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THE  
FLORICULTURAL  
CABINET,  
AND  
FLORIST'S MAGAZINE.

Conducted by

*Joseph Harrison*

Editor of the

*GARDENER'S RECORD,*

*&c. &c.*



*London, Whittaker and C. Ave Maria Lane.*





THE  
**FLORICULTURAL CABINET**

AND

UNIV. OF  
CALIFORNIA

**FLORISTS' MAGAZINE.**

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JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1840.

**VOLUME VIII.**

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**CONDUCTED BY JOSEPH HARRISON**

**DOWNHAM NURSERY, NORFOLK.**

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LONDON:  
WHITTAKER AND CO., AVE MARIA LANE.

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Printed by W. Clowes, and Sons,  
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## P R E F A C E.

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THE completion of another Volume of the FLORICULTURAL CABINET furnishes us an appropriate occasion for surveying the path we have pursued as the CONDUCTOR during the past year; and in doing so, it is peculiarly encouraging, and affords us considerable satisfaction, to have practical results as an evidence that our humble efforts to aid in promoting the interesting, intellectual, and delightful pursuits of Floriculture, have met with such steadfast and munificent support.

At the time we commenced the FLORICULTURAL CABINET, there were a few Monthly Magazines containing coloured figures of plants, accompanied with a description of them, but these were so expensive as to preclude the far greater portion of the floral public from being advantaged by them, and scarcely anything of the practical management of the flowers they contained were given. We take the credit of being first to offer to a floral public a work so necessary and desirable in so cheap a form, by the publication of the FLORICULTURAL CABINET. Our endeavours, so nobly supported, have been attended with a success we never anticipated. Having a knowledge what was the kind of information required and which would fully meet that exigency, we have invariably strove to admit into our pages only those subjects calculated to edify; and to prevent anything of a distasteful and worthless character being brought to the notice of our readers through the medium of the FLORICULTURAL CABINET.

The efforts we have made, so generously aided by a Floral Public, and being so very extensively approved, has induced other persons from time to time to commence periodical publications on Horticulture; but we unhesitatingly flatter ourselves that we are not behind any of our contemporaries in the work of improvement, but as we are thousands of copies monthly in advance upon them, so the aggregate of subjects inserted in the FLORICULTURAL CABINET are alike fore-

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most in what is really interesting and useful to the Floriculturist. To have been raised to so elevated a position we are deeply indebted to our obliging friends and correspondents, who have so kindly assisted us with manuscript communications, drawings, specimens of flowers, &c., and we beg again to record our grateful sense of obligation to them, and very respectfully solicit a continuance of their generous support; with such aid we reiterate the assurance to our subscribers, that no practicable means of rendering this publication additionally and enduringly attractive, and worthy their support and recommendation, shall remain untried.

We have made arrangements for several improvements in future, and our next number will be a specimen of what we refer to.

The very extensive circulation of the FLORICULTURAL CABINET, brings us a proportionate extent of valuable assistance in notices of, and remarks on, new plants, modes of culture, &c., and in which particular it stands so superior to any other. This favourable circumstance, in connexion with our free admission to all the first collections of plants in the country, enables us to give on such early occasions plates of the newest and most showy flowers. The fact, too, of the extensive circulation of this publication, makes it proportionately the best medium of advertising new flowers, &c., and the extent to which this is done, alone causes it to be much more valuable to a floral public than its cost. These united advantages render the FLORICULTURAL CABINET unequalled in value as a floral publication. That it may retain its superior position, we again record, every effort in our power shall be exerted; and the past kindness and liberality of our friends guarantee us in reposing implicit confidence in having their future aid, and our gratitude shall be proved by our deeds.

*Downham, November 21st, 1840.*

THE  
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

JANUARY 1st, 1840.

## PART I.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

## ARTICLE I.

ON A SUCCESSFUL METHOD OF BLOOMING THE TROPÆOLUM  
TUBEROSUM, AND IPOMÆA HÆDERICIFOLIA.

BY A FLORICULTURIST.

HAVING seen, in your useful periodical of December, a query respecting the culture of the *Tropæolum Tuberosum*, I trust the following remarks will not prove unserviceable to your subscriber, W. R., of Liverpool. In the spring of 1837 I purchased two plants of the *Tropæolum Tuberosum*, which I kept in pots for about six weeks after I had them in the conservatory; but finding they did not get on as well as I could wish, I was determined to see how they would do out of doors: accordingly in the month of June I planted one of them in a very sheltered south border against a wall; in a very short time it began to grow vigorously, and soon covered the portion of wall allotted for it, but with all its strength it showed not the least symptoms of blooming. It therefore struck me that if I checked its growth partially, it might perhaps throw it into bloom earlier than it might otherwise; consequently about the end of August I dug a small trench about two feet around the stalk of the plant, and placed therein a quantity of lime and other rubbish; by my doing this, I found it had the desired effect, for in less than three weeks I had the pleasure of finding the plant had commenced forming flower buds, and about the middle of September it was most magnificently in flower, and continued so till the middle of October, when it was cut down with the frost. About the end of November I took up the produce

of the plant, and to my astonishment took up, I should suppose, more than three hundred bulbs, averaging in weight from a quarter to an ounce and a half; these bulbs I kept in a dry place during the winter, and have again tried many of them this season in the same manner as before, and have bloomed most profusely.

*Ipomæa Hædericifolia*.—I also see a subscriber wishes to know the proper culture of this plant. I have found that they bloom very profusely if they are treated in the same manner as the *Tropeolum Tuberosum*.

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## ARTICLE II.

### ON THE CULTURE OF GERANIUMS (PELARGONIUMS).

BY A FLORICULTURIST.

ON referring to the November Number of your useful work, I find that a subscriber is very anxious to be informed the best mode for the culture of geraniums. Having always been a great admirer of that favourite class of flowers, I have taken great interest in their culture. In my part of the country (Devonshire) the geranium growers endeavour to get their geraniums in bloom as early as they can, principally, I suppose, on account of the earliness of their floricultural exhibitions, which are generally held about the middle of May. I will now, therefore, if I may be permitted, explain my mode of managing this beautiful class of flowers, which, I hope, will prove useful to some of your readers.

About the middle of August I cut down my large blooming plants, and make cuttings from them, putting them in a mixture of sand, loam, and leaf-mould, and place them in a gentle heat, where they will soon root; in about a month I pot them off into small sixty sized pots, in a mixture of loam, leaf-mould, and a small portion of sand and well rotted cow-manure, and keep them a short time in a little heat. After the young plants are well established, I shift them about the middle of November into the next sized pot, in which I keep them during the winter in an airy situation in the greenhouse, as near the glass as possible, in order to keep them dwarf and bushy. Particular care must be taken to keep the house dry and well aired, else the guard or under leaves are liable to damp off, and

also kept moderately warm in cold weather to keep the frost from injuring the plants. In February I shift them again into forty-eight sized pots, allowing them a good rough mixture of cow-manure, leaf-mould, and loam, of equal quantity, and also a small portion of sand to keep the soil free and loose. They then begin to grow vigorously for about six weeks; I then encourage their growth with a little liquid manure, and about the middle of April they commence showing their flower buds. It must be borne in mind by those who wish to get their plants in bloom by the middle of May, that they must not be shifted again, but allowed to remain in the forty-eight sized pots, because, if they were again shifted, it would give fresh vigour to the plant, which would cause it to bloom late, whereas, if they were kept in the forty-eight sized, it would check their growth, and throw them into bloom much earlier; but in order to keep them healthy and flourishing, it is highly requisite to encourage them with a little liquid manure. By my attention to the foregoing remarks, I have grown my geraniums with every success, and had them splendidly in bloom by the middle of May. Not only have the blooms been greatly admired for largeness of size and brightness of colour, but also the beautiful compact growth of the plants, being clothed with foliage to the edge of the pots. I will now conclude my brief remarks, but, perhaps, before doing so, some of your readers might be glad to be acquainted with the names of some of the principal show flowers; I have therefore appended a list as under of some of the choicest varieties, with the probable prices for good established plants.

Alicia .....	s. d.	Phosphorus (Gaines's) .....	s. d.
Bride of Abydos .....	3 6	Oliver Twist .....	5 0
Climax .....	5 0	Pickwick .....	7 6
Dulcinea .....	5 0	Perfection (Garth's) .....	7 6
Fanny Garth .....	7 6	Priam .....	5 0
Fosterii Rosea .....	15 0	Prima Donna .....	3 6
Gauntlet .....	5 0	Queen Victoria (Hodge's) ...	10 6
The Jewess .....	10 6	Queen's Superb .....	5 0
Joan of Arc .....	10 6	Rival King .....	7 6
King (Gaines's) .....	15 0	Sunbeam .....	5 0
Lady Bridport .....	7 6	Una .....	10 6
— Elizabeth Bulteel .....	5 0	Vivid .....	15 0
— Carlisle .....	7 6	Viola .....	10 6
Nulli Secundus .....	10 6	Vesta .....	7 6
	5 0		

## ARTICLE III.

## ON A SUCCESSFUL MODE OF CULTIVATING THE TROPÆOLUM TUBEROSUM.

BY MR. JOHN FYFFE, OF MILTON BRYANT.

HAVING completed my experiment with *Tropæolum Tuberosum*, I now lay before you the simple process pursued. The species *tuberosum*, when treated in the usual way by planting the tubers, grows very luxuriant, covering a space of several feet if trained against a wall, or forming a handsome bush if trained to a few branches, such as the common pea stake. What is complained of by most cultivators is, its rampant habit and shyness of flowering. The mode which I have adopted is simply this: When the plant has arrived at that stage of growth before or after it shows flower in the axil of the leaf (which is late in the autumn, so much so, that it seldom blooms before it is cut off by the frost), I take the points off the shoots three or four inches, cutting them close to a joint, and insert them in cutting pots well drained, containing a mixture of sand, leaf-mould, and loam; these will partially strike root before spring; some of them may form tubers if put in early, and in most cases the tops or cuttings will remain without dying down to the surface of the pot. These are potted off into sixty sized pots early in the spring, when they make good plants to turn out by the end of May or beginning of June. The plants so treated I find flower much sooner than those raised from the old tubers, as it is a sort of check on their luxuriant habit. To be convinced of its certainty, I planted, last spring, plants raised from cuttings in the way I have described against a wicker fence in an exposed situation, and also plants raised from tubers against a boarded fence with a warm south aspect; the former have been in *full flower* for this month back, the latter have but a *few flowers* fully expanded. I have but to add to these few observations, that although convinced they may be the means of bringing this species into flower sooner, the habit of the plant is quite different from *Tropæolum Pentaphyllum*, which will flower even in the cutting pot; *Tropæolum Tuberosum*, on the other hand, seems to complete its growth before it comes fully into a flowering state.

Milton Bryant, Nov. 18, 1839.



## ARTICLE IV.

## ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE BRUGMANSIA SUAVEOLENS.

BY S. R. P.

PROFUSE in radiant liliaceous flowers, protruding with their delicate whiteness from amongst a rich and ample foliage, the *Brugmansia Suaveolens* presents a most magnificent object; and, when night obscures these beauties from the eye, its delicious fragrance diffuses through the surrounding atmosphere a perfume of unequalled sweetness. To bloom this noble plant in perfection, in a greenhouse only, I had tried most of the methods mentioned in the *Floral periodicals* without success. Putting in practice, however, this year a theory communicated in your *Cabinet for March, 1837*, by a distinguished horticulturist, I have approximated success. "The leaves," says Mr. Joseph Hayward, "form the excretory organs of plants and trees; and whether the supply of food be great or small, a plant or tree cannot attain, nor sustain itself in, a perfect state of fructification, until it is furnished with a surface of leaves duly proportioned to the sap supplied by the roots." And again, "It generally happens that when a plant grows luxuriantly to leaves, branches, and stalks, it is but little inclined to produce blossoms; we may, therefore, justly conclude, that in such cases there is a greater supply of food than the leaves are equal to; and that although we cannot enlarge their powers, we can relieve them in their duties, by lessening the supply of food, and thus promote fructification." To carry out these laws, early in March last I re-potted a two-year old plant of the above in a No. 8 pot. As soon as it began to push, I cut it down to a foot from the surface, and allowed three shoots only to grow; it was watered twice a-week with a solution of three ounces of nitre to two gallons of water, and at other times with water only, as it might require; it was syringed every morning during summer. About the first or second week in July it had attained a most luxuriant growth, and with the pot was six feet high; thus far the first division of the above theory was effected. The adaptation of my system to the production of flowers was my next object: the plant was again turned out of the pot, and an inch of earth and roots pared off the ball, when it was returned to the same pot, and the interstice between the ball and the pot filled up with the same kind of compost

that it was at first planted in, viz.—equal parts of loam, peat, and decomposed manure ; but now made fine and very tightly pressed in the interstice. It scarcely drooped its leaves, but the branches immediately ceased to elongate, and small shoots were thrown out at the extremities ; these produced a great number of blossom buds, many of which expanded to more than six inches diameter, and although we have experienced so great a want of solar heat, that this splendid plant has now only a few languid flowers and some unexpanded buds, these with its yet bold foliage command the admiration of all who see it.

