think, most suitable for composts in this department. It likewise should not be used for plants until rotted to a perfect mould; to promote which, it should be well mixed with a small portion of loam in the compost yard, whereby they will become better incorporated, and more fit for use; it is necessary however, not to add too much loam to it in this process, as it is so much easier to add afterwards than to take away, according as circumstances may require.

This mixed with a proper quantity of loam, is in general the best compost for such plants as have soft fleshy roots, also for soft wooded, half shrubby, and herbaceous kinds of plants, annuals, biennials, &c. &c. but is never used simply by itself, and very rarely, if at all, mixed with peat or sand. The very great variety in the nature of plants, taken en masse, renders it utterly impossible to specify within the limits of this article, the soil proper for each particular species; however I think it may be advanced as a rule not subject to many objections that the whole of each genus are generally fond of the same compost. I shall draw up a table of Genera, of which any of the species are known to require the aid of the greenhouse or stove; shewing that peculiar soil, most suitable to each particular genus; deduced from observations on the extensive collections I have had under my own particular care, combined with those which I have had an opportunity of making on others, as well in the vicinity of London, as around Dublin.

The necessity of this combination is evident from the difficulty of finding the whole of the genera here enumerated, in any single collection in the united kingdom.

ARTICLE II.—A LIST OF PLANTS, SUITABLE FOR PLANTING OUT IN A CONSERVATORY,

BY MR. FRANCIS GOODALL, GARDENER, RHODE HALL, NANTWICH, CHESHIRE. As your Correspondent, "a Devonian," solicits the favour of a list of Conservatory Plants, I have sent you the following which are suitable for the pit of a large conservatory—also a list of climbers, suitable for the Columns, Pilastres, and Trellis. The whole may be purchased from Mr. Knight, of the Exotic Gardens, Kings Road, Chelsea, London. Indeed, Mr. Knight grows very fine plants for furnishing conservatories.

The Telopea speciosissima, on the culture of, which a "Devonian" requests the favour of a few hints, is one of the most beautiful greenhouse plants; it will do very well in the pit of a conservatory, if well managed; the most suitable soil is one-third light loam, one-third peat, and one-third fine sand. If placed in a conservatory, choose a situation where the plant may get plenty of light and air, and be very sparing of the water during the autumn and winter, although the plant should never be allowed to flag. The Azalea indica, of which there are several fine varieties, thrive best in sandy peat—I have never tried it in the pit of a conservatory; the pots should be well drained through broken potsherds, and treated during the summer months, the same way as other greenhouse plants.

At the usual time for houseing, place them in the greenhouse, afterwards they may be taken a few at a time into the forcing house, when they will soon show their beautiful blossoms, and make a most splendid show when placed in the vases in the conservatory. I have never tried the Proteas in the pit of a conservatory, being of opinion that they would not do well; the best soil for them is a light turfy loam, mixed with one-third of fine sand; the pots should be well drained, and care should be taken not to let them droop for want of water, as the young roots are of a fleshy substance, and soon suffer by being too dry, as well as by being too wet, they seldom recover if permitted to droop long; they also should be placed where they will have a free circulation of air.

A LIST OF CONS	ERVATORI PLANIS.
Acacia alata.	Calistemon linearis.
decipiens.	Cistus roseus.
armata.	formosus.
taxifolia.	Calothamnus quadrifida.
falcata.	vilosa.
augustifolia.	Cratægus glabra.
linarifolia.	Cassuarina stricta.
verticillalata.	equisitifolia.
elongata.	suberosa.
floribunda.	Calceolaria integrifolia.
latifolia.	Cluatia glauca.
sophora.	Calistachys lanceolata.
pulchella. lophantha.	Cassia multiglandulosa.
lophantha.	Cassine maurocenia.
discolor.	Correa alba.
pubescens.	pulchella.
decurrens.	virens.
longifolia.	Celastrus buxifolias.
myrtifolia. *	Cyclopia genistoides,
ulicina.	Cussonia pinnata.
Aster argophyllus.	Crotolaria elegans.
dentatus.	Ceanothus africanus.
Anthyllis hermannia.	Clethra arborea.
erinacea.	Ceratonia siliqua.
Arbutus canariensis.	Doryanthus excelsa.
Banksia ericifolia.	Dodonea triquetra.
Bauera rubioides.	Eucalyptus pulverulenta.
humilis.	piperita.
Beaufortia decussata.	oppositifolia.
sparsa.	obliqua.
Bursaria spinosa.	globosa.
Brunia superba.	Eutaxia myrtifolia.
Blandfordia grandiflora.	pungens.
nobilis.	Enkianthus quinquiflora.
Beckia virgata.	Epacris grandiflora.
Callistemon lanceolata.	juniperina.
speciosa.	pulchella.
saligna.	Ficus aspera:
-	-

A LIST OF CONSERVATORY PLANTS.

150

Gastrolohium hilohium Globularia longifolia: Goodia pubescens. - İstifolis. Grevillea linearis. ---- serices ---- punicea. Hakea dactyloides. ----saligna. -obeifolia. -florida. -pugioniformis. -ceratophylla. -gibbosa. Halleria lucida. Ilex perado. -canariensis. Lebeckia cytissoides. Lamarkia dentata. Lasiopetalum ferugineum. Leptospermum ambiguum. - flavescens. - floribundum. — juniperinum. myrtifolium. ---- thea. Laurus camphora. Laucophyllus capensis. Lomatia salicifolia. Lagerstremia indica. Lenonotus leonurus. Metrosideros floribunda. - canaliculate Melaleuca incana. ----- virgata. ----- armillaris. densa. ----- decussata. coronata. ---- squarrosa. ----- styppiloides. ----- hypericifolia. ----- diosmifolia. ---- splendens. ---- thymifolia. Melia azedarach. Myrica quercifolia. Magnolia fuscata.

Magnolia pumila. Myrcine africana. — retusa. Minulus glutinosus Myoporum elipticum. Nerium oleander. - splendens Nandina domestica. Olea apetala. ----- excelsa - fragrans. Persoonia lanceolata. ---- latifolia. - fusca. ----- linearis. Podalvria Iatifolia ----- myrtifolia. - sericea. - styracifolia Pittosporum coriaceum. - undulatum. - pumila. Pomaderris apetala. ----elliptica. Passerina filiformis. Pultenea daphnoides. -stricta. Pinknea pubens, Prostanthera lasianthus. Podolobium trilobatum. Psoralea pinnata. Polygala grandiflora. -speciosa. -myrtifolia. Pogonia glabra. Rhus trifoliata. Rubus rosafolius. Rhododendron arboreum. Reaumaria hypericoides. Schaerola crassifolia. Sideroxylon inerme. Sophora capensis. Serissa fetida. Sparmania africana. Salvia chamedrifolia. Swainsonia coronillifolia. --- albiflora. Thomasia solanacea. ------ quercifolium.

l'elopea speciocissima.	Vestia licyoides.
Fristania laurifolia.	Viminaria denudata.
nerifolia.	Westringia rosmarinifolia
conferta.	Yucca superba.
Simpletonia retusa.	Zieria Smithii.
Virgilia capensis.	

CLIMBERS FOR THE CONSERVATORY.

CLIMBERS FOR I	
Aristolochia sempervirens.	Kennedia angustifolia.
glauca.	bimaculata.
Bignonia capreolata.	Comptoniana.
Billardiera mutabilis.	inconspicua.
scandens.	monophylla.
Begonia grandis.	rubicunda.
Clematis capensis.	2 var. major.
florida.	Caprifolium japonica.
florida simplex.	sempervireus.
Cobea scandens.	flavum.
Convolvulus canariensis.	nepalense.
punifolias.	flexuosum.
Oxatilis.	Maurandya semperflorens.
Decumaria sarmentosa.	antirrhineflora.
Dolichos lignosus.	Barclayana.
Eccremocarpus scaber.	Passiflora racemosa cœrules
longiflorus.	angustifolia var.
Brachysema latifolium.	chinensis.
undulatum.	Periploca africana.
Glycine sinensis.	lævigata.
Hibbertia volubilis.	Smilax Ripogonum.
lanceolata.	Scisandra coccinea.
grossularifolia.	Tecoma grandiflora.
Jasminum gracile.	capensis.
azoricum.	——— australis.
grandiflorum:	Usteria personata.
heterophyllum.	scandens.
revolutum.	

All the varieties of the Camellia japonica may be kept in pots, and may be forced to introduce occasionally. The Azalea indica also in all its varieties.

BY LOUISA.

THE usual mode of training climbers in the Stove, Greenhouse, or Conservatory, has, in my judgment, many objectionable things in its practice. The plan is to have them run up lofty pillars, walls, trellisses, or rafters, by which the flowers are generally removed too far from minute observation, so as to distinctly notice the beautiful form

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ARTICLE III.—ON AN INTERESTING MODE OF TRAINING PLANTS, With a List of Kinds to which it is peculiarly applicable.

or colours of the blossoms. It occurred to me in the spring of 1835, that some other method might be devised to answer every purpose of the plants, and bring the blossoms close to view. I therefore had some wire frames constructed at various heights and diameters, some six feet high, others five and four, and of such a diameter as that the bottom of the frame fitted to the size of the pot in which the plant was growing. I had a few made with four upright strong wires, but they did not look at all so neat as those I had with six. The top of the wire frame is made to splay, so that it is rather funnel shaped: The coating wire is commenced at the bottom and is continued, at two inches apart, to the top. I had a few girths of wire quite round the whole in order to bind them firmly and steadily, whilst the coiled wire was to train to.

This plan brings the plants within desirable bounds for training and regulating, which attention, on the old system, is often found difficult to perform, and then neglect ensuing, disorder is the unsightly result. But in my mode of treatment, it is easily and neatly performed, and affords a very pleasing duty to secure the leading shoots to the desired positions. The result is, the collecting into the small compass of a bush, and thus quite near to view, in many instances of hundreds of blossoms. I beg to assure the readers of the *Cabinet*, that those persons who may adopt the same plan will not fail of being highly pleased with it.

The kinds of plants I have used this mode of training to, are the following, but it is properly applicable to all climbers, either exotic or hardy.

Tropæolum tricolorum.	azoricum.
pentaphyllum.	Passiflora cærulea.
Hibbertia crenata,	racemosa.
Kennedia coccinea.	floribunda.
Comptoniana.	laurifolia.
monophylla.	Rhodochiton volubile.
ovata.	Lophospermum scandens.
sericea.	Eccremocarpus scaber.
dilitata.	Maurandia Barclayana.
Cobæa scandens.	semperflorens.
Dolichos lignosus.	Convolvulus major.
Convolvulus pannifolius.	Ipomea striata.
canariensis.	cocoinea.
Lonicera japonica	punctata.
flexuosa.	New Crimson.
Jasminium grandiflorum. revolutum.	Nasturtium.

All of the above did remarkably well, and I think it would answer equally as well for many of the finest hothouse climbers. June 3rd, 1836.

LIST OF CAMELLIAS.

ARTICLE IV.---A CONTINUED LIST OF CAMELLIAS. BY MR. G. J. KAMEL.

My former communication on a list of Camellias being favourably received by the conductor of the *Cabinet*, (See Vol. 3. page 186) I forward you an additional list of some newer kinds, judging it will be of some interest to the numerous readers of the *Cabinet*: affording them information as to what new and additional kinds are now in cultivation.

CHINESE SPECIES. Camellia reticulata.Japonica, candidissima. BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL HYBRID VARIETIRS. Camellia Japonica alba semiduplex. heteropetala alba. insignis alba. nivalis. nivea. ochroleuca. BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL RED FLAVOURED HYBRIDS. Camellia Japonica, var. acutipetala: ardens. A delaidii.Blackburniana. compacta rubra. concinna. Fordia. Floyii.Flosackia. ignescens. rubicunda. triumphans. Vandesia superba. BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL VARIETIES WITH VARIEGATED FLOWERS. Camellia Japonica, alba variegata. Campbellii. Carswelliana. delicatissima.Donkelarii. imbricata alba.

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Camellia Japonica, Julianai.

..... picturata. punctata major. ranunculiflora striata. tricolor. venusta. versicolor. Weimarii.

ARTICLE V.—ON THE CULTURE OF ORCHIDEOUS PLANTS. BY A COUNTRY FLORIST.

(Continued from page 36.)

EPIDENDRUMS.—The whole of this genus are singular in form and pretty, and are easy of cultivation. The flowers are, generally, numerously produced upon lengthy spikes, and some of them very highly fragrant.

1. EPIDENDRUM ARMENIACUM. This species I saw in bloom exhibited at the show in the London Horticultural Society's Garden, and since then have procured a plant which has blossomed. The flowers are very diminutive, and are produced npon a bending raceme, about four inches long. They are of a brown yellow colour, and are very neat, particularly when placed in contrast with other colours. It blooms in June and July. I find the plant grows freely in pots filled with turfy peat and potsherds.

2. E. BICORNUTUM, Two horned. I have bloomed this species several times. The flowers are of a beautiful white, and delightfully fragrant; produced upon a stem about a foot long, from four to six upon (ach. It requires the same kind of soil &c. as the former sort. It blooms in July and August.

3. E. CILIARE, Fringed flowered. The petals of this kind are of a greenish yellow colour, and the labellum of a pure white —the labellum is much fringed; it is a very ornamental species; the flower stem rises about a foot high; it blooms from March to August. I have found this kind to thrive very luxuriantly.

4 E. CONOPSEUM, The gnat shaped flower. This species is of a humble growth, the stem rising about three inches high, and producing a few small yellow flowers, which are very neat and pretty. It blooms in August and September. The same treatment as with the other sorts answers for this, only being of delicate growth it does not require so much pot room. 5 E. CUSPIDATUM, The pointed. The flower stem rises about a foot and a half, having several flowers, the petals of which are of a yellowish green colour, and the rest of the flower a pure white. It is a ornamental species. It blooms with me in July and August.

6. E. COCHLEATUM, The spiral. The flowers are produced upon a stalk about fifteen inches long. They are very curious, being of a brown and purple colour; this kind flowers nearly all the year.

7. E. DIFFUSUM, The diffuse flowered. The flower stem does not extend more than a foot long, the flowers are green, but pretty. It blooms in September and October.

8. E. ELONGATUM, Long stalked. The flower stem extends near a yard long, producing numerous flowers, of a reddish colour. It blooms from May to September. This species is casy of culture, and of propagation; in turfy peat, rotten wood and potsherds, grown in a strong moist heat, this kind flourishes amazingly.

9. E. FRAGRANS, Sweet scented. The flower stem extends about nine inches, producing numerous, highly fragrant flowers, which give a delightful odour in the stove. The petals are of a greenish white colour, and the labellum is streaked with deep rose. It is a very deservedly cultivated species. This kind grows best with me, in equal parts of rotten wood, turfy peat, and potsherds; I also use a little moss for bottom drainage, which is of advantage.

(To be continued.)

ARTICLE VI.—ON A HEDGE FORMED OF FUCHSIAS. BY LUCY.

DURING the summer of 1835, I visited a considerable number of Noblemen and Gentlemen's gardens in the midland counties, as Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Northamptonshire, &c., and among the most showy and ornamental plants which came under my notice and attracted my attention, was a hedge formed of Fuchsia virgata. It was fifty yards long, and six feet high, clothed with a vast profusion of the beautiful pendant blossoms. No adequate conception can be formed of its beauty by those persons who have not seen it.

The very intelligent, and communicative gardener, gave me the following particulars of the mode of management he had so successfully practised with the plants, which in two years had been brought to a state of perfection and beauty.

In the spring of 1833 two old plants of Fuchsia virgata, growing in the open border, were taken up, and having many rooted suckers they were divided from the old plants. Each sucker was potted into a 24 sized pot, in a compost of one half well rotted leaf mould, and the other rich sandy loam. The newly potted plants were then placed in a hotbed frame for a fortnight in order to cause the roots to be excited, after which they were removed into a greenhouse. Each plant was tied up to a straight stick, to which the leading shoot was regularly secured. All lateral shoots were cut back, "when they got about six inches long," so as only to leave one joint upon each. This shortening was repeated through the season, the inducement to which was to cause the leading stem to grow vigorously and at the same time to retain short laterals to push from, when the lead had reached the desired height.

About the middle of June the plants were shifted, with balls entire, into pots a foot in diameter at the top, using the same kind of compost. The plants still kept in the greenhouse. During the whole of summer they were *liberally* supplied with water at the roots, and occasionally, with the other plants in the greenhouse, syringed over the tops.

At the end of the season of 1833, the leading stem of each was near five feet high, and abundantly furnished with short lateral shoots.

The plants were kept in a cool greenhouse throughout winter, and in April 1834, were planted out with balls entire, but gently shook and patted so as to loosen the fibrous roots outside the ball. The ground was previously prepared for their reception, by taking away the poor soil to the depth of half a yard, and filling it up with a well enriched compost. The plants were well watered at the time of planting, and this was frequently repeated during the season.

Each plant had a strong straight stake to which it was secured; during the summer, the plants formed a very handsome hedge, and bloomed profusely. The design of forming the hedge was to conceal an object from view, at the front of a range of plant stoves.

At the end of November the entire hedge was covered with woollen netting, the mash of which was half an inch square, this was secured over the same by a tempory railing along the sides. The netting admits a suitable portion of light and air, but is a perfect security to the plants from injury by frost.

In April 1835 the netting was taken away and the lateral shoots were pruned back, so as to leave about six inches of each This formed the plants into the shape of a close set hedge of thorns. During summer they spread and bloom profusely, they are protected in winter, and pruned again in April." I have just received a letter from the person who furnished the above practical particulars, and who says the hedge has not suffered the least during the last winter, but is now full of young shoots.

Near Bedford, May 20th 1886.

P. S. I think the plan of forming a plant after the above manner, would be very proper to stand singly on a lawn; the plant would be feathered with branches from the ground to the top; I have two in course of training and pruning.

ARTICLE VII.—REMARKS ON THE TREATMENT OF THE DAHLIA. BY MB. WILLIAM CHABLES.

EVERYTHING tending to the improvement of Floriculture, I am sure will meet with encouragement from the conductor of the *Cabinet*. I therefore forward a few remarks on the treatment of the Dablia, for insertion in that Publication.

For several years I have had opportunities, both from extensive practice and observations in some of the principal Nurseries in the Kingdom, of ascertaining what method of culture with the Dahlia, throughout the year, would be successful, so as to secure a profuse bloom of fine flowers, and preserve the roots most sound through winter. These desirable results are most effectually produced by earthing the stems up similar to what is done with potatoes; the advantages derived from it are numerous—the plants grow more freely, the flowers larger, the colours finer, the crowns of the roots more plumper, the roots more sound, in Autumn the crowns are preserved from effects of cold, rain, and frost, and the roots keep far better in winter than if otherwise treated.

I find too, that if the stems of seedlings be earthed up, that it will cause them to bloom earlier by three weeks.

June 4th, 1836.

ARTICLE VIII.—GLEANINGS FROM OLD AUTHORS. BY FLORA.

It is certain, that all plants are naturally possessed of a humour that we call Radical, without which, they could never grow; and in regard this humour is fed and maintained by another foreign humour, which arises commonly from rain, or from the watering of the plants, we may from thence gather the necessary use of watering. It is by this succour, that these productions extend all their parts, and act with such life and efficacy as to answer our desires.

So it remains only to know how this watering is to be performed. so as to benefit the flowers, and make them look gay in the garden. With respect to this, we must distinguish between the different seasons. In summer, plants require much watering, especially in the evening, after the sun is down, that the water, which has a propitious influence, may foment itself in the bosom of the earth, and so its subtilest parts may be conveyed into the roots for their benefit.

Plants require some watering in winter, but it must not be done in that season till some time after the sun-rise; nor must it ever be done at night, lest they should freeze in the night-time, when the cold is keenest. Besides this watering must be moderate, and care must be taken not to wet the leaves, but the stalk and root; which is dexterously done by pouring the water from the neck of a small watering-pot without a head.

Besides the proper season for watering, we must likewise have regard to the proper quantity. Too much or too little makes plants droop; whereas, when they imbibe just what their nature will bear, they thrive and grow wonderfully.

In watering plants, we generally make use of a watering-pot, which, spouting out the water contained in it, in the form of rain, moistens them equally all over, and sensibly refreshes them.

Some plants set in pots, are sometimes so dry, that they fade and droop; in which case, we set the pots in water till it comes within a finger's breadth of the brim; there let them stand, till the water, entring at the holes in the lower part of the pot, appears upon the surface of the earth contained in the pot. Then take them out, and set them in some other place to drain.

Sometimes the earth, whether in pots, boxes, or open beds, by being over-heaten with moisture, forms upon its surface a crust, which is so hard, that the water falling upon it, runs off from the root of the plant, where its service is required: in this case, you must stir up the earth, that the moisture passing directly, may penetrate and revive the plant.

It is given out, that well-water being insufficiently rarified, by reason of its degrees of cold, is not salutary to plants: but experience shews, that when it is taken up at some distance of time, and heated in vessels by the sun beams, it operates very well.

Running-water is most esteemed, on account of its agitation and incessant flux, it subtilizes, and warms itself, and so gains beneficial qualities.

Water taken from cisterns, is yet better, by reason, that falling from on high, it is richly stocked with the subtile parts of the air, and the fire, to which we owe our life; so that it cannot but render a garden very fertile. For the same reasons, we find that rains make the fields very fertile. As for pool, and stagnating waters, some say they are not at all friendly to plants; because, say they, they contain some gross parts, which cannot without difficulty penetrate the plants, and so are apt to do more harm than good; besides, continue they, they are apt to breed worms, which cling to, and destroy their roots, to the fatal prejudice of the plant. But, after all, we find that even these waters rarified by heat, are admirably serviceable to the root of a flower; which gives us to know, that by virtue of that rarifaction, the stagnating waters get rid of their impurities. So that upon the whole we are not in the wrong, if we say that this opinion is scrupulous without ground.

Sometimes it so falls out, that the frequent rains would over-soak the earth contained in Flower-pots, if due care were not taken to prevent the inconveniency. And, upon this consideration, if the time permits, these pots ought, upon the apprehension of such occasions, be laid down on their side, with the bottom to the wind-ward; for, without this precaution, the Mother-Roots, and their off-spring would be in danger of dying

It is sometimes observed, that a plant decays, when a certain yellowish colour appears upon its leaves; in which case, the disorder is taken to proceed from its roots. To redress this disorder, we take the flower-pot, and place it on one side, and gently pouring in water out of a little pot with a small pipe, till it gradually makes a hollow down to the root; we then perceive where the disorder in the root lies: then we take a hooked knife, and cut the disordered part to the quick. This done we leave the wound or incision, to dry for half an hour, and then cover with a little turpentine, and at last, fill the pot with dry and very light earth.

If it be a bulbous root that falls under this disorder, it behoves you, dexterously to shed the earth round it, in order to lay open the place affected; which done, we cut it with a knife to the quick, and take off the spoiled tunicles, or coats; after which, we cover up the whole with such earth as we last prescribed.

We oftentimes observe, upon the surface of the earth in a flowerpot, a certain whitish mouldiness, which is like a cobweb covered with a little dew, and smells like mushrooms. Such earth is pernicious both to the roots, and to the shoots of the plant; and, for that reason, whenever we perceive any such mouldiness, and the subsequent decay of the plant, the best thing we can do is to change the earth, by putting in its room fresh earth, sufficiently enriched with salts, and of a light temperament. This will revive the plant.

PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS,

Noticed since our last.

1. CAMELLIA RETICULTA, Captain Rawes' Camellia. (Paxton's Mag. of Bot.) Natural Order, Ternstræmiaceæ; Class, Monadelphia; Order, Polyandria. The flowers of this species are very large, being six inches across, of a fine deep rose colour. When fully expanded, they have much the appearance in form of the flowers of Pæonia Montan rosea. The petals are arranged in a loose and irregular manuer, and have a wavy appearance. The plant is of a very robust habit, but has been found difficult to propagate. It was introduced into this country in 1820, by Captain Richard Rawes, and presented to T. C. Palmer, Esq. Bromley, Kent, along with another great ornament, the Primula sinensis. The Camellia flowered for the first time in this country at Mr. Palmers, it is now cultivated in most nursery plant establishments. The plant seems impatient of heat, and begins to grow earlier than any other kind. *Camellia*, in compliment to G. J. Kamel, a Jesuit, and Asiatic Traveller, whose name has been letinized into Camellus.

2. CATTLEYA LABIATA, Crimson lipped. (Bot. Reg. 1859.) Orchidaceæ, Epidendreæ. Gynandria Monandria, This very handsome flowering orchideous plant, is cultivated by our friend Mr. Cooper, at Wentworth, where it blooms magnificently; and as it does not require so strong a temperature as most others of this tribe, consequently deserves a place in every collection; the very great beauty of the flowers too, still more strongly recommend it. Each flowering stem will produce from four to six flowers; the flower is about four inches across; labellum of a fine deep rich crimson, the petals of a beautiful lilac; the fine contrast of the two colours give it a most striking and pleasing appearance, producing a radiance of beauty and splendour rarely to be equalled. The plant may be obtained at Messrs. Loddiges, Rollinsons, and others; it was introduced some year since from Brazil, by Mr. William Swainson. Cattleya, in compliment to William Catley, Esq., Barnet, near London.

3. CRATEGUS CRUS GALLI, VAR. OVALIFOLIA, Oval-leaved Cockspur Thorn. (Bot. Reg. 1860.) Synonym. Mespilus lucida, M linearis, Cratægus ovalifolia, C erus galli, ovalifolia. It has been called C. pennsylvanica by some persons. This variety of the Coekspur Thorn, has more oval and less shining leaves, with a more open growth than the two commoner kinds, viz., the Pyracantha leaved, and the broad leaved, which grow in a dense form, and have smooth shining leaves. The present variety forms a very handsome tree, producing white flowers, succeeded by large pale red berries. It is grown in the garden of the London Horticultural Society. The original species of Cockspur Thorn is a native of North America. Crategus from Kratos, strength, alluding to the wood. Crus Galli, refers to the long and powerful spines resembling the spurs of a cock.

4. CRATEGUS PRUNIFOLIA, Plum-leaved. (Bot. Reg. 1868) Synonym. Mespilus prunifolia. Roseaceæ. Icosandria Di Pentagynia. A very pretty species, the leaves of which have a deep crimson hue in autumn, and five, nearly globular shaped, red fruit, each containing two stones. The plant is stated to be from North America. It is cultivated in the garden of the London Horticultural Society.

5. CRYPE ROSEA, Pink-flowered. (Bot. Reg. 1572.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. The plant and flower has much the resemblance of some of the delicate kinds of Bletia before their blossoms expand—those of the Crybe rosea never opening. The plant is a native of Mexico, and has bloomed in the collection of Messrs. Loddiges. The unexpanded flower is of a club-shaped form, and of a deep purple colour, slightly tinged with white; the plant requires a stove heat. Crybe, from Krupto, to conceal, alluding to the manner in which the parts of fructification are concealed by the corolla not expanding. 6. DENDROBIUM INACROSTACHYUM, Long-spiked. (Bot Reg. 1865.) Or. chidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. This species has bloomed in the collection of Mr. Bateman at Knypersley Hall, it is a native of Ceylon where it was found by Mr. Macrae. The flowers are numerous upon a long spike, each flower is rather more than half an inch across. Of a pale yellow colour. The lip being tinged with a pale purple. Dendrobium from Dendrom, a tree, and bit to live upon

with a pale purple. Dendrobium from Dendrom, a tree, and bio to live upon. 7. EPIDENDRUM ARMENIACUM. Apricot-coloured (flower) Epidendrum. (Bot Reg. 1867.) Messrs Rollissons of Tooting imported this species from Brazil. The flowers are produced on a drooping spike, they are very small about one eight of an inch across, of a brownish-yellow colour. Epidendrum from Epiupon and dendron, a tree, the species growing upon trees.

8. EPIDENDRUM SKINNERI. Mr. Skinner's Epidendrum. (Bot Reg. 1870.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. Mr. Skinner discovered this species near Cumana two years since. The flowers are small, white, not of much interest.

9. HABENARIA PROCERA. Tall Habenaria. (Bot Reg. 1858.) Synonym. Orchis procera. This species has bloomed in the collection of Messrs Loddiges It is a native of Sierre Leone. In this country it requires the temperature of a damp hot house. When done flowering the root requires a considerable rest, and that time to be kept dry and cool. The flower spike rises about two feet high producing a head of numerous blossoms, of a greenish-white each flower near an inch across. Habenaria from, haberna, a rein or thong, in allusion to the strap shaped spur of the flower

10. HYACINTHUS SPICATUS. Spike-flowered. (Bot Reg. 1869.) Liliaceæ Hexandria Monogynia. A native of Zante, where it was discovered by H. T. Talbot Esq. and has bloomed at the residence of that Gentleman, Lacock Abbey, Wilts; the flowers are produced upon a spike rising near four inches high, they are small, each about half an inch across, blue slightly suffused with white.

11. IPOMEA RUBRO-CÆRULEA, Reddish-blue flowered. (Pax. Mag. of Bot.) This splendid flowering plant ought to have a place in every collection. We have latterly bloomed it in profusion. (see it figured soms time ago in the *Cabinet*) I pomea from Ips, bindweed, and homois, similar.

12 KENNEDYA MACROPHYLLA, Large-leaved (Bot Reg. 1862.) This kind very much resembles the K. Comptoniana, and renders it doubtful whether it be a mere variety of that species, but the present is of a more robust growth. The plant is a native of the Swan River, New Holland, and introduced into this country by Sir James Stirling. It bloomed in the select collection of Robert Mangles, Esq., Sunning Hill, Berkshire. It is a very pretty kind and well merits a place in every greenhouse. *Kennedya*, in compliment to L. Kennedy, Esq. late of Hammersmith Nursery.

13. LYCHNIS BUNGEANA Bunge's Lychnis, (Bot. Reg. 1864.) Synonym., Agrostemma Bungeana. Sileneaceæ. Decandria Pentagynia. This fine flowering species flourishes and blooms well if kept in a *light* part of a greenhouse, or a cool frame. It was sent from St. Petersburgh in 1835 by Dr. Fischer. It is cultivated in the garden of the London Horticultural Society, and as it is readily increased will soon be easily to obtain. Lychnis, from Luchnos a lamp, in consequence of the cottony leaves of some kinds being employed as wicks for lamps.

14. MANETTIA CORDIFOLIA, Heart leaved. (Bot. Reg. 1866.) Cinchonacee. Tetrandria Monogynia. A beautiful stove climbing plant a native of Brazil, where it beautifies the hedges and copses, to the height of four or five feet. It flowers profusely in the hothouse. The flowers are trumpet-shaped, above an inch long, of a beautiful orange scarlet colour; the plant deserves a place in every collection. The bark of the plant is a powerful medicine in cases of dropsy. *Manettia*, in compliment to Xavier Manetti, a Professor of Botany at Florence, in the last century.

15. MAXILLARIA AROMATICA, Aromatic. (Bot. Reg. 1871.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. Synonym, Colax aromaticus. A native of Mexico, now cultivated in the Edinburgh Botanic Garden, as well as many other collections. The flowers are produced singly, about an inch and a half across, of a fine yellow colour. Maxillaria, from the labellum resembling the maxillæ of some insects.

16. MORMODES ATROPURPUEA, Dark-purple flowered. (Bot. Reg. 1861.) Orchidaceze. Gynandria Monandria. A beautiful flowering stove plant, requiring the same treatment as the Catasetums, viz., to be kept cool and dry when they are not in a growing condition, as they begin to be excited, to be gently forced, but when in full vigour of growth, to have a very free supply of moisture. The present species has bloomed in the fine collection of J. Wilmore, Esq., Oldfield, near Birmingham. It had been introduced in 1834, from the Spanish Main. The flowers are produced very densely upon a shortish spike, from ten to twelve flowers upon each. Each blossom is about an inch across, of a dark purple and red colour. Mormodes from Mormo a frightful object, alluding to the singular appearance of the flowers.

17. NEMOPHILA AUBITA, Ear-leaved. (Brit. Flow. Gard. 338.) Hydrophylleæ. Pentandria Monogynia. A native of California, from whence it was sent by the late Mr. Douglas. It is a very pretty flowering, hardy annual. The flowers are near an inch across, of a purple blue colour; it produces seeds freely in the open air. They may be obtained of the principal seedsmen. Nemophila, from Nemos, a grove; and phileo, to love.

18. RHODODENDRON ARBOREUM, var. roseum. (Brit. Flow. Gard. 339.) Pink-flowered Tree Rosebay. This very beautiful flowering variety was raised from seeds sent from Nepal, in 1819, by Mr. William Smith, at the Earl of Liverpool's Coombe Wood, near Kingston, in Surry, and was bloomed at Mr. Smiths, Norbiton Common. The flowers are of a deep rich pink colour, with dark spots, large, and are produced in a compact globular cluster. It deserves a place in every American border. *Rhododendron* from *Rhodo*, rose; and *dendron* a tree.

19. RIBES MALVACEUM, Mallow-leaved Currant. (Brit. Flow. Gard. 340.) The species is a native of California, found by the late Mr. Douglas. The flowers are somewhat like the beautiful R. sanguineum, but not near so pretty. The shrub grows to about three feet high; the leaves have a peculiar balsam scent; it is cultivated in the nursery of Meesrs. Osborn, Fulham, near London.

20. TRICHOPILIA TORTILIS, Twisted-petalled. (Bot. Reg. 1863.) Orchidaces. Gynandria Monandria. This plant very much resembles the Maxillaria. It is a native of Mexico, and was introduced in 1835, and is cultivated in the collection of George Barker, Esq., Springfield, near Birmingham. The pe tals are of a brownish yellow colour; the labellum white, with numerous large red spots, very pretty and interesting. *Trichopilia*, from Oris trichos, hair; and *pilion*, a cap; the parts of fructification being concealed below a cap which is crowned with three tufts of hair.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON DESTROYING THE SCALE INFESTING CAMELLIAS.—I have a fine collection of Camellias under my care which are infested with a whitish Scale, and I find it a very tedious job to pick them off, can you or any of your numerous correspoudents, inform me of a ready method of destroying them without injury to the plants, by so doing you will very much oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

An early answer will be esteemed a favour.

ON CORONILLA GLAUCA PLANTED IN THE OPEN BORDER:—Having a bed which I was desirous of filling with a yellow flowering plant, I purchased twenty four for the purpose. I planted them out early in May, and hoped to have a profuse bloom through the season, but to my great disappointment I had not a single flower—the plants grew freely. If any particular mode of treatment be required to cause the plants to bloom, I should be glad if some correspondent would favour with it. MABIA.

ON THE FOLFAGE OF ORCHIDEOUS PLANTS BEING DAMAGED, &C.--I have cultivated about one hundred kinds of the Orchideous tribe of plants for about two years; the first year they flourished very well, but the second season, though the

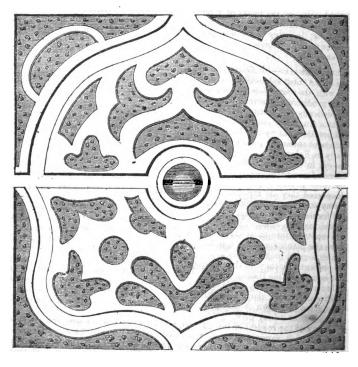
same culture is pursued, I observe the leaves of many of the Cyrtopodiums, &c. to be blotched as if scalded-some of the leaves being spotted and blotched like l grow the plants under the shade of some creepers, so the Acuba Japonica. that they would not be scorched by the sun. I do not discover any insect whatever upon the plants, and am quite at a loss to account for the unsightly appearance which is produced. I had been instructed from several sources, not to sprinkle water overhead of the plants, which has been attended, but a liberal supply has been poured upon the flues. If some reader of the *Cabinet*, who may be acquainted with a means of preventing the injury, would inform me, I should be greatly obliged by an early information. The water I sprinkle the house with, and apply to the roots, is very hard, but is generally brought into a cistern in the house for a day before using. I grow the plants generally in turfy peat and I mention these particulars in case the fault should be in such broken pots. AN AMATEUR. treatment.

Lincolnsihre, June 7th, 1836.

ANSWER.

DESIGN FOR FLOWER-GARDENS, No. VI, Design 7th. Communicated by Amicus.

A CORRESPONDENT in the *Floricultural Cabinet* for March, having requested a plan for a Flower-Garden, which would suit a piece of ground twenty five yards square, I forward the accompanying design, in hopes it will be acceptable for the purpose. AMICUS.





REMARKS.

ON THE NAME HTACINTH, &c.—Yakinthos, is a name adopted from the ancient Greeks, who applied it to the flower supposed to have sprung from the blood of Hyacinthus, the favourite of Appola, when accidentally slain. Great differences have arisen amongst commentators concerning the plant of the ancients, which we cannot presume to settle, but there seems no paramount authority for the present application of the name in question.—SMITH. LINNÆUS supposes it to have been the wild Larkspur, SPRENGEL, the common Gladiolus or Cornflag, MARTYN and FEE, the Martagon Lily, while others have endeavoured to shew that the Hyacinths of the Greeks were same as the Vaccinia nigra of Virgil, or the Bilberries of the English. Bot, Reg.

ON THE DOUBLE YELLOW ROSE .- "The double yellow Rose does not flower with me as a standard bush, in fact it does not blossom well except in certain situations and soils. Three years ago I had buds of this rose as well as some of the dark and of the sweet-scented Chinese Roses, inserted on strong shoots of a musk cluster Rose, which is trained on the east front of my house. Last year, both of the chinese varieties flowered in great beauty during the whole of the season; a few blossoms of the Yellow Rose also opened finely. This year the latter produced many buds, several became perfect flowers, and I think all would have opened, had it not been for the unusual coolness of the spring, and the attacks of the green fly. The dark Chinese Rose succeeds particularly well, the flowers are much larger than when grown on its own roots; in fact my roses have been the admiration of every person who has seen them. As the budding season is now approaching, I mention this to you, that you may try how far the Yellow Rose, so treated, will thrive in the garden of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick. I expect it will succeed particularly well, as it grows best in deep alluvial loams, on the banks of rivers. My buds were inserted ten feet from the ground, and Mr. Knight thinks the large size of the blossoms of the dark Chinese Rose, is owing to the distance the sap has to pass from the root before it reaches the flower buds.

June 9th.

HORT. TRANSACTIONS.

BRUGMANSIA--(or Datura of former years.)-The B. suaveolens is certainly one of the most spleudid flowering plants-whether it be a plant cultivated in a pot with its thirty flowers, or growing in a conservatory without controul and there producing its several hundreds, it is in each an object of admiration. There is a delicacy and purity of splendour unequalled in any other flower—and at night a fragrance most powerful and agreeable. The following mode of culture was practised at Syston Park a year or two ago, with dwarf plants, in a most successful manuer; plants three feet high, having twenty (or upwards) blossoms. Early in February, cuttings of the young wood, about three inches long, having an eye in each, are taken and potted in sixty-sized pots, placed in a hotbed frame of good temperature; they soon take root, which is easily ascertained by the roots protruding through the holes at the bottom of the pot When this is discovered they are repotted into twenty fours-using a compost of well enriched loamy soil, one half being leaf mould and rotten dung. The plants are kept in the frame for a few weeks, during which period they are supplied freely with liquid manure water. When the pot is pretty well filled with roots, the plants are repotted into those three sizes larger. At whatever height it is desired to have the plants the top is pinched off, and laterals are produced. When in the frame a good moist heat is kept up, by sprinkling and watering, this is necessary to prevent an attack of the red spider. When the plants cannot be kept longer, for height, in the frame, they are removed into the greenhouse and repotted when requisite, freely supplied with liquid manure, and syringed every evening with water, particularly at the under side of the foliage. The lateral shoots will produce a profusion of flowers at the height the lead was stopped, and continue in bloom for a long time.

Many of the readers of the *Cabinet*, will have heard of, or seen, the new species, now called B. sanguinea, raised from seed gathered by Mr. Crawley, at Guayquil, in the state of Equador, and flowered for the first time in this country, in the collection of Miss Trail, Hase Place, Kent, in 1834. I had a plant of this species last season, and cultivated some plants of it exactly as for dwarf plants of B. snaveolens, and it answered most admirably—blooming profusely and appearing most beautiful, with its long, deep red and orange blossoms. The plant I cultivated was three feet high, and had twenty-seven blossoms. Having procured the plant of B. sanguinea early in February 1835, I cut off the top. I inarched the top into a plant of B suaveolens, it soon united, and the new plant bloomed, the flowers were much larger than those on the plant I took the lead from. The shoots I find will easily unite either by inarching or grafting. This year I have planted one B. sanguinea out of doors. The white B suaveolens I have bloomed some years in the open border.

RHODDDENDRON ARBOREUM.—Both the white and the rose flowered varieties are found in the native habits, to be confined to the single mountain of Sheopore, among those which I had an opportunity of visiting during my sojourn in Nepal, occupying the very summit ol it, at an elevation of not less than ten thousand feet above the sea. I observed a considerable number of plants. but it appeared to me that those with rose coloured flowers were by far the most common, they attain the size of very large forest trees, and are noble objects at all times. They blossom in April and the beauty of them surpasses description, the ample crown of the trees being entirely covered with bunches of large and elegant blossms. The common red-flowered or parent species is likewise found on the above mentioned mountain, but it is less frequent there than in lower and warmer situations. The two varieties above named are much more hardy than the crimson-flowered kind.

DR. WALLICH ON INDIA PLANTS.

DAHLIA SHOW AT HORSHAM.—On Tuesday, August 23rd. a splendid Exhibition of Dahlias is to take place at Horsham, Sussex, which will be open to all England—each grower is to show his flowers in stands, provided by himself; containing thirty six blooms, and not deeper than two feet six inches, nor contain more than five rows. The first prize is to be a beautiful case of Ivory-handled Knives and Forks, similar to the one given at Vauxhall in September last. The entrance is, up to the 11th. of August ten shillings, and from that time to the 20th. one pound. W.

HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS.—In the garden adjoining to the Workhouse at Holt, in Norfolk, there is growing a magnificent Hydrangea, which is upwards of five feet in height and near thirty in circumference it generally produces every season from 400 to 500 large heads of flowers which create a most beautiful effect, some being of a fine blue, others rose, and others white.

A STAR IN THE EAST.

ON SEEDS AND BULBS OF VALUABLE PLANTS TO BE DISPOSED OF.—Having been a subscriber to your work from its first projection, I avail myself of that channel to state: Dr. John Lhotsky, a member of the Botanical Society of Bavaria, has consigned home, through my agent at Sydney, New South Wales, a collection of rare seeds, made by him from the Australian Alps, a country never before visited by any traveller, as well, from other remote parts of this interesting country—together with a number of bulbs of the gigantic Lily, (Doryanthes excelsa), the Cabbage Tree, (Corypho australis), considered by him of great value to the practical gardener or amateur collector. They are now to be disposed of, and I should be glad to know from you the best mode to be adopted for the sale of this collection, the notice of which in next number, may draw the attentiou of any one disposed to treat for them. They are preserved with great care, and will be found to possess entire their germinating power.

Post paid applications may be made to the Conductor of the Floricultural Cabinet, who will give the address of the Gentleman, resident in London, who possesses the seeds and bulbs.—CONDUCTOR.

The Bath Horticultural Society will give upwards of $\pounds 60$ in plate at their last show in September, as extra prizes for Dahlias, open to all England—this is doing things with a spirit.

The spirited proprietor of the Bristol and Clifton Nursery, Mr. Miller is going to give two or three Horticultural fetes, at which a considerable number of prizes will be given by him for flowers, fruit, &c.

SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE second Flower Show for the year 1836, of the South London Floricultural Society, was held at the Surrey Zoological Gardens, on Tuesday, June 14th, when from the fineness of the weather, the gardens were crowded by a large assemblage of rank and fashion; the Flowers and Fruit were arranged in five large tents, and were of the finest description; the splendid band of the Coldstream Guards occupied for the first time a new orchestra built for the occasion; the Hungarian singers, sung National, Russian, and Tyrolese airs; a peal of harmonic bells were placed upon the island which played alternately with the band. Amongst the dis tinguished visitors were the Duckess of Marlborough, the Earl and Countess Stanhope, Lord and Lady Farnborough, Viscountess Mahon Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Kord Prudhoe, Col. Lincoln Stanhope, Mrs. Marryatt, Lady Kerrison, and the Persian Princes. There was nearly 15,000 visitors. Prizes were awarded to the following growers:

CLASS I.

 For the best collection of Miscellaneous Plants, not exceeding 50 pots. The Large Silver Medal—Messrs. Chandler, Wandsworth Road.
 For the second best ditto. The Middle Silver Medal—Messrs. Young, Epsom.
 For the best collection of Geraniums in 18 varieties. The Large Silver Medal—Mr. Gaines, Battersca.
 For the second best ditto. The Small Silver Medal—Mr. Hill, Hammersmith.
 For the second best ditto. The Small Silver Medal—Mr. Hill, Hammersmith.
 For Calceolarias, in collections of 12 pots. The Middle Silver wer Medal—Messrs. Young, Epsom.
 For Roses, in collections of 50 varieties, in trusses of one stem. The Middle Silver Medal—Mr. Rivers, Sawbridgeworth.
 For the second best ditto. The Small Silver Medal—Messrs. Young, Epsom.
 For the second best ollov varieties. The Middle Silver Medal—Mr. Gaines, Battersea.
 For the best collection of Cut Flowers. The Middle Silver wer Medal—Mr. Rivers, Sawbridgeworth.

CLASS II.

1. For the best collection of Miscellaneous Plants, not exceeding 36 pots. The Large Silver Medal—Mr. Redding, Gardener to Mrs. Marryatt, Wimbledon. 2. For the second best ditto. The Middle Silver Medal—Mr. Curtis, gardener to J. Allnut, Esq., Clapham. 3. For the third best ditto. The Small Silver Medal— Mr. Sadler, Gardener to Mrs. Fisher, Denmark hill. 4. For Geraniums, in collections of 12 varieties. The Middle Silver Medal—Mr. Atlee, Stockwell. 5. For Calceolarias, in collections of 8 pots. The Middle Silver Medal—Mr. Atlee, Stockwell. 5. For Calceolarias, in collections of 25 varieties, in trusses of one stem. The Middle Silver Medal—Mr. Redding, gardener to Mrs. Maryatt, Wimbledon. 7. For Ranunculus, in collections of 12 varieties. The Middle Silver Medal—Mr. Stockwell, Walworth Common. 8. For Heartsease, in stands of 36 varieties. The Middle Silver Medal—Mr. Early. 9. For the best collection of Cut Flowers . The Middle Silver Medal—Mr. Redding, gardener to Mrs. Marryatt, Wimbledon. 10. For the second best ditto. The Small Silver Medal—Mr. Sadler, gardener to Mrs. Fisher, Denmark hill.

CLASS III.

1. For the best collection of Miscellaneous Plants, not exceeding 20 pots..The Large Silver Medal—J. F. Young, Esq. 2. For Roses, in collections of 18 varielies, in trusses of one stem..The Middle Silver Medal—Mr. Salter, Shepherds Bush. 3. For Ranunculus, in collections of 12 varieties..The Middle Silver Medal—Mr Crowder, Broad Street. 4. For the second best ditto..The Small Silver Medal—Mr Thornhill, Hackney 5. For Heartsease, in stands of 24 varieties ..The Middle Silver Medal—Mr Salter, Shepherds Bush. 6 For the second best ditto..The Small Silver Medal—Mr Ledgard, Hammersmith. 7 For the third best ditto..The Small Silver Medal—Mr Barnard, Buxton Road. 8 For the best collection of Cut Flowers,—hardy..The Small Silver Medal—Mr Salter, Shepberd's Bush.

OPEN TO ALL CLASSES.

1 For the best Specimen Plant. The Large Silver Medal—Mr. Lone, Garlener to Horsley Palmer, Esq. 2. For the second best ditto.. The Middle Silver Medal —Mr. Redding, gardener to Mrs. Marryatt, Wimbledon. 3 For the third best ditto.. The Small Silver Medal—Mr. Dickson, Acre Lane. 4 For the second best ditto.. The Middle Silver Medal—Mr Redding, gardener to Mrs Marryatt, Wimbledon. FRUIT.