I purpose trying this system on *B. Lutea* and *Sanguinea* next season, and if any thing worth further communication results I will acquaint you therewith.

27th November, 1839.

[We shall feel grateful for it, but hope for other communications before that time.—CONDUCTOR.]

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## ARTICLE V.

### ON THE CULTURE OF THE AMARYLLIS FORMOSISSIMA.

BY C. H. S., A SECOND GARDENER.

I PRESUME it may seem, to practical men, quite unimportant to write upon a plant that has now become so universally known ; but, however, I would just beg leave to suggest, that whenever this plant has come under my notice, it has generally been stoved up in a hothouse from one year's end to another, without any success of flowering.

I will now just try to elucidate the way in which we succeeded in blooming them this year, in as brief a way as I can. About the middle of last February the bulbs were potted and well drained in suitable sized pots, and in a compost of equal parts of red loam and vegetable mould ; after which, the pots were placed in a forcing vinery (as usual), there kept at about seventy degrees by fire heat : the plants grew luxuriantly, as usual, without showing the least appearance of flowering. About the middle of March, the gardener ordered them to be turned out of the hothouse ; I took them and thrust them under the greenhouse stage, taking no more notice of them for, perhaps, ten days. Having, however, occasion to water

some plants near where they stood, I noticed one showing bloom, then another, and so on, and ultimately was agreeably surprised to find that, out of about two dozen, they all but three showed flower. They were then removed to a more eligible situation in the greenhouse, where they flowered most beautiful during April. Thus, it is very evident that the temperature they had been accustomed to be grown in was too hot for them, for, as soon as they were turned out of that element, they showed flower as soon as nature could produce them.

[We shall be glad to hear from our friend at his convenience.—  
CONDUCTOR.]

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## ARTICLE VI.

### ON FLOWERING THE TRIVERANIA COCCINEA.

BY CORNELIUS.

HAVING been very successful in flowering the *Triverania Coccinea*, I send you my mode of treatment, which, perhaps, you may deem worthy a place in the Floricultural Cabinet.

Culture:—About the end of March I divide the roots carefully, and pot them in light sandy loam, with about one-fourth of cow-dung added, covering the roots about half an inch deep. The size pots I use are twenty-fours. After potting them, I place them in a hot bed, which is not in a powerful heat. When the plants are about three inches high, I remove them into a vinery; I give them a regular supply of water, and never failed to have a splendid bloom, which have been the admiration of all that have seen them. As soon as the plants have done blooming, I begin to be sparing of water, so that in three weeks or a month I desist entirely. The pots of plants are then placed in a dry back shed, where the frost will not reach them, till wanted the next season.

Kew, November, 1839.

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## ARTICLE VII.

### ADDITIONAL REMARKS ON THE HISTORY OF THE ROSE.

BY ROSA.

THE ROSE as well as the Myrtle is considered as sacred to the God-

ness of Beauty. Berkeley, in his Utopia, describes lovers as declaring their passion by presenting to the fair beloved a rosebud just beginning to open ; if the lady accepted and wore the bud, she was supposed to favour his pretensions. As time increased the lover's affection, he followed up the first present by that of a half-blown rose, which was again succeeded by one full blown ; and if the lady wore this last, she was considered engaged for life. In our country, in some parts of Surrey in particular, it was the custom to plant roses round the graves of lovers. The Greeks and Romans observed this practice so religiously that it is often annexed as a codicil to their wills, that roses are ordered to be yearly strewed and planted upon their graves. Such is now universally the practice in New South Wales. And in our own country, it is the practice in some places when a child is carried to be buried, for young girls, dressed in white, each to carry a rosebud in her hand. Poetry, too, is lavish of roses ; it heaps them into beds, weaves them into crowns, twines them into arbours, forges them into chains, adorns with them the goblet, plants them in the bosom of beauty. Nay, not only delights to bring in the rose itself upon every occasion, but seizes each particular beauty it possesses as an object of comparison with the loveliest works of nature. As soft as a Rose-leaf ; as sweet as a Rose ; Rosy clouds ; Rosy-cheeks ; Rosy-lips ; Rosy-blushes ; Rosy-dawns, &c.

Fabulous history says the Red Rose is indebted for its colour to the blood which flowed from the thorn-wounded feet of Venus when running through the woods in despair for the loss of Adonis ; and the White Rose to have sprung from the tears which she shed on that occasion.

“ It has been asserted, that the rose flourishes only between the 20° and 70° of latitude ; a theory disproved by the existence of the rose of Montezuma, the Abyssinian rose, and several other varieties.

“ Various countries possess their specific species of rose, unknown elsewhere, unless by transplantation. Of these, some extend their growth to a province, some to a smaller space of territory ; some even restrict themselves to a single mountain or solitary rock. The *Rosa Polliniana* is peculiar to Mount Baldo, in Italy ; the *Rosa Lyonii* to Tennessee, in North America ; while the *Rosa arvensis*, or field-rose, is to be found in all the countries of Europe ; and the

*Rosa canina*, or dog rose, in Europe, as well as a considerable portion of Asia and America.

“ To proceed to a consideration of the more beautiful kinds indigenous in specific countries, we will commence with North America; where, in the glaciers of the most northerly provinces, grows the *Rosa blanda*, which unfolds its bright pink corolla, always solitary on the stem, immediately on the melting of the snows. This shrub is peculiar to the frozen deserts between 70° and 75° N. latitude. Within the polar circle, on the shores of the Hudson, is found the *Rosa rapa*, or Hudsoniana, covered during spring with clusters of double flowers, of a pale colour. Newfoundland and Labrador possess, in addition to the two species above named, the *Rosa fraxinifolia*, or ash-leaved rose, a small red blossom with heart-shaped petals; the *Rosa nitida*, the small cup-shaped, deep-red flowers and fruit of which abound under the stunted shrubs dispersed over the coasts. The Esquimaux are fond of decorating their hair, and the seal-skins and skins of rein-deer in which they are clothed, with these beautiful blossoms.

“ The United States, and adjacent Indian settlements, possess a great variety of roses, of which a few striking species may be enumerated. In the marshes of Carolina grows the *Rosa lucida*, the bright clusters of which rise above the reeds and rushes; beside the waves of the Missouri, the *Rosa Woodsii*; and in the adjoining marshes, the *Rosa Carolina*, and *Rosa Evratina*, whose double-flowers, of a pale pink, perish if transplanted to garden-ground from the marshy banks of the rivulets of Virginia, of which the shrub is a native.

“ Quitting the borders of streams and marshy savannahs, we find in the forests and stony districts the *Rosa diffusa*, of which the pink flowers blossom in pairs early in the summer. On the rising grounds of Pennsylvania, grows the *Rosa parviflora*, a diminutive shrub, of which the small, half-blown, elegant double-flowers, slightly tinged with the most delicate pink, constitute one of the most beautiful species of North America, but extremely difficult of culture and propagation. On the outskirts of the Pennsylvanian forests, grows the *Rosa stricta*, with flowers of a pale red; the *Rosa rubifolia*, the flowers small, pale red, and flowering in clusters of three; and, in South Carolina, the *Rosa setigera*, the petals of whose red blossoms are shaped like a reversed heart. The Creoles of Georgia adorn

their hair with the large white blossoms of the *Rosa laevigata*, a climbing plant, whose long tendrils are found interlaced among the most majestic forest trees.

“ The last rose adorning the Flora of America is the *Rosa Montezumæ*; sweet scented, of a pale pink, solitary, and thornless. This shrub abounds on the most elevated heights of Cerro Ventoso, near San Pedro, in Mexico, where it was discovered by Messieurs Humboldt and Bonpland. The town of San Pedro is situated in 19° of latitude; in direct refutation of those botanists who pretend that roses are not to be found under 20°. But the Montezuma is not the only Mexican rose. History attests that roses were abundant in the province at the Spanish conquest; witness the apostrophe of the Emperor Guatimozin to his favourite minister, when extended on beds of burning coal, intended by the conquerors to torture them into the discovery of their hidden treasures.

“ But though the species already cited are the only ones we are at present authorized to attribute to America, it is probable that more will be discovered; the greatest variety of roses being assigned by botanists to such countries as have been most minutely herborized. The insufficiency of our researches is probably the only cause that so large a portion of the American continent is held to be unproductive of roses. It seems unlikely, indeed, that France should possess twenty-four species of native roses, and the whole continent of North and South America only fourteen; nor is it to be credited that the rose-tree ceases to flourish within the 20° of latitude, when we remember that we are indebted to Mr. Salt for the discovery of a strongly characterized species in Abyssinia, at 10° of latitude.

“ It is a curious fact, that all the roses of America, with the exception of the Montezuma and *stricta*, might be classed under the same species as the European cinnamon-rose.

“ Asia has to boast a greater variety of species of the rose than the rest of the earth united; thirty-nine, that admit of accurate definition, having been already established. Of these, the vast empire of China, where both agriculture and horticulture are arts in high estimation, has a claim to fifteen.

“ First, the *Rosa semperflorens*, the leaves of which have sometimes three leaflets, sometimes only one; whose flowers are scentless, of a pale dull pink, producing a pleasing effect when half-blown. The *Rosa sinensis*, confounded by some botanists with the preceding,

but blowing at all seasons, of a far more brilliant colour. The *Rosa Lawranceana* is a beautiful little shrub, from three to five inches in height, but, unlike most dwarfs, whether of the vegetable or animal creation, perfect in symmetry and proportion. The *Rosa multiflora* attains, on the contrary, a growth of fifteen or sixteen feet; having small, double, pale-pink blossoms, united on a single stem, so as to form beautiful bouquets on the tree. The *Rosa Banksiæ* extends its flexile branches over rocks and hillocks, bearing a profusion of small, very-double, yellowish white flowers, remarkable for their violet-scented fragrance. The *Rosa microphylla* is a favourite garden-shrub of the Chinese, under the name of Haitong-hong; having small, double, pale-pink flowers, and a foliage of peculiar delicacy.

“Cochin-China, situated between the tenth and twentieth degrees of latitude, possesses all the roses of China, and, in addition, several indigenous species; among others, the *Rosa alba*, found also in Piedmont, in France, and various other parts of Europe, and the *Rosa spinosissima*, bearing flesh-coloured flowers. Japan, between the thirtieth and fortieth degrees of latitude, has all the roses of China; besides a peculiar species, the *Rosa rugosa*, the solitary flower of which bears some resemblance to the Kamtschatkan rose.

“The southern provinces of Asia, comprehending those of India, offer many curious species to our observation. The north of Hindostan possesses six; two of which are also found in China, and two in Nepaul. The *Rosa Lyellii*, which bears transplantation to our own climate, and is remarkable for the profusion of its milk-white flowers during the greater part of the summer; and the *Rosa Brunonii*, whose petals are of the same snowy whiteness, rank high among the roses of India. In approaching the southern provinces, we find the *Rosa macrophylla* somewhat resembling the Alpine roses of Europe; the flowers whitish, but streaked with pink towards the extremity of the petals; the *Rosa sericea*, of which the surface of the leaflets has a satin texture, and the flowers are solitary and drooping.

“The parched shores of the Gulf of Bengal are covered, during the spring, with a beautiful white rose found also in China and Nepaul. The flowers of the *Rosa involucrata* are white, solitary, surrounded with a collar of three or four leaves, out of which they seem to emerge; while in vast thickets of the beautiful *Rosa semperflorens*, (a native also of China,) the tigers of Bengal and crocodiles of the Ganges are known to lie in wait for their prey.

“ In the gardens of Kandahar, Samarcand, and Ispahan, the *Rosa arborea* is cultivated in great profusion by the Persians. This shrub, which attains a considerable size, is covered during the spring with an abundance of white and scented blossoms. The *Rosa berberifolia* is also common in these provinces. This shrub, differing so completely from every other species of rose that botanists experience some hesitation in classing it among the number, has simple single leaves, and yellow star-shaped flowers, variegated like a cistus at the base with spots of deep crimson. The *Rosa Damascena*, transported to Europe from Damascus by the Crusaders, affording to our gardens an infinite number of beautiful varieties, adorns the sandy deserts of Syria with its sweet and brightly-tinted flowers. At the extremity of Asia, towards Constantinople, the *Rosa sulphurea* displays its very-double flowers of a brilliant yellow.

“ The north-west of Asia, which has been signalized as the fatherland of the rose-tree, introduces to our admiration the *Rosa centifolia*, the most esteemed of all, and celebrated by poets of every age and country, with which the fair Georgians and Circassians adorn their persons. The *Rosa ferox* mingles its large red blossoms and thorny branches with those of the Hundred-leaved; and the *Rosa pulverulenta* is also observed on the peak of Narzana, one of the Caucasian chain.

“ In the north of Asia, Siberia boasts the *Rosa grandiflora*, of which the corolla bears the form of an antique cup; the *Rosa Caucasaea*, the fruit of which is of a pulpy substance; and, still adjoining the Caucasian provinces, we find a yellowish variety of the *Caucasea*, of a dingy, unattractive appearance. Advancing towards the Frozen Ocean, and beyond the Ural Mountains, grows the *Rosa rubella*, of which the petals are sometimes of a deep crimson, but often pale and colourless as the surrounding country. Still further north, flourishes the *Rosa acicularis*, bearing solitary flowers of a pale red. Ten or twelve other species grow in the Russian provinces of northern Asia; in particular, the *Rosa Kamschatica*, bearing solitary flowers of a pinkish white.

“ In Africa, on the borders of the vast desert of Sahara, and more especially in the plains towards Tunis, is found the *Rosa moschata*, whose tufts of white roses give out a musky exhalation. This charming species is also to be found in Egypt, Morocco, Mogadore, and the Island of Madeira. In Egypt, too, grows the *Rosa canina*, or dog



rose, so common throughout Europe. In Abyssinia, we find an evergreen rose-tree with pink blossoms, which bears the name of the country, as the *Rosa Abyssinica*. Other species are, doubtless, to be found in the unexplored countries of Africa.

“ In Europe, commencing to the north-west with Iceland, (so infertile in vegetation, that in some parts the natives are compelled to feed their horses, sheep, and oxen on dried fish,) we find the *Rosa rubiginosa*, with pale, solitary, cup-shaped flowers. In Lapland, blooming almost under the snows of that severe climate, grows the *Rosa Maialis*, small, sweet, and of a brilliant colour; and the same beautiful species, as if in enlivenment of the cheerless rudeness of the climate, is to be found in Norway, Denmark, and Sweden. In Lapland, too, under shelter of the scrubby evergreens among which the natives seek mosses and lichens for the nourishment of their reindeer, they find the *Rosa rubella*, already mentioned, the flowers of which are sometimes of a deep red colour.

“ The *Rosa rubiginosa*, the pale flowers of which grow in clusters of two or three; the May rose, the Cinnamon rose, the small pale-red flowers of which are sometimes single, sometimes double; as well as several other hardy species, may be found in all the countries of northern Europe.

“ Six species are indigenous in England. The *Rosa involuta* exhibits its dark foliage and large white or red flowers amid the forests of North Britain, the leaves of which, when rubbed, giving out a smell of turpentine, as if derived from the pine-trees among which the shrub takes root. In the same neighbourhood is found the *Rosa Sabini*, the *Rosa villosa*, the flowers sometimes white, sometimes crimson, blowing in pairs; and the *Rosa canina*.

“ The environs of Belfast produce an insignificant shrub, known as the *Rosa Hibernica*, for the discovery of which Mr. Templeton received a premium of fifty guineas from the Botanical Society of Dublin, as being a new indigenous plant; though since discovered to become the *Rosa spinosissima* in poor soils, and the *Rosa canina* in loamy land.

“ Germany, though unproductive in rose-trees, boasts of several highly curious species. Among others, the *Rosa turbinata*, of which the very-double flowers spring from an ovary in the form of a crest; and the *Rosa arvensis*, with large flowers, red and double, in a state of cultivation.

“ The Swiss mountains, and the Alpine chain in general, are rich in native roses. Besides the Field rose, just mentioned, they have the *Rosa Alpina*, an elegant shrub, with red solitary flowers, furnishing many varieties in cultivation ; the *Rosa spinulifolia*, having pale pink flowers of moderate size, with thorny leaflets that exhale a scent of turpentine. It is remarkable that two mountain roses, the Swiss *spinulifolia*, and the Scottish *Rosa involuta*, should be thus alike characterized by the smell of turpentine. There remains to be cited among Alpine roses, the *Rosa rubrifolia*, of which the red-tinted stems and leaves, as well as the pretty little blossoms of a deep crimson, form an agreeable variety to the verdure of the surrounding foliage.

“ In the eastern and southern countries of Europe, rose-trees abound ; of which a considerable number remain to be examined and classed. The Crimea, for instance, is not acknowledged to afford a single species, though travellers describe the country as very productive in roses. In Greece and Sicily we find the *Rosa glutinosa*, of which the leaflets produce a viscous matter : the flowers being small, solitary, and of a pale red. Italy and Spain have several distinct species ; among others, the *Rosa Polliniana*, with fine, large, purple flowers, growing in clusters of two or three, and found in the neighbourhood of Verona. The *Rosa moschata* and *Rosa Hispanica* flourish in Spain ; the flowers, of a light pink colour, appear in May. The *Rosa sempervirens*, common in the Balearic Islands, grows spontaneously throughout the south of Europe and in Barbary. Its foliage, of glossy green, is intermingled with a profusion of small, white, highly scented flowers.

“ For France, nineteen species are claimed by the Flora of De Candolle. In the southern provinces is found the *Rosa eglanteria*, whose golden petals are sometimes varied into a rich orange. The *Rosa spinosissima* grows in the sandy plains of the southern provinces, having white flowers tipped with yellow, which have furnished many beautiful varieties. In the forests of Auvergne and the departments of the Vosges, we find the *Rosa cinnamomea*, which derives its name from the colour of its branches ; the flowers being small, red, and solitary. The *Rosa parvifolia*, or Champagne rose, a beautiful miniature shrub, adorns the fertile valleys in the neighbourhood of Dijon with its very-double but small, solitary, crimson blossoms. The *Rosa Gallica* is one which has afforded varieties of

every hue ; more especially the kind known as Provins roses, white, pink, or crimson. In the eastern Pyrenees, grows the *Rosa moschata*, a beautiful variety of which is known in our gardens as the Nutmeg rose. The *Rosa alba* is found in the hedges and thickets of various departments ; as well as the *Rosa canina*, or eglantine, the stock of which, straight, elegant, and vigorous, is so valuable for grafting.”

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## ARTICLE VIII.

### ON THE UTILITY OF PRUNING AND THINNING AWAY PLANTS.

BY MR. WOODMANSRY, HARPHAM, NEAR DRIFFIELD, YORKSHIRE.

MR. EDITOR,—On looking over some back numbers of your very useful Cabinet, I met with two papers in vol. vi., pages 12 and 27, headed “Observations on the Dahlia, by a Star in the East,” in which he is remarking upon the good and bad properties of several seedlings, and new ones, which at that time were making no little *stir* in the floricultural world. I remember, at the time of these articles appearing, of purchasing several plants which the writer of them strongly recommended ; and I am sorry to say that, with all his recommendations, I found Berkshire Champion, Rival Scarlet, and Nulli Secundus, to be utterly worthless. The second season of growing the above kinds, I acted upon another of his recommendations laid down in the above papers, that of growing the plants (he recommended so to be) strong, and well thinning away the branches ; but here again I completely failed, as I have not had one *tolerable* bloom of any of the kinds this season : consequently, I am led to suppose that the “Star in the East” is not altogether like that we read of in Matt. ii. 2—10, but some eccentric and wandering fire, more calculated to mislead the unwary than afford them true light.

Since, however, reading the above, I accidentally turned to a paper in vol. v. page 50, communicated by Joseph Hayward, Esq., to which I would beg leave to refer all your readers, as being a rational, well written, and philosophical paper. He tells us, that “The leaves form the excretory organs of a plant or tree ; and whether the supply of food be great or small, the plant or tree cannot attain, or sustain itself in a perfect state of fructification, until it is furnished with a surface of leaves duly proportioned to the sap supplied by the roots. To enable them to perform their functions, it

is also necessary that the leaves should be duly exposed to the action of the light, and to the influence of the sun and the air. Now, according to this law, it must be obvious that the cutting back and shortening the branches, and lessening the quantity of leaves, must obstruct and retard rather than forward the production of flowers, seeds, and fruit."

Here, then, is a theory which, according to my slender knowledge, is founded on strict physiological principles, and yet it is diametrically opposed to the maxims laid down by the "Star in the East;" namely, *growing strong* and *well thinning away* the branches. It follows, then, as a matter of course, that one of the above axioms is wrong—it is very possible they may both be so—but it is an utter impossibility for them both to be right. I must confess that I am not physiologist sufficient to prove the doctrine of Mr. Hayward; but this I must say, that it appears to be based upon the simple laws of nature, while a practical application of the *cutting away system* has proved itself (at least with me) to have done more harm than good.

Again, Mr. Hayward observes: "It generally happens, that when a plant grows luxuriantly to leaves, branches, and stalk, it is but little inclined to produce blossoms; we may therefore justly conclude that, in such cases, there is a greater supply of food than the leaves are equal to; and that, although we cannot enlarge their powers, we can relieve their duties by lessening the supply of food, and thus promote fructification." Now, this again I have several times proved to be correct. When a plant (especially among Dahlias) has grown very vigorously, and has indicated no signs of coming into bloom, in order to cut off the superabundant supply of food, I have chopped round the plant with a spade, and, by thus dividing many of the small fibres, the supply of sap has been lessened and the plant has presently produced flower-buds and bloomed beautifully.

I conclude this paper by hoping, if this should meet the eye of Mr. Hayward, that he will favour the readers of the Cabinet with a few more of his very useful communications; and, should I ever meet with his little work, "On the Causes of Barrenness and Fruitfulness of Plants and Trees," I shall certainly become a willing purchaser.

Harpham, Dec. 13, 1839.

## PART II.

## LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS,

*Noticed since our last.*

1. *ANIGOZANTHUS HUMILIS*. (App. to Bot. Reg.) Another pretty species from the Swan River colony. The flower stem appears to rise about a foot high, terminating by a head of brownish red and green flowers.

2. *ARBUTUS LAURIFOLIA*, Laurel-leaved Strawberry Tree. (Bot. Reg. 67.) Ericacæ. Decandria Monogynia. Lord Napier introduced this species into this country from Mexico, and the plant was given to A. B. Lambert, Esq., who considers it to be the true kind. It appears to be a scarce plant, little being known of it, and is said to inhabit North America. Pursh judged it to be from the north-west coast. If this be the fact, Dr. Lindley at one time judged it to be the *A. Menziesii* of that botanist, and the *A. procera* of Botanical Register, fol. 1753. Upon a more exact comparison, however, it appears the entire raceme of *A. Menziesii* is covered with a fine down; and in the present kind the pedicles are nearly smooth, and the remainder of the raceme coarsely downy. The foliage, too, of the latter kind is larger than *A. Menziesii*. The flowers are small, white, produced numerously on a branching raceme.