1 For the best Queen Pine. The Small Silver Medal—Mr. Andrews, South Lambeth. 2 For the best Dish of Strawberries. The Small Silver Medal—Mr Lone, gardener to Horsley Palmer, Esq. 3 For the best Bunch of Grapes. The Middle Silver Medal—Mr Chapman, Vauxhall.

VEGETABLES.

1 For the best 6 sorts of Vegetables..The Middle Silver Medal—Mr Conway, Fulham Hurlingham, Fulham. 2 For the second best ditto..The Small Silver Medal—Mr J. Gard, Camberwell.

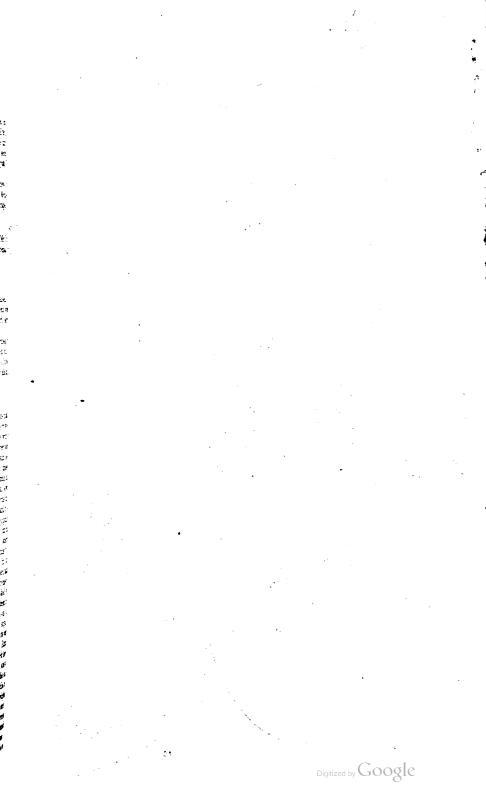
REFERENCE TO PLATE.

The Panseys in the plate of the present number are seedlings raised by Mr. Barratt, Nurseryman, Wakefield, who will give notice by advertisement when he can supply plants of the kinds. They rank among the most superb sorts yet raised.

Mimulus Ranbyania, This very splendid flowering Mimulus was raised by the gardener at the Dowager Duchess of Newcastles, Ranby Hall, near Retford. The stock was purchased by Mr. Clark, Nurseryman, Retford, and a plant of it we saw in bloom, very far exceeded anything of the kind we ever saw, being about three feet high and spreading proportionably.

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR JULY.

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, now supporting those with sticks Tender annuals may now be turned out into the flower borders ; that require it. they should be refreshed at least once a day with water, and if the sun be 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, repotting, &c., as Finish transplanting perennial and biennial plants, sown in they require it. Double Sweet Williams should now be laid. Those Carnations in pots spring. 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: thay 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 Transplant seedling Auriculas and Polyanthuses, and keep them in a tobacco. 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. 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. Towards the end of the month, Roses may be budded : the first week in August is however considered better. An article is sent on the subject for that month.





THE

FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

AUGUST 1st, 1836.

PART I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ON RAISING EXOTIC PLANTS FROM SEED .- BY J. C. H.

A CORRESPONDENT in the *Cabinet* having recently asked for information on sowing Geranium seeds, induces me to send the following article on raising exotic plants from seeds in general, the method is the result of long and successful practice:

I premise the article by saying that it is necessary to be provided with a stock of soils of different sorts. (The excellent article in the July Number furnishes a description of them.) Whatever mould is wanted for this purpose, should be moderately dry, and finely sifted before used : the sifting should be performed with two sieves, one of which must be particularly fine, to procure surfacing and covering mould for the finer seeds.

The month of February is the most proper season for sowing these seeds ; as they soon vegetate at this time, and make strong handsome plants, by the latter end of the ensuing summer; which is an object of the first consideration in this business : for when sowed later, the greater part, and more especially the tenderer species, will be too weak to part into separate pots; and therefore are liable to suffer by damps and rottenness, during the winter following, by being left in the seed pots; and should they be attempted to be removed at this late season, which some will do sooner than suffer them to take their chance as they are, they seldom prove more fortunate Whereas those sown about the latter end of January, or any time in the following month, will for the greater part be fit to pot separately in May or June; and therefore have the whole summer to establish themselves; and even such of them as are more slow, will have at least sufficient strength and woodiness to withstand the casualities of winter, should they be left in the seed pots, much better than the soft herb-like produce of later sowings.

VOL. IV.

ON EXOTIC PLANTS.

As an exception to the above rule, may be mentioned Erica, and such like seeds which are at first slow of growth, and produce firm, woody, though perhaps small stems : these, from their nature not being so liable to suffer from damp as gross, quick growing articles, may be sown with every prospect of success in the Autumn. Indeed for heaths. I prefer a September sowing, towards the end of the month. If the seeds are good they soon vegetate, and will acquire sufficient strength to carry them through the winter; and being so small, they stand more detached; therefore they do not damp or rot each other : whereas if they are sown in spring, they are not fit for potting off until it is too late in the autumn to attempt it. and consequently they are left for the winter in their seed pots: when from their increased size, they will have become so close as to inevitably injure each other, perhaps, even to the destruction of the whole crop. Those sown in the autumn are not of sufficient size to be potted off until July or August in the ensuing year.

The day being resolved on, let a quantity of the different sized pots be filled with the mould best suited to the nature of the seed to be sown; as on other similar occasions, it must be pressed down pretty tight to about half an inch below the rim of the pot, adding more if requisite; on this may be sown, any of the coarse large seeds, which should in general be covered one fourth, or half an inch, according to their size; but if the seeds are small and curious kinds, such as heath, &c. a little more nicety is required. For these, the pots must be surfaced with some very fine mould, in depth about a quarter of an inch, which will raise it to the same distance below the rim; on this, it being perfectly level, and firm, let the seeds be sown neatly, and even; then with the same fine machine, sift a very light covering over them, and press it gently down with the hand. If the parcels of seed are small, two, three, or more kinds, may be sown distinctly in the same pot, distinguishing each by a small painted stick, to be set perpendicular in the centre of the pot with the name or number inscribed thereon.

The sowing being finished, give the pots a gentle watering with the rose of a water-pot, to be repeated three or four times, until the mould therein becomes sufficiently moist for vegetation; let them be then set in the most convenient, dry, airy part of the greenhouse, where they can be regularly attended, as to watering and weeding. Watering they will require at least once a day, in a greater or less degree; for if they are not kept properly moist, the seeds will not by any means vegetate freely, if at all; however, the other extreme is to be studiously avoided. The weeds should be regularly pulled out

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before they attain any size; else, besides the top smothering the young seedlings, which may have started, the roots, in getting them out afterwards, not only disturb them, but also the remaining seeds that may be perhaps on the point of bursting their embryo; by which means, it not unfrequently happens in places where this strict attention is not paid, that the greater part of the crop is thereby destroyed.

As the spring advances, it will be necessary to lay a few sheets of strong paper over the pots, for two or three hours in the middle of the day, if the weather happens to be clear, and the sun acts forcibly on them; particularly those in which the finer seeds are sown, in order to prevent the surface getting over dry, and powder like; or otherwise, if the mould happens to be pretty moist, it is liable to form a mossy crust, which might be particularly injurious, by preventing the young seedling ushering itself into the light, from penetrating through it with that ease which is requisite.

It is not advisable to keep these small kinds of seed too long unsown, therefore, foreign seed should for the most part be sown as soon as received, on account of the length of time they are in general on their passage home; yet there are some, such as heath, and other firm, hard seeds, which will keep very well for a year or two; a part of which may generally be reserved for future sowings.

In this manner must they be managed until the beginning or middle of June, at which season the greenhouse will in general be found to be too drying a situation for them; they must therefore be removed, particularly the larger kinds of seed, to some shady border, where they can be plunged nearly up to the rim in coal ashes, or sand ; which will greatly assist to keep them in a proper moist state : here, all the care they will require is to be kept clear from weeds, and regularly watered, morning and evening if requisite ; but never when the sun shines strong upon them, lest the tender leaves of the young plants should get scorched; it will be also necessary to have a careful eye, daily for slugs, worms, &c., otherwise they will be liable to suffer much from the depredations of these insects, particularly in the evenings. Should there be any fine light covered seeds, such as heaths, &c., they must be set in such manner, that they may be covered with a common hotbed frame, in a moderately exposed situation, so that in case of sudden or heavy showers which might otherwise wash the seeds out of the pots, they may be occasionally covered to preserve them from such violence; yet they may be exposed to gentle rains at time, but never long together, lest they become over wet, which would soon perish them in this tender state. They will likewise require to be shaded with a mat in clear weather, or even a double mat in the very hottest season.

Early in July, many of them will be growing pretty fast, and will require to be potted off into separate pots; as it is much preferable to do this while they are young and small, before their roots become matted together, than it is afterwards; besides, that they have a considerable portion of the growing season before them to establish themselves, before the winter stops their career.

In performing this work, care should be taken to match the pot to the size of the plants, and nature of the species to be potted; as overpotting these seedlings might be of the worst consequence. The largest size pots I would recommend for this use, (unless the plants be particularly strong) are what are called small sixties, or halfpenny pots: but for heaths, and such like very small articles, a still less size is to be provided; these are known by the very appropriate name of thimble pots, on account of their diminutive size.

Being provided with a quantity of these, and the different sorts of mould properly prepared, that may be requisite for the kinds to be done, proceed to part the plants; in doing which, let the nicest care be taken to preserve as much roots, and earth to each plant, as can possibly be done without injuring the others; let them be neally potted in the proper mould, which must be gently pressed to the roots that they may the the sooner incorporate themselves with it. In this manner, pot as many as may be thought sufficient for the present purpose, at the same time allowing a few for mischances. They must then be well watered, in the manner already directed for seedlings, and set in a cool frame, on coal ashes well rolled, or any other hard substance that will prevent the worms getting so freely into them, as they otherwise would. The lights must be kept constantly on, and close, for a few days, more or less, as circumstances may require; and it will be also necessary to shade them very secure from the strong rays of the sun at first; however in a little time, the lights may be taken off at night, if fine, having them on, and shading in the day, until by degrees, the plants are so hardened as to be able to withstand the full power of the sun; thus in the space of a fortnight or so, they will be fit to be set in the clumps along with the other plant.

This business should not be undertaken later than the middle of August; for if executed at a more advanced season, the plants will not time to establish themselves, and consequently will not succeed to the wishes of the proprietor; therefore, any that may remain in the pots, not strong enough to be parted by that period, should be removed into the greenhouse early in September, and there placed in their proper situation in that department until the spring following. Indeed there are some seeds, which absolutely require to be kept for that term before they will vegetate; whereby it becomes necessary to examine with care when removing them to the greenhouse, whatever pots have not by that time shown any signs of vegetation, and those which are found alive must be saved, and treated in the same manner as fresh sown seeds, those which have failed should be emptied, and taken to their place at once.

The pots set in the house will require nearly the same treatment as usual, viz.; to be kept perfectly clear from weeds, and regularly watered. Water should now be given in the morning only, as any damps it may occasion, will have time sufficient to evaporate in course of the ensuing day; whereas, if given in the evening, it causes a chillness about their tender leaves, and from the necessary closeness of the house at night, not having free exhalation, it may do a material injury; not only to the seedlings themselves, but likewise to the adjacent plants by tending to increase the general damp of the house.

When first housed, if the weather prove clear, they must be shaded for two or three hours at mid-day; but this practice must not be followed too closely, as the influence of the sun is but seldom too powerful for them at this season, and during the winter months, the more sun they receive the better: it is also necessary to be particular in observing that no slugs, snails, or any other insect, harbour about them, as before mentioned; otherwise, they may perhaps destroy all the hopes of the season, in one night; which is to them, as well as to most other insects, and animals of prey, a convenient time for their depredations.

By a careful attention to the above rules, adapting them as place, time, or circumstance will permit, one may expect in the ensuing spring, to see their remaining seeds of last season's sowing, begin to vegetate very fast; that is, such of them as still have the germ of life sound, which can at any time be easily ascertained. They will, when grown to a proper size, require to be parted, and potted separately in the manner I have before directed; but as it is there noticed, they must not be permitted to grow too large before this operation is performed, on account of the roots being liable to interweave with each other, and by that means render it more difficult to be well executed; besides, it may be injurious in another manner, by occasioning the plants unavoidably to harbour damps, slugs, &c., the evil tendency of which has been already, I presume, sufficiently explained.

There is one thing necessary to be remarked before I have done with this article, which is, that those seeds received from New South Wales in general, as well as many others of the South Sea Islands, and also several, particularly of the larger sorts, from the interior parts of the Cape of Good Hope, from the warmer countries of tem-America, and in short, any of the climes in, or approaching the same latitudes, although the plants when grown will flourish and come to perfection in the greenhouse, yet the seeds will require the aid of a hotbed when first sown, to set them in vegetation, and until they are parted and established in their separate pots, then to be hardened by degrees to the open air; from which time they may be treated as directed for the more hardy and common sorts of seedlings.

London, July 6th, 1836.

ARTICLE II.

OBSERVATIONS UPON PREPARING BORDERS AND PLANTING SUITABLE PLANTS IN A CONSERVATORY.

BY MR. THOMAS ROGERSON, DALE COTTAGE, WATERFORD, IRELAND.

PERCEIVING that Mr. Goodall gives an excellent list of conservatory plants in the July Number of the *Cabinet*, and having had the management of one for some years, both in its construction, planting, and subsequent management, I herewith send as a continuation of Mr. Goodall's article, some observations upon the prepartion of borders, planting, &c.

Plants growing in the conservatory fashion, by their unconfined luxuriant habit, have a much more natural appearance than when growing in pots, forming as it were a wood in miniature, of the most rare and beautiful productions of foreign climes : productions which when properly managed, far exceed in delicacy and elegance any thing ours will produce. Besides having a strong vigorous growth, which could not well be expected from them in pots, they consequently produce their flowers with more elegance, and much greater abundance : which is the chief object of the florist, and likewise affords to the curious investigator of nature, an opportunity of analyzing the entire process in many plants, of which in other cases he could have formed only vague conjectures, or be obliged to rest solely on the authority of others : which, however creditable, is not so satisfactory as ocular proof.

Thus a conservatory properly planned, planted, and afterwards well managed, stand forward as a department merely intended for recreation or study, a conspicuous instance of the perfection to which horticulture has arrived in this country, and the improving spirit of the nobility and gentry in general. The house should always be built in the early part of summer, that the work may have time to settle and season before the plants are finally arranged therein. The pit also, in which they are to be planted, should be filled some time before on the same account. For which purpose, the following composts should be used in manner here specified.

Having the pit first emptied to its proper depth, which should be at least two feet and a half, spread a sufficient quantity of broken tiles, pots, or coarse gravel in the bottom, to make a floor of four or six inches, for the purpose of keeping it as well drained as possible, and over this, a layer of the coarsest siftings of the peat, about six or eight inches thick, to prevent the finer mould filling up the interstices in the under stratum. This done, prepare a quantity sufficient to fill up the remainder of loam and peat; they must be well mixed together and chopped rather fine, about equal quantities of each is a good proportion, and if about one-fifth of fine sand were added, it would benefit the compost materially. The whole should be cast up in a heap, so that any large lumps or tufts of roots may be the more easily raked off, which is all the preparation it requires.

The mould being prepared as above, proceed to fill up the pit with it, and observe to raise it considerably above the kirbs of the pit to allow for its sinking; also to make it as level as possible, that it may settle the more regular. There will likewise be a number of smaller detached places to be filled, which are intended for the reception of the different climbers; such as a border along the back wall, against trellis work, or pillars in the centre of the house, and the piers between the front and end upright sashes. These should generally be filled in the same manner as the pit; unless in a case where there is a small space intended to be occupied by a single plant. There, the upper stratum should be composed entirely of such sort of earth, as may be thought most suitable to the species of plant proposed to be planted therein.

This business should not be deferred later than the middle of July, so that the earth may have sufficient time to settle, and the plants to establish themselves therein before winter. Note, the top or sloping lights of the roof should not be put on as yet; the free action of the atmospheric air, being particularly necessary to purify and assimilate the component parts of the soil.

When the mould has sufficiently settled and is judged fit to receive the plants, which will be in about a month, they should be planted without further delay; in performing which it will be requisite, first to set each plant on the surface, in the place wherein it is intended it should stand, that an opportunity may be had of changing any of them to situations in which it might be thought they would have a better effect.

In thus regulating them it should be a leading principle to pay a strict attention to variety; endeavouring to mix the different shades and foliage in the most agreeable and elegant manner. The future growth of the plants must also be considered, more than the present size, and the tall growing species arranged in the hindmost rows, and the more dwarf kinds towards the front: for although some which require to be in the back rows may at present be small plants, they will soon outstrip the others when planted out and encouraged. Care must be taken likewise to allow each species sufficient room according to its supposed natural growth.

Having arranged the plants in the best manner, according to circumstances, provide some of the different earths in separate baskets, so as to be enabled to add a portion to the roots of each plant, of that particular earth in which it seems to thrive the best: a precaution very necessary, as the transplanting these tender plants from a stronger to a weaker soil, or *vice versa*, might turn out very injurious: and yet the compost recommended as the groundwork for filling up the pit, is perfectly congenial to the whole when they attain a strong vigorous growth, at least to such as are particularly adapted for conservatories, as Botany Bay plants in general, Cape plants, except heaths and Proteas, which I think do better in pots; and in short the full list of what are termed greenhouse plants, with the above exceptions, which I doubt not might be done away with by allotting houses particularly to these genera.

At all events, the plant chosen should be in perfect good health, as I think the pit of a conservatory among the worst places for the purpose of recovering a sickly one. The hole should be made sufficiently large to admit, with the ball of roots, any additional earth that may be deemed necessary. Let the plant be turned carefully out of its pot, and set upright in the hole, some of the favourite soil being previously put in; more of which should be added round the roots, and over that the compost of the pit may be levelled, and the whole pressed pretty tight to the roots.

In this manner let the whole be planted, but observe that they are not deeper in the mould of the pit, than they were in pots. Many of them being extremely liable to canker and mortify, in the lower part of their stems when planted too deep, particularly the tenderer sorts. They should all be carefully and regularly supported with neat sticks, and for the larger species pretty strong ones should be used, to prevent the winds from loosening them in their situations. After which, let them be thoroughly watered with a moderately coarse rosed water-pot, to settle and bind the earth to their respective roots.

If this work is done at the proper season, they will make considerable progress before the cold of winter puts a stop to vegetation; whereas if deferred until late in the year, they for the most part remain dormant three or four months : yet they will even then, (provided they have not been injured by too much wet or otherwise,) begin to shoot out vigorously, and soon form the most beautiful heads, and produce their flowers in luxuriance.

The pit and trellis work being completely furnished, and time allowed for the water to soak through the roots, and mould to settle, the surface thereof should be carefully smoothed over with a fine toothed rake, or the hand, and rubbish of every kind cleared neatly Then let the other parts of the house be decorated in the awav. best manner, with whatever plants may be remaining; I mean any shelves or benches that may be over the flues, or in any other part of the house; also the window stools, if there is room sufficient to set pots thereon : these if judiciously filled, with handsome growing and flowering plants, will add very materially in elegance to the contour of the whole group; besides, by this management, the house may be made to answer the two-fold purpose of a greenhouse and conservatory, as those plants which circumstances may render desirable to be kept in pots, can be placed to so much advantage on the benches of this department; as also in the Spring, any pots of forced flowers, such as roses, mignionette, lilac, &c., &c., when fit to remove from the forcing house; and if a few pots of china rose, or any others of a similar nature in flower, were set occasionally on the surface, or plunged in the pit in the most vacant places among the other plants, they would considerably improve their appearance; and being in pots so convenient to be plunged, or removed at pleasure, there is no danger of their injuring either the roots or heads of the standard plants. when regularly attended to, and care taken in plunging them not to raise the mould taken out of the holes, too high for the stems of the adjoining plants.

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ARTICLE III.

ON THE CULTURE OF SOME SPECIES OF FOREIGN FERNS IN THE OPEN AIR IN THIS COUNTRY.—By J. R.

IN my letter to you of the 2nd of June, 1835, on the cultivation of Foreign Ferns, I mention that I was about to try several species out of doors, intending them to remain during the winter.

I now acquaint you with the result.—On the side of a well sheltered bank, I dug away the earth to the depth of from twenty inches to two feet—on the bottom I laid loose broken stone about six inches thick, and filled up again with soil composed of light heath mould and bog earth in equal quantities. The plants being taken immediately from the stove to the open air, did not appear to do well, the foliage mostly dying down; but the roots flourished in the soil, running amongst the broken stones, and late in the autumn throwing up fine healthy shoots.

In the middle of November, I covered over the bed with fallen leaves, and slightly shaded it with spruce fir boughs. In April this year I uncovered the soil, and found several of the Ferns then making their appearance, and the foliage of a few of them had not died off. The following is a list, both of such as are now doing well, and of those which were killed by the cold. Considering the long and severe winter, it is surprising more did not suffer.

The following are now in full g	rowth :
Struthiopteris germaniea.	Corvelea sensibilis.
Aspidium Marginale.	Cystoa atomarreum.
bulbiferum.	Aoliantum podatum. Dicksonia pilosiuscula.
Pteris serrulata, (rather weakly.)	Cesmunda Cinnamonea. THE FOLLOWING DIED.
–––– longifolia. Polypodium elatum.	Aspidium molle, (one plant is just alive, but very weakly)
Aspidium æmulum. (so named to me, but I am in doubt of the correctness.	
Asmunda interrupta. Aspidium auriculatum.	Polypodium pectinatum.

If these remarks are worthy your acceptance for the *Floricultural Cabinet*, I shall be very glad to communicate any further results of my trials, as I have now placed out above twenty other species, hitherto deemed stove plants, and have no doubt of succeeding with many of them. If I recollect rightly, Mr. Ashford promised some remarks on British Ferns, I hope he will not forget them.

June 6th, 1836.

We shall esteem it a great favour to have a continuance of Mr. R's remarks, at his convenience.—EDITOR.

ARTICLE IV.—ON THE CULTURE OF ERYTHROLENA CONSPICUA. (SYNGENESIA ŒQUALIS.)

BY MR. JOSEPH PLANT, NURSERYMAN, CHEADLE, STAFFORDSHIRE.

HAVING noticed in the *Cabinet*, a query, as to a successful method of cultivating the Erythrolena conspicua, I was anxious to have sent you the result of my experience in the culture of that plant, but numerous engagements having prevented me, for a few weeks, from drawing up the detail of management, I was glad to see, in a subsequent number, that some person had given a mode of treatment, which I, at a cursory view of the article, judged would render mine unnecessary. On a perusal, however, of the article given in the *Cabinet*, I find it so unsatisfactory in some particulars, that I could no longer hesitate about sending my mode of culture.

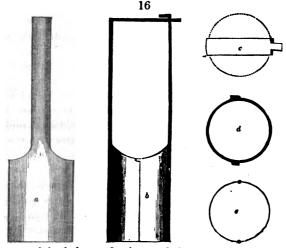
The Erythrolena conspicua is decidedly a biennial plant. The seeds should be sown in February in a pot, and be plunged in hotbed frame, and remain there until the plants have produced two They should then be carefully taken up, and one rough leaves. plant be placed in a sixty-sized pot, using a good rich loamy soil. then to be put into the hot-bed frame again, and to be shaded for a few days. When the pots are filled with roots, shift the plants with balls entire into pots a size larger, replacing them in the frame ; when the roots begin to push through the holes of the pots, shift the plants again in a size larger, and place them in a pit or cold frame where they can be protected at night. They will require another shifting into twelve sized pots, having them well drained, and be replaced in the pit or frame, after which they will not need covering at night.

The plants must always be kept moderately moist, but not saturated. During winter they must be kept in a cold frame or pit, where they can be covered with glass lights, and be protected in very severe weather. Early in May following they must be turned out into the open border with balls entire, and they will produce a profusion of fine yellow blossoms, comporting in a high degree with the specific title it bears.

ARTICLE V.—DESCRIPTION OF AN INSTRUMENT FOR TRANS-PLANTING SEEDLING PLANTS, &c.—BY AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

HEREWITH I send you a description and model of an instrument which I have had made for transplanting seedlings. It has been in use all the season, and so fully answers the purpose that scarcely a single seedling plant has failed to get established, though the weather was so dry and hot. I find it is less trouble to sow the seeds of many sorts singly, than to scatter them in, and afterwards to thin them out. I conceive that it is bad in principle to thin them out, because the rootlets and spongiolets must be greatly injured by the operation. But by sowing singly the plant remains undisturbed, and the rootlets and spongiolets get fully established in the soil, and by my mode of transplanting, the roots and soil are removed entire.

I sow my seeds by means of a frame made of mahogany; for a 48 sized pot, I use one 41 inches in diameter, in the centre of which there is a conical peg a quarter of an inch diameter, and the same in height, and on the circumference of a circle 2³/₄ inches diameter. are six others. When the soil is levelled at the surface, the frame is pressed down upon it, and on removing it, seven holes will be made 18 inches apart, into each of these I put a sound seed ; six out of the seven (frequently the whole) will vegetate, if properly managed after sowing, and all may be successfully transplanted by means of the transplanting instrument. One inch and three eights is a very convenient space for seedlings to grow in, it leaves just room enough for the instrument, 11 inch diameter, to pass betwixt them. A transplanter a little larger, say about two inches diameter, would be exceedingly useful in removing cuttings of plants which have taken root. In fact an instrument on this principle might be made strong enough to remove a tree of ten years' growth, with as much ease as a loose block of stone. The drawing (Fig. 16.) is half the full size.



a. Is one of the halves; b. the two halves together; c. the cross arm; d. the top of the cylinder; e. the bottom of ditto.

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The transplanter consists of a cylinder in two halves, made of thin sheet steel one and a quarter inch in diameter inside, by one and three quarters high ; to each half is attached an upright arm, one of which is bent at right angles. and extends across so as to receive the arm of the other half of the cylinder. In the end of this cross arm there is a cleft to receive the upright of the other arm, which slides up and down it. To the upper part of one half of the cylinder are fixed two cleats, one close to each edge; in the other half corresponding studs which fit into them. By means of these and the cleft in the cross arm. the two halves are kept from shifting sideways, and a gentle pressure keeps them together. In using the instrument, put the two halves together, push them into the soil, on withdrawing them a hole will be made to receive the plant. Separate the two halves. push each down singly by the side of the plant, press them together and withdraw the instrument, and with it the plant with all the soil about: then transplant the same to the hole previously prepared for On removing the two sides of the instrument separately, the it. plant will be found with the earth about it undisturbed.

Messrs. Holtzapffel and Co., 64, Charing Cross, London, made two instruments for me, one with the arms rivetted to the cylinder, the other with each half of the instrument in one piece. The latter is the least expensive mode, and the most simple in its construction. Sheet steel appears to be the most suitable material, but tin would do, although not so durable. I have sent you a model of the instrument in tin, and no doubt suitable ones can be made in Sheffield at a very moderate cost.

(The instrument would be useful in removing plants from the open border, if made a suitable size.—CONDUCTOR.)

ARTICLE VI.—ON THE CULTURE OF THE TREE ROSE. BY ROSA.—(Continued from page 82.)

THE most certain time to bud the rose is from the beginning to the end of August, the sap then being in full force, more especially so if the weather be moist after a droughty season; whether early or late in the month will be pointed out by the season being an early or late one. The desideratum in the plant is, that the bark will most easily separate from the wood, exhibiting at the inside a free supply of sap.

If the season be droughty the sap will not flow so freely, unless a good soaking of rain falls, or the stocks have a free watering a week previously to budding, and if this be repeated it will be an additional stimulus. If it happens that there is cloudy day to perform the operation of budding in, take advantage of it; if not, to bud towards the close of the afternoon will be the best part of a sunny day. I have budded ten kinds of roses upon one stock, all of which succeeded and have bloomed most singularly beautiful. Care was taken to have those kinds which were of a similar habit in growth, for a vigorous growing kind and a weakly one are unsuited together; the former would by its luxuriant growth prevent the other for having due support, and eventually would, in a few years, perish.

In selecting a bud for insertion, choose a strong and healthy shoot, cut away that part which has pushed since June, and from it select a bud for the desired purpose. A plump one should be taken, that is; it should be full, round, quite closed, (i. e. not pushed). Such a bud may generally be had about midway up the shoot, the lower ones being more dormant, and the upper ones scarcely perfected enough. The bud is situated in the axillæ of the leaf.

The shoot having been cut from the plant, take it in the left hand, holding the thickest part inwards, then with a very sharp knife, begin to enter the shoot about three quarters of an inch above the bud, cutting downwards about half way through the shoot, and bring out the knife about the same distance below the bud, in which case the bud is contained in the portion cut off, "which is termed a shield," and is formed as a segment of a circle. Then take the shield betwixt the finger and thumb holding the bud downwards. that is, in a different form to that it had grown in, press the shield so as to be held firmly, then gently twist the upper end of the shield, "which is nearest you," and this will loosen the wood from the shield. The wood must be taken out with the right hand, whilst the shield is held by the left. The separation of the wood from the shield must always begin at the upper end as it had grown. It will then be necessary to see that no vacuum be in the inside of the bud, if there be, the root of it is gone, and it will not grow, though the bark might unite, no shoot could be produced. If there be no hollow inside the bud, it is fit for use. If the shield does not separate freely from the wood, the shoot might be soaked for an hour, and it would assist the shield and wood to separate more readily. The edges of the bark of the shield must be quite smooth and clean, on no account to be left jagged. The leaf, in the axilla of which is the bud, must have one half of it cut away, for the evaporation of the whole would much weaken the bud, and rather prevent its growth. The shield having been thus prepared, lay it in water till the incision is ready for its reception.

In a former article I noticed that side shoots must be left to bud upon; on the upper side of a shoot of the present year, an incision must be made through the bark an inch and a half long, the lowest point of the incision to be about a quarter of an inch from the trunk of the stock, that is, from the origin of the shoot. At the upper point of the incision already made, a cross cut must be made through the bark, as long as it will admit the shield readily under it. With the ivory end of the budding knife, proceed to open the edges of the bark at the upper part of the incision, and very carefully proceed downwards, which, if the tree be in a proper state, will separate readily. This being done, slip in the shield, and carefully force it down, so that all the shield may be inclosed under the bark, excepting about the eighth of an inch of the upper part of it, which must be left outside, and that portion must be cut across so as to make it fit to the inside of the cross cut in the incision, so that the bark of the shoot above the incision, and the bark of the upper part of the shield may come in even and close contact; this is very necessary, because the first union takes place there, by the descending of the sap coming in contact with the top of the shield.

The bud being thus carefully inserted, must not be removed from its position; immediately some wet bass matting must be bound tight round the stem, beginning at the bottom part of the incision, crossing the ligature front and back, and terminating above the cross cut. The bud and leaf must be left clear, but only just to peep out. Let the bass be secured at the top in a knot, and that to be at the opposite side of the shoot to the bud, in other words behind it. If the knot were made at the same side as the bud, it would hold wet, and be liable to damp off the bud in a rainy season. It is of advantage to shade the bud, which is easily done by taking a laurel leaf and forming it so, that by tying the ends together and cutting out a portion to fit it to the stock, it will form an arch over, and thus protect it from the injurious effects of wind, sun, or wet; all of which should be particularly guarded against for a time, in order to secure certain success.

If it be desirous to have the name retained of each kind of rose inserted, this must now be attended to by affixing a sheet lead, or other label thereto, by means of copper wire, with the name or number to signify it.

Persons who have not been accustomed to budding, should previously experiment a little upon willow shoots, the bark of which easily moves, and affords facilities for such attempts. If after budding, the weather should be droughty, the stocks should have an occasional watering at the roots, which will greatly contribute towards success.

If a bud should fail and it be discovered in time, such a shoot may be supplied by inserting another bud.

Buds may be very successfully inserted into the main trunk of a stock; one or more buds may be put into it; the bud is found to succeed best about half way up the stock; the younger the stock the better it will succeed.

If the operation of budding has been properly performed, and the stocks suitably supplied with wet, from rain or otherwise, in about a month from the time of budding, the bass ligature may be taken away, and one tied round in a looseish manner. This admits the bark to swell, whilst it prevents the edges from being drawn open.

If the weather should be droughty; the first placed ligatures must be kept too for six weeks, and in case of continued drought even ull spring.

When the stocks have ceased growing, which will generally be the case by the end of October, the branches of the stock must be cut in order to strengthen them, and make them neat.

In shortening them, leave about six inches of each above the bud which has been inserted.

If the ground round the roots be covered a few inches deep, with some strawy manure, during winter, it will be of some service to doit.

No other attention is required till spring, excepting to have the stocks properly secured against winds.

I shall, therefore, have an article drawn up in time for the second season's management.

Note.—In preparing the bud, it is unnecessary to remove the bit of wood attached to the bark. Omitting to do so, saves trouble, prevents the bud from being damaged, and more than equally insures success. We beg to refer our readers to the article on budding, inserted in Vol. 2., p. 210.—CONDUCTOR.

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PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS,

Noticed since our last.

1. ACACIA PROMINENS, Conspicuous Acacia, or Nepean Wattle. (Bot. Reg., 3582.) Natural Order, Leguminosæ. Linnæan Class, Polygamia; Order, Monæcia. This plant is a native of the barren forest grounds of New South Wales, in the neighbourhood of the Nepean River, where, producing a vast proportion of rich golden blossoms, it becomes an object of peculiar attraction, and at the same time diffuses a profuse fragrance around. It was introduced into this country some time ago, and is now cultivated at Kew; in the spring, it flowers most charmingly. It is a fine conservatory shrub, and the fine racemes of rich golden fragrant blossoms recommend it very strongly. The plant grows about ten feet high, spreading proportionately. Acacia, from akazo to sharpen; many species being thorny.

2. AZALEA RAWSONII, Mr. Rawson's Azalea. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Rhodoracease. Pentandria Monogynia. Within a few years there have been many fine hybrid Azaleas raised, both on the continent and in this country, but none to surpass the present variety. It was raised from seed by our respected friend Mr. Menzies, gardener to Christopher Rawson, Esq., Hope House, Halifax, in whose splendid and superior cultivated collection of plants, it bloomed this spring. Mr. Menzies supposes it to have been produced between Azalea phoenicea and Rhododendron dauricum atrovirens; from that circumstance it is very probable that it will prove nearly hardy. The plant merits a place in every collection of this tribe of beautiful flowering plants; the plant being the property of a gentleman, not only generally known as an ardent admirer of Floriculture, &c., but equally so for liberality and endeavouring to promote its interests, and for others to participate in such rationale enjoyment, we believe it will soon be presented to the public, and plants to be procured of the Nurserymen. The flowers are nearly three inches across, of a fine rich scarlet crimson colour; the two upper petals numerously spotted with darker, Mr. Menzies cultivates the plant in equal parts of heath mould and well rotted leaf soil, to which is added a little of hazel loam. We saw his plants growing in a most healthy condition. Azalea, from azaleas, dry, arid, referring to its habitation.

3. BEGONIA PLATANIFOLIA, Platanus leaved. (Pax. Mag. of Bot.) Begoniaceæ, Monæcia Polyandria. This plant is a native of Brazil, and introduced by the late Robert Barclay, Esq., in 1829, from Brazil. The flowers have much the appearance of most of the species, a flesh colour edged with pink. It has bloomed in the Birmingham Botanic Garden, under the skilful management of Mr. Cameron. Begonia, in compliment to Michael Begon, a zealous promoter of Botany.

4. BIFRENABLA AURANTIACA, Orange coloured. (Bot. Reg., 1876.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. The present neat flowering species bloomed last year in the collection of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, at Chiswick. It is a native of Demarara. The flower spike rises about nine inches high, supporting about ten flowers. They are of a deep orange yellow, much and beautifully spotted with darker colour. Each flower is about three quarters of an inch across. *Bifrenaria*, referring to the double strap that connects the pollen masses with their gland:

5. COREOPSIS FILIFOLIA, Thread-leaved. (Bot. Mag. 3505.) A very neat and pretty flowering annual, sent into this country in the spring of last year, from Texas, by Mr. Drummond. It bloomed very profusely in the end of summer. The foliage and habit of the plant much resembles the C. tenuifolia, it grows about a foot high. The flowers are about an inch and a balf across, the ray of the petals of a fine orange yellow, and the disk (or centre) of a dark blood colour, about a quarter of inch across. It deserves a place in every flower border. Coreopsis, from Koris, a bug; and opsis, resemblance, referring to the seeds.

6. CRATEGUS PLATAPHYLLA, Broad leaved Thorn. (Bot. Reg., 1874.) Another handsome species growing in the fine collection in the London Horticultural Society's Garden. The plant grows vigorously, producing a fine foliage, of a deep rich green colour. The flowers are of a pure white, produced most numerously, much later in the season than the common Hawthorn. The fruit is of a dark purple colour, of a medium size, making a pretty appearance. Cratægus, from Kratos, strength; referring to the durability of the wood.

7. CRATEGUS FYRIFOLIA, Pear-leaved Thoru. This plant is also grown in the Garden of the London Horticultural Society; it is a native of North America; the leaves are very large and pretty; the flowers are white succeeded by orange coloured fruit, the size of the common Hawthorn.

8. EPIDENDRUM BIFIDUM, Hare-lipped. (Bot. Reg., 1879.) Synonym, E. papilionaceum. Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. A native of the West Indies, and introduced from Tortola by Messrs. Loddiges. The flower stem rises about two feet high, terminating with about a dozen very singular flowers. Each flower is near two inches across. The lip is slit up the middle, of a rosy purple colour; the petals yellow, sepals green spotted with red. *Epidendrum*, from *Epi*, upon; and *dendron*, a tree, growing upon.

9. FUCHSIA DISCOLOR, Port Famine Fuchsia. (Bot. Mag., 3498) Onagraria. Octandria Monogynia. Synonym F. Lowei. Mr. Lowe of Clapton Nursery, introduced this species some time ago into this country. The flowers are of the medium size, and the calyx of a fine bright crimson colour. The petals are of a deep blue at their base, and lighter towards the edges, to which the specific name discolour applies. We find it to be as hardy as most others of this beautiful flowering tribe of plants. Fuchsia, from L. Fuchs, a celebrated German Botanist.

10. GAURA PARVIFLOBA, Small flowered. (Bot. Reg., 3506.) Onagrariæ. Octandria Monogynia. A native of the North West Coast of America. It is a biennial plant. The flower stem rises from two to four feet high, terminating in a spike of many flowers. The flowers are very small, of a deep rose colour; and though not very showy are neat and interesting. It is grown in the Glasgow Botanic Garden, quite hardy, and blooms in August and September. Gaura, from Gaurus, superb; referring to the flowers.

11. GENTIANA QUINQUEFLORA, Five flowered. (Bot. Mag., 3496.) Synonym G. amarelloides. A native of North America. It is a very pretty flowering annual plant, which has bloomed in the Edinburgh Botanic Garden. The stem rises about half a yard high, being numerously branched, and producing a profusion of blossoms, each being about an inch long, of a lilac blue colour, and no doubt would produce a showy appearance, particularly when grown in a large patch. Gentiana, from virtues of plant first experienced by Gentius, King of Illyria.

12. GOODETIA VINOSA, Wine-stained. (Bot. Reg., 1880.) Onagracea. Octandria Monogynia. This very pretty flowering hardy annual plant was introduced to the Garden of the London Horticultural Society from California. The flowers have much the appearance of CEnothera rosea alba, they are near two inches across, nearly white, slightly suffused with rosy purple. They are produced in profusion from July to September. We recently noticed G. rubicunda, having flowers of an uniform purple colour with an orange eye, both are interesting species.

13. IRIS ALATA, Small winged. (Bot. Reg., 1876.) A native of Algiers, and in this country grown in the garden of the Countess of Illchester, Abbotsbury, Dorsetshire. The flowers are very fragrant, of fine blue, purple and white colours, spotted with darker. Each blossom is about three inches across, and very pretty; it blooms in April. Iris, from iris, the eye; referring to its variety of colours.

14. ONCIDIUM CRISPUM, Crisped-flowered. (Bot. Mag., 3499.) Orchidacez. Gynandria Monandria. This very singular and large flowered species bloomed last year in the fine collection of Mrs. Horsfall, Everton, Liverpool. It is a native of Brazil, on the Organ Mountains. The flower stem rises about half a yard high, terminating in a raceme of large flowers; each flower is upwards of two inches across, of a brown and yellow colour, spotted with red; the singular curled form and colour of the flowers, render the species very interesting. Oncidion, from Ogkidion, a tubercle; two prominences on the lip.

15. PHACELIA VINIFOLIA, Vine-leaved. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Boraginez. Pentandria Monogynia. A very neat flowering half-hardy annual plant. The flower stem rises about half a yard high, branching, producing numerous flowers. Each flower is about a quarter of an inch across. of a bright blue colour, becoming gradually paler to the centre. The plant has bloomed in the Birmingham Botanic Garden, as we also saw it in several places around Manchester. It was introduced from Texas by the late Mr. Drummond. *Phacelia*, from *Phakelos*, a bundle; alluding to the flowers.

16. PHYSOSTEGIA TRUNCATA, Blunt-calyxed. (Bot. Mag., 3494.) Labiatce. Didynamia Gymnospermia. A native of the Texas, and seeds of it were sent by the late Mr. Drummond in 1834, to the Glasgow Botanic Garden. It is a very pretty flowering annual plant, deserving a place in every flower garden. The flower stem rises about ten inches high, branching, producing many racemes clothed with numerous flowers of a purple rose colour, the throat and part of the lip being spotted with dark purple; each flower is near half an inch across. *Physosteyia*, from *Physa*, a bladder; and *stege*, a covering; alluding to the calyx.

17. POINSETTIA PULCHERRIMA, Showy-flowered. (Bot. Mag., 3493.) Synonym. Euphorbia pulcherrima. E. poinsettiana. A native of Mexico, where it was discovered by Mr. Poinsette, in 1828. It has bloomed in the collection at the Edinburgh Botanic Garden, as also at Dr. Reills, Canon Mills, near Edinburgh. It is a most ornamental flowering stove plant. The fine scarlet crimson bractea, being about ten inches across, produce a most splendid appearance. In Philadelphia, the Bracteas, it is said, are as much as twenty inches across; it blooms early in Spring; the plant well merits a place in every hothouse. *Poinsette*, in compliment to Mr. Poinsette, the discoverer of the plant in Mexico.

18. SCILLA CUPANIANA, Cupani's Squill. (Bot. Reg., 1878.) Synonym. Ornithogalum cœruleum. Hyacinthus stellatus. A native of Sicily. A hardy bulbous plant, which has bloomed in the collection of H. F. Talbot, Esq., Lacock A bbey, Wilts. The flowers are produced in a lengthened corymbous head; each flower is about half an inch across, of a dull purple colour. The pistil and stems of the filaments are of a bright blue, and produce a pleasing contrast; it blooms in June. Scilla, from Skyllo, to injure; roots being poisonous.

19. TRADESCANTIA VIRGINICA, flora alba, White flowered Virginian Spider Wort. (Bot. Mag., 3501.) Commelineæ. Hexandria Monogynia. This pretty flowering variety produces a striking contrast with the fine blue and purple flowered kinds. The present variety is quite hardy and blooms profusely; each flower is near two inches across, white, slightly suffused with purple towards the centre. We have had it some years, it is to be obtained of most of the principle nurserymen. Tradescantia, from Mr. John Tradescant, Gardener to King Charles the First.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

Being a subscriber to your publication, I hope you, or some of your correspondents, would favour me in your next part, or as soon as possible, with a list of the best show Pinks that are going at present. Being only one that is commencing in the science of Botany, I hope you will give me the best of your advice, and you will oblige yours, J. S.

ON A SUITABLE SOIL FOR ANNUALS.—I should be much obliged if some correspondent would favour me with a description of the proper soil for annuals, and if one kind would do for all. I fancy I use it too light. I have been thinking of using two parts loam and one of leaf mould, and the other old retten dung. Pray what is meant when the word rich is applied to loam? (We refer our correspondent to the article on soils inserted in our last number of the *Cabinet.*—CONDUCTOR.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF ALSTREMERIAS.—I should be much obliged if some correspondent who cultivates the Alstremeria successfully, would furnish me with a few particulars of management; I cannot get them to bloom well either in pots or the open border. Au early attention will much oblige, MARIA.

HYACINTHS.—I have tried to grow hyacinths in the open ground for several years, but cannot get any flowers at all equal to what I have seen in the London seed shops. I should be glad if some cultivator near London would give me the particulars of management required during the year.

July 12th, 1836.

JAMES ARMITAGE.

LIST OF SHOWY BORDER FLOWERS, &c.—I and several friends, having small gardens entirely devoted to flowers, are much in want of a list of showy herbaceous plants; there are annually, numbers of these plants for sale at the various seedsmen in town, but we have no knowledge of their character whether showy or not; and if any of your correspondents would favour us with a list of the names, height, colour, and month for blooming, it would be rendering us a great service. A COLLECTOR OF HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

REMARKS.

FUCHSIA DISCOLOR possesses one strong claim to our attention inasmuch as it is a native of the most southern portion of the world, which has yet been visited by any Botanist, Port Famine, in the strait of Magelhaens, whence seeds were procured into this country. The country and hills, from the height of 2000 feet above the sea to the very verge of the high water mark, are covered with a perpetual verdure, which is remarkably striking, particularly in those places where the glaciers descend into the sea. The sudden contrast in such cases presenting to the view a scene as agreeable as it seems to be anomalous. I have seen vegetation thriving most luxuriantly, and large woody-stemmed trees of Fuchsia and Veronica, in England considered and treated as tender plants, in full flower within a very short distance of the base of a mountain covered for two-thirds down with snow, and with the temperature at 36 degrees. The Fuchsias certainly was rarely found but in sheltered spots, but not so the Veronica (V. decussata) for the breaches of the Bays on the west side of St. John's Island, at Port Antonia, are lined with trees of the Veronica growing even in the very wash of the sea. There is no part of the strait more exposed to the wind than this, for it faces the reach to the west of Cape Forward, down which the wind constantly blows, and brings with it a succession of rain, sleet, or snow; and in the winter mouths from April to August, the ground is covered with a layer of snow from six inches to two or three feet in depth. There must be some peculiar quality in the atmosphere of this otherwise rigorous climate, which favours vegetation; for if not, those comparatively delicate plants could not live and flourish through the long and severe winters of this region.

CAPTAIN KING.

ON THE TREE MIGNONETTE.—Last year I treated some plants of Mignonette, in order to make them shrubby, as follows:—The plants were two feet high, and produced a large head of blossoms. I am sure it is well worth the attention it requires. In a 48-sized pot 1 potted one good plant, in a very rich loamy soil. In five weeks afterwards I removed the plant, ball entire, into a 36-sized pot, using the same kind of soil. As the plant pushed forth I pinched off all side shoots, allowing the *leaf* to remain from which the shoot pushed. The plant showed bloom when about ten inches high; I pinched it off, and it caused the top lateral shoot to push upwards for a leader, which I trained for the purpose. On reaching two feet high, I cut off the blossom, and encouraged about eight of the best shoots for bloeming. They flowered profusely last autumn, and now are real pictures of beauty and fragrance, and I expect will continue so through the

season. I potted off one half of my plants early in May, 1835, and the other early At the end of April 1836, I repotted the plants into 24s, keeping the in June. ball entire. I placed the plants at first in a Melon frame, and when six inches high took them into the greenhouse where I have kept them till now. Near Boston, May 16th, 1836.

SARAH.

ON THE CULTURE OF PROTEAS .- The eager avidity with which spirited, liberal-minded gentlemen in this country, have, at various periods in the course of the last forty years, sought to possess and maintain in their collections living examples of the many Genera of PROTEACEE, affords an abundant proof of the great interest they have excited, and of the high estimation in which plants of a family, possessing forms no less extraordinary than numerous, whether indigenous to the Cape of Good Hope, or to the arid shores of Australia, have been held.

At one period, within, doubtless the recollection of some of our readers, not only the King's gardens at Kew, and the rich Conservatories of GEORGE H_{IB-} BERT, Esq. at Clapham, but the gardens of other gentlemen, and especially the sale-collections of the more eminent nurserymen around London, could boast of many choice specimens of Cape Proteaceous plants, which, in the present day, are nowhere to be seen; for having been urged by culture to put forth their showy flowers, they immediately afterwards, in many instances, exhibited, from mistreatment, debility and sickness, and eventually dying, have ever since been lost to Britain. Since an ignorance at the time, of the proper mode of managing the plants of this family, whether natives of the Cape or of New Holland, doubtless led to the mortality that prevailed at periods not many years subsequent to their having been raised from the imported seeds, perhaps it may not be out of place in this work, to give our readers the substance of a few practical observations offered us, on the successful treatment of certain of the Order, as pursued at Kew by the principal very able cultivator in that garden, Mr. JOHN SMITH, to whose horticultural knowledge is superadded a critical botanical discrimination of plants generally, and especially of that numerous and beautiful tribe, the FILICES, and to whose talents in these particulars, we are happy, in common with other Botanists in Britain and on the continent, especially attached to the study of Cryptogamic vegetation, to bear ample testimony. Adverting to the interesting pamphlet of Mr. MACNAB, the excellent Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden at Edinburgh, on the propagation and culture of *Cape Heaths*, which appeared in 1831, Mr. SMITH observes, that he had pursued with success for some time antecedent to that date, the same mode of treatment of PROTEACE & under his care, that is recommended in that publication, with respect to the culture of Heaths, viz. in regard to shifting the plants into fresh and larger pots ; in the process of which, it is very important to afford, by means of potsherds, or fragments of half-baked pottery, a good drainage below, and especially to avoid deep potting, by placing the plant, with its ball of earth round the roots quite entire, so as to be some two or three inches above the surface of the soil at the edge of the pot, which will have the effect of carrying off any superabundant moisture from the roots to the circumference, and thus prevent the chance of water becoming stagnant round the base of the stem ; by inattention to this latter circumstance, many a BANKSIA and DRYANDRA in other collections have been killed ; whilst a steady regard to free drainage, to an abundant circulation of air, and a low temperature, he has succeeded in preserving many fine proteaceous plants longer than is generally effected in other gardens in the neighbourhood of London. " Even in the present day," he observes, " there may be some few gardeners, who may object to the mode of potting certain plants here insisted on, on the ground that, by being thus raised in their pots above the soil at the edge, they have not a handsome look; and this practice, now adopted and recommended by Mr. MACNAB with regard to Cape Heaths, &c., had its prejudice on his mind for years, for no other reason, as he himself tells us, " than that I fancied the plant looked as if it were ill potted, and, to my view, unsightly." " But we now see, how much other and more judicious management, founded on physiological principles. has overcome the prejudices of former days, and the difficulties attendant on the culture of not simply these, but the plants of other tribes :--witness our orchideous Epiphytes. "The soil," continues this intelligent cultivator, "which I use in the culture of most of the PROTEACEE, is a good fresh loam, with which, if stiff, I mix a portion of sand, so as not to admit of its being retentive of water. In time,

after being potted as already directed, the main roots next the stem of the plant will become uncovered : this circumstance I regard as favourable to the health of the plant : there will be no danger of its dying suddenly, as I have known many to do, that have been buried alive,-in other words, been deeply potted !" " In the winter months, care should be taken not to saturate the earth with water, nor wet the leaves or stem more than can be avoided. In dry weather however, during the summer season, water may be freely given to the plants about sunset, and a very essential point to be observed is, that, when they are placed out in the open air in groups, the sun's rays should not be allowed to fall directly on the sides of the pots, for if they are, all the feeding spongioles of the tender roots round the inner side of the pot, will assuredly be destroyed, and the life of the plant greatly endangered. Repeatedly have I known a BANKSIA to have been killed by the solar ray having been thus allowed to act on the side of the pot, which six months afterwards retained so much of a life-like look-being kept yet in its pot-as to appear to the eye of a superficial observer, to be still alive, and in perfect vigour. The lowest greenhouse-temperature that can judiciously be allowed, to prevent the effects of frost, is sufficient for the generality of the family now in cultivation in Britain, and no artificial heat is required for their preservation, excepting in severe frosty weather." He adds, with reference to pruning, that " as the rapid upright-growing species are, if left to themselves, shorter-lived, than others naturally more robust, the free use of the knife is recommended, and the growth of the plants checked, by keeping the luxuriant shoots cut back. This remark is especially applicable to those beautiful plants of the Order, with simple, straight, wand-like stems, such for example as BANKSIA Brownii and DRYANDRA Serra, BR., the former of which has been lost to several collections that could once have boasted of it, by its having been suffered to shoot up into exuberant growth, far beyond what the slender, tapering, thinly fibrid root could at all furnish sustenance. By heading these down somewhat, and thus reducing the ascending axis, or column of circulation, a more robust habit is induced, a growth of roots in their pots takes place, lateral branches are thrown out, and the plants thus treated at Kew, are now in the best possible health, with every indicative of being fully established in that garden."

APHIS ON ROSES.—The rose is often much infested with what is called the green fly insect, which may easily be destroyed, by fumigating with tobacco, or if in the open air by making a solution of quick lime, soot, and water, in the proportion of one peck of each to ten gallons of water. Stir the mixture well together, and afterwards let it stand till the water is clear, then mix about one-sixth of tobacco water from the tobacco manufactory to be had at 1s. per gallon, with the above, and sprinkle the trees or buds with it, and one application will be quite sufficient.

NEW PETUNIAS.—We have recently seen two very handsome varieties of Petunias, which have been raised in Germany, viz., one a flesh-coloured, and the other white, with a darkish eye. Both are very desirable varieties, making a pretty contrast with the other kinds. We also saw a splendid hybrid Alstroemeria, with flowers near four inches across, it has raised from seed saved from Apelegrina. The flower is a fine flesh-colour, marked very strikingly with rosy crimson. The latter is not yet offered for sale.

METALLIC WIRE.—(See Advertisement in our last Number.)—We had, some time back, specimens of the Wire. We tried it, and found it to answer most admirably. It is very pliable, and can be used with the greatest ease and readiness. It is very durable and neat, and a most excellent substitute for bass matting. For securing plants to walls, trellises, &c., it is peculiarly adapted, as it will also be found the best tie for Dahlia plants and roots, in order to secure the mames. The smallest size would be found very suitable for tying up Carnations, &c., a small twist at the ends only being required, which is very readily done. The pieces will last many years for the same purpose.

PURPLE-FLOWERED LABURNAM.—I have just seen a branch of the purpleflowered Laburnam in bloom, which had been grafted upon a branch of the common Laburnam. Both kinds were in blossom at the same time, and had a striking appearance. The purple blossomed shows itself much better in this way than when it blooms on a stem to itself, the contrast of the purple and yellow showing the former much better. IsABELLA.

A BOTANICAL COLLECTOR, it is said, is about to proceed to Mexico, sent out by the London Horticultural Society. One is lately gone to South America from Kew Gardens. We anticipate many treasures in plants, the result of their labours.

NEW PLANTS RECENTLY EXHIBITED AT THE BIRMINGHAM SHOW .--- From the Earl of Stamford, Plagiolobium illicifolium, Epidendrum cornutum. From George Barker, Esq., Eriostemon aispidatum, Gompholobium tomentosum, Pimelea hypericafolia. From John Wilmore, Esq., Phlox Drommondii. From William Bennett, Esq., Agapanthus umbellatus albus. From Messrs. Pope and Sons, Double-flowered purple Wall Flower.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.

On Saturday, July 9th, the third (and last for the season) of the Horticultural Society's exhibition of flowers took place at their gardens at Chiswick. The attendance was very numerous and fashionable. Between 6,000 and 7,000 of the rank and beauty of the metropolis were present. The weather was extremely propitious, and the day was remarkably pleasant, which doubtless was one great cause of attracting such an assemblage of visitors. The show of flowers and of fruit was equally varied and rich.

The prizes were distributed as follows :-

THE GOLD KNIGHTIAN MEDAL.

Mr. S. Rucker-Collection of Orchideæ. Messrs. Rollisson-Oncidium Lanceanum. Mr. Green, gardener to Sir. E. Antrobus-Stove and greenhouse plants. LARGE SILVER MEDAL.

Mr. Gaines-Alstromerias. Mr. C. Palmer-Melocacti. Mr. Davies, gardener to Lady Clarke-Grapes. Messrs. Rollisson-Collection of Orchideæ. Mr. Mill, gardener to Mr. N. M. Rothschild-Queen Pineapples. Mr. Errington, gardener to Sir P. G. Egerton-Peaches. Mr. Glenny-Roses (Chinese, &c.) Mr. S. Hooper, gardener-Roses. Mr. Lane, gardener to Mr. J. H. Palmer-Roses and greenhouse plants. Mr. Butcher, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence-Roses and greenhouse plants. Mr. Redding, gardener to Mrs. Marryatt-Single specimen of New Holland Plant. Mr. Rivers, of Sawbridgeworth-Collection of Roses.

THE SILVER KNIGHTIAN MEDAL. Mr. Cock, Chiswick-Balsams. Mr. T. Hogg-Picotees. Mr. Snow, gardener to Lord de Grey-Cucumbers. Mr. Mills-Cockscombs. Mr. Dennis, Chelsea --Melocta. Mr. Redding-Ferns. Mr. Buck-Grapes. Messrs. Lane and Son --Heartsease. Messrs. Rollisson--Heaths. Mr. Clarke--Melons. Mr. Rucker, jun.-Gongora Specimen. Mr. Cock-Pelargoniums. Mr. C. G. Cooke-Pro-Vidence Pineapple. Mr. Gibbs-Nectarines. Mr. Nieman-Nectarines. Mr. S. Hooker-Roses (Chinese, &c.) Mr. Wood, Maresfield-Garden Roses. Mr. Paul, Cheshunt-Garden Roses. Mr. Redding-Sing Specimen of Stove Plant. Mr. Spence-Specimen of Stove Plant. Mr. D. Ferguson-Single Specimen of Greenhouse Plant. Mr. R. Mangles-Single Specimen of New Holland Plant. Mr. Douglas-Single Specimen of Cape Plant. Mr. Marshall-Hardy Herbaceous Plant.

SILVER BANKSIAN MEDAL.

Mr. Jackson-Calceolarias. Mr. Gaines-Pelargoniums. Mr. Paul-Chinese Roses. Rev. Mr. Hinks, Manchester College, York-Droseras, cultivated under glass. Mr. Myers, Brentford-Cherries. Mr. Mills-Hydrangeas. Mr. R. Scott-Large Fuchsias. Mr. Buck-Crassula coccinea.

JUDGES-Mr. H. M. Dyer, Mr. Greenshields, Dr. A. Henderson, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Ingram, Mr. Macintosh, and Mr. Richardson.

The company continued arriving as late as 6 o'clock, and many of the visitors, enchanted by the beauty of the scene, remained until half-past 8, when the setting sun admonished them that it was time to exchange the pleasures of the Horticultural Gardens for those of the domestic circle.

GRAND SHOW AT VAUXHALL GARDENS.

The flowers and plants were in profusion, and Roses, Ranunculuses, and Calceolarias were certainly never before exhibited so numerously and so fine. Specimen plants, too, were in great beauty and variety, and many bore upon them evidence of great skill in cultivation; while there were several new and beauful subjects among them. The following was the award of prizes --Greenhouse Plants-1. Mr. Fleming, gardener to C. Ranken, Esq.; 2. Mr.

Greenhouse Plants-1. Mr. Fleming, gardener to C. Ranken, Esq.; 2. Mr. Glenny. Judges, Messrs. Chandler and Brown. Calceolarias-1. Mr. Bray, Chelsea; 2. Mr. Gaines, Battersea. Judges, Messrs. Chandler and Brown Hardy Plants-Mr. Glenny (no competitor). Geraniums-1. Mr. Gaines; 2 Mr. Hill; 3. Mr. Cock. Award by the exhibiters themselves. Ericas-Mr. Glenny (no competitor). Thirty Heart's-case (amateurs)-1. Mr. Salter, Shepherd's Bush; 2. Mr. Bridges, Hampton. Judge, Mr. Glenny. One Hun. dred ditto-1. Mr. Lane; 2. Mr. Gaines; 3. Mr. Hogg, Paddington. Cat Flowers-1. Mr. Rivers; 2. Mr. Buchanan. Judges. Messrs. Chandler and Rogers. Specimen Plants (for beauty and skill in cultivation)-1. Mr. Gaines; 2. Mr. Fleming; 3. Mr. Buchanan. Judges, Messrs. Rogers and Caulier. Ditto (beauty and rarity)-1 and 2. Mr. Glenny: 3. Mr. Gaines; 4. Mr. Hard ing; 5. Mr. Fleming. Judges, Messrs. Rogers and Caulier. Best Orchideous Specimen-Mr. Glenny. Best Twelve Pinks (amateurs)-Mr. Neville. Judge, Mr. Glenny. Diets (collections)-1. Mr. Sharpe; 6. Mr. Hooker; 7. Mr. Hogarth; 8. Mr. Caulier. Judges, Messrs. Broury 1. Judges, Messrs. Glenny and Neville. Ranunculuses (twelve)-1. Mr. Alexander; 2. Mr. Garather. Judges, Messrs. Brown, Hogg, and Glenny. Ditto (best collection)-Mr. Alexander (no competitor). China and Noisette Roses (amateurs)-1. Mr. Rivers; 2. Mr. Salter. Placed by exhibiters themselves Ditto (collection)-Mr. Rivers; 2. Mr. Wood, of Maresfield; 3. Mr. Lowe. Garden Roses (amateurs)-1. Mr. Glenny; 2. Mr. Pratt. Judges, Messrs. Rivers, of Sawbridgeworth, and Wood, of Maresfield. Garden Roses (collection)-1. Mr. Rivers; 2. Mr. Wood, of Maresfield ; 3. Mr. Lowe.

EXTRA PRIZES.

Miscellaneous Collection-Messrs. Chandler. Ditto-Mr. Fairbairn. Collection of Iris-Mr. Salter. Balsams-Mr. Cock, Chiswick.

REFERENCE TO PLATE.

A. Mimulus Rawsonii, Mr. Rawson's.—This very striking and handsome variety was raised by our esteemed friend Mr. Menzies, gardener to Christopher Rawson, Esq., Hope House, Halifax. In whose splendid collection of plants, we lately saw it finely in bloom.

B. Tropwolum elegans, Elegant flowered.—This very handsome flowering plant we also saw in bloom at Hope House, and Mr. Menzies informed us that it had been raised there from seed sent to Mr. Rawson, by Mr. Higgins of Liverpol, who brought it from Chili. It is very far superior to the pretty T. tricolorum; the colours of the flowers being much more intense; the flowers are also larger, and are produced in far greater profusion. It is a most valuable acquisition to a collection of plants, and being a climber which can easily be kept in due bounds, may be neatly trained upon a wire frame, as recommended by our correspondent in the last number of the *Cabinet*, and thus form a most pleasing object.

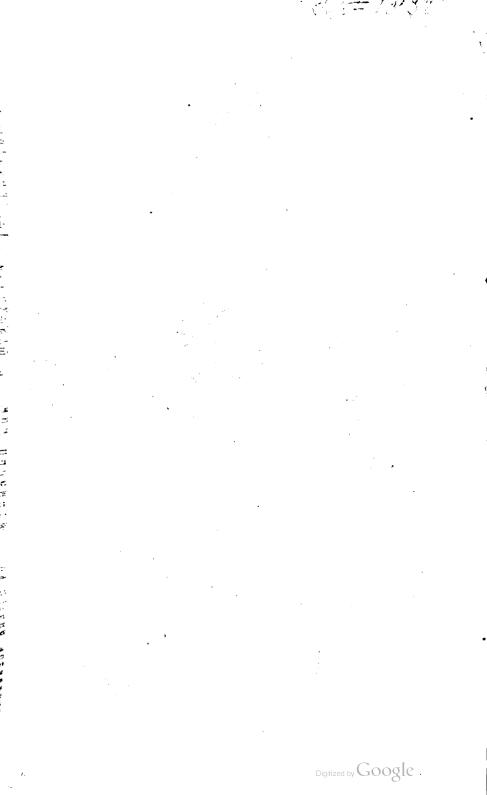
FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR AUGUST.

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.

must be daily airenced 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 he done. This is the proper time to propagate Aloes, Sedums, and all others of a succulent nature, by means of suckers or bottom offsets; when detached from the parent, key should be potted singly into small pots, using light dry compost, and watering sparingly ill they have taken root. In the first, or second week at farthest, inoculation may be performed on any kinds of the Citrus genus.

buotid the plant taken root. In the first, or second week at farthest, incollation 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 dend leaves, and shifted into fresh pots; prick out of the seed-bed Seedling Auriculas and Polyanthuses, in a shady situation r 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 June. Sow seeds of all kinds of bublous-rooted plants in pans or boxes, such as Spring Cyclamen, Anemonies, Rauuccluses, &c. &c. Those kind of bubls wanted to increase should be taken up, if the leaves be decayed, and the offsets taken off. Transplant into nursery beds seedling, bernnial, 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 bubls as yet remain unplanted.

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THE

FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

AUGUST 1st, 1836.

PART I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ARTICLE I.

ON THE CULTURE OF THE PANSY OR HEARTSEASE. BY MR. JOHN SMITH, FLORIST, ISLINGTON.

THERE is scarcely any plant now in cultivation, which is of greater interest to a flower-garden than the Pansy. The extreme neatness, beauty, and variety of the kinds, their duration of blooming from April to November, and their peculiar adaptation for almost any part of a flower-garden—renders the Pansy peculiarly pre-eminent. Although the plant is of humble growth, yet, it may be grown upon an elevated mound of soil, so as to exhibit its beauties as lofty as desirable. I have cultivated 'it in several situations after the following manner:—

I had a raised octagonal shaped cone, constructed in the centre of a flower garden, which was two yards high, I formed it by having troughs made one foot broad and eight inches deep, tier above tier to the height named. The interior of the troughs had not a boarded bottom, but a bar or two to keep the whole together. The substratum was of good garden soil, and the troughs in which I planted the Pansies was filled with a light rich loamy soil, a compost which I had made of turf soil and manure that had been mixed two years, and turned over several times. In this situation the plants bloomed most beautifully, and produced a striking effect.

I had a raised bank made against a wall, in order to conceal it from view of my dwelling, and this was constructed after the same manner, tier above tier to the height of five feet, and was equally handsome. The troughs were formed of tiles eight inches deep, above the soil of the lower tier, and the lower edge was inserted six inches to keep the tile upright.

From the above statements it will be obvious to the readers of the vol. iv.

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Cabinet, that an elevated bed may be made of any shape or height, in which this charming little plant may be grown, and, having the flowers raised so near to view, is a desirable advantage.

Occasional watering is necessary, but not near so much as persons might judge would be required.

Having said this much of the appropriateness of the Pansy to suit almost any convenience, I shall now add a few observations on the culture, &c.

Choice of Sorts.—The properties of a superior flower consists in the brilliancy of each colour, that is, of each colour being decidedly strong; the form of the flower should be as near a circle as possible, and the larger the better; the edges of the petals not to be fringed or undulated at all, but even and regular. In a flower, shaped as above described, the small angles which are seen in many pansies where the petals intersect each other, are wholly done away with; the eye should be rather small, and the stigma to fill the same.

Propagation.—New varieties are readily obtained from seeds. Some care is necessary in collecting the seeds, as the capsule (seed vessel) undergoes but little change after it is formed, very soon bursting. When the seeds are ripe, however, the capsule, which before was pendulous, now becomes erect, and in a few hours afterwards, if the day be sunny, the seeds will be dispersed.

If the seeds be gathered any time from May to September, it should be sown immediately after being collected, but if after September it is better to defer the sowing till Spring.

If the seed be sown in the open border, a shady situation is the best, the soil not being so liable to become droughty. If in boxes they can be placed in any situation desirable. Sow the seeds in rich light soil, let the surface be made fine and smooth, cover with fine sifted soil about one-eighth of an inch deep, and gently, with a flat board, press the soil to the seed. Never allow the soil to become dry till the plants are up. When the seedling plants are about an inch high, they may be transplanted about four inches apart, into a bed of light rich soil. If the situation be a little shady it will be the better for the plants; if the season be dry occasional watering will be necessary. The plants will bloom the same season if sown early in the year, and, if later, they will bloom the following spring; the best will easily remove to another situation.

By Cuttings.—Cuttings will readily strike root at any time from the first of April to the end September, if the cuttings be selected from young shoots, the old shoots at the end of summer being hollow, and such seldom push roots. The ends of the shoots, about two inches long, are suitable for the purpose, cutting through, close under a joint; they should be inserted in a fine soil of sand and loam, be watered well, and shaded for a few days. At the end of summer it is best to insert cuttings in pots or boxes, so that they can be placed in a frame to be assisted in striking.

By Slips or Offsets.—The plants will often have a quantity of shoots that will have struck root, these slips may be taken off at any ume by removing a portion of the soil, and cutting the slips or offsets off with a portion of roots to each.

By Layers.—There are a few kinds which I have found difficult to increase by cuttings, nor could I get the shoots to root when earthed up, in order to encourage them to strike roots into the soil; such, I have layed the same as carnations, using a finely sifted soil, and covering the incised part with it I did; not need a hooked peg. This mode is very easily done, at any time from the end of March to the early part of October, and with certain success.

In order to have fine blooming plants, it is necessary to have a stock raised every year. Such as are raised early in the present year, bloom fine from April to July, and those raised later in the present year, bloom from July to the end of the season. One year old plants are the best blooming ones, make the neatest patches, and look the handsomest. When much older they make long and straggling shoots, producing small blossoms. Being so easy of propagation and culture, a continuance of bloom may be secured nine months in a year. I find that Pansies grown on the elevated beds, being drier than the ordinary borders of the garden, stand well through the severest winters. Those plants I cultivate in the usual beds and borders of my garden, I cover the soil close up to the plants with some rotten tanner's bark, or mulchy manure from an old mushroom bed, to the depth of two or three inches, which fully answers the purpose of preserving them from injury. If there be convenience, young plants of a sort, may be potted off at the end of September, and be kept in a cool frame or cool greenhouse till March following. I have done both. A list of the finest sorts, description of them, and some further remarks I will send for the following Number.

July 13th, 1836.

- ARTICLE II.-ON GROWING FERNS IN BOXES, &c.

IN the transactions of the Society of Arts, Commerce, and Manufactures. In Vol. 50, part 1, p. 226, (Appendix,) is a letter to B. H. Jolly, Esq., from N. B. Ward, Esq., on his method of growing ferns and other plants, which thrive best in a humid atmosphere, by planting them in a box filled with moist earth, and covered with a glazed frame, rendered as nearly air-tight as possible. In this situation they will flourish, even in London, the junctures of the box being close enough to exclude the particles of soot, smoke, and dust, which are constantly floating in the air of the metropolis. The same kind of boxes have been applied by their inventor to a much more important service, namely, that of conveying living plants by long sea voyages, from one country and climate to another, with singular success, and without the necessity of those minute precautions of regulating the admission of air and light, and of duly supplying them with water, which are absolutely necessary if recourse is had to the usual mode. Cases for New Holland were embarked the first week in June 1833, and arrived at their destination in the following January. They were on the poop of the ship, the whole voyage, and all the water they had during the passage was a light sprinkling, during the hot weather near the equator. The plants, with the exception of two or three ferns which appeared to have faded, were all alive and vigorous-they consisted of ferns, mosses, grasses, &c. The cases were refilled at Sydney, in February 1834, chiefly with ferns and two or three flowering plants-the thermometer between 90° and 100°; in rounding Cape Horn two or three months after, as low as 20° at eight P. M.; in crossing the line 120°; and on the arrival of the ship in the British Channel in November, 40°. These cases occupied the same station as on the outward-bound voyage; the plants were not once watered, and received no protection by day or night, yet arrived in the most flourishing state after eight months confinement. Various other successful trials have been made to Para, Calcutta, and other places .- See Letters from N. B. Ward, Esq. and Capt. Mallard-Transactions of the Society of Arts, Vol. 50, Part 2, p. 189, Appendix.

ARTICLE III.—ON PROPAGATING PLANTS BY GRAFTING, BUDDING AND INARCHING.

BY MR. CHARLES TAYLOR, ELAM HALL, DORSETSHIRE.

MANY plants are propagated by one or the other of these means; I cannot, however, omit noticing a very ingenious mode of grafting, described by M. Oscar Leclerc, of the Jardin du Roi, Paris, in a communication to the editor of the Gardener's Magazine, and said to be the invention of Mr. Blaike, an eminent British gardener, who long resided in France, and who may be considered as the founder of



modern gardening in that country: "This mode of grafting," observes M. Leclerc, "which I shall henceforth call the *Graffe Blaikie*, succeeds in most plants, both of the hot-house and open air; and it seems particularly well calculated for the propagation of intertropical plants and trees. The success which attends it on delicate hot-house plants, and particularly on these which are hard-wooded, is very difficult to be obtained by any other means. During the time when the sap is in full activity, the scion must be procured, if possible, of exactly the same diameter as the stock on which it is to be grafted.

"First make two lateral oblique incisions, exactly similar, the one on the stock from above to below, the other on the scion from below to above, and both slooping from without towards the centre or interior of the wood. The tongues are then cut in the form of a long wedge, by stripping them of their bark. The cut parts are then reunited, by taking care, as usual, to make them coincide as exactly as possible. The scion being bound by ligatures to the stock in the ordinary way. The inferior part of the scion, that is, the lower, is plunged in a vessel of water. It will, however, necessary to remove the water from time to time, and to renew the base of the submerged scion by cutting off its extremity.

"The stock is sometimes headed down immediately after the operation, in which case, particular care must be taken to leave a bud or a shoot above the incision, in order to attract the sap to the place where the operation was performed. Sometimes, however, the stock is not headed down till after its union with the scion is completed.

"When the plant operated on is small, and the scion of a delicate species, the plant should be covered with a bell glass to prevent too great transpiration of the leaves. The air in the interior must be occasionally renewed, as, without this attention, it would, by the evaporation of the water, be rendered too humid. If the diameter of the scion be less than that of the stock, the operation must of course be different from the preceeding. In such a case, the incisions must be limited simply to two longitudinal ones of equal dimensions, one on the scion, the other on the stock. This is the easiest and the most natural mode, and also the most favourable for giving solidity to the graft."

This mode of grafting is, we think, particularly applicable to oranges, lemons, &c., and these plants, engrafted by any of the ordinary methods, that will admit of a portion of the scions being left long enough to be inserted into a phial or cup of water, will facilitate the operation. Some cultivators practise this mode of engrafting in this country; and a variety of it may be noticed as practised by that

intelligent and indefatigable botanist, Mr. Murray of Glasgow, who substitutes for the water a potato or turnip, into which he inserts the bottom end of the scion. Some propagators have recomended inserting the lower end of the scion into the mould of a pot, kept at a proper degree of heat and moisture; and in some cases where it has been practised, the scion has rooted in the mould, and where such has occurred, the part below the union of the graft has been cut off, and has consequently produced a perfect plant, giving thus two plants instead of one. Instances have also occurred of the scion rooting into the water, and in like manner producing a plant. It may be mentioned, as a necessary precaution in the above method of grafting, that to prevent too rapid evaporation, produced either by the sun or winds, a cap of stout paper or parchment has been recommended, which may be fixed a little below the part operated on, and so contrived as to enclose the whole of the upper part of the stock. This precaution becomes particularly necessary when the operation is performed in the open air, and particularly in the case of resinous or gummy trees.

Of the plants which belong to those departments, which are propagated by these methods, may be enumerated the families of *Camellia* and *Citrus*, the varieties of which are generally propagated by the two latter methods, as are some species of *Daphne*, *Berberis fusicularis*, and various others. Sometimes grafting is performed on the roots of some rare plants, as in the case of *Paonia papavericis* which is often grafted on pieces of the roots of *Paonia moutan*.

Experienced operators propagate plants by these means with much success, and indeed the idea of increasing the size of a Camellia, for example, to an almost unlimited extent, by inarching very large branches, or, in some cases, entire plants upon others of greater size, appears to be perfectly practicable. As the size of these plants adds to their value, and as they are several years before they acquire a large size, however well they may be cultivated, this mode of increasing them certainly deserves to be more generally adopted. I possess a plant which has above thirty different varieties growing upon it. Large specimens of Camellias, and of several other plants, are more likely to be quickly attained by a process of this kind than by any other. The precise season of performing the above operations on exotic plants, will always be governed by the state of the wood on the plants, and by no stated period of the season. When the wood or buds are in a fit state, then the operation should be proceeded with.

August 2nd, 1836.

ARTICLE IV.—ON THE CULTURE OF THE CHINESE PRIMROSE. (PRIMULUS SINENSIS.)—BY ARDISIA.

IN a former Number I perceive a query upon the Chinese Primrose, and having myself been a very successful grower, I now send my method for the perusal of your correspondent.

I raise my plants every season from seed, as I find them bloom much finer the first year than afterwards. The seed is sown early in Spring, and when the plants appear above ground, I transplant them out singly into small pots. The soil best adapted, is, I find, rich sandy loam. Early in May I pot them into larger pots, about eight inches in diameter, and ten deep, and again place them in the greenhouse, where I allow them a full current of air.

With this simple treatment I have a profusion of strong and magnificent trusses of bloom.

ARTICLE V.-ON THE CULTURE OF THE CAMELLIA. BY A LONDON PRACTICAL GARDENER.

This very popular family, has always the best effect when cultivated in a house by themselves; and as there are certain seasons in which this genus requires a treatment almost peculiar to itself, their separate culture is, therefore, the more necessary. The splendour and profusion of the blossoms of this genus do not only attract our notice, considered merely as an ornamental plant, but has a considerable claim on our more intimate regard, when we consider it as supplying us with one of the necessaries of life, and probably one of the most exhilarating and useful medicines of which our Pharmacopeias can boast. From the species Camellia bohea, viridis, and sasangua, are obtained the well-known tea of commerce, which is imported by us from China, where these three species, together with C. Japonica. grow in abundance, and in that country attain the character of evergreen shrubs or low trees. From these species have been originated, by cultivation, the many varieties now cultivated. The most successful and generally adopted method of propagating this family. is by inarching or grafting; by either of these means each variety is perpetuated, but new varieties are only to be obtained from seeds: as these seldom ripen, at least in any quantity, in this country. and few are imported in a fit state to vegetate, the propagation of new varieties is consequently a matter of some importance. As, in most other cases, it is from single flowering plants that seed are to be expected, although sometimes the semi-double flowers also produce them, and of these, the common single red is the most prolific in

affording seed. Sometimes seedlings so obtained are used only for stocks, whereon to work other rarer kinds, although sometimes they are kept till they attain a flowering state to ascertain their relative Mr. Knight, of the Exotic Nursery, has many seedling merits. plants thus originated, which assume as yet different characters, so far as the buds, leaves, &c. are concerned, from those from which they have sprung; and, under the management of that very scientific cultivator, every justice may be expected to be done them. These, we understand, have been principally obtained from the magnificent specimen which he so long and so well cultivated, and to which we have already alluded. Stocks, however, are for the most part obtained by nurserymen from layers of the common single red, which they have often planted out in pits for this purpose, or from plants originated from cuttings of the same or equally common sorts. Camellias are sometimes budded, but for the most part are either grafted or inarched, in either case, the process of tongueing is dispensed with as weakening the stock; and that mode of grafting, termed sidegrafting, is preferred. It may be observed, that, of all the stocks, for this or any other purpose, those obtained from seeds, are the best; but, in regard to Camellias, as the seeds are two years in coming up, cultivators seldom wait till such stocks are of proper size to be operated on. Sometimes the double Camellias are obtained from cuttings, but this is both a tedious and precarious method of increasing them.

As to the proper season for grafting or inarching Camellias, the spring is the best, and just at that time when the plants have done flowering and are beginning to grow. This state of vegetation does not always take place at precisely the same time, as some cultivators force their Camellias into bloom very early; such, therefore, should be operated upon not by the exact period of the year, but by the state of the plants: Some will be fit for this process in January, February, March, and April. Those, however, which are operated on in March and April, will have the better chance to succeed, although those which are operated on in February answer pretty well.

During the time the process is going on, the house should be kept rather closely shut up, and the atmosphere kept rather damp; however, these must not be too freely indulged in as in the former case, the plants would be liable to being drawn up weak, and consequently become straggling and of bad habits. The time that elapses before a union of the scion and stock completely takes place is in different sorts, and more particularly in regard to the state of health and vigour in which the plants may be, as well as the favourableness or unfa-

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vourableness of the season. Observation alone can dictate when the clay, and afterwards the bandage of matting, should be removed. There is an evil in allowing either to remain on too long, as well as taking them off too soon; however, there is less danger to be apprehended from their remaining on a week or even two too long, than than in taking them off a week too soon. Some cultivators adopt the Graffe Blaikie mode of inarching with much success, and others also practise the mode recommended by Mr. Murray, of Glasgow, by inserting the lower extremity of the scion into potato or small turnin. Camellias will form a union when the branches are of considerable size; and, as we have already noticed, very large plants may be speedily formed by inarching several whole plants upon one common stock. This process is now becoming prevalent round London : and when the operation is properly performed, and the plant afterwards properly cultivated, specimens of large size may be expected to become more common than they have hitherto been; and certainly one or two large specimens of this plant, where there is convenience for keeping them, are better than a number of small ones, which will take up the same room, and never can produce so imposing an effect as is the case with large specimens. Upon one or two plants may thus be cultivated the whole collection of varieties and species now known. In grafting Camellias, much care should be taken to perform the operation neatly, so as to leave as little appearance of the place of union as possible. I recollect, when this plant was much less common than it now is, and the methods or propagating it less understood. that some cultivators, to hide its deformity in the stem, performed the operation very close to the surface of the pot in which the stock grew; and when the union had taken place completely, they used to repot them into deeper pots, so as to bury the wound under the mould. A practice so unskilful was of course unsuccessful; the plants being thus too deeply potted did not prosper, and, as might be expected, deterred many from purchasing, from an idea that the plants were either short-lived, or would not grow without the care of a proficient person. The case, however, is otherwise : scarcely any plant is easier than the camellia; although it must be admitted, that, to grow them in the first degree of excellence, much judgment is required. Camellias, like most other plants, have their periods of growth and also of the rest; during the former state they cannot hardly be watered over much, and during the latter, they will soon languish if too bountifully supplied. For this, no rules can be laid down ; experience and observation on the part of the cultivator alone can be a safe guide.

ARTICLE VI.

ON THE CULTURE OF CALCEOLARIAS. BY A STAR IN THE EAST.

THIS very charming family of plants having now become so general a favourite and necessary ornament to the flower garden, as well as the sitting room, induces me to send the following remarks on the mode of raising seedlings, as well as the general culture thereof, for insertion in the *Cabinet*.

But a very few years back, the only calceolaria which I could meet with for culture in my flower garden, was the C. pinmata, and now, in consequence of the attention that has been given in raising new varieties from seed, I possess upwards of seventy strikingly distinct kinds. Last year I raised three thousand seedlings, most of which are now coming into bloom; many already flowered, are real good kinds, and amply repay for any trouble. The following is the mode of management I have successfully pursued :---

On Impregnating for New Varieties.—I tried for several years to get seed from those plants I cultivated in the open borders, judging that the flowers would be impregnated by the bee, but either from this being omitted, or if done, the flowers, or seed vessel, was so damaged by rain or other casualities, that I never could raise a single plant. In 1834, I planted a number of plants into the open bed, and had a three light frame placed over them, taking away the lights, excepting to protect at night and from rains. In addition to this I continued to impregnate the blossoms from time to time.

During the process of watching the blossoms, in order to take the faring at a proper state, I found that such attention was particularly necessary, as it was only for a short duration in a proper condition, and that not when mere dust, but as soon as it became in a limpid state. The application of this to the stigma at that period, produced the desired effect. A better knowledge can be obtained by practical observation, than can be supplied in this place. There is also a particular time when the stigma is prepared for the reception of the farina, this too will easily be ascertained in practise. My aim has been to obtain kinds having the highest colours, that should have the largest flowers, and the pale colours accordingly. I have also been endeavouring to get the shrubby kinds spotted similar to many of the large herbaceous varieties—in this I hope to succeed. I never allow any wet to get upon the flowers after impregnation, and I take care not to allow the roots to be droughted; this attention being paid, I have succeeded in

obtaining a very large supply of seed, which last year afforded me three thousand plants, and I have now as many to bloom next year. It is easily ascertained when the seed vessels are ripe; I am careful to gather it immediately, and all the seed I collect by the end of August, I sow immediately, so that the plants get strong enough to endure winter. On the other hand, if sown much later they are generally too weak to survive, so that all late seed I save till spring.

I sow the seed upon some finely sifted soil, and place it in a hotbed frame, being careful to keep it moist by sprinkling with water, through the medium of a syringe with a fine rose; this keeps the soil moist without washing it bare.

In order to insure the seedlings for blooming, I plant them out into some light rich soil in a cool frame, as early as I find them strong enough to bear it. In the winter I protect them by the lights and straw hurdles in severe weather.

In watering Calceolarias, I find it necessary to avoid watering the centre of the plant, or it will very soon rot. I pour the water liberally over the soil, not only close up to the plant, but as far as the roots extend, by this attention I never lost a single plant.

I find too, that the Calceolarias flourishes best when a portion of fresh loam is added; I add to it some well rotted manure, but has it mixed with the soil three months before planting, for very fresh manure kills the plant.

Scarcely any plant is more easily increased, the offsets and slips being mostly furnished with small roots, these taken off and inserted in a pot, at the side of it, they will soon strike, and become fit for parting and final planting. The greatest difficulty with the Calceolaria, is to keep it through the winter. But I succeed with the following treatment, so as not to loose a single plant.

At the end of September I take off a sufficiency of slips and offsets, and having a quantity of pots filled one-third with broken potsherds, I pot six or eight in each 24 sized pot, using a soil composed of equal parts of peat and loam. This admits of water passing eff freely, so that in the damp of winter the plants never suffer from wet. After potting I keep the plants in a shady place out of doors till the frost is likely to commence, I then remove them into the cool frame, where they are kept from frost. In order to keep them dry, I have the pots placed upon bricks.

Early in March I pot off the plants into 48 sized pots, still keeping them in the cool-frame, for if placed where there is much warmth, they often perish. I give air at all favourable opportunities, and stir the surface of the soil when ever it becomes mouldy or green. The first week in May I plant out all my stock, turning them entire out of the pots, into the open border, pit-frames, &c.

In planting them out into an open bed, I find it of advantage to have it raised several inches above the level of the ground; this keeps it from injury by wet, as well as by raising it high at the centre, gives a very pretty effect.

Near Lynn, July 21st, 1836.

ARTICLE VII.—A DESCRIPTION OF SOME OF THE HANDSOMEST KINDS OF CAMPANULAS, &c.—By C. Dela Pryme.

A CORRESPONDENT in a late Number of the *Cabinet* requesting some information as to the Campanula, or Bell-flower, perhaps the following may be of some use. There are seventeen principal kinds, which are here arranged in the order of their flowering, from May to October.

Names.	Colours.	Height in ft.	Time of Flowering.
punctata.	White.	1	May, June. [earliest.]
azurea.	Purple.	11/2	June, July.
pubescens.	Blue.	1	June, July, August.
carpatica.	Do.		Do. [smallest.]
linifolia.	Do.	ŝ	Do.
speculum.	White.		June, July, August, September.
caucasica.	Violet.	1 a	July, August.
collina.	Blue.	1	Do.
pendula.	Cream.	1	Do.
Îactiflora.	White.	51	July, August, September. [largest.]
sibirica.	Blue.	1	Do.
Lorei.	Bluish.	1	Do.
cephalantha.	Blue.	1	Do.
aggregata.	Pale Do.	2	Do.
pyramidalis.	Bluish.	4	Do.
persicafolia.	Pale Blue:	3	Do.
pentagonia.	Purple.	11/2	July to October. [latest.]

Besides these are the saxatilis, speciosa, glomerata, flora-alba, patula, trachelium, garganica, grandiflora, hederacea, fragilis, (or hirsuta,) and some others of less note. They are most of them hardy, easy of cultivation, and handsome. The Campanula may be reckoned as the head of the border plants, and it has more varieties than any other (not excepting the *Gentiana*.) They should not be planted before the beginning of March or end of February (although this is sometimes done.)

Cambridge, Aug., 1836.

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ARTICLE VIII.—ON THE CULTURE OF THE TROPŒOLUM TRICOLORUM AND PENTAPHYLLUM.

BY MR. RICHARD GOODSALL, GARDENER, ENDON HOUSE, MIDDLESEX.

I was much pleased with the beautiful flowering Tropcolum inserted in the *Cabinet* for August; I have possessed the T. tricolorum and pentaphyllum for several years, and have cultivated them in a very successful manner; I am, therefore, induced to send you the particulars of my mode of management, for insertion in the *Cabinet*.

The soil I use is a mixture of rich loam and sandy peat, and to have a good degree of broken pots for drainage. Early in spring, I place one tuber each in a small pot; as some of the tubers are larger than others, I select a pot about as wide again as the tuber; after potting, I place them in a Cucumber or Melon frame. At the time of planting, I give them a supply of water, but being kept in moist heat they require little afterwards, till the shoots have pushed some length. This attention is necessary to be observed, for if much water be given before the shoots push, the root will be liable to rot; so that my only care is, to keep the soil from being dry.

When the shoots have got a few inches high, I repot the plant into one a size larger; this is repeated in its subsequent treatment. whenever it is observed to require it, by the pot being filled with If the plant be over potted at once, it is certain to suffer by roots. it, for the roots not occupying the soil, and its being of necessity kept moist, becomes sour by frequent waterings, and unfit for the plant to grow in. But by often repotting into a size larger, every due encouragement is given to the successful culture of the plant, and to secure a profusion of blossom. When the plant has pushed as high as the frame will allow, I take it into a vinery of moderate temperature, where I keep it for a few days, and then remove it into the warmest part of a greenhouse, but where a free supply of air can reach it, to prevent its moulding. As the plant pushes, I take care to have it neatly secured, using a stick or two for its early stages of growth, but afterwards to a wire frame, made something like what is recommended in the Cabinet. In pushing down the points of the stick or wire, I do not allow them to be inserted close to the side of the pot, because the fibrous roots run round there in abundance, and the point of the stick or wire pressed down there. would cut the greater part of them through, or by mutilation damage them in some degree.

When I discover that the plant is attacked by the green fly, I have it sprinkled at the under side of the foliage with a strong solution of tobacco water. In order to keep the plant free from the red spider, I have it often syringed at the under side of the leaves; the red spider bites the foliage, and causes it to become disfigured by whitish spots; if not checked at first, the insects rapidly increase and spread over the plant, and will soon destroy it. I avoid syringing it in damp weather, for the foliage would be injured. The plants thus treated, bloom profusely to the end of autumn.

When the plant ceases growing and blooming, I withhold water from it, gradually declining the quantity given, till it is in a state to be kept dry till the return of spring. I do not take the tuber out of the soil it had grown in, but retain it therein till the time of repotting in Spring. I keep the tubers in winter in the cool part of the back shed, free from frost, but not liable to excite them to push.

With the above treatment I have had a plant ten feet high, producing thousands of blossoms. The plant deserves a situation in every greenhouse in the kingdom. I find it also answers well for culture in the light room of a dwelling, allowing it air at all convenient opportunities.

The plant is easily increased by seeds, and young cuttings about three inches long strike freely in sand, if placed in a hotbed frame.

T. pentaphyllum.—This plant I find to grow freely if allowed a large degree of pot-room, and to be kept in a very airy place in the greenhouse. I find it to do still better, to turn it out, if the plant be moderately strong, into the open border in a warm situation. I have a plant at the front of a greenhouse that is trained to three stakes, and densely covers them to the height of nine feet, having many thousands of flowers.

The soil is a good rich loam and peat, half a yard deep, upon a gravelly substratum; I have supplied it freely with water during dry seasons.

At the end of November the top generally dies, I cut it off near to the ground, and cover the same with some dry straw chaff, this is laid six inches deep, over this I place a large milk panshion which shoots off all wet, keeps the root dry, as well as contributes to keep it from injury by frost. At the return of spring the tuber pushes freely, and during the months from July to November, is a perfect picture of beauty and interest.

I have not had occasion to renew the soil of the border where the plant has grown four seasons, but when it is indicated necessary by the condition of the plant. I shall take away the old soil at Spring, nearly to the tuber, replace it by fresh loam and peat, but not to disturb the tuber at all.

ON RAISING ERICAS FROM CUTTINGS.

No insect has attacked the plant in the open air. The treatment of this species in pots during summer and winter, is in all respects as done to T. tricolorum, but I advise its culture in the open air.

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ARTICLE IX.

ON RAISING YOUNG PLANTS OF ERICAS FROM CUTTINGS. BY A CULTIVATOR OF EXOTIC PLANTS.

FROM May to July I think is the most proper season for striking the cuttings of Ericas, (Heaths,) as the young wood will by that time be, in general, pretty far advanced in growth.

The shoots of heaths, and bark thereof, are of such a thin wiry nature when old, that it is nearly impossible to strike them in that state, hence the many failures by people not aware of this circumstance, who most probably were in the habit of leaving more or less old wood, to cuttings of every description; and these, they very naturally concluded, were to be put into the soil the grown plant flourished best in; so that except by mere chance, when they happened to put in a cutting moderately young, which sometimes vegetated, they found it a thing so precarious, and of such difficulty, as to be induced to abandon the trial altogether. Others more persevering, endeavoured to remedy these defects by a change of soil; substituting loam and younger cuttings; but here a fresh difficulty arose, by the cold nature of so strong a soil, rotting the tender cuttings, in many instances before they had time to vegetate; as well as the young fibres of such, as lived to produce them; unless transplanted at an age, in which it was otherwise unadvisable to more them; by which many were also lost.

By a series of observations it was found, that the old wood of these, as well as many other plants, was by no means calculated to produce roots; that the one soil was too light and unsubstantial to support the tender green wood while devoid of roots, and the other too cold and stiff for their nature to flourish in afterwards; therefore, having proved that the young wood succeeded best as cuttings, the only thing to be looked for was a warm, open, yet partially retentive medium, best calculated to obviate the above defects. A good deal depends, in my opinion, on the choice of sand for this purpose; many prefer the whitest and finest they can procure; at all events pit-sand is the most proper; but from recent observations, I am inclined to think, that its goodness does not depend so much on the colour, as the texture, a lively vegetating sand being, in my opiuion, preferable to that of a dead, fine, binding nature, be it ever so white; but it should be

a pure sand, untainted with any mixture whatever. The manner of using it, is to have the pot well drained as usual for cuttings, and then filled with sandy peat, within an inch of the rim; which must be pressed pretty light, so as not to sink much afterwards; let the remainder be filled with the sand and well levelled at the top, being also pressed tight; the whole should then get a good watering to settle it before the cuttings are inserted; then proceed to make the necessary quantity of cuttings to fill it, and the sand will be soaked sufficiently, and fit to receive them by the time they are ready. Strong, luxuriant, or leading shoots, are not to be chosen, as from their redundancy of sap, they are exceedingly liable to damps; the ends of the lateral, or side shoots, are by experience proved to answer infinitely better, when selected with judgment, so as care is taken to reject any that have in the least degree attained a hard woodiness of substance, or that cut wiry, and tough. They need not exceed an inch in length, two thirds of which is to be divested of its leaves, and finished by a clean horizontal cut at the bottom; but in taking the leaves off, it is necessary to be careful not to injure the bark of the cuttings, by paring them too close, but rather to leave a part of the footstalk attached to it. When a sufficient number is ready, let them be immediately inserted in the sand with a small neat dibber, something about the size and shape of a goose quill; they should be pretty well tightened in the sand, and have a moderate sprinkle of water to settle it about A proper glass being previously chosen, when they their stems. have stood about half an hour to drain, and settle, it should be set on; pressing it gently on the surface so as to make it perfectly close. If this business is begun in June, which is early enough, they must, (on account of the increased heat of the season,) be plunged in some cool shady situation, where they can be conveniently shaded when requisite : an exhausted hotbed, with a frame, and good lights on it, will answer very well; or otherwise, the north side of any low wall or hedge where they will be a little sheltered from the noon-day sun, and have the benefit of it morning and evening; in either place, the pots must be plunged up to the rim in old tan or saw-dust; and in the latter, they will also require to be covered with large cap glasses over the small ones. When potted and watered, they must be set on the kirbs, or other convenient places in the stove for a few days, and shaded until they have established themselves in the fresh mould; as soon as they have taken to grow freely, let them be removed to the greenhouse; but observe not to expose them to the open air entirely at first, as it might do them a material injury; on account of which, the lights over them should be kept close than usual for a lew days.