3. *ARISTOLOCHIA CANDATA*, Livid-flowered Birth-wort. (Bot. Mag. 3769.) Aristolochia. Gynandria Hexandria. A native of Brazil, seeds of which were given to Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., and raised in the garden at Carlew, in Cornwall. It has bloomed in the plant stove at Woburn Abbey. It is a climbing perennial plant, having three lobed cordate leaves. The tubular part of the flower is pitcher shaped, curved like a syphon, of a dingy brownish green colour; the mouth expands into a large, rich, blackish brown.

4. *ATELANDRA INCANA*. (App. to Bot. Reg.) A native of the Swan River colony. It appears to be a neat growing plant, flowering freely, one flower proceeding from the axil of the leaf. Each flower is about three quarters of an inch across, of a violet-purple colour, with a small dark eye.

5. *CEREUS MARTIANUS*, Von Martius's. (Bot. Mag. 3768.) Cactæ. Icosandria Monogynia. A native of Mexico. It has bloomed in the fine collection at Woburn, where it has bloomed in the spring, very profusely. The stem grows nearly erect, but weakly, about three quarters of an inch in diameter. The flowers are of a beautiful deep red rose colour.

6. *CÆLOGYNE OCELLATA*, Eyeletted. (Bot. Mag. 3767.) Orchidæ. Gynandria Monandria. A native of the East Indies, from the Sermore mountains, introduced into this country by Messrs. Loddiges. It has recently bloomed in the collection of John Allcard, Esq., Stratford Green, near London. The flowers are produced on an erect raceme, about six on each; petals and sepals of a pure white; lip white, tinged with yellow, and veined with orange; and within each lobe is a large orange spot.

7. *CONOSTYLIS SETOSA*. (App. to Bot. Reg.) A native of Swan River colony, having the appearance of a small flowered Ornithogalum, with yellow flowers. Each flower is about three quarters of an inch across. They are produced in a dens umbel.

8. *DIPLOPELTIS HUGELII*, Baron Hugel's. (Bot. Reg. 69.) Sapindacæ. Polygamia Monœcia. A native of the Swan River colony; seeds of it were obtained from thence by Mr. A. Toward, gardener to H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester. It is a hardy greenhouse shrub, growing about three feet high, and blooming freely in spring. The flowers are produced a branching terminal panicle, of a beautiful colour; each flower is about half an inch across. The plant thrives well in the open border during summer, where it will prove to be a very interest-

ing plant. It is well worth a situation in every greenhouse and flower garden. *Diplopeltis*, from *diplos*, double, and *pelte*, a buckler.

9. *EPIDENDRUM CEFIFORME*, Onion Rooted. (Bot. Mag. 3765.) Orchidæ. Gynandria Monandria. Sent to this country from Mexico in May, 1838, to the Woburn collection. The flowers are produced very numerous in large panicles, which extend three feet high; sepals and petals of a tawny orange colour; lip of a yellowish green, beautifully streaked with red veins; and at the base a large white disk.

10. *GASTROLOBIUM CORDATUM*, a very neat growing plant, having roundish cordate leaves, producing numerous flowers on long racemes: they are of a fine golden yellow, streaked with brown. It is a native of the Swan River colony.

11. *GRAMMATOPHYLLUM MULTIFLORUM*, Many-flowered Letter-leaf, (Bot. Reg. 65.) Orchidæ. Gynandria Monandria. Discovered by Mr. Cuming in Manila, and by that gentleman sent to England. It has bloomed in the fine collection of Mr. Bateman. The flowers are numerous produced on a long erect raceme. The specimen of Mr. Bateman's had a raceme two feet long, having forty-eight flowers, each about an inch and a half in diameter; sepals and petals olive brown, with a green streak up the centre and at the edge; lip yellow, streaked with reddish brown. It is a very interesting species. *Grammatophyllum*, from *gramma*, a letter, and *phyllon*, a leaf; alluding to the marking of the leaves of the flower.

12. *JOHNSONIA HIRTA*. (App. to Bot. Reg.) A native of the Swan River colony. It appears to belong to the Gramineæ of the Hexandria class, the scaly-like; is of a fine rosy carmine colour, each edged and tipped with white. The figure gives the flower stem as growing about eight inches high.

13. *LASIANDRA PETIOLATA*, Petiolated. (Bot. Mag. 3766.) Melastomaceæ. Decandria Monogynia. It is probably a native of Brazil. It was sent from the Botanic Garden, Berlin, to the Edinburgh Botanic Garden, where, in the plant stove, it bloomed very freely in June and July of 1839. It is a shrubby plant, growing five feet high, having long weakly branches, densely covered with hairs. The foliage has much the appearance of a *Melastoma*. The flowers are produced in large panicles, each bloom being about an inch and a half across, very much resembling a large flower of a *Solanum*, of a beautiful lilac, shaded with darker colour. *Lasiandra*, from *lasios*, hairy, and *aner*, *andros*, applied to the hairy filaments of some species.

14. *LAXMANNIA GRANDIFLORA*. (App. to Bot. Reg.) A native of the Swan River colony, having foliage like the common Thrift, from the midst of which spring up numerous flower stems, rising about five or six inches high. Each flower is about three-quarters of an inch across, like a small looseish double daisy; white on the upper side, slightly tinged with sulphur at the under side.

15. *PENTLANDIA MINIATA*, VAR. 2, *SULLIVANICA*; Red-lead-coloured Commodore Sullivan's variety. (Bot. Reg. 68.) Amaryllidaceæ. Hexandria Monogynia. Commodore Sullivan obtained bulbs of this pretty variety during his command on the west coast of South America in 1837, and the plant has bloomed with Mrs. Sullivan at Falmouth. The first variety was sent from Peru to the Hon. and Rev. W. Herbert, under the name of Red Narcissus, by J. B. Pentland, Esq. H.B.M.'s Consul-General, and in compliment to that gentleman the genus is so named. The flower stem rises about a foot high, and the scape contains from four to six flowers. The flower is of a tubular form, bellying, the mouth divided into six segments; it is near an inch and a half long, the mouth being about five-eighths of an inch across, and of a fine red-lead colour.

16. *TULIPA MALEOLENS*, Strong Smelling. (Bot. Reg. 66.) Liliacea. Hexandria Monogynia. Found near Florence in the fields and vineyards. The species is single-flowered; but a double variety, it is said, is grown in the gardens there. The flower of the present plant has a disagreeable scent; it is of a carmine red, having a tawny coloured outside, with a dark eye; inside surmounted by a white circle between the dark and the carmine red body colour. It is scarce in this country, but is in the collection of the Hon. W. F. Strangways, at Abbotsbury.

PLANTS OF THE SWAN RIVER COLONY, NOTICED IN DR.  
LINDLEY'S APPENDIX TO BOTANICAL REGISTER.

RUTACEÆ.

- Boronia scabra*, with very small red flowers  
 ——— *spathulata*, pretty pink flowers  
 ——— *teretifolia*  
 ——— *viminea*, flowers axillary, red  
*Eriostemum nodiflorum*, flowers in compact heads of a fine blue  
*Diplopeltis Dampierii*, pink flowers  
*Chorilæna quercifolia*, greenish white flowers  
 ——— *ramosus*, shrub, flowers blue  
 ——— *tenuis*, annual.

LASIOPELALÆ.

Plants of this tribe abound in the colony, there being four genera and fourteen species.

- Thomasia canescens*, apetalous (without petals)  
 ——— *glutinosa*,\* flowers bright pink  
 ——— *grandiflora*,\* flowers large, one inch across  
 ——— *paniculata*\*  
 ——— *pauciflora*\*  
 ——— *stipulacea*\*

\* These are beautiful flowering plants, very suitable for a conservatory.

- Corethrostylis bracteata*, a downy shrub, with cordate leaves, producing numerous forked racemes of crimson flowers, having long hairy styles like a bottle brush, and is one of the most beautiful plants of the colony.  
*Sarotes ledifolia*, a shrub having large flowers of a light blue colour, and long hairy styles, looking like a bottle brush.  
*Leucothamnus montanus*; grows to a large bush on the mountains; is rare; the flowers are bell-shaped, white.

There are five or six fine species of *Hibiscus*. That figured in our number for last November is one of the handsomest. We recently saw another in bloom of a deep crimson with a dark centre, which was handsome, a figure of which we shall give in an early number.

DROSERACEÆ.

The springy nature of the soil in the colony is most suitable to this tribe of plants.

- Drosera erythrorhiza*  
 ——— *filicaulis*  
 ——— *gigantea*; the flowers are white  
 ——— *heterophylla*  
 ——— *macrantha*, having rose-coloured flowers  
 ——— *macrophylla*  
 ——— *pallida*, flowers white  
 ——— *stolonifera*, flowers white  
*Byblis gigantea*, grows half a yard high, having large purple flowers.

PITTOSPORACEÆ.

- Sollya heterophylla*, flowers blue  
 ——— *linearis*, very bright blue flowers. This has recently been introduced by Captain Mangles, R.N.  
*Campylanthera elegans*, a twining shrub; flowers produced in clusters on cymes, lilac and white  
 ——— *Fraserii*, flowers violet coloured  
 ——— *speciosa*, flowers white  
*Marianthus candidus*, flowers white  
 ——— *pictus*, flowers white, with purple stripes.

## COMPOSITÆ, OR ASTERACEÆ.

*Helichrysum macranthum*\_\_\_\_\_ *bicolor**Rhodanthe Manglesii**Lawrencella rosea*, an annual, with very beautiful rose-coloured flowers, resembling the pretty *Rhodanthe*, but is handsomer*Xyridanthe stricta*, an annual, not of much interest*Pithocarpa pulchella*. The involucre is purple outside and white within\_\_\_\_\_ *corymbulosa*. Both these plants resemble *Humea elegans**Cylindrosorus* (species)*Myrcocephalus* (species)*Brachycome* (species)*Lagenophora* (species)*Eurybia* (species)*Asteridea pulverulenta*, flowers like the pretty *Aster Novæ Angliæ**Aster exul*, flowers purple*Eriocladium pyramidatum*, flowers yellow*Amblyperma scapigera*, flowers large pale yellow, but the flower heads are white.

## EPACRIDÆ.

*Conostephium minus*\_\_\_\_\_ *pendulum**Lissanthe verticillata*, known in this country under a wrong name, viz., *Lucopogon verticillatus*; a very pretty flowering plant*Andersonia aristata*, bearded flowers in close heads*Stenantha ciliata*, flowers red*Styphelia tenuifolia*, flowers long, pretty*Lysinema curvatum*, handsome\_\_\_\_\_ *spicatum*, handsome.

## GOODENIACEÆ.

*Velleya lanceolata*, flowers yellow*Goodenia rigida*, flowers blue\_\_\_\_\_ *incana*, flowers blue. Both these resemble the *Lobelia**Euthales trinervis**Scævola multiflora*, flowers pale blue\_\_\_\_\_ *anchusæfolia*\_\_\_\_\_ *calliptera*\_\_\_\_\_ *pilosa*\_\_\_\_\_ *plataphylla*, flowers white\_\_\_\_\_ *squarrosa*, flowers pale blue*Leschenaultia biloba*, a beautiful plant, with bright blue flowers\_\_\_\_\_ *glauca*, flowers red and yellow\_\_\_\_\_ *grandiflora*, flowers deep blue\_\_\_\_\_ *laricina*, flowers red and yellowThe well-known *L. formosa* and *L. oblata* are generally esteemed. The above fine species will be a great addition to this neat tribe.*Dampiera alata*\_\_\_\_\_ *cuneata*, flowers deep blue\_\_\_\_\_ *coronata*, very handsome, rival to any *Lobelia*\_\_\_\_\_ *lavendulacea*, flowers fine blue\_\_\_\_\_ *linearis*, flowers deep blue\_\_\_\_\_ *fasciculata*, flowers deep blue.

## STYLIDACEÆ.

This tribe abounds at the colony, there being forty or more species already found.