PART II.

EXTRACT.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THE PLANTS BELONGING TO THE GENUS CITRUS, in the Garden of Edward Miller Mundy, Esq., M.P., F.H.S., at Shipley Hall, in Derbyshire. By Mr. Richard Ayres, Corresponding Member of the Horticultural Society, Gardener to Mr. Mundy .- My green-house is fortynine feet long, and seventeen feet wide, with a glazed sashed roof, sloping to the south; the back and sides are solid walls; the front is nine feet and a half high, and has six glazed folding doors, the intervals between which are filled with fixed glazed sashes. The floor is a stone pavement, and the house is warmed by a flue built on arches, and carried under the pavement near to the front glass, the heated air being admitted into the house through ventilators from a narrow air chamber adjoining to the flue. The back wall, on the inside, is eighteen feet high, and that, as well as the sides of the house, are covered with a trellis, the openings of which are six inches square. Adjoining the back wall, at even distances from each other, are six holes in the pavement, each two feet square; in these are growing trees in the following order :-- 1, a Lemon; 2, a China Orange; 3, a Lemon: 4, a Citron; 5, a Seville Orange; 6, a Lemon. They were planted young, nine years since; the border of earth in which they grow extends under the pavement, and their branches are trained to the trellis. In the same manner, last year, a Citron tree was planted against the west side, and a Lime tree against the east side; and these are trained to the trellis at the two sides respectively. Besides the above eight trees, there are twenty two in tubs, seventeen of which were brought from Malta by Captain George Mundy, of the Royal Navy, to his father, six years ago; they were then small, but have grown finely since, and the fruits they have recently produced have been excellent both for size and flavour. In addition to these trees in tubs, other greenhouse plants in pots are kept in the house in the winter season. The conservatory, of which a section and ground plan are annexed is thirty-two feet six inches long; it is divided longitudinally into three borders; the back border is three feet eight inches wide, and its level is elevated three feet above the other part of the house by means of a wall which supports it. A paved walk, two feet eight inches wide, is carried over the border, so that only about one foot of it next the back wall is exposed to view: in this border, at even distances, are planted one Lime, and three Lemon trees; the Lemons are of my own working, they are nine years old from the bud, and are now in a fine bearing state; the lime was only turned out of a tub last March. The centre border is thirteen feet broad; in it are planted, in a double row, four in each row, at even distances, eight trees, viz.: two standard China Oranges, one Dwarf China Orange, three Seville Oranges, and two Maltese Oranges; these last are young plants put in two years ago; the other six trees are all in a bearing state. In the front border, which is only four feet wide, three trees were planted in 1818; one is a China Órange, three years old from the bud, and the two others are Lemons. This house is also used for the growth of Grapes: Vines are planted in the front of it, on the outside, and trained up the rafters of the glass roof, being introduced through holes in the front wall. The trees in each of the three borders of the conservatory are trained in different ways. Those in the back border are fastened to a trellis against the back wall. The trees in the centre border have their branches in part secured to a row of stakes set along the front and sides of the border, at even distances from each other; the stakes are each six feet in length above the ground, into which they are driven about a foot and a half; such of the branches as can be brought into contact with these stakes are fastened to them, the others are tied to stakes placed irregularly in different parts of the border, but chiefly at the back; by these means the branches are spread evenly over the whole extent of the border,

EXTRACT.

are well exposed to the sun and light, and also produce a beautiful effect, whether in blossom or in fruit, the stakes having more the appearance of supports than of being placed for the purpose of fastening the branches to them. The trees in the front border are trained flat on a horizontal trellis in the manner of peach trees in a house, the trellis being two feet from the ground. The borders both in the greenhouse and conservatory were filled, at the time the fruit trees were planted, with a compost made as follows: to twelve barrows full of strong turf loam, six of good rotten dung and three of vegetable mould were added ; these were properly incor. porated six months previous to being used, and then put into the borders. After I had planted both the house, having a few old trees in tubs and pots which were not in good health, I was induced to try on them the effect of a richer compost, and I also applied to them waterings of a compounded liquid manure. These sickly trees were restored to good health in twelve months, and as they made fine fruitful wood, I was so satisfied of the advantage of my new compost and of the composition water, that I determined in future to use them with all my other plants, whether in the borders or in tubs and pots. I have applied them in the manner hereafter detailed, and the beneficial effects resulting from their use have exceeded my expectations, not only in the vigour and richness of the wood and foliage, but in the abundance, size, and flavour of the fruit. The compostis formed of ten parts (a wheelbarrow full is my usual integral quantity) of strong turf loam, seven of pigeon's dung, seven of garbage either from the dog-kennel or butcher's yard, seven of sheep's dung, seven of good rotten horse dung, and ten of old vegetable mould; they must be mixed together twelve months previous to use, that time being necessary to bring the ingredients into a proper state of pulverization. The composition water is prepared as follows : three wheelbarrows full of cow dung fresh from a pasture field, two wheelbarrows full of fresh sheep's dung, and two pecks of quick lime are thrown into one hogshead of soft water; the mixture is frequently stirred for a week or ten days before it is used, and when applied to the plants, ought to be about the consistence of cream. Previous to describing my method of cultivating the plants, I cannot avoid observing that in the usual management of Oranges and other trees of the same description in gree houses, however fine the plants, they only serve the purpose of ornament, and ar otherwise useless, never producing any fruit fit for the table. The failure arises from the common practice with most gardeners of taking these trees out of the greenhouse when they put out the common greenhouse plants for the summer months; whereas, the proper course which they ought to follow, is to keep them in the house through the whole season, and to avail themselves of the removal of the other plants to apply the peculiar treatment necessary to bring them into proper bearing. From the experience which my practice has given me, I do not think that Orange and other similar trees require much warmth in the winter months; I therefore never suffer my house to be heated above 50 degrees by fire heat until the end of February, or the beginning of March, when, the trees, if in good health, will begin to show blossom; the fire-heat should then be increased to 55 degrees; but the houses ought not to be warmed above 65 degrees at this time by sun-heat, the excess of which must be checked by the admission of air; and indeed the more air the trees have during the time of blossoming, the more certain will be the crop of fruit. My trees are washed with a hand syringe about twice a week in the winter months, advantage being taken of the middle of the day for that work in cold weather; in summer they are washed in the morning, and it is then done every day. During the time the trees are in blossom, they require more care in respect to watering, I therefore then use a syringe with a top, the holes of which are so small that they will not admit a fine needle to pass through them. Clean soft water from the cistern in the conservatory is used for all these purposes. As soon as the fruit is set I begin to water the trees at their roots with the composition-water above described, giving more or less according to discretion; the trees having no other sort of water during the summer months, except what little falls from their leaves when they are syringed each morning.

In the early part of June the greenhouse plants are taken out for the summer, and I then begin to force the trees, by keeping the heat in the house up as near as possible to 75° , for I do not consider that either Citrons, Oranges, Lemons, or Limes can be grown fine and good with less heat. Whilst the forcing is going on, particular attention is paid to the waterings above described. In June I also give

the trees, whether in the borders or in tubs and pots, a top dressing of the rich compost before mentioned, this is of the greatest advantage in swelling the fruit, and it is done in the following manner. The earth above the roots is moved with a small hand fork, taking care not to disturb any part of the roots; all the loose earth is then removed clear to the roots, and replaced with the compost. This operation I have performed for the last six years, on the trees in the borders, and to it I principally attribute my success in producing such fine and abundant crops. With respect to pruning the trees, I do not know that regular directions can be given for the work, but I will state in what manner the trees at Shipley are treated. Early in February they are looked over; at that time it is apparent what wood is likely to be fruitful, and as a certain quantity of old branches are yearly cut away I take out those which seem least promising, and so make room for the younger and more productive wood. If the trees afterwards grow very strong, the shoots are shortened according to their strength, in the same way as Peach trees are shortened. Thus the branches pruned are not only fruitful, but they are restrained to any shape desired, for no sort of fruit trees bear the knife more patiently than those I am treating of. There is some nicety required in thinning and arranging the crop. When the fruits are about the size of Green Gages, it is proper to thin them. Two fruits should never be left together, for they would neither be fine nor well formed; the quantity left to ripen must also depend on the age and strength of the tree. The thinnings have no pulp when of the size above mentioned, and are much esteemed by the confectioner, making excellent preserves.

The fruit which I exhibited to the Society was part of the produce of 1818, which was particularly great in that year, nineteen of the older trees yielded two hundred and seventy-eight dozen of ripe fruit, being nearly fiteen dozen on an average to each tree. This quantity was thus produced: the Citron tree in the greenhouse bore eight dozen, each Citron measuring from fourteen inches and a half to sixteen inches and a half in circumference; three China Orange trees, viz., one in the greenhouse, and two in the conservatory, had sixty dozen of fruit, some of which measured thirteen inches round; six Seville Orange trees, viz., one in the greenhouse, three in the conservatory, and two in tubs, bore one hundred and forty dozen of fruit; seven Lemon trees, viz., three in the conservatory, three in the greenhouse, and one in a tub, had fifty dozen of fruit; and from two Lime trees, which were then in tubs, but which are now in the borders, as above mentioned, twenty dozen of fruit were obtained. The crop was not so large last year, I did not expect it would be so, but the Citron yielded seven dozen of fruit; one of them Mr. Mundy sent to the Society in December last, it was seventeen inches and a half in circumference. The produce of the other different trees was fine, not only as respected its appearance, but the excellence of its quality. The trees this year promise an abundant crop.—*Horticultural Transactions*.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS,

Noticed since our last.

I. ACACIA VESTITA, Cunningham's Acacia. (Pax. Mag. of Bot.) Linnæan Class, Polygamia; Order, Monæcia; Natural Order, Leguminosæ. This very profuse and handsome flowering species was introduced in 1820 from New Holland, by Mr. Cunninghame. It is a highly ornamental plant; the flowers are produced in immense numbers upon pendant racemose spikes, half a foot long; they are of a fine bright yellow colour, and the plant when in bloom resembles a yellow pyramid, being in such masses, relieved by a sprinkling of dark green foliage. The plant grows to the height of six feet, and deserves a situation in every conservatory and greenhouse; it blooms from April to June. This species may be procured at most of the principal nurseries. The plant flourishes well in a mixture of rich loam and peat—and to have plenty of pot-room, as it grows rapidly it will require frequent repotting; this is requisite with all the Acacias. Acacia from akazo to sharpen some of the species being very thorny.

2. APTOBIMUM DEPRESSUM, The depressed. (Bot. Reg. 1882.) Synonym, Ohlendorfia procumbens. Didynamia Angiospermia. Ruellia depressa. Scro. phralarince. A very pretty flowering plant, a native of the Cape of Good Hope, from whence seeds were brought by Mr. Eckton. The plant has bloomed with Dr. Lechmann, at Hamburgh. It is a greenhouse undershrub, laying prostrate, and producing a profusion of flowers; they are funnel shaped, more than an inch long, of a pretty blue colour, having each of the five divisions of the mouth of the corrolla streaked with black, and the upper part of the throat being white. Mr. Eckton found the plant growing on the shores of the great Fish River, and there blooming from October to December. Mr. Bentham says, this plant assimilates very closely to Salpiglossis prostata. He also enumerates six other species with which he is acquainted, namely, A. abietinum, A. eriocephalum, A. depressum, A. indivisum, A. tragacanthoides, A. viscosum. Also he remarks upon five species of a new genus from the Cape, closely allied to Salpiglossis, namely, Peliostomum lencorrhizum, P. origanoides, P. scoparim, P. virgatum, and P. viscosum.

The Aptosimum is a very desirable plant, and we hope will soon be in the possession of the nurserymen in this country. Aptosimum, from a, privative; and ptosimos, deciduous.

3. CRATCEGUS TANACETIFOLIA, Tansy-leaved Hawthorn. (Bot. Reg. 1884.) Synonym, Mespilus orientalis. Another very ornamental species of this interesting tribe of plants, and which deserves a place in every pleasure ground. The entire family of Hawthorns are at once so highly ornamental and odoriferous, that wherever their introduction is practicable we strongly recommend it. The beauty of their blossoms, their fragrance, and the successive profusion of fruit of various hues and sizes, we think, give them more than ordinary charms. A list and description of considerable extent will be given in our next number. The present species is a native of the higher mountains of Greece ; the flowers are large, white, powerfully fragrant ; the berries are produced solitary, as large as a May Duke Cherry, yellow, and has the sect of an apple ; it is also sweet. *Cratagus*, from *Kratos*, strength, in reference to the wood.

4. CRATCEGUS ODORATISSIMA, Sweetest-scented Hawthorn. (Bot. Reg. 1885) Synonym, C. orientalis. It is a native of the hills near the Black Sea. In this country it produces its very deliciously perfumed flowers in profusion, succeeded by clusters of rich red fruit of considerable size and beauty.

(Bot. Reg. 1886.) Pentandria 5. DOUGLASSIA NIVALIS, Snow Douglassia. The late Mr. Douglas collected seeds of this pretty Monogynia. Primulacea. plant in California, and it has bloomed in the garden of the London Horticultural Society. When Mr. Douglas was travelling across the rocky mountains, in April 1827, at an elevation of twelve thousand feet above the level of the sea, he was struck with surprise with a large patch of brilliant purple, surrounded by snow, which, on a near approach, he found to be the blossoms of this pretty flowering It very much resembles the Saxifraga oppositifolia. The plant forms a plant. thick tuft, with branches rising a few inches high, clothed with small flowers of a vivid purple colour. The two plants raised in the Society's Garden, have been cultivated in the greenhouse, but it is probable it will flourish better when treated Another species, D. arctica, found on the shores of as alpino plants usually are. the Arctic Sea by Dr. Richardson, is in the possession of Dr. Hooker. Douglassia, in compliment to Mr. Douglas.

6. EPIDENDRUM SKINNERH, Mr. Skinner's Epidendrum. (Bot. Reg. 1881.) Gynandria Monandria. Orchidaceae. This very interesting species was sent from Guatemala, in 1835, by G. U. Skinner, Esq., to James Bateman, Esq., Knyperlev Hall, Congleton, Cheshire. In the rich collection at that place it has bloomed, under the very skilful management of Mr. Don. The species is a most profuse bloomer, producing a spike of flowers upon every shoot. The flower stem grows erect, producing a spike of blossoms several inches long; flowers pale purple, an inch and a half across. The plant merits a place in every collection. Epidendrum, from E_{pi} , upon; and *dendron*, a tree, native habitation.

7. HIBISCUS SPLENDENS, Splendid-flowering. (Pax. Mag. Bot.) Monadelphia Polyandra. Malvacee. A very fine flowering species which we find to grow and bloon freely in the greenhouse. It was introduced from New Holland in 1830, by Mr. Frazer, who, in writing about it, said, "I consider this plant the King of all the Australian plants, I have seen it twenty-two feet high." The flowers this season were nine inches across, literally covering the plant; they are of a bright rose colour. The plant flourishes in a mixture of rich loam and peat, requiring plenty of pot room; most of the public nurserymen possess plants of it. It would make a fine show if planted in a conservatory. *Hibiscus*, from *hibiscos*, the name which the Greeks give to Mallow.

8. LASIOPUS SONCHOIDES, Sonchus-like. (Brit. Flow. Gard.) Syngenesia. Polygamia equalis. It is a native of Armenia, and is growing in the Chelsea Botanic Garden. The flowers much resembles those of the wild Hawkweed, of a pale yellow colour. Lasiopus, from lasios, hairy; and pous, a foot.

9. ONCIDIUM LANCEANUM, Mr. Lance's Oncidium. (Bot. Reg. 1887.) Gynandria Monandria .Orchidacece. John Henry Lance, Esq., first discovered this plant in Surinam, growing upon a Tamarind tree near to the Government House. Mr. Lance afterwards found many more plants in different parts of the Colony, growing upon the branches or stems of the Tamarind, Calabash, or Sapodilla trees. The plant, however, flourishes freely if tied to the Brugmansia arborea, or Orange tree. The flowers are produced upon a stiff branching panicle. Messrs. Rollissons of Tooting, had a plant flowered this season (1836,) the panicle having thirty flowers, each flower being two inches and a quarter in diameter. The sepals are of a greenish yellow colour at their edges, bright yellow in the middle, and regularly marked with broad blotches of crimson and chocolate brown; the lip is of a bright violet at the edge, and a deep violet towards the base. Not only are the flowers so strikingly handsome in colour, but they possess the additional charm of the most spicy fragrance, which they retain, even stronger, after the flowers are gathered and dried; no other Oncidium has fragrant blossoms. The plant merits a place in every collection of this interesting tribe of plants. Most of the nurserymen who cultivate orchideous plants have this for sale. The London Horticultural Society presented Mr. Lance with the large Silver Medal, for the introduction of this, and other fine plants. Oncidium, from ogkidion, a tubercle, referring to two prominences on the lip of the flower.

11. PÆONIA TENUIFOLIA, var. PLENA, Double-flowered fine leaved Pæony (Brit. Flow. Gard.) This very interesting variety was presented, by Dr. Fischer, from the Imperial Botanic Garden at St. Petersburgh, to Mr. Goldie, nurscryman, at Ayr, Scotland. It is a very desirable plant for the flower border, not rising higher than half a yard, and producing large double flowers of a deep rich crimson colour. The present variety is cultivated in collections around London.

12. TRIFOLIUM FUCATUM, Farded Clover. (Bot. Reg. 1883) Diadelphia Decandria. Leguminosæ. The late Mr. Douglas sent seeds of this annual Clover from California, to the London Horticultural Society. In the garden at Farnham Green, it bloomed, but no seeds were produced, so that the plant is lost from this country. The heads of flowers have a pretty appearance, being of a cream colour towards the centre, and of a rosy-red at the ray.

13. VERBENA ERINOIDES; VAR SABINI, Dwarf Erinus-like Vervain. (Brit. Flow. Gard.) Synonym, V. Sabinia. This pretty flowering variety differs from V. erinoides in being smaller, closer in its growth, and of more glabrous habit, and rich purple flowers. It was introduced in 1833, from Chili, and is now in most general collections. The plant is quite hardy, and blooms from May to November.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON CHRYSANTHEMUMS.—Being a great admirer of that beautiful and interesting tribe of plants, the Chinese Chrysanthemums, and being desirous of procuring any new plants which are considered good, I trust you will excuse me for soliciting a corner in your publication for the following query:—Whether the plants mentioned in your March Number, by Mr. John Carr, as being seedlings, raised last year by Mr. Robert Freeman, gardener to W. Brereton, Esq., near Holt. Norfolk, can be procured from any of the London nurserymen. If your correspondent, Mr. John Carr, would inform me where I can procure those he has mentioned, and at what price, he will confer a great obligation on me. The following are what I particularly refer to :—A pure white, very double, and the petals naturally arranged in exquisite order—shaped like a double white camella; a fine changeable buff, well formed; a beautiful fine white, with small thick set petals, having the appearance as if covered with snow. NEMO.

South Lambeth, May 31st, 1836.

ON DESTROYING THE THRIP.—Can you, or any of your Correspondents, inform me of the best means to eradicate the Thrip from the Dahlia flower,—which so much infest it ? R. L.

ON THE CULTURE OF PANSIES .- There is no part of your interesting Magazine from which I derive more advantage and information than the answers to corres. May I request some of your contributors to let us have a paper on the pondents. culture of Pansies. I have seen them at the Chiswick Horticultural Shows, and been surprised that a flower which was in so little request a few years ago, should now be brought to such a wonderful degree of perfection in size, shape, and colour. I have attempted to procure some of the best sorts, but I cannot at all rival the size of the flowers that I have seen exhibited. I have also seen beds of Pansies one mass of beautiful blooms. I am induced to ask information as to the best soil in which they can be grown, and also the best mode of propagation, in order to form a bed. I attempted this year to plant out cuttings in spring, but my bed is not yet covered. A north exposure in summer, and a south one in winter, I find to suit them best, and, as they are so easily transplanted, my intention at present is to plant cuttings in a south exposure this autumn, and to transplant them early in spring to my bed, which is to the north. If, however, any of your readers can give us practical information upon the point, it will, I am sure, be acceptable to many persons,

23rd July, 1836.

I remain, &c. &c.

A SUBSCRIBER.

ON BONE MANURE, &c.—You will much oblige a Subscriber by inserting in the September Number any information you may possess on the subject of base manure as applicable to gardens. It is known to have been successfully employed in agriculture, and would be very serviceable in gardens by not requiring the beds to be disturbed, as is done, with great injury to some of the plants, when digging in manure. The information wished for would embrace the following points:— 1. The kind of soil for which it would be most beneficial.—2. The season and mode of applying it, particularly as to quantity.—3. Whether better adapted for any particular plants than this; and lastly—4. The address in London of the persons who furnish the article, with the price. TONBRIGIENSIS.

P.S.—The liquid manure, so generally used in Flanders, would, no doubt, be be very useful as a surface manure, but it is not easily, if at all, attainable in this country, and is very offensive.

ON ANSWERING QUERIES, &C.—I venture to assert, in the name of the greater half of your readers, that if you could induce your contributors to answer queries, or would shortly answer them yourself, it would render your publication still more valuable to unscientific subscribers,—who, without putting questions themselves, would be great gainers from the doubts and suggestions of others. You must understand this remark is applied to questions which refer strictly to the culturation of plants, for you cannot be expected to furnish your readers with taste as well as knowledge; or to fix upon the prettiest flowers for those who cannot choose for themselves. I have had great difficulty in procuring another Erinus Lychnidea, and shall have still more in keeping it, unless you can give me south that as a so to soil, heat or cold, quantity of water, &c. A. B. L.

Unless an immediate reply to a query was desired, we have usually omitted the answer in the same month, judging it better to let the subject be brought before our readers, and afford them a sufficient opportunity of favouring our querist correspondents with replies, and thus a probability existed of any query being answered much more satisfactorily than if we gave our individual opinion only. We shall be glad if our readers would look over the queries in back Numbers, and forward to us answers which may meet the wishes of those proposing the queries. In In case we get none, we will attend to the matter ourselves.—CONDUCTOR.

REMARKS.

ORANGE TREES.—A large quantity of Apples having been left in an Orangery, and suffered to become rotten, the bad air arising from them, caused the leaves of all the Orange trees to fall off.

Further proof of the continuance of germination in seeds has been received, by the growth of some taken from tombs, dated in time of Marcus Aurelius, and also Clodwig.—Country Paper.

TULIPS.—The well known taste of the Dutch for Tulips is not diminished; the new Tulip called "The Citadel of Antwerp," has been purchased for 16,000 francs, (£650 sterling,) by an amateur at Amsterdam.

Horticultural Societies are springing up in almost every town and village in the kingdom—it shows a good spirit has manifested itself amongst the higher classes. A Horticultural Society has been formed at Yeovil, in Somersetshire; at Kingscote, there has been already two meetings; one has also been formed at Thornbury, in Gloucestershire.

ON INSECTS INFESTING ROSE TREES, &c.—When any Rose tree or other shrub is infested with the green fly, take equal proportions of sulphur and tobacco dust, and after moistening the plant, dust it over with the mixture. Tobacco water from the Tobacco Manufactory answers the same purpose, being mixed with twice the proportion of water. As the latter is not easily procured in some places, the above mixture may generally be obtained. Rosa,

HORTUS SICCUS .-- In studying Botany, it is of advantage to prepare a book of dried specimens of plants; such a book is termed Hortus Siccus, a dry garden. Choose from a plant a specimen having flower, bud, leaf, and if possible, seed. Lay it upon thick blossom blotting paper, placing one or two sheets of the same over it; upon which, unless the specimen be very succulent and thick, lay another specimen, and then more paper. Care must be taken to lay each part of the specimen smooth and flat upon the paper; no part of the specimen should be under another part; Cut off any portion that is inconvenient to retain; If any bud or flower be too thick, pare off some of the under side to make them lie properly. When they are arranged, put a heavy weight upon them,-after a few hours, carefully shift the position of each specimen to a dry part of the paper, and replace the weight; repeat this, changing the paper if necessary, until the specimens be perfectly dry. Prepare a solution of gum with a little camphor in it, and secure each specimen to a page in a folio of cartridge or whity-brown paper; then write under each the name of the plant, class, order, tree, shrub, herb, country, &c. In the case of any specimen being very full of sap, a hot iron may be passed two or three times over the covering of paper-taking care not to burn it. FLORA.

HOT WATER SYSTEM OF HEATING PLANT HOUSES, &c.—I have latterly seen an experiment tried in the use of glass tubes instead of the cast iron ones, which answered far better in all respects, giving out the heat much quicker, affording a higher temperature, and retained it for a longer period. The glass was of the commonest kind, and quite cheap. It had a very neat appearance;—I will obtain the particulars of cost and construction, for a subsequent Number of the *Cubinet*.

REFERENCE TO PLATE.

1. Antirrhinum majus, var. caryophylloides, The large Carnation-like flowered Snapdragon. This very striking variety of Snapdragon, we received a specimen of, from Mr. Bridgford. We have seen several plants of it in bloom, it is very strikingly handsome, and deserves a place in every flower garden. It is quite hardy, and a profuse bloomer. 2. Anagallis Phillipsii, Mrs. Phillip's Pimpernel. This very superior flowering Pimpernel, was raised by the Lady whose name is attached, and in compliment to whom, is the specific name most deservedly given. It is by far the most splendid flowering Anagallis in this country. We saw it in profuse bloom at Mr. Joseph Plant's, Florist, Cheadle, Staffordshire, and Mr. Plant informed us, that as soon as a sufficiency of plants was ready for sale, he should advertise it in the Cabinet.

3. Calceoluria maculata.—This very fandsome plant was raised by Mr. Joseph Plant, it is a shrubby variety, and Mr. Plant having succeeded in obtaining shrubby kinds marked with dark spots, most deservedly merits the thanks of a Floricultural Public. The plant we took the above specimen from, was profusely in bloom, and was strikingly handsome. In addition to the present variety, we had the pleasure of an enraptured view of a considerable number of Shrubby and Herbaceous kinds, now blooming for the first season, and far exceeding all we had ever seen. Mr. Plant will give due notice when they will be ready for sale.

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER.

Annual flower seeds, as Clarkia, Collinsia, Schizanthuses, Ten-Week Stocks, &c., now sown in pots and kept in a cool frame or greenhouse during winter, will be suitable for planting out in open borders next April. Such plants bloom early and fine, and their flowering season is generally closing when Spring-sown plants are coming into bloom.

Carnation layers, if struck root, should immediately be potted off.

China Rose cuttings now strike very freely; buds may still be put in successfully.

Mignonette may now be sown in pots, to bloom in winter,

Pelargoniums, cuttings of, may now be put off; plants from such will bloom in May.

Pinks, pipings of, if struck, may be taken off and planted in the situations intended for blooming in next season.

Plants of Herbaceous Calceolarias should now be divided, taking off offsets and planting them in small pots.

Verbena Melindris (chamædrifolia). Runners of this plant should now be taken off, planting them in small pots, and placing them in a shady stiuation. It should be attended to as early in the month as convenient.

Plants of Chinese Chrysanthemums should be repotted if necessary; for if done later, the blossoms will be small. Use the richest soil.

When Petunias, Heliotropium, Salvias, Pelargoniums (Geraniums), &c. have been grown in open borders, and it is desirable to have bushy plants for the same purpose the next year, it is now the proper time to take of slips, and insert a number in a pot; afterwards place them in a hot-bed frame, or other situation having the command of heat. When struck root, they may be placed in a greenhouse or cool frame to preserve them from frost during Winter. When divided, and planted out the ensuing May in open borders of rich soil, the plants will be stocky, and bloom profusely.

Tigridia pavonia roots may generally be taken up about the end of the month. Greenhouse plants will generally require to be taken in by the end of the month.

If allowed to remain out much longer, the foliage will often turn brown from the effects of cold air, &c.

Plants of Pentstemons should be divided by taking off offsets, or increased by striking slips. They should be struck in heat.

Pansies.—The tops and slips of Pansies should now be cut off, and be inserted under a hand-glass, or where they can be shaded a little. They will root very freely, and be good plants for next season.





THE

FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

OCTOBER 1sr, 1836.

PART I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ARTICLE I.—DIRECTIONS FOR PRESERVING PLANTS. BY A LADY.

It is unnecessary to enumerate all the advantages resulting from the possession of a collection of preserved plants, as they can be fully appreciated only by a person who has made considerable progress in the study of Botany. But the beginner requires to be informed, that nothing can more materially aid him in his endeavours to become familiar with the objects which vegetation presents to his view, than such a collection, to which he can at all times refer, either for refreshing his memory, or for instituting a more minute examination than he had previously made. Plants are generally preserved by drying, and a collection of this kind is called a *Hortus siccus* or *Herbarium*. Various methods are in use for drying plants, but the following, being among the most simple and efficacious, and attended with little difficulty, is here preferred.

The articles necessary for the accomplishment of the object in view are, a quantity of smooth, soft, paper, of large size (16 quires perhaps); eight boards of the same size, about an inch thick, of hard wood; four iron weights, or pieces of lead, two of them about forty pounds weight, the others half that number. Or in place of these weights, a number of clean bricks may be used, or, in short, any heavy bodies of convenient form. Along with these articles, a botanical box is necessary. This box is made of tin, and varies in size, from nine inches to two feet in length, according to the taste and avidity of the collector.

In gathering plants for this purpose, such as are smaller than the size of the paper are to be taken up roots and all. In many cases, portions only of plants can be preserved, on account of their size, and then the most essential parts are to be selected, including always the flowers. Plants to be preserved are to be gathered in dry weather, and immediately deposited in the tin box, which prevents their

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becoming shrivelled by evaporation. If gathered in wet weather, they must be laid out for some time on a table or elsewhere, to undergo a partial drying. When roots have been taken up along with the stems, they ought to be first washed, and then exposed for some time to the air.

Let us now suppose that a dozen specimens are procured. Over one of the boards lay two or three sheets of the paper, on the uppermost of which spread out the plant to be dried, unfolding its various parts, not, however, so as to injure its natural appearance. A few of the flowers and leaves ought to be laid out with particular care. Over this specimen lay half a dozen sheets of paper, on the uppermost of which lay another plant as before, and so on successively, until the whole are disposed of. A few sheets are then laid upon the last, and a board placed over all.

Plants, viewed with reference to drying, may be divided into two classes, the one comprehending those which being thin, soft, and flexible, require little pressure to reduce them to a level, the other including such as being stiff and thick require much pressure. Supposing the above plants to have been of the first class, we lay upon the upper board one of the smaller weights. A series of more stubborn specimens being, in like manner, placed between other two boards, we lay one of the larger weights upon them.

Should more specimens be collected next day, they are disposed of in the same manner; and thus successively. At the end of three days generally, the plants first laid in are to be taken out, together with the paper about them. They are to be laid in fresh paper, three or four sheets being placed between every two plants, and the whole put between two boards, with a weight over them. The second series is similarly treated next day, and so on. The paper from which the plants have been removed is to be dried for future use.

There will thus be four sets of plants : two in the first stage of drying, and two in the second stage. The plants of the second stage sets should be taken out about three days after they have been deposited, and after dry paper has been put about them, returned to their places. The paper may thus be shifted until the plants be perfectly dry, when they are finally removed. Each plant is then placed in a sheet of dry paper, and along with it is deposited a slip of paper, on which are written the name of the plant, the place in which it was gathered, the time of gathering, the soil, and such other circumstances as may tend to elucidate the history of the species. Thus prepared, the plants are packed up in bundles, which gradually enlarge their dimensions, or increase in number till the end of the season.

Having in this manner arranged a certain number of plants, the collector has now to arrange them. For this purpose he has to procure a quantity of good stout writing or printing paper of large size, folded into folio, which is to be stitched in coloured covers, making fasciculi of five or six sheets each. A quantity of fine large post or other writing paper, in half sheets, folio size, cut round the edges, is also to be at hand. Let a number of narrow slips of different lengths be cut from a piece of the same paper, and let some prepared isinglass or dissolved gum be in readiness, together with a camel-hair pencil. Take a dried plant, lay it upon a leaf of the fine cut paper. then fasten it down by means of a few of the slips, to which isinglass or gum has been applied, laid across the stem and some of the branches. Two or three slips are generally sufficient for a plant or specimen. In this manner all the dried plants destined to form part of the herbarium are treated. Write the name of each species on the top of the leaf, and transcribe the notice respecting the place in which it was gathered, &c., at the bottom. Then arrange the plant according to system, and lay one between every two pages of the fasciculi. The fasciculi are formed into bundles, by being laid alternately up and down upon each other, as they do not lie conveniently when the heads of the plants are all at the top of the bundle, because the stalks and roots are thicker than the flowers. These bundles, consisting each of ten fasciculi, may be covered by pieces of pasteboard tied by strings. The collection is kept on the shelves of a cabinet, or in a chest. To prevent the attacks of insects, it is necessary to keep beside it a piece of sponge soaked full of rectified oil of turpentine; and to ensure it against decay from damp, it ought to be kept in a dry and well ventilated place.

The above is an orderly method of forming a herbarium; but many other expedients are resorted to. Most plants dry sufficiently well between the leaves of old books, and many collectors save themselves the trouble of forming a neat collection, by huddling up their specimens in the least expensive or laborious manner.

Another method of putting up dried plants is the following:—The specimens are fastened to leaves of stout paper of uniform size; the species are then arranged in order, and all those of the same genus are placed within one or more sheets of paper, on the outside of which the generic name is written. The generic fasciculi are then collected into bundles, on which are written the names of the classes and orders. Some persons keep their specimens loose, within sheets of paper. This method is the most convenient for the minute examination of the plants, but has disadvantages which render it inexpedient in ordinary cases.

ARTICLE II.

ON STRIKING CUTTINGS OF STOVE AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

BY MR. THOMAS ROGERSON, DALE COTTAGE, WATERFORD, IRELAND.

BESIDES the usual supply of the different sorts of earth, &c., there is another article necessary to be provided before we begin the business of making cuttings; which is, a few dozen of small bell glasses, (the white glass is best,) of as many different sizes, as are the pots in which the cuttings are intended to be planted; they should be fitted to the pot, so as to rest on the inner side of it, about an inch below the rim; by observing which circumstance, when the pot is filled with earth, the glass will have room sufficient to sink a little into it, so as to perfectly exclude the external air, which is of very essential importance to the cutting while in a dormant state, that is, from the time they are put in, until they begin to grow. Or they may be covered by means of a flat piece of glass being placed over the top of the pot, the cuttings being inserted low enough in the pot to admit of it being done without the points touching the glass. I prefer this method to the former.

The cuttings of stove and greenhouse plants may, with pretty tolerable success, be made almost every season of the year : yet, from April to August is certainly the most proper; as the plants are at that season plentifully supplied with young wood, which in most species, that I am acquainted with, produce roots when made into cuttings much sooner than the old wood will if used in the same manner. When the day is fixed upon for this business, let a quantity of pots of the proper size be prepared; I seldom use larger than those at one shilling, or, for the largest cuttings, those at one shilling and six-pence per dozen, or as they are generally called forties, and forty-eights. They must be drained in the manner already directed for seeds, for the purpose of keeping the bottom of the pot as free from stagnated water as possible; and then, as wanted, about half filled with the compost best suited to the plant intended to be propagated, to grow in for a few weeks, when first struck, and the remaining part with the best loam that can be procured, to insert the cutting in when ready. On the purity and clearness of the loam, I think, depends in a great measure the success of many of the tenderer kinds of cuttings; particularly those which are obliged to be kept in moist heat, as it is, when contaminated with other composts, very liable in these situations to cause damp and rottenness, by the particles of putrifying matter generally contained in mixed earths; and the properties of which are put in motion by the application of heat. As an exception to this

rule, may be adduced sand; which is of very great utility to mix with the loam, should it happen to be rather stiff for the nature of the cutting; but then, the sand proper for this use is of so pure a nature in itself, that it is evident, it cannot have the effect noticed above, in regard to mixed soils.

In the choice of cuttings, preference should be given to the firmest wood of the same year's growth; and of these, only such whose leaves have attained their full size, and proper colour, which are generally to be selected from the lateral shoots; as the upright leading ones are mostly too luxuriant to make good cuttings. I have observed that cuttings of many plants, if taken from the lateral shoots. never become proper erect stems; but are inclined at all times to form an irregular, bushy, weak head : this is not of small importance to such collectors as cultivate plants merely for the flower; as such heads generally produce them sooner than luxuriant leaders. To the lovers of handsome erect plants, I would, however, recommend to choose their cuttings from the upright shoots, early in the season, before they acquire that luxuriance of growth so unfit for the purposes of propagation. The tops of the shoots are to be preferred, unless they happen to flag before used. To prepare them for insertion, most of the leaves must be trimmed off close to the stem, leaving only a few at the top, to allow a free respiration of the air necessary to the life of the plant. This is a most essential article in the art of making cuttings, particularly those of evergreens; for if they are deprived entirely of their leaves, or that they otherwise flag, or occasionally fall off soon after they are put in, there will be little or no chance of their growing. The reason is obvious, because the inherent sap of the cutting, being deprived of these organs of respiration that kept it in motion, and the cutting having no roots by the efforts of which to produce new leaves, the sap, consequently, becomes stagnated in the pores of the wood; which, like the stagnation of the blood in animals, in all likelihood prove mortal, by occasioning an immediate mortification.

In shortening each cutting to the most convenient length, care must be taken to do it with a clean cut, in a transverse direction; and by no means should they be left exposed, or to lie any considerable time before planted. In planting, a small dibble or other convenient instrument should be used to press the loam sufficiently tight, to the base of the cutting, as that is the principal part to be made fast; as soon as the whole are inserted, and the surface of the mould made level and a little firm, give them a gentle watering to settle them; they should be left to soak about a quarter of an hour, and then be covered with a bell glass, which should be pressed pretty tight, so as perfectly to exclude the outward air. If there are several cuttings of the same sort, they may be put in one pot, unless they happen to be very large, or curious sorts; but I would advise to have each species kept in a separate one, on account of the difference in time that some of them require to strike roots; and also, that any scarce or valuable kind should be put only one in a small pot, as they then are not liable to be injured so much by damp; neither do they require to go through the precarious operation of separate potting, so soon after been struck.

Should it be requisite to have a considerable quantity of cuttings made at the same time, it would be proper to have a one-light box, with close glasses, (such as are used for raising early cucumbers,) placed on a moderate hot-bed ready to receive them. It should be covered with saw-dust or clean tan, about a foot deep, in which to plunge the pots: but if there are only a few done, they may be plunged in any frame among other things, provided there is a moderate heat.

They will now require the most particular attention as to watering and shading. The water must be given twice or thrice very moderately until the earth becomes sufficiently moist, which, if once so, will retain the moisture for a length of time, by being covered with the glass : but the shading is the principal care whenever the sun's rays fall on the glasses, as nothing will create rottenness sooner than letting the leaves flag, and lie upon each other, which will be the positive consequence of the want of shade. The most advisable method to do it, is, in my opinion, to have a few large sheets of strong paper, to lay over the glasses within the frame; which, at the same time that it shades the cuttings, does not prevent the sun's rays from entering the frame and clearing off any damps that may be accumulated therein : whereas, if mats are laid on the outside of the frame light, it is evident they will tend to have the direct contrary effect. However, in the course of a week or a fortnight, they will be able to withstand a little of the rays of the morning and evening sun.

While in an active state, they should be kept rather dry, but not to an extreme; else the bark will become shrivelled, and occasion a very smart falling off amongst them; on the other hand, should they be kept in an over moist state, the consequence would not be less disagreeable on account of the damp, occasioned by the air being so closely confined under the glasses; in this case it would be of infinite service to have the glasses wiped with a dry cloth about once a week, which is quite sufficient for hot-house cuttings, as they are not so liable to suffer from this cause, as those of greenhouse plants.

As the heat of the bed declines, it will be necessary to have another properly tempered ready, in which to plunge them, when requisite; or otherwise, let old be renovated with linings of fresh warm dung, but in such a manner, as to avoid creating any violent degree of heat or strong rank steam in the bed, as it is better to do it often and but slightly at a time, it being a trifling increase of labour, compared with the probable consequences. By this management one may expect to have some of the free growing kinds well rooted, and making rapid progress, in the course of a very few weeks; when such is the case, it will be necessary to give a little air by taking off the bellglasses at night, and to keep them a little moister than before. If they endure this pretty well for a few days, they may be left off entirely, which will harden and prepare them by the time in which it may be thought convenient to part and pot them separately.

In taking the bell-glasses off at night, it is necessary to observe that from their closeness they sometimes occasion the cuttings, more frequently the harder sorts, to produce young leaves and even shoots, before they have sufficient roots : if at any time these should be mistaken for well-rooted plants, and their glasses taken off accordingly, in a few hours they may be perceived by their leaves beginning to flag; in which case the glasses must be immediately replaced; otherwise, if neglected, these tender shoots will be utterly spoiled, and it will be a very great chance whether the cuttings will ever produce more or not.

Should the above circumstance happen, they will be observed to be more impatient of damp afterwards, as indeed will all those be which are growing; the glasses should therefore be more frequently dried; and kept off until the leaves, &c., which were under them, become dry by evaporation; lest we risk their success, I may say, perhaps, their existence, by rotting the first weak efforts towards active life.

(To be Continued.)

ARTICLE III.-ON MYRTLES.-FROM AN OLD AUTHOR.

MONS. LIGER describes the Myrtle as follows: It is a shrub that from its root shoots forth little branches, garnished with small, green, soft, shining, and pointed leaves, among which grow flowers called *Pentapelous*, or consisting of five leaves, white, odoriferous, and in the form of a Rose. These are supported by an indented cup, which grows to be a berry as big as an olive, with a crown on the top, divided into several cells full of seeds, shaped like little kidneys.

ON MYRTLES.

Mr. Mortimer distinguishes them into the Broad-leaved Myrtle, and the Narrow-leaved Myrtle, which are both very odoriferous shrubs; but he esteems that which affords plenty of double white blossoms in Autumn as the best: And also a sort of Myrtle with a large leaf, called the *Spanish Myrtle*, which will endure all weathers without shelter: And another sort of Myrtle that comes from Carolina and Virginia, which is the hardest of them all; the berries of which being boiled, yield a substance of a green colour, sweet or pinguid, which they there scum off, and make candles with, which do not only give a clear light, but a very agreeable scent. These will all endure hard winters with a very slender defence.

Mr. Bradley distinguishes Myrtles as follows: the Large-leaved Myrtles, which are, the Nutmeg Myrtle, the Nutmeg Myrtle with variegated leaves, and that with the double blossom, the Orangeleaved Myrtle, the Portugal Myrtle, and the Spanish broad-leaved Myrtle.

The Smaller-leaved Myrtles he distinguishes into the Bird's-nest Myrtle, the Box-leaved Myrtle, the Rosemary-leaved Mýrtle, the Silver-leaved Myrtle, the Thyme-leaved Myrtle, and the Upright Myrtle.

All these, he says, are with ease propagated by cuttings, except the Orange-leaved Myrtle, and that with the double blossom, which are much better increased from layers.

The best time for laying Myrtles, he says, is in May, (but Mons. Liger says in March,) which layers should be only the youngest shoots; (Mons. Liger says, the straitest branches, and those whose rind is smoothest;) which, after the earth has been well stirred, must be bent into the earth, and often watered, and they will strike root, and be fit to take off from the mother plant the spring following: But Mons. Liger says, the September following.

Mr. Bradley says, if you lay down shoots of a year old, they will never take root, with all the art that can be used.

As for multiplying them by cuttings, he advises also, that they be young and tender, taken from the Myrtles in July: That the leaves must be stripped off two inches from each cutting, and set in pots of fine light earth, two inches deep, and an inch one from another, and frequently watered till they have taken root, which will be about the latter end of August. Thus they ought to remain till the second March before they are transplanted into single pots.

Mons. Liger says, that in order to multiply them by slips cut from the roots, you must lay open the root of the Myrtle from whence you design to take a branch; cut it off as close as you can, that there may be the more little roots about it. That this is to be done either spring or fall : that the earth they are planted in should be two-thirds kitchen-garden soil well-sifted, and one-third hot-bed mould.

Mr. Mortimer says, Myrtles produced from layers are the most hardy; and those from seeds most tender: but neither he, nor Mr. Bradley, nor Mons. Liger, gives directions for multiplying them by seed.

He says, that as to the Carolina or Virginian Myrtle, it thrives best near the sea, and is raised either of seeds or layers. He advises in planting them, that they be not too close together, nor in too moist a place; for that these will cause them to grow mouldy. That they should be transplanted in the spring of the year, that they may have time to get root in summer, that the tree may be supplied with sap sufficient to nourish it in winter.

All agree that they should be well watered. Mr. Bradley says, when they have once got large roots, they delight in water, and should be frequently refreshed with it. Mons. Liger says, they must be frequently watered in the summer, because the humidities rectified by the heat of the sun, help layers to take root the sooner. And Mr. Mortimer says, Myrtles must be well watered summer and winter, or else they will not take root well.

Mr. Bradley says, the Myrtle delights so much in moisture, that he has known a pot of it set in a shallow bason of water, on the inside of a window, exposed to the south, that has shot above four times as much in one summer as any that have stood abroad; and has continued growing at that great rate for several years, without renewing the earth in the pot, by only supplying the bason with fresh water as it wanted; but the shoots of this plant were very tender.

Mons. Liger advises to plant them in a place where the sun can come at them, and to water them often : and says, you may know when they want it by the fading of the leaves.

Mr. Bradley says, in disposing of Myrtles, or any other plants in the shade, you must do it so, that no other trees drop upon them, nor must they be confined in too close a place, but have a free air both round about them and above them, or else the shoots they make will be very slender and weak.

Mons. Liger says, Myrtles naturally require the use of the shear, and are to be clipt by art; and if by any accident any of the branches happen to wither, they are to be cut off to the quick.

Mr. Bradley directs, that about the middle of April, such old trees as have been neglected and have thin heads, should be pruned about the roots, and have fresh earth put to them; and that the branches

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of their heads should be cut within three or four inches of the stem, and should be pruned about the roots; and that by this ordering, they will prepare to shoot by that time they come abroad; and if they have water and shade enough, will make handsome plants that summer.

Mr. Bradley informs us, that Mr. Whitmil showed him some Myrtles that were inarched one upon another, and had taken very well: among these there were the Striped Myrtle upon the Plain; the Nutmeg Myrtle upon the Upright; the Large-leaved kinds upon the Small; and the Double-blossomed upon several sorts; which brought to his mind some thoughts he once had of making a pyramid of Myrtles, the base of which should be garnished with the Spanish Broad-leaved Myrtle, to be followed with the Nutmeg; and next to that the Silver-edged Myrtle, and upon that the Upright sort, to be succeeded by the Rosemary and Thyme-leaved kinds, upon which there might be a ball of the Double-blossomed Myrtle, which would make a fine appearance.

At Sir Nicholas Carew's, at Bedington, is a Myrtle of the Spanish Broad-leaved kind, which is above eighteen feet high, and spreads about 45 feet. Mr. Bradley says, if to this are joined those Myrtles that he has seen growing in Devonshire, in the natural ground, he cannot see any occasion for any great use of fire for these sort of plants, as is common in greenhouses : but plants that are in pots are much more liable to suffer by the frost, than if they were in the naked ground ; and the more woody the plants are, the more hardy they are.

ARTICLE IV.—ON PRESERVING GERANIUMS IN A SMALL SPACE THROUGH WINTER.—By Louisa.

GARDENERS are, in the spring, often at great trouble in collecting a number of cuttings of greenhouse plants, especially of Pelargoniums; and after these have struck, and the plants thus formed have flowered through the summer, they must, when autumn has drawn near its close, be put into some place of safety for winter. At those places where there is not proper accommodation for them, the gardeners having a regard for the plants they have reared, are often much perplexed in bringing them through the winter,—in consequence, when the time has arrived at which the plants must be transplanted from the borders into pots, and after the knife has been used freely upon them, they are often crowded together in ill-lighted rooms and other places where they can scarcely draw breath, and where numbers die,

and those which survive the winter are few and ill-favoured. To endeavour to remedy this evil is the object of this article : the plan is a very simple one. About the time at which greenhouse plants are taken from the borders, go over them and take from them what cuttings they can spare : (some may be cut to pieces, and made the most of.) then take pots eight or nine inches in diameter, put twenty or thirty cuttings in each, and plunge the pots to the rim in a hotbed which has but slight heat : cover the pots of cuttings with handglasses, or a small frame, and in a short time the cuttings will have struck root. They may remain there as long as the weather is mild : when the frost sets in, remove them to a room, or any other place where they may be protected from the cold : a small window with a shelf in front, will contain 200 plants. If the same window were employed for holding full sized plants, two common sized Pelargoniums would fill it. About the middle of March, or the latter end, plant each rooted cutting in a small pot, and put them into a shady place until the season of transplanting them.

ARTICLE V.-ON THE AYRSHIRE ROSE .- By CLERICUS.

BEING much pleased and interested in the culture of the Ayrshire Rose, when grown as a climber, or to form a splendid bush, I transcribe an account of its history, &c., for insertion in the *Cabinet*, assured it will be interesting to its readers.

"The beauty and usefulness of the Ayrshire Rose are not sufficiently known. The rapidity with which it covers walls and fences, or the sides of unsightly buildings, with its thick mass of branches and foliage, and the brilliant effect of its numerous white flowers during the month of July, in situations where it is well exposed to the sun, and particularly when trained over the roofs of cottages or garden seats, are such valuable properties that no ornamental grounds should be without it.

A History of the Ayrshire Rose has been published by Mr. Neill, the Secretary of the Caledonian Horticultural Society, in a paper in the *Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine*; and communications which I have received relative to the plant from Mr. Robert Austin, of Glasgow, and Mr. George Douglas, of Rodinghead, near Kilmarnock, have enabled me to add some few particulars to Mr. Neill's account. It is stated to have been raised (in what manner I shall hereafter observe on) in the garden of John Earl of Loudon, at Loudon Castle, in Ayrshire, in the year 1768 or 1769. Mr. Douglas; who at that period had the charge of the estate and gardens at Loudon, has informed me that he gave a plant of the Rose to his friend Mr. Charles Dalrymple, of Orangefield, near Ayr, from whose garden it was introduced into the nurseries in his neighbourhood, as well as at Glasgow; it was at first called the Orangefield Rose, but subsequently received the more general appellation by which it is now known. It has been considered by some as a native wild plant of Ayrshire, but I believe there is little doubt, that it was first observed in the gardens of that county, where possibly the original plants, or, at least, some of their earliest offspring, are still to be seen. Mr. Woods did not consider it as indigenous in Britain, since in his Synopsis of the British Roses, communicated to the Linnean Society in 1816, and subsequently published in their Transactions, he has not even mentioned it.

From Scotland it reached the nurseries round London, but was not noticed by any of our periodical works on plants till 1819, when Dr. Sims published an account of it in the *Botanical Magazine*. His description was made from specimens of plants which cover a building, in the garden of the late Sir Joseph Banks, at Spring Grove; these came from the nursery of Mr. Ronalds, at Brentford, and were planted in February, 1811.

The Ayrshire Rose has slender branches which grow rapidly in one season to a very great extent, (thirty feet and upwards,) but they are so weak as absolutely to require support; the older branches are greenish brown, with a few small pale falcate aculei growing on them; the younger branches are green, with a tinge of purplish red, and armed with falcate red aculei; those branches which grow to any extent are so slender and flexible, as to hang down almost perpendicularly from the last point to which they are nailed or tied. The smaller side branches are very numerous, and are abundantly covered with leaves, so as to form a thick close mass; the plant rarely throws up strong surculi, or root shoots. The leaves are deciduous; the stipulæ long and narrow, red in the centre, edged with glands, but otherwise smooth; the petioli have a few uncinate aculei and some small glands scattered over them; the foliola are either five or seven in number, the lower pair being much the smallest, they are flat and smooth, shining on both sides, but paler, though without glaucousness underneath, ovate, pointed, and simply serrated ; the edges, and particularly those of the vigorous leaves, being sometimes tinged with red. The flowers are produced abundantly from the beginning to near the end of July; they rarely grow singly, but are often threes, and on strong shoots the cymes contain many flowers, from ten to twenty, or more; the bractese are tinged with

red, pointed, waved, edged with glands, and bent backwards; the peduncles are long, fine, and covered with glandiferous setæ; the germen (tube of the calyx) is elliptic, contracted at the top, and covered with setæ, but not so much so as the peduncle; the sepals (leaves of the calyx) have a few fine pinnæ, are covered with glands, have a point at the end extending beyond the bud before it expands, and when the flower opens, they are reflexed; the bud is cream-coloured, the petals are large, obcordate, expanding flat, and their edges are somewhat lapped over each other; the stamina are numerous, and bright yellow; the stigmata are united, porrect, and hairy. The scent of the flower is very pleasant. The fruit when ripe preserves nearly its original shape, is elongated, and not much increased in size.

The characters of the common Rosa arvensis, which do not agree with the preceding, are these : the plant, wherever situated, is not inclined to grow to the same extent; the branches are stronger, thicker, and more able to support themselves; the younger shoots have more the appearance of surculi, (which often arise from the root,) they are glaucous, on the exposed side of more blueish green, and on the exposed side purple and deeper coloured; they bear fewer leaves, and the bush is consequently not so thick and close. The foliola are most frequently seven, and, under similar circumstances, smaller; they are usually broader in proportion to their length, somewhat folded, not flat, more rugose on both sides, an opaque green above, pale, glaucous, and without any appearance of shining beneath, with serratures less sharp, and the mid-rib occasionally hairy on the under side. The flowers appear at the end of June, and often grow singly ; the peduncles are thicker and stronger ; the germen is shorter and thicker, less contracted at the top, and usually smooth; the sepals are either without pinnæ or with only very slight ones, they frequently have no terminated point, and when the flowers open, are not reflexed ; the flower at its first opening is cupped, and not flatly expanded; the stigmata are quite smooth, not hairy. The fruit, when ripe, is considerably swollen, and generally nearly globose, but its shape varies in different plants.

The differences between the Evergreen and the Ayrshire Rose are also capable of being distinctly described. The Evergreen Rose is by no means a free grower, and though it extends, when trained against a wall, to some distance, it does not do so rapidly; its shoots are equally slender, but not so weak, and they are rather more purple; it forms, however, with its branches and leaves, a very thick bush. The leaves are evergreen, and though similar in shape, are

THE AYRSHIRE ROSE.

readily distinguished by being much more glossy and shining on both surfaces, which occasions them to appear altogether of a darker hue; they are also of a thicker substance, have finer serratures, and are more inclined to bend back. The flowers appear from the middle to the end of July, they are less numerous, and generally weaker, but accord in all other points.

The character given of the Ayrshire Rose by Mr. David Don, in Mr. Neill's paper in the Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine, agrees well with the plant; but it is not sufficiently extended to distinguish it from R. sempervirens. As compared with R. arvensis, he describes the leaves of that species as ovate, and of the Ayrshire as elliptic, and represents the fruit of R. arvensis as globose, with peduncle nearly smooth, whilst the Ayrshire Rose has ovate fruit and glandiferous peduncles. I am not aware that the R. arvensis has ever been found with peduncles approaching to smoothness, and therefore suppose that the description was made from a plant late in the autumn; for when the fruit approaches maturity, the setæ drop off the peduncles, and leave them nearly smooth. Mr. Neill, though he considers the Ayrshire Rose nearly allied to the R. arvensis, seems to suspect that it may be the Rosa prostrata of De Candolle; but that plant, according to the description of it in the works referred to, has a nearer resemblance to R. sempervirens; it is besides a weak growing shrub, and has its flowers usually solitary and not in cymes.

Mr. Neill states, that the seeds from whence the Ayrshire Rose was obtained were part of a packet received from Canada or Nova Scotia, and it appears by his account, that several plants of it were produced together. Mr. Douglas further mentions, that a person, under the direction of Dr. Hope of Edinburgh, was sent to Canada to collect hardy plants and their seeds, for several noblemen and gentlemen in Scotland, who defrayed the expense of the collection by subscription, and that the Ayrshire Rose was raised, in 1768 or 1769, from seeds in the Earl of Loudon's share of the produce of this mission.

No Rose having the slightest resemblance to the Ayrshire, or to which it can possibly be assimilated, has been brought to us, or described, from the American continent; and as we are tolerably well acquainted with the plants of the northern part of that country, it may, I think, be safely alleged, that the seeds could not have been those of an indigenous Rose of America.

Mr. Lindley is perfectly correct in his notice of the Ayrshire Rose, in observing that two sorts have been cultivated and sold in the nurseries under that name; the fact is, that one of these is the common R. arvensis, and agreeing, as I have before stated, so exactly

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with the figure in the Botanical Magazine, it is not surprising that the mistake has hitherto remained uncorrected; but to his opinion, that the Rosa capreolata of Mr. Don, which is the true Ayrshire Rose, is so identified with R. sempervirens, as not to differ from it in any respect, or, in other words, is the same thing, I cannot assent; Mr. Lindley was induced, I apprehend, to give this opinion from finding the botanical character of R. capreolata, as drawn up by Mr. Don, accord with R. sempervirens, and from believing the Rose he saw at Kew to be the true Ayrshire; but I have ascertained that the Ayrshire Rose was not in the Royal Gardens at the time when Mr. Lindley there inquired for it, the one supposed to be it being actually Rosa sempervirens.

A more difficult task remains to be performed, that of ascertaining what this shrub is. That it cannot be identified with the type of any described species is clear; it is equally certain that it has not yet been found growing naturally wild anywhere, so as to enable us to treat it as a species, or as one of those varieties of ascertained species which, from their not being traceable to a single original, but being abundant in the districts where they are found, I consider as a higher class of variation, or as sub-species of a well defined type. If, as is mentioned above, several plants of it were raised together, we have still to look for its parent, which would probably agree with it, if several of its seeds produced similar plants; but it does not seem certain that more than one plant was first produced, and it may consequently be considered as an accidental variety, referable either to **R**. arvensis, or **R**. sempervirens.

The Rosa arvensis is a very rare plant in Scotland, and does not, as I am informed, grow wild in Ayrshire, therefore no seed of that species could have come by chance from a native plant, to give it being; nor is it very likely that Rosa sempervirens, which, even in the south of England, is a tender plant, would have freely ripened its seeds in the climate of Scotland, so as to have casually produced the young plant there. I therefore consider it more probable that the new Rose did actually originate in the garden at Loudon Castle, from some seed transmitted to, or collected for, the Earl of Loudon; and I think that the seed must have been that of Rosa sempervirens, which, if it was really imported from America, must have been the produce of a garden plant, since the species is exotic in that country.

The Ayrshire Rose certainly has more affinity to R. sempervirens than to R. arvensis, the inflorescence especially accords exactly, the chief differences being that the leaves of the Ayrshire Rose are deciduous, and that it flowers a little earlier in the season. Under Rosa sempervirens I therefore propose to place it, considering it to be a deciduous and free growing variety of that species; in order to preserve Mr. Don's name, it may be called Rosa sempervirens capreolata.

If a comparison be made of the Ayrshire Rose with Rosa arvensis, in the state we usually find it, the differences between them are so numerous that there cannot be a doubt about the propriety of separating them. But there are varieties of Rosa arvensis in which some of these differences are often less apparent, or altogether assimilated. For an acquaintance with these varieties I am indebted to Mr. William Borrer, with whom I have had an opportunity of personally examining them in their native habitats in Sussex. Rosa arvensis in accidental varieties has sported very much, and has produced some particularly ornamental plants; but those I am now about to mention are not single productions, they are found growing wild in various places unconnected with each other. Of these the first variety has the fruit slightly covered with setæ, but does not differ in any other character from the common Rosa arvensis. In the second, the leaves are elongated, and sharply pointed, and the fruit is also elongated. The third accords with the second, except that the fruit of it is slightly hispid. The fourth has many peculiarities, it is far less robust than the common sort, having weak shoots, which are consequently very pendant, and the joints do not grow straight but in a zig-zag manner, the foliola are smaller, less rugose, flatter, rather bending back, and shining on the upper surface; below they have the glaucousness of the type, though less of it, and somewhat shining; the flowers grow mostly singly, sometimes in cymes, but very seldom in great numbers. The first and third of these varieties agree with the Ayrshire Rose in the hispid fruit; the second and third in their lengthened leaves and elongated fruits; but they have no other peculiar points of accordance. When I first heard of the fourth variety, I expected we had got the Ayrshire Rose in a wild state; its weak and pendant branches, and the shining quality of the foliola encouraged the opinion, but the flexuose habit of its shoots, their shortness of extent, and the difference in the leaves, though approximating, overthrew my hope.

In the cultivation and management of the Ayrshire Rose there is little difficulty; layers of its shoots root easily, and it strikes readily from cuttings. When placed in good soil it grows so rapidly, that by the second summer, the planter, if he wishes to cover a considerable space with its branches, will be gratified by the attainment of his object.—Horticultural Transactions.

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PART II.

EXTRACT.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF PINKS.

A BRIEF account of the cultivation of Pinks pursued by me I now subjoin, hoping, though the subject be trifling and unimportant in itself, it will afford some gratification to those persons who are fond of flowers.

I formed my Pink beds, and planted them about the middle of October; they were raised six inches above the alleys, to enable the heavy rains to pass off during the winter. The soil consisted of a sandy loam, or, more correctly speaking, of a commixture of yellowish loam, common black garden mould, road grit taken from the entrance to Paddington pond, washed before it was used, and a good portion of rotten horse-dung, well incorporated, with a good bottom of dung from the cucumber pits : added to which, I top-dressed the beds in the beginning of May, after weeding and lightly hoeing the surface, with nearly an inch thick of rotten dung passed through a coarse sieve, in which was a small quantity one-year old sheep-dung, the sweepings of the St. John's Wood-lane sheep-pens.

I watered them freely with the pipe of the water-pot between the rows, when the pods were swelling and showing bloom; for if the plants lack moisture at this stage of their growth, when the weather is generally hot and the ground dry, the flowers seem to languish, and never attain that degree of perfection they would do if the beds were kept moist and cool. The top-dressing prevents the ground from cracking, and the rains and water given from the pot passing through it, convey gradually a wholesale nourishment to the plants.

The effect of careful over careless cultivation was never perhaps more clearly evinced than in an instance in my own neighbourhood this season. A friend of mine, who had received from him all the superior varieties of Pinks, planted them in a bed in the common way; and though they were pretty healthy, and sent forth sufficient blooms, they presented only a sort of uniform sameness, undistinguished by that pleasing variety of bright colouring, and beautiful lacing peculiar to each, which were so manifest in mine : a common observer would have said that they were Pinks altogether different from mine.

Florists contending for a prize, and anxious to get their flowers large, leave three pods only upon each stem, and four or five stems to a large plant, two or three to a small one, cutting off the rest as they spindle up to flower : as soon as pods are full formed, they tie a slip of wet bass round them, to prevent their bursting irregularly, and place a glass or other covering over them when in bloom, to protect them from the sun and rain, thereby preserving their colours from being soon faded and tarnished.

If there has been much frost during the winter, and the earth is consequently rendered light and loose when it thaws, the roots, by such extension of the ground, will sometimes be raised almost out of it; in that case it will be necessary, any time about the beginning of April, to tread the mould down lightly with the foot, or at least to compress it firmly round the plants with the hand.

A Pink bed will continue, and flower very well, for two years in succession, though most florists renew their plants every year by piping the grass, in order to have them young, healthy, and vigorous, and if they are confined to the same plot of ground, they take care to add a little fresh loam and rotten dung to it, every time they make up a fresh bed.

Columella and Pliny, in their works on Agriculture, have given directions for the selection of good soil, which cannot be amended at the present day: the following are some of the tests whereby they distinguish it. "That it is of a blackish colour : glutinous when wet, and easily crumbled when dry; has an agreeable smell; imbibes water, retains a proper quantity, and discharges a superfluity;" &c. Gardeners who cannot meet with such soil ought to use artificial means to form it, by bringing together different kinds: sand and stiff loam being the principal ingredients required, the one for strong soils, the other for light.

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Before I use fresh dung loam, I always take the precaution to strew over it a little quick lime well slacked, and in a hot state, to correct any acidity, or decompose any injurious saline compounds. Lime also is an excellent application for the destruction of slugs, snails, worms, and other injurious insects, as well as for the dissolution of inert vegetable matter.

You will excuse the minute detail, which I have entered into more fully than I intended when I sat down; but as I took the pains to make the experiment, I give it you, because I have every reason to be satisfied with the success of it.

Before I conclude, I beg to call to your recollection that I am neither gardener nor florist professionally, but that I commenced the cultivation of flowers in the first instance, with a view to amuse a depressed state of mind, and reinvigorate a still more sickly state of body. I therefore solicit your utmost indulgence towards the remarks which I have made on the cultivation of that pleasing little flower the Pink.—Horticultural Transactions.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS,

Noticed since our last.

1. ALLIUM SICULUM, Sicilian Garlick. (Brit. Flow. Gard. 349.) Natural Order, Asphodeleæ; Linnæan Class, Hexandria; Order, Monogynia. This remarkable species of Garlick is grown in the Chelsea Botanic Garden; it grows very extensively in Madonia, inhabiting the shady valleys; it is also found in other parts of the kingdom of Sicily. The flower stalk rises to the height of four feet, crowned by an umbel of near thirty blossoms, which, when expanded, are pendulous; they are of a greenish yellow colour, marked with rosy-purple and white. The whole plant has a very disagreeable scent, being far more powerful than that of any other species. Allium, from the Celtic word all, acrid; alluding to the properties of the plant.

2. ANTIRRHINUM GLANDULOSOM, Glandular Snapdragon. (Bot. Reg. 1893.) Scrophularinæ; Didynamia Angiospermia. A very pretty flowering hardy annual, introduced into this country from California by the late Mr. Douglas. The flower stem rises about two feet high, branching, and each branch terminating with a raceme of flowers of some length. The blossoms are of a fine rose colour outside, and pale yellow within. The plant blooms from July to the end of the season. Seeds are produced in abundance. It merits a place in every flower garden. An tirrhinum, derived from Snoutwort, the appearance of the corolla resembling the snout of some animal.

3. ARDISIA ODONTAFHYLLA, Tooth-leaved Ardisia. (Bot. Reg.) Like all the other Ardisias, this species is a handsome evergreen hothouse shrub. It is a native of Bengal, where it was discovered by Dr. Buchanan. The flowers are of a pale salmon colour, streaked with rose; they are highly fragrant. Ardisia, from ardis, the point of a weapon, referring to the sharp pointed segments of the corolla.

ardis, the point of a weapon, referring to the sharp pointed segments of the corolla. 4. BEGONIA SANGUINEA, Blood-red Begonia. This very striking species is a native of Brazil, from whence it has been introduced into this country in 1832. It has bloomed in the Edinburgh Botanic Garden. It requires a hothouse temperature. The stems are of a fine red colour, and the leaves at the upper side of a green, perfectly smooth, and at the underside of a very deep blood-red, producing a striking appearance. The flowers are white. The plant deserves a place in every collection of hothouse plants.

5. BERBERIS EMPETRIFOLIA, Crowberry-leaved Barberry. (Brit. Flow. Gard.) Berberideæ; Hexandria Monogynia. Mr. Lowe, of Clapton Nursery, recently introduced this plant into this country; Mr. Lowe's collector, Mr. Anderson, die covered it in the Straits of Magellan. It is a very delicate and pretty plant, forming a procumbent shrub with slender twiggy branches. The flowers are large, of a rich orange yellow colour. This plant is offered for sale in the London Nurseries.

6. BLETIA PATULA, Spreading flowered. (Bot. Mag.) Orchideæ; Gynandria Monandria. This very neat and pretty flowering species, is a native of Hayti, and was introduced into this country in 1830. It has flowered in the stove in the Edinburgh Botanic Garden. The flowers are produced upon an elongated raceme, each raceme having upwards of twenty flowers upon it; the blossom is nearly three inches across, of a beautiful reddish lilac colour; the base and edges of the labellum are white. It is a very desirable species, and merits a situation in every collection of stove plants.

7. CIRRHEAA TRISTIS, Sad-coloured. (Bot. Reg. 1889.) Orchidiaceæ; Gynandria. Another very pretty Orchideous plant, a native of Mexico; it has bloomed in the collection of Messrs. Loddiges. The flowers are produced upon a *pendulous* raceme of several inches long; the flowers are of a dark purple, suffused with blood colour and greenish yellow; the labellum is of a dark purple; they are very fragrant; each flower is rather more than an inch across; the petals are very narrow.

Š. COTONEASTER LAXIFLORA, Loose clustered flowered. (Bot. Mag. 3519.) Rosaceæ; I cosandria Digynia. This species forms an upright shrub from five to six feet high. It has been recently introduced into this country by the London Horticultural Society. The plant makes a pretty addition to our hardy shrubs; it has much the appearance, in foliage, of a Vaccinium rather thau a Cotoneaster. The flowers are small, of a rosy colour, produced in pendulous cymes.

9. CALLEOPSIS TINCTORIA, var. ATROPURPUREA, Dyeing Calleopsis, Dark flowered variety. This variety of the well known and much admired Coreopsis tinctoria, now called Calleopsis tinctoria, is very superior to that species; it was raised from seed saved by Mr. James Tait, of Merry Flats, near Glasgow. The flowers are about the size of C. tinctoria; the centre is yellow, surrounded by a circle of dark purple, beyond which, to the extremity of the petals, is of a fine red scarlet colour; some of the flowers are destitute of the yellow centre. It is a splendid flowering annual, and deserves a place in every flower garden; we have grown it this season in masses, and it produces a fine show. Seeds of the kind will be plentiful in the hands of the London seedsmen next spring.

10. CRATCEGUS SPATHULATA, Spathula leaved Hawthorn. (Bot. Reg. 1890.) Rosaceæ; Icosandria Pentagynia. This species forms a pretty bush, growing about five feet high. The *C. virginica* of the nurseries is the true *C. spathulata*; it very much resembles the *C. parcifolia*, but it differs from that species by the leaves being edged with strong dark glands, and having large leafy stipules. The flowers are white, produced in clusters of two or three in each, succeeded by green fruit of moderate size. It is a native of the dry woods of Virginia and Carolina. *Cratægus*, from *Kratos*, strength; referring to the durability of the wood. 11. CRETOFODIUM PUNCTATUM, Spotted flowered. Orchidiaceæ; Gynandria

11. CRETOPODIUM PUNCTATUM, Spotted flowered. Orchidiaceæ; Gynandria Monandria. A very splendid flowering species, introduced from Brazil by William Swainson, Esq., some years since. It bloomed for the first time in the Glasgow Botanic Garden in 1835. The petals are yellow; sepals mostly spotted with purple and red; the lip has a purplish red edge; the remaining parts of the flower are yellow, altogether producing a splendid and striking contrast.

12. CROCUS SUAVEOLENS, Fragrant (flowered) Crocus. (Brit. Flow. Gard. 352.) A very pretty pale blue flowered species, a native of Italy; it is also found growing plentifully about Rome. It is cultivated in the garden of the Honourable W. T. H. F. Strangways, Abbotsbury Castle, Dorsetshire. The pretty and fragrant flowers recommend it to every garden.

13. GILLA TENUIPLORA, Slender flowered. (Bot. Reg. 1888.) Polemoniaceæ ; Pentandria Monogynia. The late Mr. Douglas sent seeds of this new hardy anruad from California, to the London Horticultural Society ; Mr. Douglas had appended the name Gilia splendens to the packet, but it certainly does not merit such an appellation, being very much inferior to G. tricolor. The flowers of the present species are produced upon slender, branching stems, which arise to about two feet high ; each flower is about a quarter of an inch across, of a pale rose colour, slightly streaked with red outside, and of a fine violet in the inside. The flowers do not produce much show where a single plant is only grown ; but if grown in masses, it makes a pretty addition to the flower garden.

14. LUPINUS LATIFOLIUS, Broad leaved Lupine. (Bot. Reg. 1891.) This species was found in California by the late Mr. Douglas; it is a hardy perennial. The flowers are like L. littoralis, of a purplish violet colour. Lupinus, from Lupus, a wolf; referring to the exhausting properties of the roots of the plant with the soil.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON A LIST OF PLANTS FOR A CONSERVATORY, &c. Having a small Conservatory on the outside of my window, warmed only by the heat of the room, and not by any regular flue, I should be obliged if some correspondent would give me the names of such a collection of plants as would look gay and be fragrant, during the autumn, winter, and spring. I do not want them in the summer. I should not have troubled you with the query, did I not think that many plants which would thrive in a regular Conservatory, would not thrive in such a place as I have described, which is merely heated by the hot air from the room.

A SUBSCRIBER AND CONSTANT READER. July 12th, 1836.

ON THE ANOMATHECA CRUENTA, &c.- A Subscriber is very desirous of learning, through the medium of your *Cabinet*, the best method of raising the Anoma-theca cruenta. I have saved, this summer, a great quantity of seed. Will any of your Correspondents inform me when it is to be sown,-if to be raised in a hotbed or open pans in the greenhouse,-whether seedlings of the same year will blossom,-and what is the proper soil for raising the seed in? This information will A SUBSCRIBER. much oblige

August 25th, 1836.

ON THE WIRE-WORM .- A long time ago, I sent a query to you on the subject of the Wire-Worm .- I wanted to know the best mode of getting rid of the pest. In answer to my query, there appeared an extract from a floral publication, recommending the careful sifting and examination of the mould, -this process would be very difficult to perform to a great extent. In a garden near my residence, which contains fourteen acres, the proprietor lost in one season a very extensive collection of Dahlias, entirely from the wire-worm. If any correspondent of the Cabinet knows of a method which would be effectual in a case like the above, and could be easily done, I should be greatly obliged by the information. A SUBSCRIBER AND CONSTANT READER.

ANSWERS.

ON MIXING HERBACEOUS PLANTS WITH SHRUBS .- In answer to your Correspondent "Juvenes," on the bad taste of mixing herbaceous plants with shrubs, he will find an article in Vol. II., No. 65, page 412, of the Gardener's Magazine, by the Conductor. In the first place, the author has stated, in a former part of the work, that " one of the most common errors in ornamental gardening, is that of mixing herbaceous plants with shrubs and trees." The reason is very simple, viz, that neither can thrive properly, and that supposing both to thrive in the same degree, the one injures the effect of the other. However pleasing and picturesque it may be to see trees, shrubs, and flowers, all struggling together for the mastery in a natural wood; yet this sort of beauty is totally unsuitable for scenes of art. The object of collecting trees, shrubs, and flowers into a garden, is to produce them in a higher degree of perfection, and show them off to greater advantage, than can be done in a state of wild nature. Now, whatever, in the planting, cultivation, or management of a garden, interferes with these two objects, the perfection of the plant and its display to the greatest advantage, must be wrong, unless we are wrong in our views of what is the object of garden culture. If the object in a garden is to imitate nature by mixing trees, flowers, and shrubs together indiscriminately, and crowding them together as they are to be seen in a state of nature, then, of course, our argument falls to the ground, and the present general practice of fringing the margin of shrubberies and plantations with herbaceous plants, ad-mits of justification. On the other hand, if we are right in the objects proposed to be attained by a garden, then flowers ought never to be planted where there is



some obvious impediment to their arriving at a high degree of perfection, or where there is some other rival object of beauty to interfere with their effect. I will continue the subject at some future time. W. HURST.

(We shall be glad of any observations on the subject from Mr. Hurst.-Cond.)

ON DESTROYING Moss. &c.—As I have not seen any answer to the question put by Maria in the June Number of the Cabinet, page 137, in which she asks for information how to get rid of moss in a long gravel walk, I conjecture that the walk is possessed of one if not both the following evils, namely, that the walk lays wet, and that the gravel is of a very close or clayey nature. To remedy these evils, I would advise Maria to have the walk well drained, and some sharp sand mixed with the gravel; the draining may be done in the following manner :--- take the gravel off, about a foot inside, along the centre of the walk, and lay it on one side, and take out the sub-soil the same width and depth ; then make the bottom of the drain firm, and lay in a good hollow drain with bricks or stones, and fill up the remainder with small stones to within an inch of the top, and lay the gravel on again. If the walk is more than six feet wide, then there should be two drains, that is, one towards each side. There is another way in which walks may be laid dry, but it is attended with more trouble and expense than the former; but where materials can be had without much expense, I would recommend it. It is as follows :--In renovating an old walk, begin at one end and take off the gravel for about six or eight feet, and carry it to the other end, then take out the sub-soil about six inches deep at the sides, and keep bearing a little deeper till you come to the centre; this being done, lay in a drain as directed above:---the whole must then be filled up to its proper height with stones or other hard material, laying the smallest at the top. Then take the gravel off another length, and put it on what has been drained; next take out the sub-soil and drain as before, and so go through the whole walk. If the gravel is of a close or clayey nature, it must not be laid on more than an inch thick, some sharp sand may be mixed with it as it is laid on. In making a new walk, it is best to drain the whole length at once. In making or draining a walk, if the walk does not fall either way, the drain must be con-W. DENYER. structed to convey the water off.

ON CORONILLA GLAUCA.—In the July Number of the *Cabinet*, page 163, Maria wishes for information on the Coronilla glauca. I advise her to pinch off the tops of the leading shoots. Young plants are sometimes shy of blooming, particularly if they are growing luxuriantly. The lateral shoots thus caused will be flowering ones. W. DERVER.

REMARKS.

ON A LIST OF THE BEST HYACINTHS FOR FORCING.—Many of your readers would, we think, cultivate Hyacinths with much greater pleasure, could they ascertain which were most worthy of their attention. But the London Catalogues containing some hundreds of varieties, with no other distinction than Double and Single of Red, Blue, White, and Yellow, and many of the most expensive being so inferior to some of the lower priced varieties, as to render the prices no criterion of quality, they are discouraged in their attempts to select the best. Having for many years paid particular attention to Hyacinths, growing annually in pots and glasses several hundreds of the finest varieties cultivated in Holland, we send for insertion in your *Cabinet*, (should you deem it worthy of a place,) a select list of a *few of* those which we consider the finest, for blooming in pots and glasses, (all of which are at very moderate prices,) hoping by means of your extensive circulation, to obviate the above evil. J. SUTTON & SONS.

Reading, Berkshire, July 1836.

(We refer our Readers to Messrs. Suttons' Advertisement, in this month's Cabinet.) CONDUCTOR.

ON THE GROWTH OF PLANTS, &c.—When plants advance but little in their growth, and assume a very dark or blue green colour, it shows a want of water, or an obstruction to the action of the capillary attraction; and when a plant is of a light green colour, and is diminutive and puny in its growth, and there is evidently

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no want of water, it shows a want of carbonaceous matter, or a general deficiency of nutriment. If plants and trees grow very luxuriantly in branches, forming large leaves, and producing little fruit, it shows that there is a luxuriant supply of hydro-carbonate, or an excess of carbonaceous matter, lying at a great depth from the surface, and a want of oxygen; when the leaves and branches are deformed and distorted by blisters and blotches, and by irregular contractions and contortions of the stalks, fibres, veins, or ribs of the leaves, or when tumours break out on the leaves and shoots, it shows that an excess of putrescent carbonaceous matter, containing nitrogen, surrounds the roots. HaxWARD ON HORTICULTURE.

THE QUALIFICATIONS REQUISITE FOR A COMPLETE GARDENER IN THE TEAR 1720.-A great many gentlemen who are lovers of gardening, have often the misfortune to meet with such gardeners, who being wholly ignorant of the fourdation of the art, and having only a confused knowledge of the manner of dressing and improving a garden, do often destroy or injure it. Those authors who have treated of the qualifications necessary to a complete gardener, have enumerated those that follow :--- 1. That there being a great deal of difficulty in the art, the gardener ought to be such an one as has a natural bent of genius to the study. 2. That such a person ought to be instructed in the Latin tongue, writing, arithmetic, the mathematics and designing, that he may be able to read authors treating of the art, understand proportions, draw plans, designs of gardens, com-partments, parterres, &c. 3. He should be acquainted with the terms and rules of botany, so as to be able to distinguish every sort by its proper name, and to class and assort plants to their respective tribes or families. 4. He ought to be well grounded in the philosophical principles of his art, and to be a good naturalist, that he may reason pertinently of the difference and goodness of soils, &c. 5. He ought to observe the different degrees of heat necessary to promote the growth of plants that come from different climates ; to study the nature and temperature of all plants, to know which of them require a hot, dry, or fat soil. 6. He ought to know thoroughly how to order a flower garden, a kitchen garden, and an orchard; and what he ought to plant in the one, and what in the other. 7. He ought to make a collection of the several sorts of fruit, and keep memorandums of their respective characteristics, and take particular notice of the different times of their ripening. 8. He ought to converse with those persons who are ingenious in husbandry and gardening, and to observe their different ways of practice. 9. When a man has arrived at the forementioned qualifications. it will be much for his im provement to travel to Holland and Flanders, which will furnish him with general ideas, which may very much contribute to his improvement. In Holland he may see that the study of gardening is not unworthy the wisest or greatest meninthe country; and if he be well accomplished in the art, will be treated by them with extraordinary respect. In Flanders, though their gardens differ from those in Holland, being more after the English mode, yet being the best passage to France, his mind will be better prepared to pass a judgment of the French gardens; the excellency of which consists chiefly in the management of fruit trees, except Versailles, which Mr. Bradley says, is the sum of every thing that has been done in gardening; that Trianon and Marli are partly of the same taste, and a sight of them will furnish a man with fine ideas. Dr. Agricola says, it is impossible that any description should clearly represent to us all that is remarkable in fine and noble gardens; that when he reflects on Versailles only, and what he has seen there, he cannot but think that he had a foretaste of paradise, all his senses being struck with astonishment; and though he has the whole represented in fine prints, yet it was only a shadow of what was so naturally figured there; and therefore he thinks it absolutely necessary, that gardeners should travel into foreign countries.

THE ORIGINAL CHARTER OF THE GARDENERS' COMPANY.—This charter was granted to the gardeners in the third year of the reign of King James the First, when the buildings in and near the city of London, were not half so many as now they are; and there were many spaces vacant of buildings between the houses in London and Westminster, which are now built upon. Mr. Stow says, that in former times there was not a continued street of buildings between the cities of London and Westminster, as now there is, but much vacant space of fields and open grounds between, and so as not being paved, the way was often bad to pass, and was not paved any farther than from Temple-Bar to the Savoy, till the reign of

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Queen Elizabeth, that Sir Robert Cecil building a very fair house beyond the Savoy at Ivy-Bridge, levelled and paved the highway near adjoining. Within the compass of one age, Somerset House and the buildings were called country houses, and the open places which were about them were employed in gardens for profit ; and also many parts within the city and liberties were occupied by working gardeners, and were sufficient to furnish the town with garden ware; for then but a few herbs were used at the table in comparison to what are spent now. The encouragement that these gardeners met with at this time, gave occasion to many others to set up and profess the same calling near London, who, by their unskilful management, committed several abuses : therefore it was proposed that the London gardeners, who were professed men, should become a body, and inspect the work of others who were pretenders to the art. But notwithstanding this charter granted in the third year of King James, the city increasing in buildings, the company's privileges were invaded by many that called themselves gardeners, so that they were obliged to solicit an additional power. The most material parts of the charter are as follows:--" James, by the Grace of God, King of England, Scot-land, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. Whereas divers and sundry persons inhabiting within the city of London, and six miles compass thereof, have continually taken upon them to use and practise the trade, craft, or mystery of Gardening, Planting, Grafting, Setting, Sowing, Cutting, Arbouring, Raking, Mounting, Covering, Fencing, and removing of Plants, Herbs, Seeds, Fruits, Trees, Stocks, and Sets, and of contriving the conveyances to the same belonging, being ignorant and unskilful, having not been brought up in the said trade or mystery; and whereas the said persons have also daily sold and set unto our loving subjects into sundry the parts of our dominions and countries, dead and corrupt plants, seeds, stocks, and trees, to the great deceit and loss of our said subjects : for redress and prevention of which deceits and wrongs, we did by our letters patents, in the third year of our reign over this our kingdom, grant to the gardeners then inhabiting in London, and within six miles of the said city, that they should be one body corporate, by the name of Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Commonalty of the Company of Gardeners of London, and did thereby give unto them divers powers and privileges, as by our said letters patents appeareth; and whereas we are credibly informed, that there are certain defects, questions, and doubts, found and arisen in and upon our said letters patents, whereby the public good and profit of the said company is much hindered, and the abuses aforesaid still continued; which Company of Gardeners have hereupon made their humble petition unto us, that we would be graciously pleased to renew the said letters patents, with amendments of these defects, and with such other necessary additions and alterations as we think most fit and convenient. Know ye, &c., that from henceforth all person or persons, as now are freemen of the said Company of Gardeners, and all other person or persons to be admitted into the said company according to the provisions in these presents expressed, and which are, or shall be inhabiting in London, or within six miles of the said city only, and none other, shall be one body corporate and politic in deed and in nature, by the name of Master, Warden, and Assistants, and Commonalty of the Company of Gardeners of London, &c., and that by the said name they shall have perpetual succession, &c." The charter proceeds in a formal set of words, and gives a full power and authority to them to have a public seal to be altered at their pleasure, and to purchase lands, &c. "And to nominate, elect and choose, and swear, every year, the Wednesday in Whitsun week, one Master, two Wardens, and four and twenty Assistants, to be chosen out of the said Company of Gardeners, who shall order, rule, and govern the said corporation. And that it shall, and may be lawful to and for the Master, Wardens, and Assistants for the time being, or the greater part of them, to admit into the said company such person or persons, as they in their discretion shall think meet; and they have also a power to take and keep as their apprentice or apprentices, all and every such person or persons, as will bind themselves apprentice or apprentices for the term of seven years and upwards. And further we will, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do straitly prohibit and forbid, that no person or persons whatsoever, inhabiting within the said city of London, or the liberties thereof, or within six miles compass of the said city, do at any time hereafter use, or exercise the art or mystery of gardening within the said city of London, or the liberties thereof, or

without the same within six miles compass of the same city, either in places privileged or not privileged whatsoever, without the license and consent of the said Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the said Company for the time being, or the more part of them, thereunto first had or obtained, other than such of our subjects as shall garden for their own household or private spending; and that no person or persons being not admitted of the said company, and dwelling above the space of six miles from the said city of London, shall henceforth sell or put to sale, or offer to put to sale any Plants, Herbs, Roots, or Seeds, Trees, Stocks, Slips, Sets. Flowers, or other things usually sold by gardeners, within the city of London, or within six miles of the said city, but only in and at such accustomed times and places, as the foreign baker and other foreigners, being not free of our said city, use to do with their bread or other victuals; and then also shall depart the said places or markets with their said goods by them to be brought for sale, &c., upon pain of forfeiture of such Plants, Herbs, Roots, Seeds, Trees, Slips, Sets, Flowers, &c., all which forfeitures shall be distributed amongst the poor of the place, where such forfeitures shall be taken." The charter also sets forth the power of the company to make laws, constitutions, &c., for the good government of the master, wardens, &c. And also the power given to the master and wardens, or to any two of them assisted by two of the assistants, to search and view all manner of plants, stocks, sets, seeds, flowers, &c., in any market within their limits, to see if they are found good and wholesome, and if they find any such wares deceitful, unwholesome, dry, rotten, &c., to make seizure of them, or to burn or consume them with the assistance of the clerk of the market, or to make seizures upon any forfeitures mentioned in the charter. And the charter further commands, that the Lord Mayor of the city of London within his liberty, and the justices of the peace within the limits specified in the charter, shall upon such offences committed against the company, commit such offenders to the next gaol, till they have satisfied the demands of the company. The place of meeting for the company of gardeners, is in the Irish Chamber of the Guildhall of the city of London.

REFERENCE TO PLATE.

A. Sphænogyne speciosa.—This is a most beautiful flowering annual, growing about a foot high. We received seeds of it from the Cape of Good Hope, in the spring of the present year. The plant is of handsome foliage, and a most profute bloomer. The flowers open fully when the sun shines upon them, and then display a show of the most pleasing kind. We have had it in bloom since the lst of June, and it appears likely to continue to the end of the season. A bed of it would be a delightful contrast to one of an opposite colour.

B. We feel sorry it is not in our power to give a larger specimen of this very splendid flowering *shrubby* Calceolaria. It has recently been raised by Messrs. Hammond and Stephens, Nurserymen, Taunton, Somersetshire. Our readers will, however, perceive that of its class of colour in the shrubby kinds, it stands unrivalled, and merits a place in every collection.

C. Forsyth's Beauty of Anlaby Pansy.—This very handsome kind was raised by Mr. Forsyth, Florist, Anlaby, near Hull. The flower is of first rate excellence, both in form and colour.

D. Nolana atriplicifolia.—A new and very handsome flowering annual, of prostrate growth, or if grown in masses will rise to half a foot high. The flowers are produced most numerously, and give a very pretty appearance. The plant deserves a place in every flower-garden. It is a desirable plant to grow in order to hang pendulous over the edge of a vase, pot, &c., contrasting with Verbena melindres, Anagallis fraticosa, &c. Seeds may be obtained of the principal Seedsmen next spring.







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THE

FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

NOVEMBER 1st, 1836.

PART I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ARTICLE I.

A DESCRIPTION OF CLIMBING & AUTUMNAL FLOWERING ROSES,

BY THE REV. JAMES JONES, A. M. BRISTOW RECTORY.

MANY of the Autumnal Flowering Roses being now in bloom, both climbers and others, I forward for insertion in the *Cabinet*, a list of what I know to be good. The kinds I have seen in bloom, and have carefully compared the flowers with the descriptions given by Mr. Rivers, Mr. Wood, and others, celebrated for growing Roses, that I can testify to their correctness and agreement, as to merit. I have forwarded the list now in order that, being inserted immediately, it will be serviceable to those persons desirous of procuring plants for autumn planting.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Division I.—A	YRSHIRE ROSES (RO	SA ARVENSIS.)
Name.	Colour.	Form and Character.
Avrshire Queen (Rivers')	dark purplish crimson	cupped and double.
Blush, or Perthshire	lilac blush	cupped and double.
Countess of Lieven	white	cupped and double.
Dundee Rambler	white with pink edge	compact and very double.
Elegans, or Double White.	white	expanded, semi-double.
Jessica		
Lovely Rambler	bright pink	cupped, semi-double.
Myrrh-scented		
Queen of the Belgians	pure white	cupped and double.
Rose Angle	pale pink	expanded and double.
Ruga	pale flesh	globular, large and double.
Splendens		•
Divid	ion II.—Rosa multi	FLORA.
• 1)	nale flesh	compact, small and double

Alba	pare nesn	compact, small and double.
Crivelli		
Elegans	blush and white	compact, small and double.
VOL. IV.	G, g	

Name.	Colour.	Form and Character.
Fragrans		
Grandiflora		
Grevillii minor	bright rose shaded	compact and double.
Grevillii Scarlet, or Russel-		
liana	dark crimson	compact and very double.
Grevillii, or Seven Sisters	purple, red, and blush	expanded and double.
Hybrida, or Laure Davoust	changeable blush	imbricated and very double.
Rubra	r080	compact, small and double.
Superba	bright rose, pencilled	cupped and double.

Division III.---EVERGREEN ROSES (ROSA SEMPERVIRENS).

Adelaide d'Orleans Banksiæflora Brunonii Carnea grandiflora Donna Maria Eximia	pale rose, shaded white bright purplish red pale flesh pure white	imbricated and double. compact, small and double. cupped and double. cupped, large and double. cupped and very double.
Félicité perpétuelle Leopoldine d'Orleans Madame d'Arblay Major Melanie de Montjoie Myrianthes Plena Princesse Louise Rampant Rose foncée Rosea Scandens Spectabile	creamy white pale flesh pale flesh white delicate rose white creamy white & rose white rose pale rose pale flesh iliac rose	compact and very double. cupped and double. cupped and very double. large and single. expanded, large and double. cupped and very double. cupped and very double. cupped and very double. cupped, large and double. compact and double. cupped, semi-double. expanded, semi-double.
Triomphe de Bollwyller		cupped, very large & double.

Division IV .- BOURSAULT ROSES (ROSA ALPINA.)

Arethuse	rose	globular and very double.
Blush, or Florida	pale flesh	globular, very large & double.
Crimson, or Amadis	bright purp. crimson	reflexed, large and double.
Drummond's Thornless	vivid rose	cupped, small and double.
Elegans	purple, white stripes	expanded and double.
Gracilis	bright purplish rose	cupped and very double.
Inermis	vivid rose	cupped and very double.
Red	bright rose	cupped and semi-double.

Division V.-BANKSIAN ROSES (ROSA BANKSIE.)

Rosæ lævigata	white	single.
Rosa sinica	white	single.
White Banksia	white	compact, very dble. & frequent
Yellow Banksia	creamy yellow	compact and very double.

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Division VI.-HYBRID CLIMBING ROSES.

Name.	Colour.	Form and Character.
Astrolabe	bright rose	compact and very double.
Bengale Formidable	rose	cupped, small & very double.
Cassorettiana	pale flesh	cupped and semi-double.
Clair	bright crimson purple	cupped and single.
Indica major	pale blush	expanded, large and double.
Miller's Climber	bright pink	expanded and double.
New York China.	bright red	cupped and double.
Watt's Climbing Provence	rose	globular, large and double.

Roses for the Autumnal Rose Garden, that bloom from June till November.