*Stylidium bicolor*, flowers white, with deep purple spots\_\_\_\_\_ *Brunonianum*, flowers violet-coloured, stem two feet high\_\_\_\_\_ *canaliculatum*, flowers pale yellow\_\_\_\_\_ *caricifolium*\_\_\_\_\_ *caulescens*, flowers pink



- Stylidium compressum, flowers bright rose  
 ——— crassifolium, flowers violet, stem two feet high  
 ——— ciliatum, flowers white  
 ——— diuroides, flowers bright yellow  
 ——— hirsutum, blue, as large as *Lobelia heterophylla*  
 ——— hispidum, flowers white  
 ——— leptostachyum, flowers white  
 ——— nudum, pretty  
 ——— scabridum, flowers white.

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### PART III.

### MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

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#### QUERIES.

" ON BLOOMING THE DOUBLE YELLOW ROSE.—Some time ago I addressed a letter to the Conductor of the "Floricultural Cabinet," containing a *Query respecting the Double Yellow Rose*. As I have not seen *this* query amongst the others, in its proper place in the Cabinet, I must suppose it has never been received. I am very desirous to have it answered, if possible, in the next month's number.

The Query was this:—I have for some years been endeavouring, by different aspects, soils, and general treatment, to procure the perfect bloom of the *Double Yellow Rose*, but in vain; I scarcely ever saw a flower of this rose which was a perfect one; there is always a speck, if not a small hole, on the part of it which produces the hip or seed; I wish some of the readers of the Cabinet would have the kindness to inform me, *what causes* this rose to bloom imperfectly? and how it may be made to bloom in perfection, like the cabbage and other roses? and also, *what aspect and soil* is found to suit it best? I am a great admirer of this beautiful Rose, but have always been disappointed by its general failure.

F. C. P.

[Some useful instructions on what is requested, appeared in the Number for November, 1839, page 251.—CONDUCTOR.]

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#### ANSWERS.

ON *VIEUSSEUXIA PAVONIA*, &c.—My notice was drawn to the subject of the *Vieusseuxia Pavonia* in your Number for March, 1839, and I very soon discovered, by a reference to the "Hortus Kewensis," (second edition) a standard book in as far as relates to plants known at the date of its publication, in 1810, having been made up after an inspection of the Linnæan Herbarium, that the two plants here called *Vieusseuxia Pavonia* and *V. Glaucopsis*, are there called *Moræa pavonia* and *Moræa tricuspis*. The reference to plates for the first is Ker, in *Botanical Magazine*, 1287; to the second is Ker, in *Botanical Magazine*, 696, 772, and *Curtis's Magazine*, 168. There is also a reference to *Redouté Liliacæ*, 42, under the name of *Vieusseuxia glaucopsis*; if Aiton is right Loudon is wrong, who refers to these plates as belonging to two separate plants, which he calls *Vieusseuxia tricuspis*, where he refers to *Bot. Mag.* 696; and *V. glaucopsis*, where he refers to *Bot. Mag.* 168. An examination of the plates will probably determine this. I incline to think that the *V. tricuspis* and *V. glaucopsis* are the same plant.

There is a very minute description of these plants in Martin's edition of *Miller's Dictionary*, under the names of *Iris pavonia*, (39) and *Iris tricuspis*, (17) to which I may refer *Burriensis*, but I shall mention the flowers of each, as it fully establishes the difference of the two plants. *Iris pavonia* is thus described:—"This beautiful flower is orange coloured, with black spots and

dots at the base, and a heart-shaped blue spot above the base, which at bottom is tomentose and black." The *Iris tricuspis*:—"Border of the larger petals white, suborbiculate, (roundish,) with a point, claws green on the outside, yellow within, dotted with black. Smaller petals several times shorter, claws convex on the outside, green, concave within, dotted with brown, the length of the larger ones but narrower. It varies in the shape of the larger petals and very much in the colours, blue, purple, yellow, white, and spotted." He then gives Curtis's description of the flower:—"Three of the petals large and white with a brilliant blue spot at the base of each, edged on the outer side with deep purple."

Redouté, a French botanist who wrote upon liliaceous plants, changed the name of the genus to *Vieusseuxia*, which, although rejected by Aiton, has been adopted by Sweet and Loudon, and will probably be retained, having been adopted by De Candolle.

It appears to me that the confusion has arisen from Curtis, in his Magazine, calling the *tricuspis* "*Iris pavonia*." From Burriensis's statement, it is apparent that the bulbs sold in the seed shops as *Iris pavonia*, are the *Vieusseuxia tricuspis*, and the *Iris pavonia*, second size, (Lockhart) or *Iris pavonia minor* of other shops, is the *Moræa tenuis* or brown flowered *Moræa* of the Hortus Kewensis, of which a figure will be found in the Botanical Magazine, 1047. This plant was introduced in 1807, and is, like the two others, a native of the Cape of Good Hope.

If Burriensis wishes to get the true *Vieusseuxia* (*Iris* or *Moræa*) *pavonia*, he must apply to some of the great nurserymen near London, in particular any of them who have a correspondent at the Cape of Good Hope; and failing there, to the Botanic Gardens of Liverpool or Glasgow, both of which dispose of plants.

I observe both *Iris pavonia* and *Iris tricuspis* in page of Southampton's Prodomus, published in 1818; but, as he makes the colour of both *black* and *white*, there appears some danger of a mistake.

## SCOTUS.

ON ERECTION OF A GREENHOUSE, &c.—I shall not pretend to give instruction to your "*Country Subscriber*," (page 89, April, 1839), regarding his greenhouse, but would recommend him to consult some of the new publications on the subject. I can, however, give him some hints, having myself erected one many years ago. After it was built a professional man recommended a flat stage, which I had accordingly, but I found it kept the plants too far from the glass, (which would be still more objectionable for geraniums, which grow better near the glass) and drew the plants, and I was forced to put up the usual stage. I do not like the back light as exhibited in the sketch, as it will make the house cold in winter, and will require an additional power of heating. I have no practical knowledge of Arnott's stove; (although the objection of a dry heat would be easily removed by putting a flat iron dish with water on the top of it;) I would prefer the heating with hot water, or even common flues to it. I would recommend good Norway timber well seasoned before it is put together, (and if kyanized, cut before it is done so); and if I were building a greenhouse at present, I would do it upon the plan of Messrs. Chandler's camellia house at Vauxhall, where the top sashes are all fixed, every third or fourth astragal being stronger than the rest, whereby a great saving of material is effected. Your correspondent will find a picture of it in the "*Gardener's Magazine*" some years back. I would ventilate the house from the front upright sashes, and two ventilators at the back. The panes of glass should be *square*, either four, five, or six inches; if one is broken it can be used by turning it. I had vines in my house for some years, but took them out because they required heat in the spring more than suited a general collection of greenhouse plants; but geraniums bear forcing better than the heaths and other plants usually found in greenhouses. The panes of the roof should be puttied with black putty—it prevents breaking from frost.

From the alteration in the mode of charges in postage, it is obvious that many of the smaller flower seeds can be sent *by post* at a small expense. It would save correspondence if your advertisers would annex the prices, (more

particularly to these,) so that if any one wishes to give an order, he can send a post office order, of which the expense varies from sixpence to two shillings, and get back the seeds wanted in course of post. Scorvus.

P.S. I sowed a few seeds of *Nemophila Atomaria* last spring; one of the plants, which differed from the others, had a *light blue border* round the flower, but in no other respect differed from the others. As I do not find this is usual, I directed the seed to be saved, and will ascertain whether the variety will continue.

[We hope it will, as it will be a very interesting variety.—CONDUCTOR.]

### FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR JANUARY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**TEN WEEK STOCKS, RUSSIAN AND PRUSSIAN STOCKS, &c.**, to bloom early, should be sown at the end of the month in pots, placed in a hot bed frame, or be sown upon a slight hot bed.

#### REFERENCE TO PLATE.

**GARDOQUIA MULTIFLORA**. This very interesting plant was introduced into this country from Chili in 1836. On its first introduction it was generally grown in the plant stove, where it became a weakly plant, and its blossoms small: recently, however, it has been treated as a greenhouse or conservatory plant, and in summer to be grown in the open border; in each situation we have seen it, as its specific name imports, in profuse bloom. The plant delights in a rich loam, having a small portion of sandy peat mixed in it, and the pot to be well drained. We have found it to be soon destroyed by over potting, and that it is best for it to be rather under potted than otherwise; and in order to have the plant vigorous, it should often be repotted: thus treated, it will not fail to be a most delightful plant for a greenhouse or conservatory, and when grown in the open border it is almost a mass of flowers. It is very ornamental and interesting when grown in a mass. If a small bed of it, it is best to raise the bed tolerably high at the centre; when so arranged it shows the flowers to advantage. The plant is a free grower, when properly treated. It is of easy culture if only attended to with regularity agreeable to the foregoing instructions. The plant is very readily propagated by slips, or cuttings, struck in sandy peat, in a gentle heat, so that a plant being obtained, a stock for ornament is soon provided. The plant is well worth a place in every flower garden, greenhouse, or conservatory. It continues to bloom from the end of April till November.

**LOBELIA IGNEA**. We have on former occasions noticed the new and beautiful species and hybrid additions of this ornamental and interesting tribe of plants. The present plant is the most superb of its colour, as well as of gigantic stature; the plant we saw in bloom at the Pine Apple Nursery, was about five feet high, with numerous branches, and all terminating in a spike of most brilliant coloured flowers. The peculiar colour, too, of the stem, branches, and foliage, give it additional interest. It is like the other kinds, growing very freely, easily propagated and preserved, deserving a place in every flower-garden or greenhouse. This, as the centre plant in a bed of the other interesting and beautiful blue, blue and white, rose, pink, white, purple, and lilac kinds, would give a fine effect. Having a stock of all, we intend to grow them so the coming season. We have seen a most beautiful bed in this way without the addition of this new and splendid kind. It has been stated that seeds of it were sent from Mexico, and by others it is an hybrid production of our own gardens. It is, however, a most desirable plant. When a plant is desired to be made, as it were, a bushy one, the central stem, as was the case with the fine specimen we saw, should be stopped at about six inches high; this induces the production of lateral shoots, and by giving the plant plenty of additional root room, either in pot or open border, the result is a number of flowering stems are produced. The plant is as hardy as the other kinds alluded to, and as readily propagated.

**VERTICORDIA INSIGNIS**. This very interesting and pretty heath-like plant is a native of the Swan River colony, and forms a neat bushy shrub, flowering freely. We had specimens and seeds sent us by our very respected friend John Young, Esq., Coddington, near Newark. The plant deserves a place in every greenhouse. We received, too, a number of other kinds of seeds, and having succeeded in raising plants, they appear of interest already, though not bloomed. We hope to have several in flower the coming season, which will prove valuable additions to our greenhouse and frame plants.

UNIVERSITY OF  
COLUMBIA



1 *Comosperma gracilis*    2 *Fuchsia Standishii*  
 3 *Santandria petiolata*    4 *Nemophila atomaria*.

Alfred A. Ward, sc.

THE  
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

JANUARY 1st, 1840.

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PART I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

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ARTICLE I.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE OLD DOUBLE YELLOW ROSE.

BY SURREYENSIS.

YOUR correspondent, K. C. P., might have seen the Double Yellow Rose in as great perfection as the common cabbage rose, two years ago, at the rooms of the Horticultural Society, for which the gentleman who grew them obtained a medal. You refer to Rosa's observations in November, but, with all due deference to the lady, there are many contradictions in them. She supposes that, as they are abundant at Genoa and Florence, they must require a warm aspect, whereas she says the one against a south wall at Burleigh is sickly, and produces no perfect flowers (she does not say what is the aspect of the parapet wall, where the flourishing one grows). Her own flowered very well on the north side of the vase, whereas on the south the flowers came to nothing.

This is the sum of my experience, which, from an accident, will not prove much. I budded an old Brown's superb rose, in 1838, with the buds of yellow Provence, only one bud sprouted (the others are yet alive but dormant); it was so vigorous it resembled a birch broom; it was against a north wall: unhappily I had not nailed it sufficiently or firmly against the wall, so that in those wet hurricanes in July, what with its size and the additional weight of the water, it broke off, to my great disappointment. Its appearance was as healthy and more vigorous than the dog rose. I have still many

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very promising buds put in in 1838 and 1839; time will show what they will turn out. I live within four miles of St. Paul's, and it is said to be impossible even to keep the plant alive so near the London smoke; it may be so on its own root, but budded I have little fear of its succeeding. It is the most beautiful of all flowers, and the most rare; and as a proof of this, when the gentleman who exhibited them at the Horticultural meeting went to claim his flowers, they had all been carried off.