PERPETUAL ROSES.			
Name.	Colour.	Form and Character.	
Antinous	very dark crimson	cupped, finely shaped & dble.	
Blanche Lamouroux	purplish shaded rose	cupped and very double.	
Billiard	rose	expanded and double.	
Belle d'Automne	pale flesh	expanded and double.	
Belle Italienne	deep rose	cupped, large and double.	
Belle de Trianon	lilac rose	cupped and double.	
Clair Duchatelet	purplish red	globular and double.	
Crimson Perpetual, or Rose		,	
du Roi	light crimson	cupped and very double.	
Constancy	pale flesh	cupped, very large & double.	
Chabert	purplish rose	expanded and double.	
Couronne des Pourpres	purplish rose	cupped and double.	
Crispata	pale rose	cupped and double.	
Cuvier	rosy red	cupped and double.	
De Nuilly	bright carmine	globular and very double.	
De Rennes	bright rose	cupped and very double.	
Délice d'Hiver	bright rose	expanded, large and double.	
Désespoir des Amateurs	lilac rose	compact, small & very double	
Flon	bright rose	compact and very double.	
Ferox	purplish deep rose	globular, large & very double.	
Four Seasons, Blush	rose	cupped, semi-double.	
Four Seasons, White	white	expanded and double.	
Four Seasons, Monstrous, or		1	
Bullée	pale rose	globular and large.	
Four Seasons, Thornless	pale rose	expanded and double.	
Georgina	bright rose	globular, very large & double.	
Gloire des Perpétuelles	deep rose	compact, large & very double.	
Grand Perpetual, or Fabert's	bright rose	globular, very large & double.	
Grande et Belle	deep purplish rose	globular, very large & double.	
Henriette Boulogne	pale blush	compact and large.	
Jean Hachette	lilac rose	globular, large and double.	
Jenny Audio	bright rose	globular, very large & double.	
Josephine Antoinette	rose	cupped and very double.	
La Mienne	deep rose	compact and very double.	
Louis Phillippe			
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Name.	Colour.	Form and Character.
Lodoiska.	pale blush	globular, large and double.
Madame Feburier	rose	cupped, large and very double
Ma Délice, or Douce Mellie	pale rose	cupped and very double.
Marie Denise	pale with rosy centre	
Noel	lilac rose	expanded, large and double.
Pompone Four Seasons	pale flesh	compact, very small & double.
Pulcherie	purplish red	globular and double.
Preval	pale rose	expanded and double.
Pæstana, or Scarlet Four	•	
Seasons	bright crimson	cupped, semi-double.
Perpétuelle d'Angers	very pale flesh	expanded and very large.
Palmire, or Blush Perpetual	pale rose	compact and very double.
Perpetua nova	lilac rose	cupped and very double.
Panaché de Girardon or	pale flesh, striped	
Striped Perpetual	with red	cupped and double.
Palotte picotée	pale flesh	compact and double.
Portlandica carnea	pale rose	cupped semi-double.
Portlandica grandiflora	deep rose	globular, very large & double.
Prud'homme	T08 0	cupped and very double.
Queen of Perpetuals	pale flesh	cupped and very double.
Royal Perpetual	bright rose	cupped, very large & double.
Saint Barthélémi	purplish rose	cupped and semi-double.
Scotch Perpetual	blush	cupped and double.
Sisley's	rose	globular and very double.
Stanwell Perpetual	pale flesh	expanded and double.
Sixth of June	deep rose	compact and very double.
Triompe de Vitry	bright rose	expanded and double.
Volumineuse	blush	globular, very large & double

BOUBON, OR L'ILE DE BOURBON, ROSES (ROSA BOURBONIANA.)

200200,		
Name.	Colour.	Form and Character.
Antoine		
Armosa		
Augustine Margat	delicate bright rose	supped, large and double.
Aristide	rose	cupped and double.
Augustine Lelieur		cupped, large and double.
Cent Feuilles		
Charles Desprez	pale rose	globular and very double.
Chloe	pale flesh	cupped, large and double.
Common	bright rose	cupped, large and semi-double
Diaphane	crimson scarlet	cupped and very double.
Dubreuil	bright purplish rose	globular, large and double.
Dubourg	pale blush	cupped and very double.
Duc de Grammont	purplish rose	globular, small and double.
Earl Grey		
Faustine	very pale flesh	cupped and double.
General Hoche	bright rose	cupped and double.
Gloire de Rosamene	bright crimson	cupped, large and semi-double

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Colour. Name. Gloire de Guerin purplish crimson Henry the Fourth pale rose Ida carmine Jeane d'Albret very bright rose La Tendresse pale rose Lemesle rosy lilac Latifolia rose Le Brun bright rose Malvina bright rose Madame Desprez lilac rose **Marshal Villars** purplish deep rose Millesie pale rose Nectarine Oleander-flowered rose Philippart peach shaded Pierre Foulard purplish rose Psyche light crimson Philemon lilac rose Rose d'Amour (Madame purplish rose Neumann) Roi de Perse glossy pale flesh Sir Robert Peel pale rose Sylvain purplish rose T. Rivers delicate rose Valerie TORE Veleda blush Victoire Argentée glossy pale blush White, or Julie de Loynes white Walner vivid purplish rose Form and Character. globular and very double. cupped and double. cupped, large and double. cupped, large and double. globular and very double. globular and double. globular and double. globular, large and double. cupped and very double. cupped and very double. cupped and very double.

expanded, and like Nerium splendens. cupped, large and double. globular and very double. cupped, small and double. cupped and very double. globular and double.

cupped, very large & double. cupped, large and very double globular and double. cupped, finely shaped & dble. cupped and double. globular, large and double. cupped and very double. cupped, large and double. cupped and double.

CHINA ROSES (ROSA INDICA).

	•	-
Alphonsine	purplish crimson	cupped and double.
Amiral de Rigny	vivid crimson	expanded, large and double.
Amiral du Perri	fiery crimson	cupped, large and double.
Animating	purplish red	cupped and small.
Alba elegans	white, shad. with blus	h cupped, large and double.
Bardon	pale blush	cupped, large and double.
Beau Carmin	crimson, shaded	cupped and very double.
Belle Traversie	white	compact and double.
Belle de Florence	light carmine	cupped and very double.
Belle Illyrienne		
Belle Isidore	crimson and rose	expanded and double.
Camellia blanche	pure white	globular, large and double.
Camellia rouge	bright rose	imbricated, or camellia-like.
Camellia plena variegata		
Camellia semiplena variegata	1	
Candide	pure white	globular and very double.

Name. Colour. Cramoisie éblouissante vivid crimson Cramoisie supérieure crimson Cramoisie triomuhante crimson pale rose, red centre **Countess of Albemarle** Clara Clarisse pale blush Duchesse de Valière lilac rose lilac Duc de Bordeaux **Duchess of Kent** shaded pale blush Duchesse de Berri, or Grand dark crimson Val Dame Blanche white purplish deep rose Darius Ensign Bisson pale rosy lilac Ermite du Mont Cindre dark crimson purple bright scarlet Fabvier Fenelon purplish crimson Fenelon du Luxemburg Flavia crimson bright rose, shaded Grandidier General Chassé bright rose, shaded General Moreau bright rose Glory clouded crimson Gloire d'Auteuil Gouvion St. Cyr carmine deep rose Grandiflora vivid scarlet Henry the Fifth Hortense shaded bright rose Indica minor rose Indica minor, crimson crimson Indica gloriosa or odoratissima lilac roso Indica heterophylla rose Imperiosa Joseph Deschiens Josephine bright crimson L'Azure lilac rose Leopold pure white clouded dark crimson Le Sombre carmine La Coquette Le Volcan bright red Le Vermillon bright carmine Louis Phillippe d'Angers crimson pure white Madame Desprez Madame Bureau pure white Madame Desmonts blush and rose Mariolin purple crimson Napoleon shaded blush O'Connell dark crimson

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Colour.Form and Character.vivid crimsonreflexed and very double.crimsonexpanded, large and double.crimsoncupped and very double.pale rose, red centrecompact, large and double.white with rosy centreglobular and very double.pale blushglobular, large & very double.lilac rosecupped, very large and double.tilacexpanded and very double.shaded pale blushcupped, large and double.

dark crimsoncompact and very double.whiteglobular, large and double.purplish deep rosecupped and double.pale rosy lilacexpanded and small.dark crimson purplecupped and double.bright scarletcupped and semi-double.purplish crimsonglobular, large and double.deep lilac rose shadedglobular, large and double.bright rose, shadedcupped and very double.bright rosecupped and very double.bright rosecupped and double.

clouded crimsonexpanded and double.carminecupped and double.deep rosereflexed, very large & double.vivid scarletcupped and double.shaded bright rosecupped and very double.rosecompact and small.crimsoncompact and small.lilac roseglobular and very double.rosecupped, with leafy calyr.dark crimson, shadedcupped and double.

cupped and double. expanded, large and double. globular and double. cupped and double. compact and double. cupped, large and double. globular and very double. globular and very double. cupped, very large and double globular, large and double. globular, large and double. cupped, very large and double.

Name.	Colour.	Form and Character.
Petit Nini	rosy lilac	cupped, small and double.
Petite Triomphe	bright red	cupped, small and double.
Pluton	dark crimson	globular and double.
Pæoniæflora nova	pale lilac rose	globular, very large & double.
Perfection	·	
Princesse Marie		
Roi des Cramoisies	bright crimson	cupped and double.
Ronald's China	reddish purple	expanded and large.
Reevesii	bright crimson	cupped and double.
Romaine Desprez	purplish shaded rose	cupped, large and very double
Rouge Superbe, or La Regu-		
lière	crimson	compact and double.
Reine de Pæstum	blush with buff centre	cupped, very large and double
Striata	rose, striped with red	cupped and double.
Strombio rubra	red	globular and very double.
Sulphurea superba	pale sulphur	cupped, very large and double
Triomphe de Gand	bright rose, shaded	cupped, very large and double
Theresia Stravius	pale flesh	cupped and double.
Triomphante, or Pasony Noi-		
sette	deep rose & crimson	reflexed, large and double.
Turenne	purple,	cupped and double.
Van Dael	lilac rose	globular, large and double.
Weber	bright rose	cupped with very stiff petals.
White	pure white	globular and double.
Willow-leaved.	bright rose	expanded and semi-double.

TEA-SCENTED CHINA ROSES (Rosa indica odorata).

Aurore	straw changing to buff expanded, very large & double	
Aline	rosy blush	cupped, large and double.
Boutelaud	delicate rose	globular, large and double.
Belle Helene	pale flesh	cupped and very double.
Buffon	purplish rose	globular and very double.
Belle Felix	bright rosy lilac	expanded and very double.
Belle Clorinde	rose	cupped, large and double.
Belle Elvire	bright rose	globular and double
Bourbon	white	globular, large and double.
Blush	blush	globul ar and double.
Caroline		
Cedo Nulli	carmine	cupped and double.
Coccinea, or Colville's crimsor	n vivid c r imson	expanded and double.
Cels	red	expanded and double.
Dremont	delicate rosy buff	cupped, large and double.
Fragrans	bright crimson	cupped and double.
General Valazé	shaded pale blush	globular, large and double.
Gracilis	bright red	cupped and small.
Grandifolia, or Thouillet	pale flesh	cupped, large and double.
Hardy	vivid rose	expanded, large and double.

REMARKS ON THE MOUTAN PEONY.

Name.	Colour.	Form and Character.
Hamon	blush, shaded, crims.	globular, very large & double.
Hymené c	white, yellow centre	cupped and double.
Iphigenie	lilac rose	globular, large and double.
Isidore	pale rose, shaded	expanded and double.
Julie Sisley	blush with rosy centre	globular, large and double.
Jaune Serin	straw colour and rose	cupped and double.
Lucile Delmart	bright rose	cupped and double.
Lejas	vivid light crimson	globular and very double.
Lyonnais	pale flesh	cupped, very large and double
Louis Philippe	delicate rose	cupped, large and double.
Lutescens mutabilis	pale straw	cupped and double.
Lutescens nana	reddish yellow	cupped, very small & double.
Maximilian	rose and buff	cupped, large and double.
Magnifica, or Magnus Ladula	s rose, marbled	cupped, large and double.
Mesfré	pale flesh	
Madame Guerin		
Mutabilis	rose, changing to crim	. cupped, large and double.
Nitida	white with rosy centre	globular, large and double.
Odoratissima	lilac rose	expanded, large and double.
Princesse Stephanie	pale flesh	globular, large and double.
Palavicini	yellowish white	cupped and double.
Potart	flesh with buff centre	expanded and double.
Pallida	bright rose, shaded	globular and double.
Rêve du Bonheur	rosy buff	cupped and very large.
Roi de Siam	pure white	globular, large and double.
Reine de Cythère	pale flesh	cupped, very large and double
Reine de Juillet, or Plantier	bright rose	globular, with stiff petals.
Strombio	cream and blush	globular and very large.
Superbe de Vitry	delicate rose	globular and very double.
Taglioni	white with buff centre	globular and double.
Triomphe du Luxembourg	buff and rose	cupped, large and double.
Yellow	pale sulphur	cupped, large & semi-double.

ARTICLE II.

REMARKS ON THE MOUTAN PÆONY, OR TREE PÆONY.

BY J. S. L.

A VERY elaborate, but in many parts both fabulous and mistaken account of the Moutan Pæonies is given in the Mémoires sur les Chinois, the substance of which I will briefly note. They are stated to be of considerable antiquity in the gardens of the north of China, and are supposed to have been originally found wild on the mountains in the province of Ho-nan. They were at first cultivated in the district of Lo-yang, and subsequently in the Imperial Gardens of Kai-fong-fou, in Ho-nan; but they appear to have succeeded best

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in the province of Hou-Kouang, from whence they are now supplied to the gardens of Pekin, and other parts of the Empire. They are stated to have received various names, as Hoa-ouang, or King of Flowers, Pé-leang-kin, or Hundred ounces of Gold (from their value), and Mou-chao-yao, or the Tree Pæony, to distinguish them from the Herbaceous Pæonies. It is represented that Moutans have been cultivated frequently of various heights, from very dwarf plants, to trees of twenty-four feet high, and that different varieties have existed, which produced their flowers at different seasons, some in winter, and some in autumn; but the spring flowering varieties are those now in cultivation. These are said to be very numerous, with flowers of various degrees of fullness, from semi-double to very double, and of the following colours, "rouge, violet, pourpre, amaranthe, jaune, blanc, noir, et bleu" in great variety. Some are represented to possess considerable fragrance. Accounts of the way of cultivating the . Moutans in China are also given; they appear to be propagated from seed, and by other modes of increase which will be noticed hereafter. I do not place much reliance on the correctness of the details in this memoir, which extends to several pages; and I am incredulous, not only as to some of the colours of the flowers, which are said to exist, but also as to the extent in number of the varieties.

The provinces and places above mentioned, are in the northern and central parts of the Chinese Empire, and the habits of the Moutan evidently exhibit an high mountainous, or alpine origin, subject to being buried under snow during the winter. They make strong shoots early in spring, and break rapidly into foliage, and blossom.

In the description of China, published by Duhalde, in 1753, very little notice is taken of the Moutans; they are described under the general name of *Pivoines*, as being of different colours, and some of them fragrant. A brief notice of the Moutans in the gardens at Canton, will be found in Dr. Abel's account of Lord Amhert's Embassy to Pekin, in 1816; but it contains no information respecting them which is not herein stated. They are not mentioned, as far as I have discovered, in accounts of other travellers in China.

It must be concluded that the Moutans were transferred from China to Japan, where they are cultivated; but they do not appear, however, to have been introduced in much variety into the latter country. Kæmpfer, in the fifth fasciculus of his Amænitates Exoticæ, printed in 1712, describes the plants of Japan, and (p. 862) among them the *Botan*, as a species; but does not mention any varieties. He distinguishes it by its woody stem from an Herbaceous Pæony called *Sa ku Jaku*, of which he names three varieties. Thunberg, in his Flora Japonica, printed 1784 (page 230), confounds the Saku Juku and Botan together, referring both, most absurdly, to the Pæonia officinalis of LINNÆUS, and states that they are cultivated in every garden of Japan. The Saku Jaku of Kæmpfer is, according to the printed opinions of those who have attended to Pæonies, referable to the species well known in our gardens as P. albiflora, though neither of the varieties mentioned by him have white flowers.

All the Moutans are sufficiently hardy to bear exposure in the open ground in the winter. The Banksii has been considered the hardiest; but neither that nor Papaveracea appear to suffer from frost, and they are, consequently, frequently planted in the borders of gardens; they will all grow in a northern aspect, and perhaps such a situation may be better suited to them, than one where they would receive more of the direct influence of the sun. But though they are not hurt by the severity of winter when planted out, the chilling blasts of our springs have very injurious effects on them, and both the leaves and flowers are often cut and injured when entirely unprotected at that season. From this cause, those who desire to have them in the greatest perfection, give them a covering of glass, under which the beauty of the blossoms and the delicacy of the foliage is perfectly preserved. They ought however to be planted in a border, in preference to being kept in pots. Warmth from fire or steam is not necessary to them; they are brought earlier into flower by heat, but not improved by it. The best mode of protecting them, and at the same time of having them in perfection, is that of glass frames, or houses without flucs : these may be made of any dimensions that fancy may require.

The propagation of Moutans, upon their first introduction, was a matter of considerable difficulty; they have, consequently, borne a high price in the nurseries; and though they are now multiplied extensively, yet, with all the experience which has been acquired, the obtaining strong new plants of them is a tedious operation. All modes of propagation have been tried with them, viz. by seeds, suckers, grafts, cuttings and layers. They rarely produce perfect seeds, but would probably do so more frequently if the impregnation of the stigmas was properly attended to. The seedlings which have hitherto been obtained, as may be observed from the accounts of such in the former part of this paper, are but few: Suckers, or rather root-shoots, may sometimes be severed successfully from large old plants, and such soon become strong enough to flower. If the work is carefully executed, grafts of the rarer sorts may be fixed on pieces of the roots of the more common. These pieces of roots must be es-

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tablished in pots, and in the spring, a bud, with a little wood attached to it, may be joined to the root in the manner of a graft, a slice of the root being taken off to receive the piece intended to be united to When the fitting is completed it is to be covered with clay, tait. king care to leave the eve exposed ; the pot must be kept covered Trials have been made of a plan of grafting the with a hand-glass. Moutan on roots of Herbaceous Pæonies, and I have heard that it has sometimes succeeded, but not sufficiently to encourage the prac-I have not witnessed the operation, but have been tice generally. informed that it is performed by attaching a short slip of a branch of a Moutan, on which there is a bud, to the succulent tuber of an Herbaceous Pæony, binding them tightly together, sinking them below the surface of the earth, and covering them with a glass; the tuber supports the graft until it emits roots sufficient to maintain itself independently. Ripe cuttings taken off in August or September. with a small piece of the old wood at the end, and planted against the sides of garden pots, in a mixture of loam, leaf mould, and sand well drained, and protected from the air by glasses, will succeed. The pots must be kept secured from the frost in the winter, and shaded in the summer: in the spring, the progress of the cuttings may be assisted by being placed in a frame with a gentle bottom heat. But the most general plan of multiplying Moutans is by layers, the shoots for which purpose should be planted either in protecting pits, or, in sheltered borders, which should be covered with mats spread over hoops: the branches when laid down, require a longer time than is usual with common shrubs to emit roots, and the largest are seldom fit to be removed till they have remained two years attached to the The soil used for this operation is good rich loam, made light stool. by a considerable mixture of sand, with the addition of one-fourth part of heath mould. The shoots when laid down require to have a longitudinal slit, or tongue, made in the inner side of the bend; and this must be done with care, for, being brittle, the wood is liable to break : the tongued part should be bedded in a mixture of loam and sand.

In addition to the above, it may be interesting to know the nature of the methods of propagating the Moutan in use among the Chinese. Upon this subject we have no information, except from the accounts in the Mémoires sur les Chinois, before alluded to. According to these, the modes of propagation, exclusive of that by seeds, are threefold, viz. by suckers, by splitting the stem, or by grafting.

When suckers are produced by an old plant, the earth is carefully removed from about its roots, which are laid bare till the whole of

the union of the sucker with the parent root is uncovered. They are then separated, but the wound of the old plant is suffered to remain exposed for a day or two till its surface dries; dry earth is then placed about it, and care is taken that no moisture is applied for the space of a fortnight afterwards. The young sucker is enwrapped in fresh leaves, in which state it is kept till the lower end becomes shrivelled, and so much contracted, that the two opposite sides touch each other. It is then planted in rich earth, which is rather dry than otherwise, and kept well shaded till it has rooted; care being taken to guard it from frost.

When the operation of splitting the stem is performed, an old plant is selected, and its stem is regularly slit into four or six equal portions, from the top to the very bottom, among the roots; the divisions of the stem are kept apart until the wounds begin to dry, when the middle of the stem is filled with a sort of plaster, made with mortar (mortier) and rich earth, among which is mixed fat and a small quantity of sulphur. The plant so prepared is suffered to remain till the autumn, when each division is fit to be separated, with the portion of the root belonging to it.

Grafting is practised on the roots of the more common Moutans; when this is attempted, the root of the stock is laid bare during some weeks, to the depth of three or four inches; just before the autumn shoot is made, the earth is again heaped about the root, and soon afterwards, when the sap appears in full motion, the operation is performed. This is done in the way we call crown grafting. A kind of clay made with rich mould, formed into a sort of mortar with the expressed juice of Herbaceous Pæony roots, is then applied about the scion and stock. The plant is afterwards shaded from the sun, and protected from frost during winter; and, when the spring arrives, it is left to take its chance. If the scion ever pushes, all danger of losing it is past.

ARTICLE III.-ON TAKING IN GREENHOUSE PLANTS, THAT HAVE BEEN IN THE OPEN AIR DUBING SUMMER, AND TREATMENT IN WINTER IN THE GREENHOUSE. BY THE FOREMAN OF A LONDON NURSERY.

THE attempt would be impertinent, to fix the precise day in which greenhouse plants should be housed, the variations in the temperature of the seasons, in different years, render it impossible. However as the young tender shoots of the summer's growth, are extremely liable to be injured by the frost; as soon as any symptoms of this

appear, they should be removed to their winter quarters; where, if the greenhouse is built on a proper principle, they can still have the benefit of the free air, and at the same time be in a situation to be protected, when necessity requires.

Impressed with this idea, I think they should at all events, be removed in the earlier part of September. Therefore, about a fortnight before that time, they should be regularly examined, and any roots that may have extended themselves through the holes at the bottom of the pots, cleanly cut away,* with a knife or some such instrument: this tends to stop the too luxuriant growth, and being executed at a proper period, before their final removal, they have time to recover themselves from the partial check they may have receaved by it; which would come doubly severe, if deferred until the time of removing them into the house; the transition from the cool bottom on which they stood, to the dry boards of the greenhouse stage, being so materially different.

It will be also requisite to have the flues examined as to their cleanliness, and tried with a smothering fire, lest there should remain any cracks to admit the smoke into the greenhouse. The wall should likewise be fresh whitened, at least every second year; and any repairs that may be necessary to the stages, or glass-work, previously rectified.

Things being thus prepared, and the time fixed on to remove the plants, the large heavy ones, such as orange trees, &c. should be carried to the places where they are to stand at once, as it will be very inconvenient to remove them after the house becomes crowded with other plants. The smaller kinds must be regularly placed in front of them, with a gradual descent from the back, down to the lowest in front, placing any curious, or bandsome plants in flower, in the most prominent and conspicuous situations. They must not be set too close when first put in, as it would occasion most of their tender leaves to turn yellow, and fall off; neither should they, if the house happens to have been built on a close construction, be by any means taken in when their leaves are wet.

In large collections, could the different genera be kept together, it would I think have a much better effect; in particular the more numerous ones, such as heaths, Proteas, geraniums, &c. and indeed

* The cutting of the extraneous roots away at this season, is not likely to be of such serious consequence to the plants, as if done when shifting, as the ball of root is preserved undisturbed within the pot, yet in some of the more luxuriant species that may have been plunged in the borders, it will be preferable to break the pot rather than destroy the roots, and of course the plant put into a larger one immediately. heaths are of that unsociable nature, that they will not do well if unixed promiscuously with other plants, especially any of the broad leaved kinds: it is implied by this observation, that there should, if possible, in all large collections at least, be separate houses for these very numerous genera; but in all houses there is a variety of situations; some more airy, near the windows, on end and front benches, for such as heaths, Proteas, &c.; all mountainous, Cape plants, should be kept if possible on shelves, such as graphaliums, bulbous geraniums, &c. &c.; some closer, as the principal stage and back benches, for orange trees, geraniums, and all such as grow in low sheltered situations: thus in every instance it is necessary to attend to natural habit.

When they are all housed, and dirt of every description taken away, let as much free air be given as possible in the day time; and even at night, should the weather prove moderately mild, and free from any appearance of frost. In fact, I have seldom seen frosts at this early season so severe, as to injure any greenhouse plants, that were not immediately exposed to its perpendicular effect : therefore the front windows may be kept open continually, unless there is a prospect of its being particularly severe, or accompanied with cold driving winds, in which case it will be necessary to keep them pretty close.

If air is too sparingly admitted at this season, when many of the plants have not yet finished their summer's growth, it will inevitably cause them to produce weak and tender shoots; which will be extremely liable to damp off at a more advanced season, when the house must be unavoidably kept close on account of the severities of the external air; and besides, it will tend to give them a more general tender habit, and render them less able to resist the winter colds than they otherwise would. Hence it is evident, that they cannot receive too much air, whenever the state of the external air will admit of it, by being free from all appearance of frost; as it will be so much to their advantage to be thus hardened, before the winter assumes its severest front.

This is a practise I would strenuously recommend to all cultivators of exotics, to be observed the whole period they remain in the house, their own observations on the state of the weather being their constant guide.

Water should also be plentifully administered when they are first taken into the house, as the dry board, on which they now stand as well as the elevated situation, and free circulating air, occasions them to require more than when they stood on the moist earth; however, by nomeans go to the extreme, giving it only when evidently necessary.

It is a common, but in my opinion, a very erroneous practice, to place pans under the pots, indiscriminately, and by many they are regularly filled with water, twice, or thrice a week, or perhaps every day, whether the plants may want it or not; and this they are pleased to term a saving of labour; and it eventually becomes so in fact; for they have seldom so much care, and trouble on their hands, in the spring, many of the most curious plants being killed by this treatment: for, although it may not perceptibly injure the coarser kinds, its pernicious effects on the tenderer sorts must be evident to the commonest observer; as the earth in the bottom of the pot, by being constantly in the water, becomes coagulated, and sour, and is consequently liable to rot the young fibres, by which the plants in general contract a languid and sickly habit.

As the close foggy weather advances, water must be given more sparingly, else it will conspire with the atmosphere to increase the damps of the house; which will inevitably injure the plants by rotting their leaves. These, and dead flowers, should be picked off as soon as they are observable; otherwise they will make a very disagreeable appearance.

Early in November all the tenderer Cape bulbs should be planted; viz: Ixia, Iris, Moræa, Gladiolus, Antholyza, Galaxia, Oxalis, Lachenalia, Ornithogalum, &c. &c. as they generally commence vegetation about this time, and will supply a most beautiful variety of flowers for the ensuing spring and summer.

When growing they should be kept pretty moist, particularly the stronger species; otherwise they will not flower freely, and such as do will not be so fine : however, when they have done flowering, and the grass indicates an end to vegetation for the season, they should be gradually dried; and when perfectly so, either set in the pots in a dry sheltered place, or otherwise taken out of them, and put in separate paper bags, in sorts, until the Autumn : I prefer the latter process; it is necessary to keep them in sorts, otherwise the strong, which are not always the finest kinds, would smother the delicate ones, that in many instances produce the most brilliant, and frequently odoriferous flowers.

The months of November and December, seem to be more noxious to the health of plants, than any other season; by reason of their being full of sappy leaves, and the remains of many of the Autumn flowers being still on them, when the weather, (which at this time generally becomes close, and chilly.) renders it necessary to keep the house shut, and warm; this occasions a most pernicious damp to exhale from every part of the house, and even from the earth in the pots; which fixes on the leaves, and other parts of the plants, to their inevitable injury, particularly the younger parts, such as were the produce of the preceding summer. If this kind of weather continues for any considerable time, it will be adviseable to give a little fire heat, to help in drying up these baneful exhalations, and also as much air, as can be safely admitted by the doors, and front windows; more especially when fire is added; otherwise the heat of the flues will, instead of expelling the contaminated air, rather occasion it to exhale more freely, and be of worse consequences.

At this season also, the plants should be regularly examined to clear them of all dirt, and also to scrape off any moss, &c. that may have grown on the surface of the mould, and to renew it with a little fresh loam. This contributes much to their good appearance, if neatly executed.

Very little fire heat seems to be requisite to the preservation of greenhouse plants, in this climate; in fact, the less it is found necessary to use, the better. I have never practised it, (except in the case of damps, as before mentioned,) until I perceived the frost so severe, as to lower the spirit in the thermometer several degrees below the temperate point, and then merely sufficient to raise it again to the above mentioned point. If this can be done without the assistance of fire, so much the better, for which purpose, bass mats must be used along the lower parts of the house, where they can be conveniently fastened; these will be of infinite service even when fire is used, as less of that element will suffice; but they should be always taken off in the day to admit the light, unless the weather happens to be particularly severe.

Sometimes in the depth of winter, there is a succession of very clear weather for several days together, wherein warm sunny days, succeed the coldest frost, and nights in which fires have been absolutely necessary; in this case, it will be requisite to give all the air possible in the day, (unless strong harsh winds, or other occasional preventatives happen to prevail,) observing, to shut the windows up close, early in the afternoon, so as to include part of the natural heat of the atmosphere, within the house. Such weather renders an increase of water necessary, especially over the entrance of the flues, where the fires have the greatest force. It should be administered in the morning, and ought to be kept in the house all night to expel any frosty particles it may have imbibed, and render it nearly equal to the temperature of the air of the house.

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PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS,

Noticed since our last.

1. MYANTHUS BARBATOS; var. labello albo. Bearded Flywort, white tipped variety. (Bot. Mag. 3514.) Orchideæ. Gynandria Monandria.—A native of Demerara, from whence it was introduced into this country, by Mr. Allcard, Stratford Green, Essex. And in the collection of that gentleman, it bloomed in May, 1836. The flowers are produced upon a long and many flowered raceme. Each flower is about two inches across, having narrow petals, of a dark green, spotted with dark purple within, with paler spots on the outside. The lip is fringed with numerous long white hairs. Altogether it is a very pretty and singular flowering plant, meriting a place in every collection. Myanthus, from muia, a fly; and anthos, a flower. The flowers look very much like a pressed fly, when they are dried.

2. PEONIA ALBIFLORA; var. Pottsii. Potts' Chinese Pæony. (Brit. Flow. Gard. 351.) The late Mr. John Potts sent this very handsome variety from China, in 1822. The flowers are of a large size, double, of a rich crimson colour, and are by far the most splendid of all the varieties of albiflora. The plant is quite hardy, and a profuse bloomer. In the garden of R. H. Jenkinson, Esq., Norbiton Hall, Kingston, Surrey, it has bloomed very freely, having, this season, about forty flowers upon a single plant.

3. SARRACENIA RUBRA, Red Side Saddle Flower. (Bot. Mag., 3515.) Sarracenia; Polyandria Monogynia. A native of Louisiana, in the Southern United States of America. The plant has often been introduced into this country, but being very difficult in cultivation, has been lost; a plant, however, has bloomed in the stove of the Glasgow Botanic Garden, March 1836. The flower scape rises to about two feet high, producing one flower. The flower hangs in a drooping manner; of a rich deep red colour, having a splendid appearance. The flower is from two to three inches across.

4. STREPTANTHUS HTACINTHOIDES, Hyacinth-flowered. (Bot. Mag., 3516.) Cruciferæ; Tetradynamia Siliquosa. An annual plant, a native of the Texas, where it was discovered by the late Mr. Douglas. The stem grows to about a yard high, branched. The flowers are produced upon long racemes, bearing numerous flowers, which hang in a pendulous manner; they are of a bluish-purple colour. The flower much resembles a small hyaciuth blossom, but having very narrow petals. The plant has bloomed in the Greenhouse of the Glasgow Botanic Garden.

5. STROBILANTHUS SABINIANA, Mr. Sabine's Strobilanthus. (Bot. Mag. 3517.) Acanthaceæ; Didynamia Angiospermia. Synonym's, Ruellia Sabiniana. R. argentea. R. macrocarpa, var. argentea. This pretty flowering plant was introduced into this country by Dr. Wallich. It is a native of Nepal. It requires a hothouse temperature. Dr. Wallich named it in compliment to Joseph Sabine, Esq., to whon Horticulture is very greatly indebted; we hesitate not to say, that the present superior state of gardening, and the very extensive taste for it which now prevails, owe, in a considerable degree, their rise to that gentleman. The S. sabiniana grows three feet high, shrubby. The flowers are produced in terminal spikes. The corolla is funnel shaped, lower part of the tube yellow, the rest of a bright bluish-purple. It blooms the latter end of winter.

6. YUCCA DRACONIS, Dragon-tree-leaved Adam's Needle. (Bot. Reg., 1894.) Lililaceæ; Hexandria Monogynia. A very pretty flowering species, cultivated in the Nursery Establishment of Messrs Backhouses, York. It grows freely in the open ground. The spikes of flowers rise about three feet higher than the foliage, producing an immense number of blossoms. The segments of the flower expand much more in this species than any of the others, which adds very much to its interest and beauty. The petals are of a greenish-white, with the tips of

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the petals of a deep rosy purple. The plant is a native of Carolina, where, it is said, it will grow to the height of ten feet. Messrs. Backhouses find that Yucca filamentosa, glaucescens, rufocincta, and recurvifolia, as well as the above described species, grow and flower in the open air. 7. YUCCA FLACCIDA, Weak leaved Adam's Needle. (Bot. Reg., 1895.) This

7. YUCCA FLACCIDA, Weak leaved Adam's Needle. (Bot. Reg., 1895.) This species is probably a native of North America. It is cultivated in the Garden of the London Horticultural Society. This species does not appear to produce a stem as the others do. The flower stalks rise some feet high, each producing a panicle, having numerous flowers of a greenish yellow colour, the tips of the petals having a small spot of red at the lower side.

8. CENTAUREA BALSAMITA, Costmary-leaved. (Brit. Flow. Gard., 355.) Compositæ. Syngenesia, Polygamia Æqualis. Synonym, Carduus orientalis. Seeds of this plant were sent from the Imperial Botanic Garden at St. Petersbugh, to this country. It is a native of Armenia, and has been recently introduced. The plant is a hardy pereunial. Stems rising to about two feet high, each terminated by a moderate sized flower, of a sulphur colour. It is cultivated in the Chelsea Botanic Garden.

9. CRATCEGUS ARONIA, The Aronia Thorn. (Bot. Reg., 1897.) Synonym, Mespilus orientalis. This species is a native of the Levant, and is one of the largest and most like timber of any of the thorns. The plant is a very free grower, and grows to a very neat form. The fruit is as large as a fine sized cherry, of an apricot yellow colour, and, being produced in such abundance, causes the tree to be very ornamental, and a most suitable one for the lawn, or other part of the pleasure ground. *Cralægus* from *Kratos*, strength; alluding to the wood.

10. CYTISUS ÆOLICUS, Æolian Cytisus. (Bot. Reg., 1902.) Diadelphia Decandria. The plant is a native of Stromboli, where it was discovered by Professor Gassone. Seeds of it were sent from Naples, to the Hon. W. F. Strangways, in whose garden, at Abbotsbury in Dorsetshire, it bloomed this year. It is an erect growing shrub, the branches terminated with racemes of yellow flowers. It is supposed that the flowers will be handsomer when the shrub is older, and that they will be produced more abundantly.

1. EPIDENDRUM CEMULUM, Emulous Epidendrum. (Bot. Reg. 1898.) Orchidaceæ; Gynandria Monandria. This pretty neat flowering species has flowered in the collection of Richard Harrison, Esq.; to that gentleman it was sent by Mr. Hesketh. It is a native of Para. The plant very much resembles Epidendrum fragrans. The pseudo bulbs of E. cœmulum are perfectly oval, and not tapered to each end as in E. fragrans. The flower stalk is about three inches long, producing three or four flowers upon each.

12. ESCALLONIA ILLINITA, Varnished Escallonia. (Bot. Reg., 1900.) Escalloniaceæ; Pentandria Monogynia. A very pretty evergreen species, much more hardy than any other of the genus. The leaves are broad of a pale green colour varnished, producing a very pretty appearance. The plant forms a very neat bush. The branches are terminated by racemes of many flowers, which are white, tinged with green at the under side. It blooms from the end of July to October. The plant emits a very powerful scent, rather disagreeable. It is a native of Chili, growing in the Mountainous parts of that country. Escollonia Montevidensis is quite hardy with us at Wortley, grows very vigorously, and blooms profusely; the flowers being white. Escallonia rubra is equally hardy, thrives and blooms most admirably. All the species are highly deserving a situation in every shrubbery. They are handsome plants even without flowers, but very attracting when in full bloom, more particularly so when the bush has got to a tolerable size. We find the plant to flourish well in a mixture of loam and peat

13. EUPHORBIA BOJERI, Mr. Bojer's Spurge. (Bot. Mag., 3527.) Euphorbiaceæ; Monæsia Monandria. Professor Bojer sent this species from Madagascar. It is a very pretty stove plant, and merits the title of splendens, much beyond the one so called. It has bloomed in the stove in the Glasgow Botanic Garden, at the end of winter, more or less at most seasons of the year. Each involuce has four scarlet bracteæ, half an inch across, which produce a pretty appearance. This species is not so full of spines as E. splendens, more coriaceous, more oval and retuse leaves, the bracteæs are of a much higher colour.

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14 FUCHSIA MACROSTEMA; VAR. RECORVATA, Large-stamened Fuchsia. Recurved flowered variety. (Bot. Mag., 3521.) Onagraria; Octandria Monogynia. This very pretty flowering variety was raised from seed by Mr. Nevin, at the Glasnevin Botanic Garden. Dublin. The plant is of a most vigorous habit. The fine red calyx, has its five divisions much recurved, exposing the pretty blue petals to full view. The flower and flower stem are near six inches long. Like every other of this graceful, pretty flowering genus, the present deserves a place in every collection of Fuchsias.

15. LAPEYROUSEA ANCEPS, Two-edged Stem. (Bot. Reg., 1903.) Synonyms, Gladiolus auceps, G. denticulatus; Ixia Lapeyrousea, I. pyramidalis; Iridaceæ, Triandria Monogynia. The plant is a native of the Cape of Good Hope. It requires to be cultivated in the Greenhouse or pit frame. The stem rises about six inches high, each producing from six to eighteen flowers. The flower is about three quarters of an inch across, white, and fragrant, emitting a very agreeable perfume. It blooms from June to August. Lapeyrousia. so named in compliment to Mons. Picot de la Peyrouse. Author of the Pyrenean Flora.

16. MONARDA ARISTATA, Awned. (Bot. Mag., 3526.) Synonym, M. citriodora; Labiatæ, Diandria Monogynia. This species is a native of Arkansa Territory, as also about San Felipe, in Mexico. It has recently been sent to this country by Mr. Drummond. The plant is quite hardy, and blooms from July to September. It has been stated to be perennial, and on some occasions annual. The stem rises to about a foot high, producing whorls of pale rose-coloured flowers.

17. MYANTHUS DELTOIDESUS, Triangular lipped Flywort. (Bot. Reg., 1896.) Orchidaceæ; Gynandria Monandria. This very singular flowering Orchideous plant, is a native of Demerara, found upon trees near to the great waterfall of the Demerara river. It is cultivated in the collection of Richard Harrison, Esq., The flowers of this species are very distinct from Aughburgh, near Liverpool. any other, the lip is destitute of the fringe of hairs, which M. cristatus, and M. barbatus have. The flower stem is near a foot long, bearing about half a score blossoms—each near two inches across; the lip is of a rich purple colour; the other parts of the flower green, spotted with dark purple, and have a very pretty appearance. Dr. Lindley has observed, "that when the third part of the genera and species of Orchideous Plants was published in 1833, he was only acquainted with Myanthus cernuus, and cristatus,-the latter, the learned Professor considered, a Catasetum, and the former as the only genuine species of the genus; thus, in some degree mistaking the real generic character of Myanthus, in consequence of the imperfect materials of which he was then in possession. But now that four species are known in a living state, it has become necessary to alter the original character of the genus, so that it may include Catasetum cristatum. This, Dr. Lindley thinks is more advisable than to unite Myanthus with Catasetum, as recommended by Sir William Hooker. If the latter measure were to be adopted, it would be equally necessary to suppress the genera Monachanthus, Mormodes, Cynochus, &c.. the effect of which would be to form a heterogenous collection of species, the principal combining character of which, would reside in the peculiar succulent stems. As they now stand, each has a clear distinction, and each possess as many species as are usually assembled under newly discovered types of structure. Myanthus has already four; Cynoches two; Monachanthus two; Catasetum five; and Mormodes one species.

18. PENSTEMON HETEROPHYLLUM, Various-leaved. (Bot. Reg., 1899.) Scrophulariaceæ; Didynamia Angiospermia, The late Mr. Douglas discovered this plant in California, from whence he sent seeds to the Loudon Horticultural Society. It is a hardy herbaceous species, blooming from June to October. The flower stems rise to about two feet high, and bear a profusion of flowers of a purplish-red colour, of a very handsome appearance. Each flower is near an inch and a half long. It is a very desirable species, and merits a situation in every flower garden. Pentstemon, from pente, fine, stemon, stamen.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON HOYA CARNOSA.—I shall be much obliged if you, or any of your correspondents, can render me any information on the best mode of raising and treating the Hoya carnosa. Also a list of 20 or 30 sorts of the most hardy and vigorous kinds of Chinese Roses—climbers, to run up a trellis facing the north, and a few for the south; state their height. Also a list of 20 or 30 sorts of hardy annuals, new sorts, and the time for sowing. If this could appear in your next number, I shall be still more obliged.

PEDRO.

ON INSECTS.—At a meeting of the Entomological Society, the secretary called the attention of the members to the destruction committed in the Market Gardens around London, during the present season, by a species of Aphis, which had abounded and propagated to an incredible extent, upon Cabbages; Brocoli, &cc., and which had not previously been observed by the Market Gardeners, by whom it is called a "New Species of Blight;" it was stated, that by watering the plants with tobacco and lime water, the injurious insects might be destroyed. I beg leave to intimate, that I have tried the experiment with eminent success upon plants infested with the insects named to such an extent as to be considered incurable, but which are now entirely free from them, and in a most healthy and thriving condition. AN ORIGINAL SUBSCRIBER.

Bayswater, Sept, 29th, 1836.

ON COMPETITION AT FLORICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS, &c .-- As the general rule of competition seems to be imperfectly understood by many competitors, and I, as well as others, wishing to have a more general knowledge of the same, I here forward for insertion in the Cabinet, the following query. A competition list standing as follows :-- For nine best Tulips in classes, viz., three Roses, three Bybloemens, and three Bizards. Suppose a competition taking place as below, the reader will perceive, that every class Roses. Bib. Biz. is competed for by itself. Now I wish 3 3 A L В 2 1 1 some correspondent could apply the general rule to the opposite table, and show 2 2 С 4 us how A and C stands for competition, D 3 4 for it is quite plain how B and D stands. By answering the above query in the December Number, you will oblige me, as well as others, JAMES FIGGANS.

ANSWER.

A LIST OF THE BEST SHOW PINES.—In answer to your correspondent, J. S., p. 187, 1 am induced to send you the following list of the best Show Pinks, at present in cultivation; some of them are old flowers, but they need not be despised for that as they are real good Show Flowers. J. K.

Admiral Codrington Barnard's Bexley Hero Bow's George the Fourth Beauty of Shrewsbury Clark's Matilda Colonel Austen Copley's Mars Davey's Lord Brosgham Day's Earl of Uxbridge Faulkner's Duke of St. Albans. Ford's Formosa ————William of Walworth Hoggs Fanny Kemble Hopkin's One in the Ring Hardstone's Conqueror Knight's Lady Acland Keyne's Reformer Kilmer's Matchless Lodge's Red Rover La belle alliance Marshall's Defiance

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Ripshaw's Queen Adelaide Taylor's Green Grass ———— Nonpareil ———— Beaute Supreme Unsworth's Omega (extra) Wood's Eminent Wilmer's Matchless ———— Lady Paget Well's Sultana ————— Superb ———— Princess Victoria Young's Joe Miller

FANCY PINKS.—Blush Superb, Roi de Roses, Smith's Windsor Castle, Wood's Hebe.

REMARKS.

THE SIGNS OF FAIR WEATHER .- When the sun is fair and bright at its rising in a morning, and is blushing without spots or black clouds near him when he sets at night, it is a sign of fair weather. When the moon is three or four days old, and has her horns sharp and pointed very bright, it is a sign of fair weather till she comes to the full, if not the whole month. If the moon has a bright shining circle about her, when she is at the full it promises fair weather for many days. When the stars shine clear and bright, and seem to dart out pointed rays, it is a sign of fair weather. Also when clouds sink low, as into vallies at south east or south-west, it is a sign of fair weather. If the tops of hills be clear, it is a sign of fair weather. If there are to the north-west, white scattering clouds like fleeces of wool, it is a sign of fair weather. When white clouds or mists hang just over rivers, and disperse no further, it is a sign of fair weather. When a rain-bow appears after a shower, and the blue yellow part of it be very bright, and the highest colour, they are tokens of fair weather. When bees fly far from their hives, and come home late, it is a sign of fair weather. When there are great swarms of gnats, it presages fair weather. Glow-worms shining by night, is a sign of fair weather. When larks rise very high, and continue singing a long time, it is a sign of fair weather. When kites fly aloft, it bespeaks fair dry weather. The Lord Bacon weather. gives this reason for it, because the kite mounts most into the air of that temper. wherein he delights; for this aspiring bird does not so much affect the grossness of the air, as the cold and freshness of it; for being a bird of prey, and therefore hot, he delights in the fresh air. When lapwings or plovers fly high and then low, and make continual crys, it bespeaks warm weather. When swallows fly high, it is a sign of fair weather. When owls hoot much, it is a sign of fair weather; and though owls do always hoot much both in wet and dry weather, yet there is this difference, that their hooting is more clamorous in wet weather, but more easy and sedate in fair weather.

MONUMENT TO MR. DOUGLAS.—It is proposed to erect a monument to the memory of the late lamented Mr. D. Douglas, and it is hoped that all botanists and amateurs will aid the undertaking by subscribing towards it; as also to testify their sense of the great services rendered to Botany by his exertions. J. K.

NEW AND SUPERIOR DAHLIAS.—During the last and present month, we have taken our annual tour for ascertaing which are the best sorts of Dahlias, either come out last season, or new ones likely to come out next. A list of them we are preparing for a succeeding number, as also a list of other plants, which came under our observation. CONDUCTOR.

DEATH OF MR. CUNNINGHAME.—Intelligence has been received of the death of Mr. Richard Cunninghame, the Colonial Botanist, at Sydney, New South Wales. The unfortunate man was murdered by savages in the interior of the country, whither he had accompanied an expedition, whom he unfortunately wandered away from in search of plants, (as was his duty as a Botanist,) and was lost in the bush, and never seen afterwards; but from intelligence gained from some of the natives, it was discovered that he was murdered by savages, who mistook him for an enemy. Mr. C. was a very able botanist, and of an amiable and obliging disposition, he was beloved and respected by all who knew him, and his death is universally lamented by every colonist in New South Wales, and his friends in England. Thus, within the short space of two years, we have to mourn the loss of three enineut British collecting Botanists, Mr. D. Douglas, who met his death in the Sandwich Isles; Mr. Drummond, who fell a victim to the unhealthiness of the Mexican climate; and the above unfortunate Mr. Cunninghame,—all three of whom may be said to be martyrs to 'the science of Botany, and whose labours will never be forgotten from the many beautiful additions to our flower gardens, which each of them introduced, and many of which bears their name, and will transmit their memoirs to the latest posterity.

GRAND DAHLIA SHOW AT SALT HILL, NEAR WINDSOR.

THIS splendid exhibition was honoured by the presence of Her Majesty, the Princess Augusta, and a large party from Windsor Castle. Her Majesty appeared much delighted with the various collections of flowers, and condescended to name two splendid seedlings, one a yellow belonging to Mr. Wilmer, and a lilac of Mr. Browns. The first was named Superba, and the latter Beauty. The judges of nurserymen's flowers, were Mr. Glenny. Mr. Salter, and Mr. Wheeler; the judges of amateurs' blooms were Messrs. Brown, Widnall, Brewer, Gaines, Pamplin, and Willmer. The prizes were awarded as under. Collections of 50 Blooms (private gentlemen or their Gardeners, growing more than 200 plants) Dooms (physic generation of the order of the state of the sta Lawrence; 6. Mr. Hancock; 7. Mr. Bragg; 8. Mr. Wakeling; 9. Mr. Maher. Seedlings 1836-Mr. Glenny, Mr Clark, Mr. Kellner, Mr. Skelton, and Mr. Ditto 1835-Mr. Maher, two; Mr. Clark, two; Mr. Nevill, one. Bland. Collections of 100 blooms (nurserymen and growers for sale)-1. Mr. Mountjoy; 2. Mr. Brown; 3. Mr. Willmer; 4. Mr. Jackson; 5. Mr. Gaines. Stands of 24 Blooms (ditto)-1. Mr. Brown, Slough; 2. Mr. Gaines; 3. Mr. Mountjoy; 4. Mr. Willmer; 5. Mr. Lovegrove; 6. Mr. Pamplin; 7. Mr. Hill; 8. Mr. Lane; 9. Mr. Girling. Seedlings 1835-1. Mr Willmer for an extra prize, and one other; Mr. Mr. Brown, one; Mr. Widnall, two. Seedlings 1836-Mr. Jeffreys, Ipswich, two: Mr. Gaines, one; and Mr. Wilson, one. Device Mr. Pearson, Silver Medal.

BATH ROYAL HORTICULTURAL AND FLORAL SOCIETY. ANNUAL DAHLIA SHOW, OPEN FOR COMPETITION TO ALL ENGLAND.

THE fifth and last exhibition of the society of the season, at Sydney Gardens, took place on Thursday, September 15. List of prizes.—Dahlias.—Collection of 24 flowers—1. Rev. S. Ward; 2. Mr. Heale; 3. Mr. J. Sealy. Ditto 18— 1. Mr. W. Heals; 2. A. Wickham, Esq.; 3. Mr. Kington. Ditto 12—1. G. C. Tugwell, Esq.; 2. Mr. Pinker. Seedlings—1. Mr. Kington; 2. J. A. Wickham, Esq.; 3. Mr. Russ. Extra subscription Dahlia prizes, given in plate.—First Class.—First prize, a handsome silver tankard, value ten guineas, Mr. Moußtjoy, Ealing, for the following 48 blooms :—Madeline, Ariel, King Otho, Beauty of Perry Hill, Tarrant's Invincible, Beanty of Cambridge, Clara, Mountjoy's Burgundy, Criterion, Lady Ripen, Yellow Perfection, Sir H. Fletcher, Venosa, Metropolitan Perfection, Cedo Nulli, British Queen, Metropolitan Calypso, Glory, Venus, Countess of Liverpool, Springfield Rival, Beauty of Camberwell, Hon. Mrs. Haris, Hadleigh Champion, Beauty of Lullingstone, Ne plus Ultra, Colville's Perfection, Squibb's Flora, Metropolitan Lilac, Angelina, Brown's Bronze, Mrs. Wilkinson, Forester, Well's Paragon, Newick Rival, Widnall's Paragon, Prince of Orange, Gem or Royal Adelaide, Beauty of Slough, Vulcan, Lady Ann, Paris, Wheeler's Marchioness, Bishop of Winchester, Crimson Triumphant, Scarlet Perfection. Second prize, ahandsome silver tcapot, value six guineas, Mr. Jackson, Kingston, for the following 48 blooms.—Granta, Mrs.

Wilkinson, Brutus, Queen, Unicorn, Beauty of Dulwich, Triumphant, Tarrant's Invincible, Glory, Thalias, Seal's Fanny Kemble, Norbitton Hero, Ariel, King Otho, Conntess of Errol, Mars, Bride of Abydos, Springfield Rival, Lady Errol, Psyche, Cedo Nulli, Agamemnon, Jackson's Lady Sugden, Jackson's Sir Edward Sugden, Dodds' Mary, Beauty of Perry Hill, Prince of Orange, Red Rover, Criterion, Sir H. Fletcher, Metropolitan Calypso, Widnall's Perfection, Paragon, Beauty of Counball, Apollo, Jackson's Rival Yellow, Hon. Mrs. Harris, Angelina, Paris, Sir R. Peel, Newick Rival, Empress, King of the Whites, Gem, Ada Byron, Lord Byron, Lady Ann, Vinosa. Second Class .- First prize, a handsome pair of goblets, value eight guineas, Mr. Gaines, Battersea, for the following thirtysix blooms :---Magnum Bonum, Fanny Kemble, Unicorn, Mrs. Wilkinson, Beauty of Lullingstone, Hermione, Fisherton Rival, Girling's Purple, Kindle's Perfection, Crocus, King Otho, Lady Lascelles, Triumph, Springfield Rival, Miss Wilson, Barnet's Venus, Lord Byron, Conquering King, Bride Abydos, Grandis, Knight's Scarlet, Sir H. Fletcher, Alpha, Westland Marquis, Lady Rendlesham, Beauty of Dulwich, Glory, New Royal Purple, Marquis of Abercorn, Cork Invincible, Ve-Brown's Royal Adelaide, Brown's King of the Fairies, Brown's Queen Elizabeth, Brown's Corinne, Brown's Ion, Brown's Ariadne, Brown's Quilled Perfection, Brown's Sulphur, Brown's Bronze, Springfield Rival, Smith's Napoleon, Wid-nall's Perfection, Sir H. Fletcher, Dodds' Mary, Countess of Sheffield, Countess of Moreton, Clark's Royal Adelaide, Mazeppa, Bride of Abydos, Cri-terion, Mrs. Wilkinson, The Queen, Hermione, Rosea Superba, Elphin-stone's Polyphemus, Cream, The Star, Douglas's Glory, Lord Liverpool, Me-tropolitan Rosette, Metropolitan Perfection, Metropolitan Lilac, Three Seedlings. Third Class. First prize, handsome silver cup, value six guineas, to Mr. Squibb, Salisbury, for the following 24 blooms :- Squibb's purple perfection, Squibb's Hon. Mrs. Harris, Dodd's Mary, Lilac Perfection, Alpha, Warminster Rival, Vandyke, Metropolitan Blush, Metropolitan Perfection, Metropolitan Calypso, Springfield Rival, Holman's Scarlet Perfection, Newick Rival, St. Leonard's Rival, Lady Bones, Hermione, Newby's Duke of Bedford, Smith's Napoleon, Clarke's Royal Adelaide, Countess of Orkeny, Glory, Widnall's Venus, Squibb's Purpurea Surperba, Mrs. Wilkinson. Second prize, handsome silver salver, value three guineas, to Mr. Mountjoy, Ealing, for the following 24 blooms:—Bride of Abydos, Mountjoy's Burgundy, Criterion, Colossus, Lady Ripon, Glory, Beauty of Perry-Hill, King Otho, Sir H. Fletcher, Ne Plus Ultra, Hon. Mrs. Harris, Callsar's Perfection, Springfield Rival, Ariel, Colvill's Perfection, Lady Ann, Well's Paragon, Jupiter, Mrs. Wilkinson, Metropolitan Lilac, Gem, Paris, Vulcan, Newick Rival. Third prize, handsome silver sugar castor, value two guineas, to Mr. Willmer, Sunbury, for the following 24 blooms: -Prince of Orange, Hopwood's Lay Ann, King Otho, Mrs. Wilkinson, Countess of Morton, Ariel, Miss Cust, Cedo Nulli, Dr. Halley, Well's Champion, Red Rover, Well's Paragon, Luna, Mrs. Harris, Burgundy, Shine Yellow Perfection, Jeffery's Triumphant, Dodd's Mary, Purple Perfection, Beau Fragera, Leonatus, Gem or Royal Adelaide, Lord Darby, Bride of Abydos. [By some over sight, owing probably to the vast extent of the show, the stand of 24 blooms belonging to Mr. Brown, of Slough, was overlooked until the first prize had been awarded. The judges, however, very handsomely made the amende, by voting to Mr. Brown a prize equal in value to the first prize, (six guineas,) for the following twenty. four blooms :- Brown's Corinne, Brown's lon, Brown's King of the Fairies, Brown's Ariadne, Mrs. Wilkinson, Mazeppa, Criterion, Purpurea Elegans, Bride of Abydos, Countess of Moreton, Dodds' Mary, Metropolitan Perfection, Brown's Blue Beard, Brown's Sulphur, Brown's Royal Adelaide, Brown's Goliah, Lilac Perfection, King of the Whites, Smith's Napoleon, Springfield Rival, Four Seed-Fourth Class.-First Prize, handsome pair of butter boats, value five lings.] guineas, to Edward Davies, Esq., Entry Hill, Bath, for the following 12 blooms: -Burgundy, Ariel, Bronze, Countess of Errol, Springfield Rival, Hon. Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Wilkinson, Dromio, Paragon, Hermione, Calypso, Dr. Halley. Second prize, handsome silver cup, value two and a half guineas, to Joseph Neeld, Esq., M. P., for the following twelve blooms :- Benbank's Ode, Douglas's Glory, Metropolitan Blush, Purpura Elegans, Hermione, Chippenham Hero,

Captain Ross, Cassina, Hon. Mrs. Harris, Springfield Rival, Calypso, Mrs. Budal. Fifth Class.-Second Prize, handsome silver fish-slice, value two and a half guineas, to G. C. Tugwell, Esq., for the following nine blooms :- New's Polyphemus, Brown's Sulphur, Hon. Mrs. Harris, Elphinstone's Polyphemus, Douglas's Glory, Ariel, Brown's Bronze, Lady Fordwich, Queen. Third prize, pair of handsome silver ladles, value a guinea and an half, to R. Godfrey, Esq., for the following nine blooms:—Heale's Defiance, Jason, Queen of Dahlias, Widnall's Perfection, Hon. Mrs. Harris, Venosa, Village Maid, Touchstone, Queen of Selwood. Seedlings .- First prize, handsome pair of salts, value a guinea and a half, Mr. Brown. Second ditto, sugar tongs, value one guinea, Mr. Gaines. [Mr, J. Harris of Upway, Dorset, produced several very beautiful seedling dahlias, which had it been within the means of the Society, would certainly have obtained a prize.] Drawings of flowers.-Artists' prizes-1. Miss Rosenburg, Bath; 2, Mr. J. Wakeling, Walworth, Surrey both for groups. Amateurs' ditto,-1. Miss Mintorn, 7, Frieland Place, Clifton, for a group; 2. Mrs. St. John Maule, of the Villeas, Batheston, for a single flower.-An Extra Prize was awarded to Mrs. G. P. Smith, for some beautiful paintings of fruit.

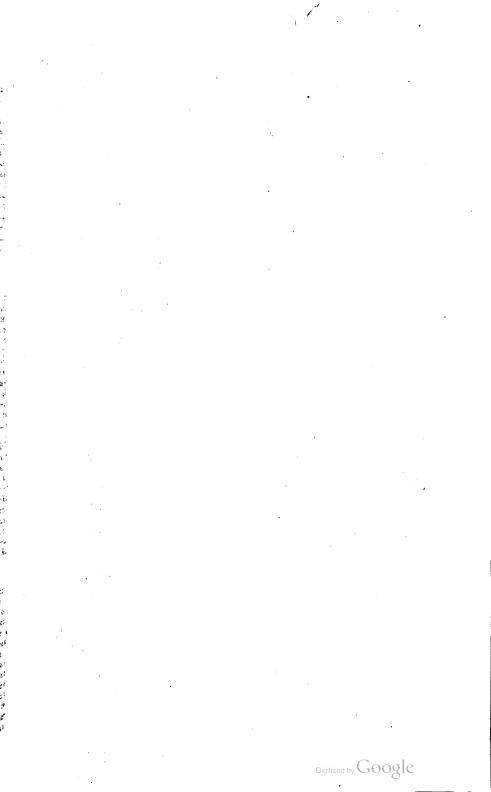
SHEFFIELD GRAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 14 and 15, the exhibition of flowers, fruits, plants, and vegetables, open for competition to all England, took place at the Botanical Gardens. Beautiful as were many of the exotics exhibited in the conservatory, particularly the orchideous plants and other rarities, the chief point of attraction was manifestly the dahlia tent; and certainly the extensive and diversified display, consisting, as it did, of every conceivable variety of this fine flower, was eminently interesting. Judges—Mr. Lambert, Wadsley House; Mr. Cameron, Birmingham; and Mr. Wilson, Gopsal, seat of Lord Howe. The following is a list of the prizes, which were awarded as follows:—Dahlias.—Stand of 50—1. Silver cup, value £15, Mr. Vidnall; 2. Silver cup, value £10, Mr. Levick; 3. Silver cup, value £15, Mr. J. Billington. Ditto for 24—1. Silver cup, value 7*l*., Mr. Windall; 2. Silver cup, value 5*l*., Mr. J. Spencer; 3. Cutlery, value 3*l*. Mr. Bates. Ditto of 12—1. Silver Medal, Mr. N. Wilson; 2. Table cutlery, Mr. Taylor; 3. Salts, value 4*l*. Mr. J. Dyson Seedling, (unnamed)—1. Sunfibox, value 5*l*. Suufbox, Mr. T. Clark. Single Specimen (not a seedling)—£2. 2s. Mr. Taylor. Judges—Mr. Lowe, Upper Clapton, London; Mr. Cunningham, Edinburgh; Mr. Ryder, Leeds; and Mr. Buchanan. Blithefield, seat of Lord Bagot. Plants.—Orchideous (collections) -1. Silver cup, value £10, Mr. Cooper; 2. Silver cup, value £5., Mr Menzies. Store (collection)—1. Silver cup. value £10, Mr. Paxton; 2. Silver cup, value £5., Mr. Appleby. Greenhouse (collections of 20)—1. Silver cup, value £10. Mr. Menzies; 2. Silver cup, value £5., Mr. Paxton. Hardy (collection of 12) -Silver cup, value £5., Mr. Menzies. Orchideous (single sp cimen)—£2. 2s., Mr. Paxton. Greenhouse—£2. 2s, Mr. Menzies. Hardy—£1. Is., Mr. Menzies

REFERENCE TO PLATES.

Malva Fulleriana.—This very splendid flowering Mallow has recently been raised from seed in this country, from whence obtained we do not know. It is a hardy shrub, growing freely and blooming profusely, if planted in a sheltered situation, and reaches from eight to ten feet high, forming when in bloom a most beautiful object. The plant merits a place in every shrub-bed or border. The stock, twelve plants, has been forwarded to us for disposal at one guinea each. Orders for which will be executed by us, or any of the London Seedsmen.

Dodds' Mary Dahlia.—This beautiful variety was raised by Mr. Dodds, Gardener to Sir George Warrender, and it is generally considered by all who have seen flowers of it, to be unrivalled in its class; wherever we have seen it exhibited, either in the country or metropolitan shows, its superiority was so evident, that the most inexperienced in a knowledge of the properties of a first rate flower. were struck with its beauty, whilst those persons capable of ascertaining its merits, without a single exception that we have seen or heard of, state that it is, in its class, superior to any other exhibited this year.





THE

FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

DECEMBER 1st, 1836.

PART I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ARTICLE I.

ON DRYING AND PRESERVING SPECIMENS OF PLANTS. BY PRIMULA SCOTICA.

I HAVE read in your Number for October, "A Lady's" directions for preserving dried plants, and have one or two suggestions to offer by way of improvement, should you think them worthy of insertion. I always use blotting paper to dry the plants in, as it absorbs best; if they are very succulent, I prefer the thick white kind. Instead of wooden boards, I make use of millboards, as less clumsy, (one sheet cut in two,) and two dozen of these will enable the drier to have a great number of plants under press at once. Your correspondent uses a very needless quantity of paper at once. Nearly all plants require only two or three sheets, if they are laid in the innermost; a millboard slid placed between every two or three plants; and at the end of three days, if the papers are damp, the plants should be carefully taken out, and put in the same number of dry, smooth sheets. If necessary, the papers should be changed in two or three days after this, but most plants will be thoroughly dried in six days, some sooner. My weights are laden, with handles, 120lbs., and 210lbs each, and these weights answer better than heavier ones. The plants should be dried, and kept in a dry airy room, where there is no fire. A plant should never be taken from under the weights till it is quite stiff. I keep my duplicates in half sheets of blotting paper, laving those of the same species between two loose sheets, and tying up a number of these leaves and plants between two half sheets of My herbanum is a large halfbound book, composed of millboard. cartridge paper of the largest size, and between each leaf I have a slip of cartridge paper bound in, the length of the page, so that when the book is full, the edges close evenly. Each page is cut with four

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slips, so as to admit a leaf of the largest folio writing paper, leaving a good margin of cartridge paper. On each leaf of writing paper, I fasten a plant with thin hot glue, touching one or two leaves and One or two leaves should have flowers, and the back of the stalk. the under side uppermost, also one or two flowers, so as to display the plant naturally. If the plants are small, two varieties, or two species even, may be placed very well on one page. At the foot of the plant, should be written the Latin and English generic and specific names, a reference to some Botanical work, as Hooker's British Flora, the date and place of gathering. This plan, which enables me, as my collection increases, and the genera are filled up, to move the plant on its half sheet to any part of the book, was recommended to me by an eminent Botanist, and I have found it very preferable to those generally employed. Neither paste or gum will answer so well as glue, if it is used while hot.

October, 17th, 1836.

ARTICLE II.—ON DESTROYING MOSS ON WALKS. BY MR. JOHN SHEPHERD, KELHAM, NOTTS.

IN your Floricultural Cabinet for September, I observed a few remarks on getting rid of Moss on gravel walks, addressed to "Maria." Well knowing what a troublesome thing it is, and having had a great length of gravel walk under my care for a number of years, caused me to turn my attention to the evil. The method recommended by Mr. Denyer, may be in some respects efficacious, but not entirely sufficient to answer the purpose alluded to, besides the expense attending it would render it not very.easy to put in practice. The method I would recommend to "Maria," would be simply this :---Take common salt and strew it thinly over the moss, taking care not to let the salt touch the edging, if box, and should not come nearer than eight or nine inches. This will entirely destroy the moss already grown, and prevent its reappearing for some years to come. 1 had a walk of considerable length, so much infested with moss and worm hills, as to render it troublesome, and even dangerous to walk I salted it about six years ago, since which, neither worms upon. or moss have appeared, and the walk has acquired a consistency and firmness which has fully convinced me of the superior efficacy of salt. The method here pointed out, will answer quite as well in a shady walk, as in one openly exposed to the sun.

Kelham, Oct. 22nd, 1836.

ON PINKS.

ARTICLE III.—ON THE PROPAGATION OF PINKS.

BY MR. WILLIAM ST. CLAIR, OAK PARK, GALLOWAY.

ABOUT ten years ago, I adopted the method recommended by Mr. Mc. Phail, in his work on gardening, for the propagation of Pinks; as it differs in some respects from methods I have seen recommended in the *Cabinet*, I beg leave to lay it before your readers.

I use small frames of several sizes, none of them more than two feet square, by ten inches high behind and seven in front; on an exhausted hotbed, or flat mound raised about six inches, having a full south exposure, I lay about two inches of rotten dung and vegetable mould chopped together; on this the frame is set, and a mixture of light loam, vegetable mould, and sand, put into it; about two inches of this is quite sufficient. When the old plants are coming into flower, I prepare pipings much in the usual way, only I push clean off the pair of leaves at the joint I cut the piping at, and shorten one or two more pairs if I find it necessary. I water with a fine rose, sometime before pushing in the pipings, and give a little to settle the earth after inserting them; when they are quite dry, I put on the sash, and allow it to remain on till they have struck root, unless the weather has been very dull and moist, in that case, I remove the sash for about half an hour when the weather clears up. I use slips of paper for shading them, running a slip up the centre of each frame, and putting something on it to hold it down; I do not cover with this shading more than half of the glass in the sash, and allow it to remain on day and night till the pipings are rooted, which will take place in eighteen or twenty days; during this time I allow them no air, even in the hotest sunshine, but on perceiving that they have begun to grow, I give air gradually and finally remove the sash. a short time their roots get into the chopped dung, which adheres well to them in removing.

By following the above method, every piping will strike root, and though it has something scorching in its appearance, I find the watering they get at planting quite sufficient for them till they are rooted, providing none of the external air is admitted.

Should the above merit a place in your excellent publication, I shall probably transmit to you for some future number, a few observations I have made in floriculture.

Oak Park, Galloway, Oct. 17th, 1836.

(We shall be obliged by the promised favours.-CONDUCTOR.)

ON WATER PLANTS.

ARTICLE IV .- ON WATER PLANTS.

BY THE REV. R. RAY. MELSHAM, DEVON.

THE beautiful Flowers of some of the Water Plants do at least equal, if not surpass many of our most curious land plants, and especially those in the West Indies; I am pursuaded many curious persons would have made plantations of them, if they had known how to have done it: but though America exceeds us, yet we are not without them in England, as the Water Lilies and Ranunculuseses of several kinds, that are so frequently found in our rivers and ponds, and especially in Cambridgeshire where there is a great variety.

Water Plants may be cultivated in gardens, although there are neither ponds, rivers or springs in them; and I recommend the doing of it in the method following.

Either in garden pots glazed, without holes, or in troughs or cases of wood of oaken boards two inches thick, six feet long, and two feet wide, and two feet and an half deep; if they are for large plants that grow under water, the troughs need not be so deep. The corners of these troughs should be strengthened with iron, and the inside should be well pitched, and the outside painted.

These pots or troughs should be filled one third part with common unmixed earth for water lilies, or pond weeds, or such as require depth of water for their leaves to swim in.

And for water Arums, water Plantains, and Ranunculuses, which love not so much depth of water as the former, they may be filled two thirds with the same earth.

And so for those water plants that grow in Bogs and Marshes, the pots or troughs may be filled with the earth within five inches of the top.

This may be performed in April, when the water plants begin to appear, which may be planted from that time till the middle of June; and the vessels may be filled with water as soon as the plants are put into them.

It ought also to be observed, that many of the water plants are Erratics, swimming about from place to place, as the wind carries them, taking no root in the earth, only striking their roots in the water; as Ducks-meat, Frog-bits, and Water-Soldiers: a small quantity of earth in the bottoms of the pots or cases, will be sufficient to maintain the water in a right state for the support of these.

And indeed, the best way to understand the right method of cultivating them in gardens, will be, to observe the mode of growth, and the exposure of those plants that we would civilize in our gar. dens. For the plain road of nature should be always followed, or at least kept in view, in order to obtain healthful plants.

In thus artificially cultivating water plants, it is my opinion, that those that naturally grow in rivers should be frequently refreshed with spring-water: but such as delight to grow in standing pools or ponds, should be seldom interrupted with it.

It may also be observed, that water plants, when they are removed are as long before they recover themselves, to renew their growth, as land plants are. And whereas it is an usual thing to shelter land plants from the heat of the sun, after they have been transplanted, water plants must be treated quite contrary, and must be exposed to the sun, after their removal.

The seeds of water plants are of two kinds; the one kind swimming on the top of the water, and the other sinking to the bottom as soon as it is shed; following the nature of their mother plants in that respect: for if the seeds of such plants which naturally swim on the top of the water, should sink to the bottom, those seeds would not be in the proper station which is required for their growth; and so of consequence would perish: and so on the other hand, the seeds of such plants, which naturally grow under water, will not swim on the top of it.

It may also be observed, that in our climate no one Water Plant is an evergreen; but all of them are either vivacious or annual, and either loose their leaves down to their roots, or entirely perish, excepting only their seeds; for it is impossible that they should live and grow in frozen waters.

Therefore, in order to preserve their seeds, that we may be supplied with the several kinds from year to year; the plants are to be followed from the flower till they are ripe, and then they should be put into earth and water, to preserve them fit for vegetation the next spring; for that is the way that nature takes, and there is no difficulty of doing this in pots, &c.

They may be put into the pots or troughs as soon as they are gathered, and may there either sink or swim according to their nature, until the spring causes them to sprout; and they will prosper and require but a very little attendance.

I do not doubt but that the seeds of Water Plants will produce as many varieties as the seeds of land plants every year.

As to exotic Water Plants, I am of opinion, that they are best to be procured and brought hither in the seeds; and whereas in America the waters are generally adorned with beautiful plants; if they were procured by some ingenious correspondent in those parts

ON MIMULUSES.

they may be put (each sort by itself) into bottles of water and earth with large mouths, and only to be covered with a linen-cloth; for if they were stopped with corks, the liquor would be apt to ferment: and these bottles might be put into a vessel of water, and so be brought to us; and when we receive them, they should be sown in the pots, as directed before, and set into hotbeds, until the weather in England comes to answer the heat of the climate they came from.

When the seeds are gathered, the person who does it should curiously observe the depth of the water they grow in, the quality of the soil under the water, the situation, and whether it is standing or running water they grow in; and above all, the taste of the water, whether it be fresh, or salt, or brackish.

When we have made a good collection of varieties of Water Plants, they may be disposed into classes, and the several tribes ranged in their proper order, which would be of use to such as read lectures on plants : and for want of this, is the occasion that water plants are so little known.

The most proper season for disposing and removing them, is as soon as they are out of flower, and the leaves begin to decay, which is about the beginning of September. The stems or branches of them should then be cut off near the root; and their roots should be planted at due distances in the pots or troughs, as before directed.

Those Water Plants which come from foreign parts, must be sheltered in a greenhouse, during the winter; for if they, like the exotic land plants, so far preserve their natural season of growth, that they will only sprout in the spring time of their native countries; they will sometimes flower with us in the winter season. And while they are in the greenhouse, they should frequently be refreshed with water, somewhat warmed with the heat of horse-dung or the sun, and be allowed as much air as possible.

ARTICLE V.—ON THE CULTURE OF MIMULUSES. BY SALVIA.

SOME time since a Query was inserted in the *Cabinet* from "S.P.," on the culture of the Mimulus, not having seen any reply, 1 beg leave to submit to the perusal of your respected correspondent, my method of treatment, with several of its species and varieties, trusting it will meet the wishes of "S. P."

Mimulus moschatus, Musk-scented. This kind I have found to be perfectly hardy, having stood most severe frost through winter, without the least perceptible injury; more particularly so when grown in an elevated situation, as on rock work, or raised bed. The tops die in winter, but the roots remain good, and at the return of spring push forth shoots. The plant delights in a rich soil. When the summer season proves dry, the plant requires a free supply of water; if deprived of this it will be weakly and produce few flowers. When grown in such a soil, and well attended with water, I have had the plant to grow two feet high. I tried a single plant in a rich soil, and pinched off all suckers as they appeared, and I had the pleasure to see a fine plant two feet high, clothed with blossoms, this was grown in a pot, placed in the flower garden.

I have several vases placed in a flower garden, a plant of a Fuchsia, or other ornamental plant, is placed in each, being grown in a pot, I had a circular pot a few inches deep, made to fit to the inner rim of the vase, and up to the edge of the pot containing the Fuchsia, &c., in this I planted the Mimulus moschatus, attended it well with water, the shoots pushed rapidly, and hanging gracefully down the side, flowered abundantly, having a pretty appearance, and perfuming the air to a considerable distance. I painted the vase green in order to show the flowers to advantage.

I find that the plant speedily exhausts a soil that was well enriched at the first planting, and if not replanted, soon becomes weakly. I, therefore, replant every second year, by taking up the roots as soon as the shoots push at spring, in entire masses, with the soil adhering and placing such upon a rich soil, fill up the interstices with similar soil, in this way the plant grows vigorously the first season.

This plant is very ornamental when grown in pots, and kept in a greenhouse or room, a liberal supply of water being given—keeping a portion in a stand in which the pot is placed.

The plant is easily propagated, either by division of the roots, &c., by sowing seed in the spring, or even by cuttings of the shoots.

Mimulus roseus.—This is a very delicate flowering species, requiring a rich sandy loam. It is easily raised from seed, and flourishes well, either in the open ground, or cultivated in pots. The flowers are not produced so numerously as in any other species or varieties I possess, but they are of a pretty rose colour.

Mimulus variegatus.—This is a very neat and pretty flowering species, making a showy appearance; it delights in a rich loam. A bed of it looks well. It also grows freely in pots. The plant is easily propagated, either by seed or division. It is a far prettier species than the rosens, and deserves to be in every flower garden.

Mimulus rivularis.—A considerable number of very handsome varieties have been raised from this species, as Youngii, Smithii Elphinstonea, Rawsoniana, Wheeleriana, Ranbyana, &c. This plant delights in a rich, moist soil, mixed with sand, and if it be a little shady it is beneficial. The colours of the flower are better, and the plant more vigorous. A very free supply of water is necessary, in order to grow this successfully. I have had a single plant to grow three feet and a half high, and be six feet in circumference, producing a vast profusion of flowers, most amply repaying the little extra attention paid to its culture. When I obtained this plant at first, I was instructed to grow it in a small shallow pond, keeping the roots immersed in water, I was told that it would there succeed far better than by any other method, but in this particular I find it very much to the contrary. A soil as above described, and a good supply of water in dry weather, is all that is required. I had a plant of M. Elphinstonea, grown in a pot this summer, the size above particu-The species and all its varieties, are readily increased by larized. taking off rooted shoots, or by cuttings. Seed sown in spring, and the plants pricked out into a bed of rich soil, will flower by July and continue through the season. The impregnation of these kinds, with any, or all of the others, produces a pleasing and interesting variation of flowers.

M. Bifrons.—The flowers of this very pretty species, are large and showy. The flower stem rises about eight inches high. The fine bright yellow blossoms, with one large deep crimson spot are very pretty, they are highly ornamental from April to November. The plant in all respects, requires a treatment as directed for *M. rivalaris* and all its varieties.

M. glutinosa.—This is an old inhabitant of our greenhouses, and is most deservedly so. The plant is shrubby, and of easy culture, producing abundance of buff-yellow flowers. It delights in a rich sandy soil, having the pots well drained. This kind being planted in the open border in spring, becomes a most pleasing object through summer. It requires a warm and sheltered situation, and to be grown in a soil as above stated. Cuttings of this kind readily strike root. I have endeavoured to obtain plants of this kind being impregnated with *M. rivalaris*, and having succeeded in getting seed, I hope next year to be gratified with satisfactory results, by having flowers of the herbaceous kinds upon a *shrubby* plant.

M. cardinalis.—This is the newest species I possess. I procured a plant in the summer of 1835, which bloomed and produced seed. I sowed it in January, and early in February potted the plants into a rich soil, keeping them in a melon frame, with a moist and brisk heat. I repotted the plants every two or three weeks, up to the end of May, and when too large for the frame I placed most of them in the greenhouse, where they were kept through the summer. One plant has grown six feet high, and spread proportionably, making a fine show with its blossoms. Other plants were from four to five feet. A rich soil well drained, *plenty* of pot room, and a free supply of water, will furnish plants of the above size.

About the middle of May, I turned out a few of the potted plants into the open border in the flower garden, one reached five feet high, the others very fine. In this situation I gave a free supply of water. The plants in both instances were fine specimens, and very superior to any I have seen elsewhere, and had a most beautiful appearance when in bloom. The largest plant had one hundred and five flowers out at one time. I tried one plant to stand in a pan of water, and the others to be watered in the usual way, but giving a very free supply; and by the latter mode the plants were not only healthier but much larger. I concluded that the continued water in the pot, soured the soil, and thus injured the plant. I have now a number of young plants in small pots, for next year blooming. I judge a cool part of the greenhouse will be suitable to keep them in through winter.

I find that there are two or more kinds by the name cardinalis, the one I have, is of a fine deep scarlet red, with the segments of the limb of the corolla quite flat; the other is of a orange outside, scarlet within, and the limb of the corolla bent back; the latter is not near so handsome as the former.

ARTICLE VI.

REMARKS ON RAISING SEEDLING RANUNCULUSES.

BY MR. CARY TYSO, WALLINGFORD, BERKSHIRE.

THE importance of raising Florists flowers from seed, by which new and improved varieties are obtained is becoming increasingly manifest in the superb new sorts of Carnations, Picotees, Pinks, and Dahlias; but the cultivation of Ranunculuses from seed is limited to a very few persons; though new and superior varieties are obtained with equal ease and certainty of success. We grow some thousands every year, and though more than half of them are comparatively worthless, yet generally four or five in a hundred are equal to the best in cultivation, and some of them superior to their far-famed predecessors. It is certain that those who grow only the old sorts cannot successfully compete with those who grow seedlings, as may be proved by reference to the Metropolitan and Royal Berkshire Horticultural Shows. At the latter Exhibition, fifteen out of the twenty-two prizes awarded to this beautiful tribe of flowers were taken by seedlings, and in the collections of hundreds three-fourths were seedlings, although the exhibiters possessed extensive assortments of named varieties. Some growers have even declined the cultivation of old sorts, and continue to grow those from seed only.

The seed should be sown every year in autnmn, or *early* in Spring, growers will thereby have the pleasure of seeing a constant succession of new flowers of superior size, shape, and colour, and will obtain a profusion of bloom. In an unfavourable season, some years since, when the old roots did not bloom more than ten in a hundred, even then the seedling beds presented masses of bloom. If persons will only make a trial of seedling Ranunculuses they will find it very amply to repay them.

ARTICLE VII.—ON DESTROYING THE CATERPILLAR. BY M. S.

HAVING heard much of the difficulty of getting rid of Caterpillars, I thought a statement of how to prevent them might not be unacceptable. This I have for years succeeded in, by placing bags of sulphur on sticks, about 18 inches high, amongst the beds of all the Brassica tribe. On the first appearance of the yellow or spring butterfly, which (the effluvia being offensive to them) prevents their laying their eggs in its vicinity. I have also found the same effect from strewing sulphur over those trees, gooseberries, or any plant subject to them, or the green-fly, on roses, &c. The practice has, in the course of the last 20 years become pretty general, having recommended it to various gardeners and farmers. The cottagers in the neighbourhood make use of matches, with what effect I know not.

Should you think this worthy of insertion in your useful and widely circulating Magazine, I shall feel gratified by having contributed an article to so agreeable a publication.

N. B. A teaspoonful of brimstone inclosed in muslin, not too thick, to prevent the escape of the effluvia, is better than linen or silk.

ARTICLE VIII.

SELECT LIST & DESCRIPTION OF PERENNIAL BORDER FLOWERS. BY MR. JOHN BROWN,

At Messrs. Buchanan's Nurseries, Camberwell, near London.

IT appears from your *Florist's Magazine*, that some correspondents are desirous of a Selection of Hardy Herbaceous Plants. I herewith subjoin the following Select List, trusting it will meet your approbation, and gratify their anxious expectations. I have been particular in selecting the most showy and free flowering Plants. Observe those marked with * are the most New and Rare Species.

All that I have mentioned may be procured at this Establishment, or of Mr. Lowe, at Clapton; Messrs. Dickson, of Chester; or most of the Provincial Nurseries.

Note. The early part of the Spring is decidedly the best time to procure them, as they are less liable to injury from the packing, &c. than at any other season. I have stated the month of blooming, the colour of the flowers, and the heights, so that in planting they can be readily arranged as to height and the colours diversified, according to the individual's pleasure. I will remark as preliminary to the List, that most of the Plants mentioned as flowering in any particular month, will sometimes come into flower the month preceding, and continue in bloom one or more of the following months.

Generic Name. Specific Name.	Months.	Colour of the Flowers.	Height in Ft.
Actea spicata	May	White	3
Aconitum nitidum	July	Blue	3
grandiflorum	June	Blue	3
versicolor	Septem.	Bright Yellow	$2\frac{1}{2}$
album	August	White	4
+Moldavicum	Septem.	Greenish White	4
pyrenaicum	June	Yellow	4
Achillea *acuminata	August	White	2
ageratum	Septem.	Yellow	11
ptarmica-flore-pleno	July	White	1
Alyssum saxatillis	April	Yellow	1
Olympicum	June	Yellow	ł
Anemone pulsatilla	April	Violet	Ŧ
*pensylvanica	May	White	1
Antirtrinum Majus bicolor	June	Scarlet and White	2
Arabus alpina	March	White and Yellow	3
lucida variegata	June	White	1
Aster alpinus	May	Purple	34
Do. flore-albo	May	White	
Astrantia maxima	June	Pink	1 1 1 2
Asphodelus luteus	May	Yellow	3
Aubrietia deltoides	March	Purple	Ŧ
hespendiflora	April	Purple	4
Aquilegia *garnierana	May	Purple and Straw	11
*glandulosa	June	White and Blue	1 1
Canadensis	April	Rosy	1
Betonica grandiflora	June	Purple	1 1
Braya *alpina	June	Purple	one-eight
Bupthalmum grandiflorum	August	Yellow	11
Calliopsis palmata	May	Yellow	3

Generic Name. Specific Name.	Months.	Colour of the Flowers.	Height in Ft.
Calliopsis rosea	July	Red	2
Campanula Carpatica	July	Blue	1/2
*pulla	June	Blue	1 de la companya de l
pyramidalis	August	Pale Blue	1
*Do. flora albo	August	White	4
glomerata flore pleno albo	May	White	1
punctata	June	Spotted Do.	1
punctata *garganica	July	Blue,	Trailing,
Catananche cœrulea	July	Blue,	2
*bicolor	June	Blue and White	1 5
Centrocarpha hirta	September	Yellow	3
Chelone glabra	October	White	2
obliqu a	September	Purple	3
barbata	June	Orange and Scarlet	3 1
* speciosum	June	Blush	4
Chrysanthemums of sorts	October	Various	
Chrysocoma dracmaculoides	September	Yellow	2
villosa	August	Yellow	11
Convallaria Majalis	May	White	<u>+</u>
flore-pleno	May	White	1
Coreopsis verticillata	August	Yellow	3
lanceolata	September	Yellow	3
Cortusa Mathioli	April	Red	1
Coronilla Iberica	July	Yellow,	Trailing
varia	August	Pink or Rose	1
squamata	August	White	1
Corydalis noblis	May	Light Yellow	1
Coptis *trifolia	April	Brown	one-eight
Cypripedium album	May	White	11
spectabile	June	Red	11
Crackia liliastum	May	White	11
Delphinium speciosum	July	Blue	4
grandiflorum-flore-pleno	June	Dark Blue	2
Do. album do. do.	July	White	2
*Barlowii	June	Blue	11
Dictamnus *angustifolius	May	Lilac	2
Faxinella	June	Red	3
albus	May	White	3
Dielytria formosa	June	Flesh	1
eximia	July	Flesh	1
Draba ciliaris	February	Yellow	1
azoides	March	Yellow	ł
Dracocephalum speciosum	August	Pink or Rose	2
Ruyschianum	June	Blue	1
peregrinum	July	Purple	1
Dodecatheon Meadia	April	Light Purple	1
*elegans	May	Rosy	1
albiflorum	April	White	1

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Generic Name. Specific Name.	Months.	Colour of the Flowers.	Height in Ft
Echinacea *intermedia	August	Red	4
Eranthis hyemalis	February	Yellow	ŧ
Erinus alpinus	March	Purple	Ŧ
Epimedium alpinum	April		\$
Epilobium variegatum	July	Rosy	4
angustifolium	June	Purple	2
Dodonæi	August	Purple	11
Eschscholtzia Californica	June	Yellow	1
*crocea	July	Orange	1
Francoa ramosa	July	White	2
appendiculata	June	Purple	2
Funkia ovata	May	Blue	11
obcordata	August	White	1
Galardia aristata	July	Yellow	2
Richardsonia	May	Orange	łł
	June	Red and Yellow	11
Gentiana septemfida	June	Light Blue	*
cruciata	July	Dark Blue	i
Catesbæi	June	Blue	14
aurea	August	Yellow	<u>+</u>
acaulis	March	Blue	Ŧ
verna.	April	Purple	Ŧ
	September	Blue	i
Geum Chiloense	May	Copper-coloured	2
Geranium pratense-flore-pleno	May	Blue	2
Gypsophilla prostrata	June	Red	1
grandiflora	August	White	14
Heleborus lividus	February	Purple	1
niger	January	Pink or Rose	1
Hemerocallis flava	June	Yellow	2
Heimia *salicifolia	September	Yellow	5
Hypoxis erecta	June	Yellow	¥
Iberis Tenoreana	June	Pale Purple	- I
stylosa	May	White and Pink	one-sixth
Inula hirta	August	Yellow	1
odora	June	Yellow	I J
Iris Hookerii	May	Purple	14
—— pumila	May	Purple	ł
Sweetii	April	White	1 4
Jasione *humilis	June	Blue	1 de la companya de l
— perennis	July	Blue	1
Jeffersonia diphylla	May	White	- - -
Liatris pumila	August	Purple	1
elegans	September	Purple	4
spicata	July	Purple	6
Linum maritinum	July	Yellow	2
alpinum	June	Blue	ž
album	June	White	2 1
			2

Months.	Colour of the Flowers.	Height in Ft
July	Blue	- 1
September	Scarlet	3
August	Scarlet	3
August	Scarlet	2 1
June	Blue	3
July	Blue	2
May	Yellow	3
June	Blue	3 1
June	White	3
June	Scarlet	14
July	Scarlet	2
June	White	2
July	Yellow	1
August	Yellow	14
July	Yellow	2
June	Yellow	14
July	Purple	2
May	Red and Yellow	5
May	Yellow	1
May Mav	White and Yellow	1
June	Flesh	i
	Blue	2
July	Blue	2
August		2
Septembe	r Purple Purple	2
March	Yellow	14
June		-
July	Blue White	1 1
May		-
August	White	1
June	Yellow	1
August	Yellow	1
July	White	1
August	White	11
July	White	1 <u>2</u>
Septembe		2
May	Yellow and Purple	
June	Pink or Rose	2
June	Yellow	1
May	Straw	1
June	Red	4
May	Red	3
February	-	
May	Saffron	1
July	Yellow	11
May	Pink	ł
July	White	11
August	Dark Purple	11
June	Purple	11

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Generic Name. Specific Name.		Months.	Colour of the Flowers.	Height in Fl
Pentstemon Cobero		July	Whitish	2
elegans		June	Light Purple	11
Phlox •speciosa		June	Flesh	้า
•excelsa		July	Furple	4
•tardiflora		August	White	2
•Whelleriana		June	Pink	3
paniculata alba		August	White	3
suaveolens		July	White	2
carne a		September	Pink	14
• ovata		May	Purple	L. L.
• reflexa		October	Red	$2\frac{1}{2}$
divaricata		April	Light Blue	I.
amena		June	Pink or Rose	1
•Drummondii	(annual)	June	Red (changeable)	ī
subulata		April	Flesh	Trailing
setacea		Mav	Flesh	1
•nivalis		April	White	- -
•procumbens		April	Purple	Trailing
•verna		March	Red	<u>+</u> "
Polemonium *pulcherrimum	1	July	Blue	÷.
Potentilla formosa		June	Pink	i,
		Mav	Yellow	1
•Hopuoodiana		June	Brown and Rosy	14
•Russeliania		July	Scarlet	2
O'Buinna		August	Brown and Rosy	Ц
tormentilla			New	Trailing
verna		March	Yellow	<u><u></u></u>
Primula cortusoides		Mav	Red	ī
Phyteuma canescens		August	Light Blue)
Ramonda pyrenaica		May	Purple	1
Rhexia •virginica		June	Purple	ł
Rudbeckia purpurea		August	Dark Purple	4
fulgida		August	Yellow	24
Ranunculus aconitifolius		May	White	I
Saponaria ocymoides		Mav	Red	Ŧ
Saxifraga nivalis		June	White	ł
oppositifolia		March	Purple	Trailing
punctata		June	White	1
granulata-pleno		April	White	i
Simsia amplexicaulis		July	Yellow	4
Schivereckia *podolica		May	White	÷
Spigelia Marilandica		July	Scarlet	i
Solidago alpestris		September		2
Cambrica		August	Yellow	ž
minuta		July	Yellow	2 1
Soldanella alpina		April	Purple	ł
soidanella alpina		May	Purple	т 1
		June	Pink	14
Statice tartarica		5 (110)	1 UIK	12

Statice speciosa July White 1 —latifolia July Lilac 1½ Sisyrrinchium anceps May Blue ½ Stenactis *speciosa August Lilac 1 Telekia *speciosa July Yellow 4 Teucrium campanulata July White 1 —Canadense August Purple 1 Tradescantia *congesta June Blue 1½ —Canadense June Blue 1½ —Canadense June Blue 1½ —Canadense June Blue 1½ —Corrubra June Red 1 ————————————————————————————————————
Sisyrinchium anceps May Blue 1 Stenactis *speciosa August Lilac 1 Telekia *speciosa July Yellow 4 Teucrium campanulata July White 1 Canadense August Purple 1 Tradescantia *congesta June Blue 1½ Virginica-alba May White 1 vortubra June Red 1 ncerulea albida May Blue and White 1 nom plena September Purple 1
Stenactis *speciosa August Lilac 1 Telekia *speciosa July Yellow 4 Teucrium campanulata July White 1 — Canadense August Purple 1 Tradescantia *congesta June Blue 1½ — Virginica-alba May White 1 — — — rubra June Red 1 — — — plena September Purple 1 Trollius europæus May Yellow 2 1
Telekia *speciosa July Yellow 4 Teucrium campanulata July White 1 Canadense August Purple 1 Tradescantia *congesta June Blue 1½ Virginica-alba May White 1 Virginica-alba May White 1 rubra June Red 1 rubra June Red 1 rubra September Purple 1 roubra September Purple 1 Ray Yellow 2
Teterini speciosa July White 1 Teterini campanulata July White 1 Canadense August Purple 1 Tradescantia *congesta June Blue 1½ Virginica-alba May White 1 rubra June Red 1 ccerulea albida May Blue and White 1 plena September Purple 1 Trollius europæus May Yellow 2
Image: State of the state o
Tradescantia *congesta June Blue 1½
Tradescaling congests May White 1
cœrulea albida May Blue and White I cœrulea albida May Blue and White I plena September Purple I Trollius europæus May Yellow 2
Image: marked base of the second se
Trollius europæus May Yellow 2
—— humilis June Yellow 1
Asiaticus May Dark Orange I
——— patulus May Orange 1
Thalictrum formosum May Purple 3
medium June Green and Yellow $1\frac{1}{2}$
glaucum July Yellow 5
contortum June White 2
Uvularia perfoliata May Pale Yellow 🛓
Verbena *venosa September Rosy 2
Lambertia July Lilac 1
melindres May Scarlet Trailing
*Sabini June Purple Trailing
Vesicaria utriculata May Light Yellow 1
Viola palmata May Purple 🛃
pedata June Blue 🛔
cornuta May Purple $\frac{1}{2}$
attenuata April White $\frac{1}{2}$
Veronica incana July Blue 2
grandis August White $\frac{2}{4}$
elegans May Pink or Rose 2
gentianoides May Dark Blue 1
———— pumila May Blue one-eight
———— pinnata August Purple 1
fruticulosa July Flesh $\frac{1}{2}$

Hence you may imagine, if those Plants were judiciously arranged in a pleasure-ground, or other compartment appropriated to them, with a Selection of the most preferable Annuals, Shrubby Calceolarias, Nierembergias, Mimuluses, and Pansies, interspersed among, what a most uncommon pleasing appearance they would make for at least nine months in the year. Although it is universally the practice of the present age, more particularly in extensive flower-gardens, to plant the most of Annuals, &c. in large groups

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or separate beds, nevertheless I propose a few of the choicest to be introduced, into any suitable vacancies among a collection of Herbaceous Plants in the confined gardens around London, or any other diminutive pleasure-ground: as, from experience, I am induced to observe, that they would to a certain extent be much more attractive, and look infinitely better.

I shall be at any time most happy to subscribe Floricultural knowledge, if you consider my communications worthy of acceptance.

August 25th, 1836.

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(We shall be glad to hear from Mr. Brown at all times.-COND.)

ARTICLE IX .-- ON THE HEARTSEASE.

BY MR. TODD, ROLVENDEN, KENT.

HAVING paid considerable attention to the propagation and subsequent culture of the Heartsease, I am induced to send the following observations, upon this interesting and beautiful flowering plant, for insertion in the *Cabinet*, hoping it will be of some interest to its readers.

So strikingly handsome, and attractive are the flowers, and so easy of propagation, generating at a most surprising rate, that I hesitate not to say, that the Heartsease will, ere long, become the pride of every flower garden, from the humble cottage to the splendid palace.