O tempora! O mores! Forty years ago (so you see I am no chicken), a nobleman's gardener in Gloucestershire used to send them up weekly to London as perfect as the common rose, but when that gardener died they ceased with him. All I could learn from one of the family was, that they grew against a wall out of doors, and that the gardener was in the habit of smoking them, no doubt to destroy the insect that so infests them.

I tried planting chamomile near them, which I had been told would make them bloom, but it killed both the plants it grew near. In the "Bon Jardinier," the direction is, "les sols les plus arides lui conviennent," whereas it was on a chalky soil those grew that were exhibited and so much admired as above referred to. I believe also, like the *rosa Banksia*, it must be of some age before it will show for bloom.

Should I be alive and have any success with those buds, which my gardener assures me look very promising, I will not fail to let F. C. P. know it through your Magazine.

January 2, 1840.

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## ARTICLE II.

### ON BLOOMING THE TROPÆOLUM TUBEROSUM.

BY A DEVONIAN.

HAVING seen in the present month's Cabinet, a request that any of its readers, who have bloomed *Tropæolum Tuberosum*, would detail the method they used to ensure success, I beg to state, for the information of my fellow florists, the plan I have pursued. In 1837 I first saw the plant in the magnificent collection of Messrs. Luccombe and Pince, of the Exeter Nursery; it was growing in a pot,



and having been informed that it was a new species, which had not bloomed in England, I immediately purchased it. In a few days it was planted at the base of a column in my conservatory, which, being light and lofty, I trusted would ensure its success. In this hope, however, I was disappointed, for the plant grew weakly and showed no symptom of a blossom. When taken up, four or five tubers were found, which, about the beginning of March, were planted separately in pots, and plunged in a back pit, and in May were turned out into the open ground. The soil in which they were planted was a rich compost, in which they grew luxuriantly; and in September and October they formed a verdant cone many feet high and flowered abundantly. I presented one of the roots to a friend who planted it against a wall, where it attained a great height and bloomed freely. This year also, my own plants and those of my friend's, planted both against a wall and in an open bed, have flowered beautifully, though perhaps the colour of the blossoms was not so vivid, as when the autumn has been more clear and sunny. These hints, I fear, will afford W. R. but little assistance; but the result of my experience is, that the plants only require to be started as early as possible in the spring, turned out in a rich loamy soil, and, if in an open border, to be surrounded by *strong, tall, feathery* stakes, which, in two or three months, they will completely envelope, and well watered in dry weather. The situation should of course be a sheltered and sunny one. I have seen the plant growing in a town garden, but I doubt its ever flowering in a close smoky atmosphere. I found it resisted a frost which cut off the Dahlias. The increase of the tubers is prodigious, as from one strong tuber I had 102 good sized ones.

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### ARTICLE III.

#### ON GRAFTING.

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE GARDENER'S MANUAL.

EVERY day's experience shows us the truth of the old adage, that "practice makes perfect." A nurseryman, for instance, grafts and buds (for we now include "budding" under the general term of our title) hundreds of trees and shrubs yearly. He goes from stock to

stock in rapid succession, and almost every individual operation succeeds. An *amateur*, at least a *tyro* in the art, takes infinite pains, and spends as much time in one attempt as would suffice for the practised hand to finish off ten, perhaps twenty subjects, yet fails in toto. Thus it happens, year after year, even with the wise, the physiologist, who is intimately acquainted with the rationale of the processes: expectation, labour, disappointment, are the companions and fruit of his zeal, and thus accounts are balanced, for the pride of science is humbled by the greater adroitness of the routine practitioner.

After this moralizing, we are not going to write a disquisition on the philosophy of grafting and inoculation; books and treatises on the subject abound to profusion, and are very useful, if not *abused*. But there is one peculiar variety of the art of grafting, of recent introduction, which must as yet be little known to domestic gardeners; and as it is extremely ingenious will, if successively attempted, not only amuse, but gratify and instruct: the season also is most suitable to it, and no time should be lost.

The *Camellia* has rarely succeeded with independent grafting or budding by the usual processes; but if *inarching* be carefully performed, the object is generally attained. There are great objections, however, to it, as has been long remarked, for the shrubs are bent and strained to deformity.

In grafting, the juices of the stock should be moving; therefore, every plant of the single red, which is to be grafted, should immediately be placed in a frame or moist stove, where the heat, by fire or dung, is not under sixty degrees, and be there retained till the leaf-buds evidently enlarge. Small plants, ten or twelve inches high, with good heads and healthy foliage, and having main stems about one fourth of an inch broad at the surface of the soil, are adapted to operation.

The *double* varieties which are to furnish the grafts ought to be excited also, till the buds become in the proper condition.

If old plants be selected, the graft must be chosen from among the upright and strongest shoots, for the great object is to obtain *one terminal* growing bud at the apex of the *last year's wood*, which approaches most nearly in breadth to that of the stock.

It will appear from what has been said, that a strong young

Camellia, with a single, straight stem, must supply the best bud ; for not only will it be most vigorous and juicy, but, by being cut back to a certain extent, will be made to send forth two or more lateral shoots, low on the stem, which will become the first branches of a well formed head.

When the bud chosen has grown half an inch long, showing its imbricated integuments, it is to be cut off with about an inch of the ripened wood. The *stock* is then to be cut over to within two inches of the soil, and both it and the wood of the scion are to be correctly pared by a very sharp knife, till the two surfaces match perfectly to the extent of an inch or more. Care must be taken not to intrude upon the base of the growing bud.

The adaptation being perfected, the parts are to be fitted to each other, bound tightly, and secured with strong soft bass, made quite pliable by soaking it in water.

The surfaces are then to be entirely covered with good grafting wax, worked up and rendered quite soft by the hand.

Thus the operation will be finished, and so complete is the success which attends it, that we were assured, by a very skilful operator, that of fifty grafts rarely *one* failed to grow.

But *this success depends entirely upon the total exclusion of air* ; and this must be effected by inverting a cylindrical glass vessel (a glass tumbler will do extremely well) over the plant, pressing the rim firmly into the earth, removing it as seldom as possible. No bottom heat is admissible ; but a steady temperature of sixty degrees will promote the junction of the scion with the stock. In the excitable condition of a bold, swelling bud, growth will soon be apparent, provided the stock be active. But if the inserted bud be poor and weak, it is possible that it may not be able to receive the rising sap, and thus both members will perish.

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## ARTICLE IV.

### ON AN IMPROVED MODE OF HEATING GREENHOUSES.

BY A FLORIST.

I TAKE the liberty of sending the following novel mode of *heating greenhouses* to you, hoping that it may prove useful to some of the

numerous readers of your publication. I have adopted it, and feel perfectly confident of its success.

It consists simply of a *brick stove*, on the same principle as that of Dr. Arnott, with a cast iron top and air-tight doors. I find it distributes the heat much more equally than an iron one. A stove of this description, two feet by seventeen inches, and three feet high, is sufficient to heat a large greenhouse, requiring no chimney, a small pot tube being quite sufficient, and only consuming about a peck of cinders per diem. It requires a valve in the bottom door, by means of which the heat may be regulated to any temperature.

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## ARTICLE V.

### ON THE SPORTING AND UNCERTAIN CHARACTER OF FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

BY MR. W. WOODMANSEY, HARPHAM, NEAR DREFFIELD, YORKSHIRE.

I KNOW not whether other florists have remarked the sporting and uncertain character of what is commonly denominated florists' flowers; or whether soil and situation may not have a tendency to make them do so: but this I know by painful experience, that with a few solitary exceptions, the flowers, and especially dahlias and pansies, that I have purchased by a written description alone, have proved themselves sportive, uncertain, and, in many instances, comparatively worthless. But, perhaps, it may be a natural case, that flowers which are forced by cultivation into different shapes, different colours, and different sizes from their originals, will always have a tendency to return to their pristine state. However, I would confine my remarks in this paper to the Dahlia alone; and if they be deemed worthy a corner in your valuable Cabinet, I shall, perhaps, at some future period, forward you a few more papers with remarks on the other florists' flowers.

It is a fact that there are a few Dahlias which have invariably given me entire satisfaction. These are *Springfield Rival*, which in my humble opinion ought to be christened over again, and the appellation of "KING OF THE FIELD" given to it, for, after all that has been said about many new upstarts, I have never yet seen one to equal it. *Alpha* is a good old flower, so is *Lord Lyndhurst*, *Dodd's Mary*

*Topaz, Ruby, Yellow Perfection, Doctor Halley, Rival Sussex, Whales's Royal Standard, Suffolk Hero, Victory, Addison, Triumphant, Sarah*; Widnall's *Perfection, Marquis of Lothian, Eva, Essex Rival, Shakspeare, Sir Walter Scott, Duke of Sussex, Ansell's Unique, Lilac Perfection, Metropolitan Perfection, Blandina*, and perhaps many more that I have not seen, have borne the burden and heat of the day, and have maintained their rank and superior character among a host of new and highly praised flowers, which have sunk into forgetfulness to be remembered no more. But these stand the test yet; with these in a garden we may always cut a tolerable stand of flowers; and those who are about to form a collection, I would advise to purchase these good old sorts. And now for those that have proved good for nothing. Widnall's *Apollo* was represented as being of the shape of *Springfield Rival*. I purchased a plant of Mr. Widnall himself, and every flower came with an open eye and very small; *Granta* was only an every other year flower; and *Lady Dartmouth* has never brought me one good flower these last two seasons; *Jones's Sulphurea elegans* was eulogised very highly when it came out. I have grown it three seasons without producing three flowers fit to show. *Dodd's Mrs. Glenny* has never bloomed a double flower with me; and his *Duke of Wellington* has been very little better these last two years, every flower being semi-double, and the inner petals curled in all directions. However, if I live, as I like its colour, I will try it another season; I will grow it in peat and road-scrapings, in very poor loam, and in sand and lime rubbish, and if it then fail, farewell to his Grace. *Berkshire Champion* was represented as a first-rate flower; the first bloom of it had six petals, and every other was open-eyed and very small. *Rival scarlet* and *Nulli secundus* are both very small, and very uncertain; *Beauty of the West Riding* is very bad; *Rosea Elegans* is uncertain, but when right it makes up for all; *Star of Buckland* is a real impostor, the colour is bad, the tip is bad, and every flower is completely single; *Kingcote Rival* is really good for nothing, and *Salmon's Perfection* quite as bad; *Allen's Flora* is pretty when perfect, but that is not twice in a season; *Warrick's King of the Tips* is a very poor, small thing, not worth a straw; *Purple Perfection* is good in colour, but not one flower in a score is anything like perfect; then there is *Sir Robert Peel* and *Brown's*

Bronze, neither of which are worth growing. There are scores of others which I have grown, but which I cannot call to mind just now, that have just given me as much chagrin, and which are so little to be depended on, as almost to make any person, not a real lover of flowers, to vow never to grow Dahlias any more.

[We gladly insert the observations of our respected correspondent, and believe the statements are correct, so far as he has had experience with the kinds named; but in other situations, and probably by a different course of cultivation, we have seen several of the kinds produce flowers of a superior character, some of them have even been among the winning flowers, in stands of twelve and twenty-fours, at some of the first exhibitions during the past season. In the selection, two of those kinds which our correspondent deems first-rate we do not wholly agree with; some of them, viz., Springfield Rival, Essex Rival, Dodd's Mary, Whales's Royal Standard, Rival Sussex, Suffolk Hero, Unique, and Marquis of Lothian, are well deserving places in every collection, where they are grown for competing at any exhibition, but we would not grow these to the exclusion of the newer kinds, which equal the above, and very far exceed some of them in superior properties. Many such we have seen exhibited during the past season, and which have already been offered to the public, or, as it is usually termed, are to be let out the ensuing spring. We offer some other remarks on Dahlias elsewhere in this number, to which we refer our readers.—CONDUCTOR.]

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## ARTICLE VI.

### ON THE CULTURE OF BULBOUS-ROOTED FLOWERING PLANTS.

BY A YOUNG GARDENER.

THE following cursory remarks on the treatment of bulbous-rooted plants are submitted to you for the Floricultural Cabinet; if thought worthy a place therein, I shall be glad of their insertion.

Bulbous plants, from their nature and appearance, associate ill with others; and this, together with many peculiarities in their cultivation, render it necessary to devote a separate structure entirely to them, in order to carry on the necessary operations on which depend their successful cultivation. The kind of house best adapted for these plants appears to be that of a span roof, provided with benches sufficiently near the glass in the middle and on each side the

pathway; that in the middle being appropriated to the largest specimens, the others to contain the smaller plants of the collection. The use of artificial heat in the culture of bulbs is one of the most important points: from their nature they require a season of rest, which ought to commence after they have done flowering and *fully matured their foliage*; it is then that water should gradually be withheld till the leaves are decayed, it may then be discontinued altogether. The period of rest is uncertain, some plants requiring more than others, but from one to three months, according to the habit of the kind, is the most usual time; they are then to be *slowly* stimulated till they commence growing freely, after which they cannot be too liberally encouraged.

The use of artificial heat I have observed is a very important point; it should be as gradual as the application of water, and when commenced, and the plants thriving in it, it must not be withheld till after the flowers are decayed and the foliage mature, excepting, perhaps, the time they are actually in bloom; any decrease of temperature during the growth of the plant would, perhaps, be the cause of the bulb not flowering, and thus create a disappointment which frequently happens from this very cause. The genera which require this artificial heat are principally the following:—*Amaryllis*, *Coburghia*, *Gloriosa*, *Chlidanthus*, *Cyrtanthus*, *Polianthus*, *Nerine*, *Brunsvigia*, *Hæmanthus* and *Ammochaus*, as a primary class, requiring the greater degree. As a secondary class, requiring a much less share, I may mention,—*Ixia*, *Gladiolus*, *Babiana*, *Antholyza*, *Sparaxia*, *Oxalis*, *Cyclamen*, and others. I beg to repeat, that both heat and water must be applied by *gradually increasing* them, and decreasing them in the same manner after flowering. The bulbs of all, of course, while in a state of rest, must be kept in a *low* temperature.

*Surrey.*

P.S. I should feel much obliged if you can inform me in the next Cabinet what number of the "Gardener's Library," advertised in your work, will commence the subject of laying out and ornamenting ground, as I am desirous of purchasing that part of the work.

[Nothing of the kind has come under our notice; when it does, we will add a note to that effect, in our remarks to our readers and correspondents.—CONDUCTOR.]

## PART II.

## LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

DR. LINDLEY has given an appendix to his admirably conducted publication, the Botanical Register, which contains an Index of all the plants figured and noticed in the work, from its commencement to the present time, and a sketch of the vegetation of that very interesting floral part of the world, the *Swan River Colony*. We gave a list of some of the plants in our last number. That country has become of peculiar interest to British plant admirers, from the circumstance of the very beautiful and numerous productions which have been introduced into England by the very liberal and indefatigable exertions of Captain Mangles, R.N. So numerous have been the kinds of seeds introduced, and as liberally distributed by Captain Mangles, that several of the plants when blooming, have been differently named by various botanists, to prevent confusion, as well as to furnish an account of the productions of that remarkable Colony. Dr. Lindley has furnished us with a numerous list, and description of its plants, and figures of some. This will furnish purchasers of plants with a guide, so as to be correct to kind, and of those plants not bloomed in this country, whether they possess such interest or beauty.

Dr. Lindley has laid the floral community under considerable obligations to him for these additional services, and the thanks of all plant admirers are especially due to the doctor for them, and each of them ought to procure the publication.

In it it is observed that the Swan River Colony is on the south-west coast of New Holland, about two degrees nearer the tropic than Sydney, on the opposite coast, the mouth of the river being nearly in 32 degrees south latitude, whence it runs in a north-east direction. The area of the colony is about fifty miles by thirty. The country is of the open forest kind, with undulating plains, covered with a vast profusion of plants; a considerable proportion of the trees belong to the genus *Eucalyptus*. The Darling range of limestone mountains rise about 2000 feet above the sea, and are covered with beautiful evergreen trees. Its soil is various: near the coast it is sandy, and in it trees, shrubs, and grass, grow freely. In the level parts of the country the soil is alluvial, and produces admirable crops of corn without the aid of manure. On the high grounds and banks of rivers the soil is a red loam, and produces fine crops of corn, &c., but requires the aid of manure. The climate is very similar to the south of Italy, so that any of the plants introduced here may be expected to flourish in the open air during summer, but will usually require a winter protection. Of the tribes of plants with which the country abounds, that of the *Myrtaceæ* is the most valuable; it comprises the *Epacridæ*, *Orchidacæ*, *Goodeniaceæ*, *Compositæ*, *Lasioplateæ*, *Hæmodoracæ*, *Rutacæ*, *Leguminosæ*, *Stylidacæ*, *Chamælanciæ*, *Droseracæ*, and *Pittosporacæ*. Of the plants in *Chamælanciæ*, it is observed that they principally are bushes, whose foliage is like the heaths, having brilliant yellow, purple, or white flowers, which are produced in heads.

Particular descriptions are given of the following plants:—

## IN MYRTACÆ.

- \* *Calytrix angulata*, flowers yellow
- *aurea*, golden yellow
- *breviseta*, lilac
- *glutinosa*, yellow, tinged with purple
- *sappharina*, deep violet
- *simplex*, lilac
- *variabilis*, lilac

\* The calytrix forms its flowers in a head somewhat resembling the common border flower, Sweet Sultan. We have recently seen several plants in bloom. Some of these enumerated must be very beautiful.



- Chrysorrhoe serrata*  
 \_\_\_\_\_ nitens, golden yellow  
 \* *Verticordia acerosa*, pale yellow  
 \_\_\_\_\_ densiflora, white  
 \_\_\_\_\_ heliantha, deep yellow  
 \_\_\_\_\_ setigera, lilac  
*Lhotskya acutifolia*, yellow  
 \_\_\_\_\_ violacea, bright lilac  
*Hedaroma latifolium*, pale rose  
 \_\_\_\_\_ pinifolium, dark purple  
 \_\_\_\_\_ thymoides  
*Melalœuca callistemonea*, pale rose  
 \_\_\_\_\_ parviceps, pink  
 \_\_\_\_\_ parviflora, white  
 \_\_\_\_\_ radula, pink  
 \_\_\_\_\_ seriata, rose  
 \_\_\_\_\_ spinosa, yellow  
 \_\_\_\_\_ tricophylla, pink  
 \_\_\_\_\_ viminea, white  
*Conothamnus trinervis*, yellow  
*Colothamnus eriocarpa*  
 \_\_\_\_\_ laterilis  
 \_\_\_\_\_ purpurea  
 \_\_\_\_\_ sanguinea  
*Beaufortia macrostemon*, scarlet  
 \_\_\_\_\_ purpurea, purple  
 (Figured under the name *Manglesia Purpurea*.)  
*Callistemon phœniceum*, deep crimson  
*Salicia pulchella*, deep purple  
*Eremaea ericafolia*, greenish white  
 \_\_\_\_\_ fimbriata, rich purple  
 \_\_\_\_\_ pilosa, pink.

## LEGUMINOSÆ (OF FABACEÆ.)

- Mirbelia floribunda*, fine azure blue  
 \_\_\_\_\_ dilatata, bright purple  
*Oxylobium cuneatum*  
 \_\_\_\_\_ dilatatum  
 \_\_\_\_\_ obovatum  
 \_\_\_\_\_ parviflorum  
*Jacksonia densiflora*  
 \_\_\_\_\_ floribunda  
*Pultenea ericafolia*  
*Gastrolobium acutum*, yellow and brown  
 \_\_\_\_\_ calycinum do.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ cordatum do.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ obovatum do.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ oxylobioides do.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ parvifolium do.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ spathulatum do.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ spinosum do.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ trilobum do.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ villosum do.  
*Daviesia angulata*  
 \_\_\_\_\_ longifolia  
 \_\_\_\_\_ pedunculata  
 \_\_\_\_\_ polyphylla  
 \_\_\_\_\_ quadrilatera  
 \_\_\_\_\_ ramulosa

\* This is a pretty family, in appearance like the *Diosma*; it is we wort possessing.

- Aotus cordifolius*, yellow  
*Acacia auronitens*, deep yellow  
 ——— *alata*  
 ——— *diptera*  
 ——— *Drummondii*  
 ——— *extensa*  
 ——— *ocinophylla*  
 ——— *pulchella*  
 ——— *quamata*  
*Lalage hoveæfolia*  
*Labichea punctata*  
*Isotropis striata*  
*Orthotropis pungens*, yellow  
*Ptychosema pusillum*  
*Cyclogyne canescens*, pale blue.  
*Petrophila* (so similar to *Isopogon* that Dr. Lindley observes they ought to be united).  
 ——— *seminuda*, a fine growing species, with heads of yellow flowers.  
 ——— *biloba*, producing its feathery flowers in spikes six inches long.  
 ——— *brevifolia*, *heterophylla*, *juncifolia*, *glanduligera*, *intricata*, and *linearis*, all interesting plants, but the colours of flowers not described.  
*Persoonia Frazeri macrostachya*, *Drummondii*, and *Laureola*.  
*Hakea ruscifolia*, *cristata*, *glabella*, *undulata*, *triformis*, *mixta*, *pilulifera*, *tricuris*, and *cyclocarpa*, singular in foliage.  
*Grevillea bryacantha*, having purple flowers.  
 ——— *eriosstachya*, with spikes about six inches long, and is a plant of much beauty. *G. Thielmanniana* is a magnificent species, having large clusters of crimson flowers.  
*Manglesii* (similar to *Grevillia*), so named in compliment to Captain Mangles, R. N. and R. Mangles, Esq.  
 ——— *glabrata tridentifera*, and *vestita*, forming small shrubs.  
*Tetradlea hirsuta*, flowers pink.  
 ——— *rubriseta*, purple and rose-coloured flowers.  
 ——— *nuda*, bright crimson flowers.  
 ——— *pilifera*, dark purple flowers.  
*Comesperma volubilis*, blue flowers.  
 ——— *conferta*, violet-coloured flowers.  
*Pigea glauca*, a violaceous plant, flowers violet and white.  
*Isotoma Brownii* (Synonym. *Labelia hypocrateriformis*), grows about two feet high, flowering numerous flowers of a rich violet with a crimson eye.  
*Lobelia heterophylla* and *ramosa*.  
*Anthotroche pannosa*, flowers deep purple; the shrub appears as if buried in wool, out of which peeps the flowers.  
*Mallophora globiflora*, flowers white.  
*Hemiandra rupestris*, flowers purple.  
*Atelandra incana*, flowers purple.  
*Halgania cyanea*, flowers blue, and *H. corymbosa*, purple.  
*Pimelea spectabilis*, flowers pink, in heads about two inches in diameter, a very beautiful species.  
*Loudonia aurea*, flowers yellow, *Phlebocarya lævis*.  
*Hæmodorum paniculatum*, and *H. simplex*.  
*Tribonanthus brachypetalus*, *longipetalus*, *uniflorus*, and *variabilis*, uninteresting.  
*Conostylis aurea*, flowers golden yellow.  
 ——— *setosa*, flowers cream-coloured.  
 ——— *æmula*, flowers yellow.  
 ——— *dealbata*, *bracteata*, *aculeata*, *setigera*, *caricina*,  
*Laxmannia grandiflora*, flowers , and *L. ramosa*.  
*Borya sphærocephala*, heads of white flowers.  
 ——— *scirpoidea*, flowers yellow and red.  
*Johnsonia hirta*, , and *J. pubescens*.  
*Calectasia cyanea*, large blue flowers.

*Stypandra grandiflora*, flowers in panicles, blue.  
*Cæsia hirsuta*, *micrantha*, *versicolor*, flowers pink, changing to blue.  
*Sowerbæa laxiflora*, flowers pink.  
*Thysanotus asper*, flowers purple, aneups, triandrous.