The family of this pretty flowering plant, comprises a vast variety of colours, and form. It is to me quite astonishing that such perfect flowers should have been produced from their progenitors. I could refer to many such by name, but as some of the readers of the Cabinet may not know them, I beg to state what are in my opinion the properties of a good flower. Whatever the colours, are they should be clear, and distinct; not blended and suffused together. The flower should be as broad as it is long, and the two upper petals should occupy about one half, and the lower petal be about one quarter, the two side petals exhibiting to front view the other quarter. The whole of the petals should join neatly together so as to form a flat surface, combining to compose a circle as near as may be, allowing for a small deviation from the circumference line at the places where the petals meet, and the incurvature of the lower edge of the bottom petal. The merits of the flower are judged by its perfection of form in the above respects, and not to size, a large wavy edged, or wavy surfaced flower, would be far inferior to a small one possessing the

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properties above described. On no account should size be substituted for form in estimating the merits of flower. The mode of treatment I pursue is simple but very successful.

Early in May I take off the small suckers that are appearing above ground, of which there is usually a free supply from the old plants, I cut them off close to the old plant, at a joint; I then pot them off in sand, about an inch of each being inserted therein. I water them well at that time to settle the soil close to the stems, and in an *hour* afterwards I cover them closley with a hand glass which is not removed from off them, till they are rooted, this is easily ascertained by the tops pushing.

I take care to shade them on sunny days. When rooted I take them up and transplant them into a nursery bed, in a warm situation, there they remain till about the middle of July, at which time I put them out, with as much earth adhering to the roots as possible, into the places where they are intended to bloom, which they will do all the endof summer and autumn, and flourish exceedingly fine the following spring.

When the plants have grown very vigorously and the shoots are long, I cut them down rather closley, after which they soon recover. By this mode of treatment they very far exceed anything I ever saw of Heartsease elsewhere:

I never keep plants beyond the second year, as they get too bushy, and the flowers are small, compared with those the year old plants produced. The soil I bloom them in is as follows:—Two parts loam, one part sandy peat, and the other well rotted hotbed dung; these are *well blended* together.

Those plants I intend to grow for producing flowers for exhibition, I plant in a half *shady* situation, the colours are thus preserved pure and clear.

ARTICLE X.—ON THE CULTURE OF THE HYACINTHS. BY J. R. W. WELLINGTON, SOMERSETSHIRE.

THERE are so many accounts written on the culture of the Hyacinth, that I fear you will consider mine superfluous, but as the manner in which I force my Hyacinths is different from any that I have seen published, perhaps you will give it a place in your useful and valuable publication.

Almost all growers of Hyacinths imagine that they are brought to greater perfection by growing them in a sandy soil; but the following course which I have adopted and the success I have met with, incline me to think mine the best plan.

I take two sixth parts of well rotted cow-dung, at least two years old, to which I add two sixths parts of fine soft sand, and the remainder with rotted leaves, all of which I have well chopped up but not sifted. I plant them in narrow deep pots filled with the above composition, allowing the bulb to be about half buried in the mould. When I have potted off the number I intend to force, I take a common cucumber frame, put it on a level surface on the ground. into which I place the Hyacinths, filling the frame with saw-dust. If I cannot part with a frame, I dig a pit sufficiently large to contain the number I intend to force, about eighteen inches or two feet deep, making it perfectly level, into which I place the Hyacinths and fill it up in the same manner with the saw-dust. I then form a ridge, with the earth taken out of the pit, on the top. I always pot my Hyacinths for forcing the last week in September or early in October. When Hyacinths are required to be in flower at Christmas they should be taken out of the pit in November. I prefer letting them remain until the latter part of January or beginning of February, by which time they will have filled the pots with roots, and made flower stems six or eight inches in the saw-dust. When taken out of the saw-dust they are completely blanched. I then place them in a cold frame with plenty of light; after remaining there for two or three days, I give them a little air by lifting the light at the back, and when they get their proper green colour, which they will in the course of a week, I place them in the plant stove where I plunge them about one third of the depth of the pot in the bark bed, letting them have all the air and light I possibly can.

By this treatment I have had remarkably fine Hyacinths.

ARTICLE XI.

REMARKS ON THE REVERSA ELEGANS ROSE, AS SUITED FOR A TRELLIS OR AS A PILLAR ROSE.

BY MR. ARCHIBAULD GODWIN, COLLYCROFT, NEAR ASHBOURNE.

As much interest of late has been taken in that truly interesting and all lovely flower, the Rose, I beg to forward a few remarks which may be of some little service to the readers of your valuable Magazine. Amongst pillars of Roses, there is scarce one that can equal, if any can surpass, a Rose I have cultivated for about four years, called the *reversa elegans*. I had two small plants of it accidentally sent to me in a quantity of the variety Noisette purpurea, which I planted in a strong loam in the month of November, not neglecting to incorporate with the soil, a good quantity of half decom- $\kappa k 3$

posed hotbed dung; each of them obtained the height of twelve or fifteen feet the following summer, and the succeeding summer exhibited two pyramids of roses for the space of three months, and formed two of the most conspicuous and splendid objects I ever saw. and elicited universal admiration from all who saw them. Its habit is a good deal like that of the Noisette, flowering in clusters, of ten to twenty-seven, and in vast profusion. The colour is a vivid purplish crimson, with a white stripe up each petal. It is well adapted for a trellis; and as a standard, has a most striking effect, when the umbrella form of training is adopted, particularly when on a good high stock, resembling a complete creeper, covered with the Roses to the ground. Hence its adaption for planting in the centre of circular rosery, on a stem five or six feet in height, trained to the surface of the soil. This plan may be adopted with the Double White Musk, which is rather shy in flowering freely in some situations; but this system of training will have the desired effect. By bending down the shoot as above, it checks the superabundant flow of the sap, and produces an abundance of bloom. If you deem these few practical observations worthy of insertion in you interesting work, they are, of course, at your service.

ARTICLE XII.—ON GROWING THE BRUGMANSIA SUAVEOLENS, (DAUTRA ARBOREA,) IN THE OPEN AIR.

BY MR. JAMES BROWN, GARDENER, KERR LODGE, HANTS.

DURING the last two seasons I have bloomed the Brugmansia Suaveolens in the open air, and the mode of treatment I pursue I here subjoin, hoping that it will be of service to the readers of the *Cabinet*.

Early in the spring of 1834, I took off a number of cuttings, and struck them into a melon frame. When rooted I pot six off into twenty-four sized pots, using a rich soil, the plants being placed in the greenhouse during the year. I repot them into a size larger early in August. I keep the plants in the greenhouse till the middle of May 1835, and then turn them out into the border, with balls entire, the situation being open to the sun and sheltered from the west and north. The soil of the border is taken out to the extent of a circle four feet diameter, and half a yard deep, the space is filled up again with the soil and an equal portion of well rotted hotbed dung nearly a year old.

When each of the plants were put out into the border, they were well watered, which was repeated very frequently during the whole season. The plants soon began to grow surprisingly. On the twentieth of June I took the blade of an old scythe and cut round the ball of roots, about two inches from the old ball, and to the depth of the soil. I repeated this operation, at two inches from where it was last cut, on the eighteenth of July. The check which the plant received by this cutting in of the roots, caused the shoots to produce blossoms, a profusion of which I had from an early part of August to the end of October. The six plants were put out, three on each side a walk, and they had a most beautiful appearance.

I took up the plants the first week in November, repotted them, and kept them in the greenhouse during winter. About the middle of May this year, I planted them out again, and treated them in every respect as before stated. The plants have been a complete picture of beauty, and are likely to continue so to the end of the season. Next spring I purpose raising young plants, the large ones becoming too big for a greenhouse in winter. I had not an opportunity of obtaining a supply of manure water, but I think if I had that to have given the plant occasionally after the blossoms had begun to show, it would have increased the length of the shoots, and of course increased the number as well as the size of the flowers. I can assure the readers of the *Cabinet*, that the experiment will amply repay for the trouble.

ARTICLE XIII.—A DESCRIPTION OF THIRTY OF THE BEST KINDS OF MOSS ROSES.

BY THE REV. J. JONES, A. M., BRISTOW RECTORY.

THE annexed list and description of moss Roses, are such as I have selected and taken remarks upon this season, and which I can confidently recommend to the readers of the *Cabinet*. I have planted a bed of them, and I expect next season a delightful show of bloom; the plants are strong, and I hope will answer my expectations; I have put a basket full of litter manure round the stem of each, which I have found of essential service with all the moss Roses; it keeps the soil cool in summer, and causes the plants to bloom profusely and vigorously. I always put the manure over early in November, and then throws a slight covering of earth over the whole, in order to prevent its removal, which causes it to decompose, and conceals the unsightliness of it.

I have my bed raised a foot above the surrounding ground, which keeps the plants from injury in wet and frosty winters; yet it is not too dry, when the manure is placed, for any dry summer.

ON PROTECTING PLANTS.

I think all the tribe of moss Roses are beautiful, but especially the selection I have made; the kinds are very distinct. The Rouge de Luxembourg is a very luxuriant grower, and of a fine dark crimson colour.

0 7	•	
A Fleurs Ponctuce	striped curious rosy purple	long buds and very double
Blush	pale blush	globular and very double
Crimson, or Damask	light crimson	expanded and double
Crimson, or E'carlate of the		globular, large and very dbl.
French	very bright rosy	• • • •
Common	rose	globular, large and very dbl.
Crest, or Crested Provence	rose	globular, very large and dbl. with fine crested buds.
Damask	fine crimson	large double, globular
De Vieillard	delicate rose	globular and very double
E/clatante	brilliant rose	cupped and double
Gracilis		
Lancel	very deep red	large and double
Mottled	rose, mottled	globular and double
Moussue partout, or Zoe	rose	globular and double the plant covered with moss
Miniature (Rivers's)	bright crimson	cupped, very small, semi-dbl.
New Crimson	beautiful crimson	large and double
Prolific	rose	globulardbl, abundant bloomer
Pompone, or De Meaux	pale blush	compact, small, and very dbl.
Perpetual White		blooming in clusters, and some-
• •	with pink	times in the autumn
Peacock's Mottled Blush	blush, pretty blush	globular and large double
Pourpre Clair	splendid red	globular and double
Rouge de Luxembourg, or Ferrugineuse	deep red with purple tinge	cupped and double, splendid
Scarlet, or De la Flèche	carmine	cupped, small and double
Spotted		s expanded, semi-double
Sriped	pale with red stripes	cupped, and partially mossed
Sage-leaved	bright rose	cupped and very double
Single Rose	bright rose	expanded and large
Single Lilac	lilac rose	expanded
Single (River's)	rose	globular and distinct
Single Crimson (River's)		cupped, large and very mossy
White Bath, or Clifton White		globular and dbl., very mossy
White (Old)		globular and very double, but
	very pale flesh	partially mossed

ARTICLE XIV.

ON PROTECTING TENDER PLANTS DURING WINTER BY MR. JAMES FERGUSON, GARDENER, NETTERBY LODGE, GLASGOW.

THE winter season is now approaching, when it will be found necessary to protect many of the beautiful flowering tender plants. I forward for insertion in the November *Cabinet*, (the article was received too late) the methods I have adopted for the last six years, with complete success; very little trouble is incurred in the attention required, as well as being much neater than any method I have seen in use elsewhere.

For tender shrubs, as Standard Fuchsias, Rhododendron arboreum,

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&c., Escallonias, Camellias, Salvias, Mesembryanthemums, &c., I make frames in the following manner :--- I take four strong stakes. strong hazel rods, I have them inserted in the ground at equal distances round the plant, so as to clear the ends of the shoots; then I unite the tops together to one point, securing them there. I then cut, by means of a fine toothed saw, some notches up the two sides of the rod, which are outwards; having done this. I have a quantity of deal laths, which are about an inch and a half broad, these are then nailed to crosswise, in doing which, I commence at the bottom. and, having fastened the first tier, I then place another above that, and so proceed to the top. In nailing the laths, I place them in the notched part of the uprights, so that they overhang each other a quarter of an inch. but not to have the lower edge of the lath above. to touch the upper edge of the lath below it; I allow a space here of a quarter of an inch-this is easily effected by the notches being cut The openings at the overlaps admit air and light for the purpose. to the plant, but at the same time exclude wet from it. Both these advantages are of importance in order to obtain the object desired. With a few very tender kinds of plants, I have strewed in, previous to putting the case over, some dry fern leaves, commonly called brake or braken, among the branches, and I have found this to keep perfectly dry through winter, answering every desired end. Where brake is not to be had, branches of beech, with the leaves upon them, furze or broom may be used to answer the same purpose; I always cover the ground over the roots, to the extent of two or three feet, according to the size of the plant, and about six inches deep with chaff from the corn-mill This keeps dry under the covering, and preserves the roots better than any other material I ever used. such as bark, sawdust, &c.

The framing of laths, &c., I have painted, and though I have used them for six winters, they are as good as when new. I take off the frame from the plants, when I judge the severe weather is over, usually about the middle of April.

The above kind of covering is very far preferable to that of thatching over with straw, which keeps the plants dark, and the straw often becomes mouldy, and kills the plants. I made a few coverings of wicker work, common willow twigs, but these did not answer, the wet dripping through the covering, and being thus kept damp inside, more damage was done than if left exposed to the open air.

For smaller plants I made coverings of the lath frame work suited to their size. With such covering I have preserved strong plants of Maurandia dophospermum, &c, without sustaining any injury. To preserve tender kinds of herbaceous border flowers, as Verbena Melindres, Lobelia fulgens, &c., I had a number of covers made similar to dish covers, only at the edges I had four legs made to hold them a little way above the plant, and to fix them firmly in the ground, so as not to be removed. These were made of clay, similar to that used for garden pots. They shoot off the wet, keep the root dry, and yet allow a circulation of air underneath. Previous to placing the pot, I lay a small portion of light leaf mould, or something of that nature around the crown of the plant; these pots look very neat, and answer fully. I use the same covers in autumn for blanching endive for salad. They are very cheap, having purchased two hundred for one pound.

ARTICLE XV.-ON BLEACHING LEAVES, &c. BY H. D.

I forward the inclosed for insertion in the *Cabinet*, in answer to the query of "A Practical Lady Gardener," on bleaching the skeletons of leaves.

The skeletons of leaves and other delicate vegetable fibres, may be perfectly and safely bleached, by means of a very dilute solution of .chloride of lime, in the following manner :

A table-spoonful of the solution, as commonly sold at druggists' shops, may be added to a quart of distilled or pure spring water, and the fibre soaked therein for three or four hours, or until the colour disappears; it is then to be taken out, well washed and soaked in a large quantity of pure water, to remove any adherent chloride, and afterwards dried, with free exposure to light and air.

It is sometimes, although rarely, necessary to repeat the process twice or thrice.

Another good method, but much slower, is to lay the substance on a clean cloth in the open air, exposed to the sun, and frequently to sprinkle with clean soft water.

London, June, 26th, 1836.

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PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS,

Noticed since our last.

1. ASPASIA VARIEGATA, Variegated flowered. (Bot. Reg., 1907.) Natural Order, Orchidaceæ; Class, Gynandria; Order, Monandria. This very neat and pretty flowering species has bloomed for the first season in this country, in the collections of R. Bateman, Esq., and of Mr. Knight, King's Road, Chelsea, during the present year. It is an inhabitant of the tropical part of South America, in its native state. The plant is of easy culture. The petals are yellow at the edges, and green up the middle, streaked and spotted with red; the labellum is white spotted and streaked with violet. Each flower is upwards of two inches across; the flowers are delightfully fragrant in the morning. The plant merits a place in every collection of Orchideous plants; being of easy culture, it is probable it may soon be procured at a low cost. Aspasia, from aspasomia, I embrace; alluding to the column embracing the labellum.

2. AMARYLLIS PSITTACINA, HYBRIDA. Hybrid variety of the Parrot Amaryllis. (Bot. Mag., 3528.) This splendid variety was raised in the hothouse of William Griffin, Esq., South Lambeth, London; it is an hybrid between A. Johnsonia and A. psittacina. It has bloomed in the stove at the Glasgow Botanic Garden. The flowers are very splendid, usually four flowers are produced in a scape. Each flower is near six inches across. The petals are white, with a small portion of green at the lower part, the edges and tips have a broad portion of fine crimson, and numerous crimson stripes run up the petals; altogether it is a most beautiful flowering variety, well meriting a place in every stove.

3. BEGONIA FISCHERI, Dr. Fischer's. (Bot. Mag., 3532.) Begoniaceæ; Monæcia; Polyandria. This pretty plant was sent from Berlin in 1835, to the Edinburgh Botanic Garden, where it bloomed in the spring of the present year. The flowers are of little interest. The foliage is *smooth*, when young of a bright red, at the under side, paler at the veins, and a pretty pink above, having too a péculiar silvery lustre, which remains upon the old leaves, which at that stage are of a yellowish green on the upper side, and of a more pale red at the under side. It is a very neat plant, and well deserves a place in the stove; like the other species it is of easy culture.

4. BARTONIA AUREA, Golden-flowered. (Brit. Flow. Gard., 357.) Loaseæ; Polyandria; Monogynia. A very pretty flowering annual; the flower stem rising a foot high. The plant produces a profusion of showy flowers, of a fine goldenyellow colour. Each blossom is about two inches and a half across. The plant is a native of California, from whence it was sent by Mr. Douglas to the London Horticultural Society, in whose garden it recently bloomed. It delights in a sheltered and sunny situation, and is to be grown in a rich soil, where it will bloom profusely. The plant requires to be raised as a frame annual, and to be planted into the border in May.

5. CLINTONIA PULCHELLA, Pretty Clintonia. (Bot. Reg., 1909.) Lobeliaccæ; Syngenesia; Monogamia. A native of California, from whence it was sent by Mr. Douglas to the London Horticultural Society. It is a pretty flowering tender annual, of very humble growth, only rising a few inches high. The flowers are rather larger than Clintonia elagans, blue, with a broad white spot at the centre, stained with a rich yellow. The flower is about half an inch across. Its delicacy of growth will prevent its spreading rapidly through the country.

6. CYRTOPODIUM WILLMOREI, Mr. Willmore's. (Birmingham Bot. Gardens, p. 4.) Orchidaceæ; Gynandria; Monandria. The plant was discovered by Mr. Henchman, in the vally of Cumanacoa, in the republic of Venezuela. The species is of terristrial habit, growing among decayed vegetables. The leaves of the plant grow more than six feet long in its native habit. The species has bloomed in the very superb collection of John Willmore, Esq., Oldford, near Birmingham, having a flower stem four fect six inches high, very much branched, producing a paniclo of numerous flowers, each flower being above two inches across. The sepals and petals are of a yellowish green, spotted with dull red; the lateral petals are brighter in colour, but not so much marked as the sepals; lateral lobes of the lip of a pale red; the intermediate lobe yellow, having the edge spotted with red. A very handsome flowering species, deserving a place in every collection. Cyrtopodium, from Kurtos, convex; and pous, a foot; in reference to the convex claw of the labellum.

7. CRASPEDIA GLAUCA. (Bot. Reg., 1908.) Composite; Syngenesia; Polygamia equalis. Mr. James Backhouse, of the firm of Messrs. Backhouses, Nurserymen, York, went to Van Diemen's Land a few years since, and from thence he has sent the present plant to the York Nursery. It is a perennial herbaceous plant, growing upwards of a foot high. The flowers are globular shaped heads more than an inch in diameter, of a yellow colour. Each of these heads is composed of smaller heads, producing a pretty effect. *Craspedia* from *Kraspedon*, a fringe; referring to the feathery pappus.

8. CRATCEGUS MEXICANA, Mexican Hawthorn. (Bot. Reg., 1910.) Another pretty species of Hawthorn, which is a native of the Tierra fria of Mexico. It is a small growing tree, with dark green shining leaves. In warm countries it is an evergreen. The flowers are white, each corymb having a considerable number. They are succeeded by *large yellow* fruit, each fruit is the size of a May Duke Cherry. Both the blossoms and fruit make a protty appearance among the bright green foliage. *Cratagus* from *Kratos*, strength; referring to the wood.

9. EPIDENDRUM MACROCHILUM, Large-lipped. (Bot. Mag., 3534.) Or. chideæ; Gynandria; Monandria. A very handsome flowering orchideous plant, a native of Mexico, from whence it was introduced by Charles Horsfall, Esq., Everton, near Liverpool. In the rich collection of Mr. Horsfall's Orchideæ, it bloomed during the last summer. The scape rises about a foot high, terminated with a raceme of four large handsome flowers, without scent. The flowers are, sepals and side petals, of a greenish-brown colour; lip, white, when old cream coloured, having a large red-purple spot at the base. Each flower is near three inches across. The flowers are singularly pretty. Epidendrum from Epi, upon dendron, a tree; native habitation of the plant.

10. EPIMEDIUM MACRANTHUM, Large flowered. Berberaceæ; Tetrandria; Monogynia. (Bot. Reg., 1906.) A native of Japan, which has flowered in the garden of the University of Ghent. The flowers are very singular in form, more than an inch across, of a pale violet colour, which are very fragrant. The plant is quite hardy; it is grown in the nursery of Mr. Osborne, Fulham. Epimedium from Media, where the plant to which it belonged, was said to grow. There are two more species in the garden at Ghent, viz., E. Violaceum, and E. Musschianum.

11. IBERIS CORONANIA, Rocket Candy Tuft. (Brit. Flow. Gard.) Crucifera; Tetradymia; Siliculosa. This hardy annual is of considerable beauty, being very showy, and of a pure white. The clusters of racemes are numerous, and very large, being three or four inches long; at a distance the fine flowers very much resemble the Double White Rocket. It blooms for several months during summer. It well deserves a place in every flower garden. Seeds of it are to be obtained of most of the London Seedsmen, as Charlwood, Kerman, Warner, Carter, Flanagan, Chubb, &c.

12. IONOPSIS TENERA, Delicate flowered. (Bot. Reg., 1904.) Orchidaceæ; Gynandria; Monandria. A native of Havannah, from whence it was brought by Captain Sutton, in 1835, and by that gentleman presented to Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., in whose collection it has bloomed. The scape rises about eight or ten inches high, bearing a loosish panicle of delicately marked flowers, which are of a pale pinkish-white, beautifully marked with bright violet coloured veins. But little is known in this country of the plant of this genns; it is rare to find them in collections of orchideæ, by reason of the difficulty of preserving them on their journey in the ship, and even when they are safely imported, they are difficult to cultivate, and are soon lost. They are natives of the woods, and there grow upon the smaller branches of the trees, or upon dead branches, which their delicate white roots soon overspread. There appears to be four species known of this genus, viz., I. tenera, I. utricularioides, I. pallidiflora, I. paniculata; the flowers of the latter species are of a snowy whiteness. It was discovered in the ancient forests of Brazil. Ionopsis, from ion, a violet; and ophis, look; meaning violet faced.

13. ONCIDIUM IRIDIFOLIUM, Pigmy Oncidium. (Bot. Reg., 1611.) Orchidaceæ; Gynandria; Monandria. A very curious species, the foliage being scarce an inch and a half long, and the flower stem little more than two inches high. The flowers are very neat and pretty; yellow, streaked with red; each flower is about three parts of an inch across. It has bloomed profusely under the skilful management of our friend Mr. Cooper, at Wentworth House Gardens. It is a native of Mexico, and in its native habit, is found to grow exclusively upon the branches of Orange and Lemon trees, and constantly prefers a dry situation, and to be exposed to the sun.

14. ONOBRYCHES RADIATA, Radiated. (Birm. Bot. Gard., 3.) Leguminosæ; Diadelphia; Decandria; Sýnonym, Hedysarum Buxbaumii. The plant is a native of Caueasus. It is perfectly hardy, growing two feet high. It is a perennial plant. In its native situation it inhabits hilly parts of rocky districts. The flowers are produced on cylindrical spikes, they are of a pale yellow colour; the standard is also marked with red lines, and has a yellow spot. The plant has recently bloomed in the Birmingham Botanic Garden. It was raised there from seed presented by John Hunneman, Esq., in 1834. It delights in a light and dry soil. *Onobrychis*, from onos, an ass, brycho, to gnaw; alluding to cattle being fond of this tribe of plants.

15. PHACELIA TANACETIFOLIA, Tansy-leaved. (Brit. Flow. Gard.) Hydrophylleæ; Pentandria; Monogynia. An half hardy annual, a native of California, sent from thence by Mr. Douglas. The flower stems rise about a foot high, terminated with cymose racemes of flowers, the limb of pale purple colour, the tube white. When first coming into bloom it is pretty, but it does not bloom more than five or six weeks.

16. RONDELETIA ODORATA, Sweet-scented. (Bot. Reg., 1706.) Synonyms, R. coccinea, R. speciosa; Cinchonacea; Hexandria; Monogynia. The plant is a native of Havannah, growing upon the bushy covered rocks near the sca, and it has occasionally been observed to grow upon the naked rock itself. It is a pretty hothouse shrub, growing several feet high; the shoots terminating (each) with three corymbous pannicles of flowers—they are of a bright vermillion colour, and violet scented. The plant usually blooms at the end of summer. It is a very pretty flowering plant. *Rondeletia*, so named by Plumier, in compliment to G. Rondélet, a Physician.

17. TURNERA ELEGANS, Elegant flowered. (Birm. Bot. Gard., 2.) Turneraceæ; Pentendria; Trigynia. The plant is a native of South America, and the West Indies; it was introduced a few years ago, but is not generally cultivated, as yet, in our stoves. It is a slender evergreen shrub, growing about a yard high. The petals are of a pale yellow, or sulphur colour, beautifully shaded with deep orange near the centre : and a purple-brown spot, near the base. Each flower is near two inches across. *Turnera*, so named by Plumier, in memory of William Turner, M. D.

18. VESICARIA GRACILIS, Slender stemmed. (Bot. Mag., 3533.) Crucifere Tetradynamia; Siliculosa. A native of Texas, where it was found by Mr. Drummond. It is an annual plant, the stems rising about nine inches high. The flowers are of a bright yellow, produced on axillary and terminal racemes, several inches long; it continues in bloom nearly all summer; each flower is near half an inch across. It is a suitable plant for ornamenting rock-work.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON AURICULAS.—Will you in your notices to correspondents, be kind enough to tell me where and at what price I can get the following Auriculas:—Leighs Colonel Taylor, Oliver's Lovely Ann, Taylor's Glory, Whittaker's True Blue, or perhaps some of your correspondents could give the necessary information if this were made public ?

Bridlington,

"R. T. W." will feel obliged to any correspondent of the *Cabinet*, by a solution of the following question:—by what principle in nature are flowers impregnated with aroma ?

BRIGHTON ATHENÆUM.—Is the Atheneum at Brighton rebuilt, or rebuilding! I have not heard anything of it since its fall. If some Brighton reader of the Cabinet will give me a reply, I shall be obliged. J. K.

ON TREATMENT OF ALPINE PLANTS DURING WINTER.—If any of your correspondents will inform me what is the best method of treating Alpine plants during the winter, in this country, it will much oblige TROPOELUM.

It will much oblige a susbcriber to the *Cabinet*, if he can have any information respecting a Botanical Society, which is said to be forming in London. C.F.P.

ON BILLARDIERA MELOCARPA.—Can you, or any of your correspondents, give me some information on the treatment of the Billardiera Melocarpa ? I have now trained it against a wall, fronting south-west, which is much exposed to wind. It was bought this summer, and immediately planted out, but I do not think that it has flourished well. Should it be taken in for the winter, or will it do only matted up ? I should be much obliged by an early answer, in time to provide for the winter. KALMIA.

November 7th, 1836.

ANSWERS.

WIRE-WORM.—I beg to refer your correspondent, who has twice solicited information on the most effectual method of destroying the Wire-worm, to the second Vol. page 118, of your extremely useful and well conducted periodical. I have tried S.H.'s method, which is precisely the same as that recommended by Sir J. Banks. and pronounce it to be effectual, but very troublesome. Rape-cake in powder, has been used by Lord Albermarle, as we find by the Horticultural Register, at page 649. Mr. Poynter, however, says, that Cow-urine is immediate destruction to Wire-worms; it will also destroy grubs and moss upon trees, and give a luxuriance both to trees and young crops, but it must be administered to trees during a frost, to young crops during the Spring, and must be poured *near* them but not *upon* them—the soil having been first a little stirred.

R. T. W. T.

ON A YELLOW FLOWERING PLANT &c.—Several of your correspondents have made enquiries respecting a yellow flowering plant, for a bed, to contrast with other colours. I beg to inform them that there is no plant with yellow flowers, more suitable for a bed, than the Sanvatalia procumbens, which grows about six-inches in height, and continues in bloom from June till the frost kills it. It is beautiful when in full bloom; its pretty dark yellow flowers rising one above the other, so as to conceal nearly the foliage from the eye. The Leptosiphon densiflorus, and androsaceus form a neat appearance when planted in beds, and masses, one having white, and the other rose coloured flowers.

ON A LIST OF ANNUALS.—A correspondent, "Pedro," page 260, wishes for a list of hardy Annuals, and the time of sowing. By referring to almost any of the volumes of the *Cabinet*, he will soon find out what time to sow, &c. The following is a list of the most beautiful and showy sorts in cultivation, and will bloom freely in the open bed or border. If those kinds marked with two asterisks, be forwarded by being raised in a pot in a room or frame, and afterwards planted out, it would contribute to having the kinds more early in bloom. All the kinds may be procured of the London seedsmen as Charlwood, Kernan, Warner, or Carter, &c.

A 41	Tuminus autoreauto
Antirrhinum glandulosum	Lupinus subcarnomis
* Anchusa versicolor	elegans
* Campanula Loreyi	* nanus
* Coreopsis coronaria	* Heliophylla arabioides
* diversifolia	* Leptosiphon densiflorus
* filifolia	* androsaceus
tinctoria atropurpurea	Malope grandiflora
Calliopsis bicolor	alba
** Calandrinia grandiflora	** Nemophila insignis
** discolor	** grandiflora
Clarkia pulchella	Nolana paradoxa
	* atriplicifolia
granditlora	* Œnothera humifusa
* Collinsia bicolor	
* Eutoca multiflora	** Phlox Drummondii
* viscida	* Phacelia congesta
* Menziesii	** Sphænogyne speciosa
Goodetia rubicunda	 * Sanvatilia procumbens
* Gilia tricolor	Schizanthus diffusus
* alba	
——————————————————————————————————————	Grahami
coronopifolia	pinnatus
* —— tennuiflora	Zega leptantha
* Kaulfussia amelloides	** Zinnia elegans and its varieties.
Lasthenia Californica	
The above list of herdy Appuels of	ntaing none but chowy hinds. These w

The above list of hardy Annuals contains none but showy kinds. Those marked thus *, will look best when grown in a bed of a sort, upon a grass plat. I shall shortly send you an article on the subject of sowing annuals in beds, &c. *Wilts, November*, 1836. J. K.

In reply to "James Figgans" request, in Number XLV, I have to observe, that the plainest and most simple rule which can be applied to the table he has proposed, on that containing any number of competitors in any number of classes, is the following:—In the table, are four competitors, therefore, the numerical value of the prizes, will be four, three, two, one; consequently, he who obtains a first prize, will reckon four, a second prize three, a third prize two, and a fourth prize one; therefore, B reckoning eleven, will be the first; A, counting eight, will be the second; C's number being seven, will be the third; and D's four, the fourth. This mode of calculating, holds good in any number of classes, and any number of

competito	rs, thus :	-Seven	classes of	Roses co	mpeted	for by se	ven person	IS.
-	Crimson	Yellow	Lt. Blush	Striped	Dark	White 1	Dk. Blush.	
A	1	7	6	7	3	4	2	30
в	4	1	1	4	5	6	3	32
С	2	4	3	1	6	1	7	32
Ď	7	5	4	2	4	5	1	28
Ē	6	2	5	6	1	7	4	25
F	3	3	7	5	7	2	5	24
Ġ	5	6	2	3	2	3	6	29
								. .

This table shews, that B and C being equal, are entitled to have the first and second prize divided between them, A the third, &c.,

Now for a further proof of the correctness of this mode of calculation :--Suppose that the four competitors in "James Figgans" table, were to have four prizes in each class, and that the prizes were to be 2s., 1s. 6d., 1s., and 6d. in each-B would obtain 5s. 6d., A 4s., C 3s. 6d., and D 2s, which in sixpences, would be as 11, 8, 7, and 4, before given in the solution. Hoping this will satisfy your correspondent and his friends, I remain Straffield Non 14th 1836

Sheffield, Nov. 14th, 1836.

REMARKS.

THE POINSETTIA PULCHERRIMA.—*P. pulcherrima* is fully deserving the most earnest attention and careful management, in order that it may be so grown as to produce its flowers as perfect in our stoves as those grown at Philadelphia, where, it is stated, the beautiful scarlet whorls of bracteæ which terminate the branches measure as much as twenty inches across, and are equal in colour to the finest tints of *Rosa Sinensis*.

It is decidedly a splendid feature among our ornamental plants, and, from its habit, we feel confident it may be cultivated with the application of the common treatment given to stove-plants. (At Mr. Bunneys, Nurseryman, Kingsland Road we saw it fine there.) It is kept in rather a close atmosphere in the stove, along with other tender plants, all of which are now and then syringed over when the weather is fine, in order to prevent the attacks of insects or the accumulation of filth. In the day, if fine, a free circulation of air is kept up; and at night the temperature of the house averages from 65 to 70 degrees. The soil used, and which seems to suit well, is very sandy loam; in potting, care is taken to ensure a good drainage, and as soon as the roots reach the inside surface of the pot, an additional shift is *immediately* given, so that the growth is never checked and the plant in consequence is kept continually progressing. It requires a great supply of water at the roots.

ON NEW OR HANDSOME FLOWERING PLANTS.—During the last summer we have taken two tours, and visited many of the principal gardens in the country, as well as nursery establishments, with the intention of seeing what new plants were deserving of recommendation to our readers. The following list contains a portion of what we saw, and all of which are showy and interesting. We shall give an additional list of such, in subsequent numbers of the *Cabinet*. We intend to take two or more journeys every year, for the same purpose. We have also engaged a person in London, to visit, every month, the nursery establishments there, and to furnish us with a list of whatever is new, showy, and interesting; the lists will appear from time to time.

1

Buddlea madagascariensis.—A greenhouse species of great beauty, and blooming for a considerable season, well deserving a place in every collection.

Bignonia jasminoides.—A noble looking plant, with large dark green leaves, and fine trusses of flowers. It is well worthy a place in every greenhouse. It is probable that it would bear the open air like the other species.

Solana Lambertiana.—This is a fine large leaved species, bearing a corymb of pretty purplish blue flowers, which are rendered still more striking with its fine yellow anthers.

Clematis azurea.—This new species is most beautiful, and deserves a place in every greenhouse or conservatory. (See figure in the present number).

Spirea argenteo, Silvery-leaved. A hardy shrub of great beauty, bearing handsome reddish coloured blossoms. Gesneria splendens.—A most strikingly handsome flowering species, and which we were informed would flourish freely with a greenhouse temperature. The flowers are near two inches long, of a brilliant scarlet colour, marked with a very dark crimson spot. The plant produces a profusion of blossoms. It deserves a place in every collection.

Nutfallia papaver, var. grandifora.—The plant is nearly hardy, and blooms freely. The flowers are of a deep rosy-red colour, each of which was from two and a half to three inches inches in diameter. The plant well deserves a place in every flower garden.

Phlox Drummondii. A figure of this beautiful flowering annual, we gave early this year. We have seen three kinds in bloom, the original species, and two varieties which are very handsome, one of the varieties has pink coloured flowers, and the other very nearly a velvet colour. There are some other varieties which we saw, but not of equal interest with those we mention. Every flower garden should be ornamented with these plants, and when grown in pots in a greenhouse, they are fine summer ornaments for the purpose.

Cytisus elegans. A new and handsome yellow flowering species, requiring, as we understood, to be grown in the greenhouse.

Hova illicifolia. A fine flowering species, with handsome foliage, it deserves a place in every greenhouse.

Manettia glabra. Its very handsome trumpet shaped blossoms, of a fine red colour, and produced in profusion, renders this plant most desirable for the greenhouse. The plant may be obtained, two or three feet high for half a crown; no person, we think, would regret the purchase.

Poinsettia pulcherrimus. This plant is becoming much in repute, that part of it, which answers the purpose of a splendid flower, is the bracteal leaves, they expand to the dimensions of from twelve to twenty inches across, and are of a fine crimson-red colour, at once most strikingly grand. It will require a hothouse temperature, we are informed, though we saw very healthy plants growing in a greenhouse in October. The price of a small plant would be £2., and of a plant three or four feet high, from £7., to £10.

Tropæolum. A new kind with *fine yellow* flowers, the form of T. tricolorum. Being produced in abundance, renders it a desirable species; Mr. Thompson, Nurseryman, Beaulah, near Norwood, Surry, has fine plants of it for sale. It has been imported from Valpariso. Mr. Thompson offers plants of it at one guinea each, and they are well deserving the price.

Rhododendron ponticum, var. flora plena, Double flowered. A very pretty lilac purple flowered variety; it deserves a place in the shrubbery.

Gillardia picta.—The profusion of beautiful blossoms which this plant produces, renders it one of the most showy. The large crimson red centre, margined with bright yellow, and the flower two inches across, makes a splendid appearance. We recommend it for every flower garden. Plants may be obtained at two shillings each; or seed may be procured at a reasonable charge.

Verbena pulchella alba.—This is a white flowering variety of this pretty creeping plant. Very suitable for rock-work, or dwarf edging for a bed, or border—it is cheap.

Verbena Drummondii.— Much the habit of V. Lambertii, but much more robust, having flowers larger, and of a deeper rosy-red colour. It may be procured at two shillings each.

Salvia leucantha.—A very pretty species which we saw growing in the select and well managed collection of Mrs. Marryatt, Wimbledon. We shall give further particulars of many scarce and valuable plants we saw in this enchanted place.

Silene flos aculi plena, Double flowering. This is a very pretty flowering plant; very free in blooming. The flowers are of a rosy-lilac colour. It merits a place in every flower garden.

Gardoqii Hookerii.—A most beautiful flowering plant, which deserves a place in every greenhouse. The plant is a most profuse bloomer; the flowers, each, an inch and a half long, of a fine orange-red colour, producing a most imposing appearance. The plant appears to grow freely in sandy peat. It strikes well from cuttings; the old plants are apt to die off, but a supply of young plants should, we think, always be kept up. No person will regret the purchase of the plant it may be procured at a moderate cost.

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Lantana Cellowii.—A very pretty flowering species, of recent introduction. (This we shall notice again)

Brugmansia aurea, Golden flowered. The flowers are larger than those of B. sanguinea. It is a very desirable species to cultivate with the suaveolens and sanguinea.

Linum cummingia.—A very handsome flowering flax, with very pretty yellow flowers. The plant deserves a place in every greenhouse.

Pulteneà subumbellata.—This is a very handsome flowering plant; its neat growth, pretty flowers, and profusion of them, recommend it to every greenhouse. Samolus prostrata. This is a pretty flowering greenhouse plant, flowers freely.

Samolus prostrata. This is a pretty flowering greenhouse plant, flowers freely. The blossoms are small, but very neat.

Frankenia panciflora.—The specific name very ill accords with the profusion of flowers produced. The plant merits a place in every greenhouse. (We shall notice this hereafter.)

Pultenea vestita.—A very handsome flowering plant of this neat and pretty tribe. It is far the handsomest of any we known, and deserves to be in every greenhouse. Mr. Lowe has plants of it for sale, as well as of most we have mentioned.

Rubus Chinensis.—A new species, of singular and pretty growth. We have heard this plant very highly spoken of, and recommended to every collection of greenhouse plants. It was not in bloom when we saw the plant, but if we recollect right, the flowers, it was said, were large and of a pink colour. This we will ascertain and give further particulars.

Melaleuca.—A new species, the specific name not known. It is of a dwarfish habit, bearing abundance of flowers of a fine *pink* colour. This deserves a place in every collection. We shall endeavour to get further particulars of this plant.

Statice arborea; S. foliosa; and S. puberala. We saw plants of these new and fine flowering species at Mr. Lowes; the two latter we have seen in bloom, and consider them pretty. We have been informed that twenty-five pounds per plant is asked for the first named kind, by the nurserymen in Scotland, where it has bloomed, and attracted considerable notice.

Euphorbia Jacquinii.—A new and handsome species, the flowers something like Poinsettia pulcherrima. It deserves a place in every collection. If we mistake not, we were told it would flourish well in the greenhouse. Of this plant we shall give further remarks.

Gompholobium mucronata.—A beautiful flowering species—the yellow and red blossoms being produced in profusion. It is a very desirable plant for the greenhouse.

Solanum arborea.—A fine looking stove species, producing large lilac coloured blossoms, making a pretty appearance.

Stephanotus floribundas.—A very neat and pretty flowering plant, making a pretty appearance in September, October, and November; very ornamental to the greenhouse.

PELARGONIUMS.—The following twenty-six kinds of Pelargoniums, are the most superb and splendid which are to be found in the fine collections around London. The selection was made out of many hundreds at the different nurseries. The whole may be procured of Mr. Catleugh or Mr. Gaines.

Aletia Village Maid Colossus Glow Worm Lady Blanche Eliza Pictum Francisea Spadilla Lydia Feu de joie Chief d'ouvre Giraldine Lady Nithsdale Jantho Nosegay Maid of Athens Rougeet Noir Rembrant Brutus Standard Bellissima Criterion Amelia Bride Dennis' Perfection Mr. H. Stanford, Florist, &c., St. Leonards, Horsham, Sussex, forwarded to us some specimens of a very splendid seedling Pelargonium. The flowers are very large, and of a brilliant rosy-scarlet colour, producing nine of its large blossoms in one truss; and many of these upon a single plant. Mr. Stanford is provided with strong plants, which will be ready for sale, at 7s. 6d. each, by April 1837.—CONDUCTOR.

REVIEWS.

FLORA METROPOLITANA, or Botanical Rambles within thirty miles of London; being the result of numerous excursions made in 1833, 34, and 35; furnishing a list of those plants that have been found on the different heaths, woods, commons, hills, &c., surrounding the Metropolis, (more particularly the counties of Surrey and Kent,) chiefly from actual observation, and the latest authorities. Intended for the student in practical Botany. With a list of the land and fresh water shells of the environs of London. By Daniel Cooper, London, 1836. S. Highley, 32 Fleet Street; 12mo, p. p. 139.

Mr. Cooper has rendered essential service to those persons who have opportunities of walking much in the circle of the country that is described; to persons of this class the work must be of peculiar interest. We think every inhabitant of Britain ought to know the native plants, more particularly, however, all that are to be found in the neighbourhood in which the individual resides. The plants to be found near to the specified places, are grouped according to the natural system. Wimbledon Common, including Putnly Heath, 227 species are described as growing. Wandsworth Common, 110 species are enumerated, &c. The author may, doubtless, render work still more useful by giving the colours of each flower. It is a neat pocket volume of peculiar interest.

FLORA HIBERNICA, comprising the Flowering Plants, Ferns, Characeæ, Musci, Hepatica, Lichens, and Algæ, of Ireland. Arranged according to the natural system, with a synopsis of the genera, according to the Linnæan system, by James Townsend Mackay, M. R. I. A., Associate of the Linnæan Society, &c. Dublin: W. Curry and Co., 1836; p. p. 632.

The work is got up, as it is usually termed, in a very superior manner, and is highly creditable to the author and publishers. The description of the orders, &c., and of the plants, is very complete. Reference is also given to the native situations of each. It is a very valuable acquisition to the inhabitants of Ireland. The second part of the work, which contains the Musci, Hepaticæ, and Lichenes, comprising 260 pages, of the 632, is peculiarly useful and interesting. As every resident of a country ought to be acquainted with its native plants, we hope the readers of the *Cabinet*, resident in Ireland, will avail themselves of the use of this publication.

THE BOTANIC GARDEN, or Midland Floral Magazine, containing accurate delineations, with Botanical and popular descriptions of plants cultivated in the greenhouse or open garden—and remarkable either for their beauty, their variety, or their singular structure. Conducted by G. B. Knowles, Esq., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., &c.; and Frederick Westcott, Esq., Honorary Secretaries of the Birmingham Botanical and Horticultural Society.

Three Numbers of this new periodical have appeared. The size is large post 4to., and each number contains four coloured figures of new, or otherwise interesting plants. There are eight pages of letter-press, two to each figure. One page is nearly occupied with scientific Latin descriptions of the plant; the other with useful directions for its cultivation. These instructions are highly creditable to the gentlemen who conducts the work.———It is got up in a superior style, which renders it necessary for the price to be high; we fear this will limit the circulation of a work which ought to be extensive, much less than its merits entitle it.

THE BOTANIST, containing accurately coloured figures of tender and hardy Ornamental Plants, with descriptions scientific and popular, intended to convey both moral and intellectual gratification. Conducted by B. Maund, F.L.S.; assisted by the Rev. I. S. Henslow, M.A., F.L.S., Pofessor of Botany in the University of Cambridge. This new periodical, like the *Botanic Garden*, so long and ably conducted by Mr. Maund, is peculiarly neat; it is printed in uniform size with that work, having a large and small edition. Each number contains four coloured figures of plants,—both hardy and exotic plants are included. Dissections of various parts of the flower, &c., are given to illustrate what the conductors have in view. The chief object appears to be the illustration of the natural system of Botany. To accomplish this fully, they propose from time to time, to prefix a short popular view of one or other of these orders, in *The Botanist*. A dictionary of botanical terms is given on a separate sheet, with the work, but can be bound up separately, being of a smaller size.

REFERENCE TO PLATE.

A Clematis azurea.—This very handsome flowering species, has been lately introduced into this country, but from whence we know not. We saw it blooming freely in the greenhouse of Mr. Lowe, Clapton Nursery, near London. It is a most valuable acquisition, and will be a very great ornament to the greenhouse or conservatory. Being a climber, it will be peculiarly adapted for making a show up a pillar, along a trellis, or trained up a wire frame, of the kind noticed in the Cabinet. The plant appears to grow freely in a rich loamy soil.

B Kennedya glablata, Smooth-leaved. This very handsome and neat flowering plant has recently been introduced from New Holland, and certainly far surpasses any other species in this country. It is a greenhouse climber, growing freely in sandy peat soil, and blooming most profusely. Its pretty scalet, brown, and green blossoms, are strikingly neat and pretty beyond our description. It deserves a place in every greenhouse or conservatory. Mr. Knight of King's Road, has plants for sale.

C Lychnis Bungeana.-This very handsome half hardy plant was introduced into this country, in 1835. It was sent from St. Petersburgh by Dr. Fischer. The plant has bloomed in several collections during the last summer. All the plant we have seen of it, have been grown in pots, and being kept in a cool, light, and airy part of the greenhouse. The soil was a rich loam and sandy peat, and plenty of pot room. The finest plant we have heard of, was seen by our friend Mr. Barratt, in a tour he took in Scotland, who states that the plant was three feet high, or upwards, and the stem crowned by a head of blossoms, about eight or ten inches in diameter. A coronet of blossoms of such a brilliancy of colour, must be peculiarly showy, and recommend the plant to every greenhouse. We are informed that plants may be kept in a cool frame during winter, so as to preserve them from injury by frost; and if turned out into the open border in rich soil, and a sunny sheltered situation, it will flourish freely and bloom profusely. The plant increases freely by cuttings, in consequence of which, plants may now be procured at a very reasonable price.

D Pentstemon Murrayanus, Mr. Murray's Scarlet Pentstemon.—A hardy perrennial plant, a native of the Texas, from whence it was sent by Mr. Drummond. Seeds of it were sent rather late in the summer of 1835, but the plant however blossomed that year in the Glasgow Botanic Garden. We have seen a plant this year grown in a border of rich soil, open to the sun, and sheltered by a brick wall, which had a flower stem five feet high, with numerous spikes of flowers, producing a splendid appearance. The plant ought to be grown in every flower garden. Plants may be obtained at a very reasonable price. Our wish to give our readers a figure of it in the present plate, prevents us doing more than give a small specimen, and the flowers we have drawn one-third less in size than the specimen from which the drawing was taken. Our readers will, however, be able to judge of its merits by the figure.

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