NEW PLANTS DESCRIBED IN DR. LINDLEY'S LAST NUMBER  
 OF BOTANICAL REGISTER, AS ILLUSTRATED IN THE FLORA  
 JAPONICA.

*Rhododendron Metternichii*, like *R. maxima*, but having purple flowers.  
*Prunus Mume*, a yell w fruited plum.  
*Benthamia Japonica*, smaller than *B. fragifera*.  
*Stachyurus præcox*, tails of whitish flowers.  
*Abelia serrata*, flowers white.  
*Forsythia suspensa*, yellow.  
*Anemone cernua*.  
 ——— *Japonica*,  
*Pawlownia imperialis*, flowers trumpet-shaped, in large panicles, purple, a very  
 magnificent plant.  
*Diervilla hortensis*, *grandiflora*, *floribunda*, and *versicolor*, shrubs, flowers trum-  
 pet-shaped, rose-coloured or white.

We again recommend those persons who wish to form *correct* collections of  
 these plants to procure Dr. Lindley's appendix.—CONDUCTOR.

## PART III.

### MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

#### QUERIES.]

ON A LIST OF EACH CLASS OF TULIPS.—Should the Gentleman, who for-  
 warded the able article on the Tulip, written by a foreigner, and inserted in the  
 last number of the "Floricultural Cabinet," be willing to give a truly foreign  
 list of forty or fifty of the principal flowers, with prices, possessing the four  
 qualities he describes, he would much oblige the amateurs in general, and par-  
 ticularly

Your original Subscriber,

*Hackney, Dec. 1839.*

TENURE.

Let me crave your instructions how to manage the three following plants,  
 which I never could succeed in bringing to perfection; viz. *Gladiolus cardinalis*,  
*Ixias* and *Ipomopsis elegans*. How is this last to be kept over the winter; and  
 particularly if it throws up flower-shoots in the autumn? It often damps off  
 with me, or dies at once without any cause that I can detect. Give me an early  
 answer if you please.

Y. R. S.

ON ARNOTT'S STOVE, &c.—Has any one tried Arnett's Stove in a Conserva-  
 tory, and with what success?

The new crown glass mentioned by Loudon is too recent a discovery for any  
 to have tried it, I presume.

SURREYENSIS.

ON A LIST OF THE BEST DAHLIAS.—A new Dahlia grower would be much  
 obliged to you or any of your correspondents that have seen the various exhi-  
 bitions of Dahlias last season, if they will insert in the "Cabinet" for next  
 month, or as early as possible, a select list of twenty-four or fifty of the best  
 sorts they have seen and can recommend.  
 F. J.

ON DRYING AND PRESERVING FLOWERS.—I should feel extremely obliged to

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

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

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

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

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

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

**CARNATIONS**, &c., layers of should be transplanted into large pots at the end of the month, or be planted in the open border, in order to bloom strong.

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

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

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

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

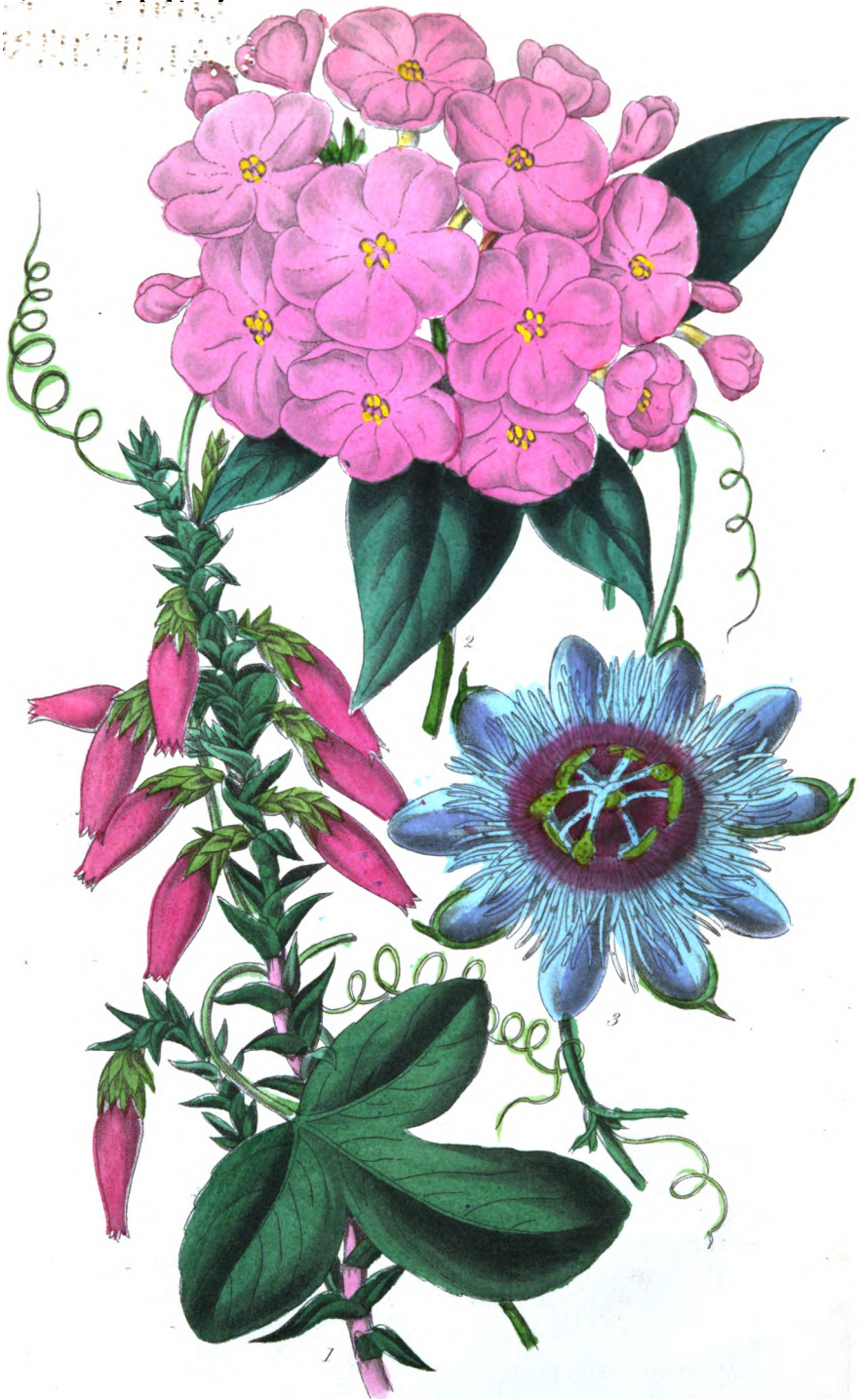
**MIGNIONETTE**, to bloom early in boxes, or pots, or to turn out in the open borders, should now be sown.

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

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

**TEN WEEK STOCKS, RUSSIAN AND PRUSSIAN STOCKS, &c.**, to bloom early, should be sown at the end of the month in pots, placed in a hot bed frame, or be sown upon a slight hot bed.





1 *Cornelia rubra* 2 *Luedia gratissima* 3 *Passiflora angustifolia*.

THE  
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

MARCH 1st, 1840.

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PART I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

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ARTICLE I.

REMARKS ON AN ARTICLE IN THE DECEMBER NUMBER, ON  
THE TULIP, BY M. TRIPPET, COMMUNICATED BY MR. J.  
FORBES.

BY MR. CAREY TYSO, FLORIST, &C. WALLINGFORD, BERKSHIRE.

THE December number of your Cabinet contains an article of considerable length on the culture of the Tulip, extracted from the observations of a continental grower of celebrity,—M. Trippet. It would appear, however, from the introductory sentence, that it was forwarded by Mr. Forbes for insertion in your Magazine, as a guide to growers in this country. Though it contains many useful observations, yet there are several statements which I think are in some measure calculated to mislead the English florist. I have, therefore, thought it would serve the interests of floriculture by directing the attention of your readers to a few of them; and at the same time suggest the propriety of receiving with caution, advice which, though perhaps suitable to the Continent, would not only be useless but injurious if credited here. I do this, not in a controversial spirit, nor with a view to hurt, in the slightest degree, the feelings of Mr. F., but simply to state the truth,—an object consonant, I trust, with the design of your widely extended Periodical.

First, it is stated, Tulips furnish two principal varieties—"Bizarards, and those on a white ground;" and then the last is subdivided into two classes: white ground streaked with red, &c. and white

ground streaked with violet, &c. ; whereas Tulips are more properly divided into three classes : 1. *Roses* : white grounds, with rose or cherry colour flame, or feather ; 2. *Byblomens* : white grounds, with violet or purple flame, or feather ; 3. *Bizards* : yellow grounds, with chocolate, dark brown, and nearly black flame, or feather. They are denominated flamed *Roses*, *Byblomens*, *Bizards*, when the stripes of colour descend boldly from the top edges of the petals two-thirds of the way down the middle toward the bottom ; and are called feathered *Roses*, *Byblomens*, *Bizards*, when the colouring is finely pencilled round the margin of the petals ; the centre and base of each petal being pure ground colour, either of white or yellow.

Secondly ; Mr. F. says, " *Bizards* were esteemed forty or fifty years back, but are looked on less favourably at present." This is incorrect, if applied to cultivators in this country. Who has ever grown or even seen a *Polyphemus*, or *Strong's King*, *Shakspeare*, *Marcellus*, *Bolivar*, and fifty others might be named, that would think less favourably of the class of *Bizards* than of the finest that can be selected from the other two classes ? The fact is, that in every good bed of Tulips in England, those having yellow grounds constitute at least one-third of the number, and several amateurs of note grow two-fifths *bizards*, and think their beds look richer, and are improved by it. Varieties possessing every requisite qualification for exhibition are found as numerous, if not more abundant, in this class than in the other two.

Thirdly ; the next statement I shall notice is—"The Tulips called Dutch are the only ones now admitted into a choice collection, and of these there are now about 700 good varieties." This may be correct if applied to the Continent, but the "choice collections" here, are formed by the possession of flowers that have been raised from seed and broken into colour, by the late Mr. Clarke of Croydon, and Messrs. Lawrence, Rutley, Goldham, Williams, Middlecott, James, Walker, and others. I have known some hundreds of Dutch Tulips with names sent over, and cultivated here for "good varieties" one season, and then discarded \* by growers near the metropolis, and in

\* The writer would not intimate here that all Dutch sorts are valueless, for *Louis XVI.*, *Ambassador*, *Old Catafalque*, *Comte de Vergennes*, &c. &c. are of Dutch origin ; but the hundreds of sorts imported at "moderate prices" are dear at any price : they are not worth the carriage across the water.



the south of England. There are persons, chiefly in the north of England, who for the want of better retain them; and it is a striking and almost unaccountable circumstance, that such sorts as *Surpasse la Cantique*, *Goude Munt*, *Duc de Savoie*, *Duc de Bronte*, &c. should in the north be taking premier, and first prizes, though long since discarded by fanciers in the south. It exemplifies the fact that Tulip cultivators in one half of our island are a century in advance of their brother florists in the other.

Fourthly; in giving the criterion of a fine Tulip, Mr. F.'s fourth property or condition is, "a union of at least three colours clearly defined; it is necessary that at *least* three colours should appear, harmoniously combined, so that the eye may love to rest on the union." This feature is, alas! too conspicuous in many flowers, and its existence often proves a disqualification (in the south of England) to flowers exhibited in class especially. The third colour is usually the remainder of the original breeder colour, as it is termed, which in the estimation of many greatly depreciates its worth. For instance, *Rosa Blanca*, in its best state, is, a white ground, feathered with deep rose, without the slightest streak of the lighter pink breeder colour. *Ambassador*, when perfect, is a white ground, and nearly black feathering, the presence of the light violet colour being a defect. Perfect Tulips ought to be bicoloured; the flame, or feather, being one distinct uniform colour on a pure ground of white or yellow. There is one exception in favour of a few fine varieties between *by-blomens* and *bizards*, called *tricolours*, such as *Carlo Dolci*, *Rutley's Tricolour*, *Strong's Alfred*, *Dr. Franklin*, &c.; but with this exception our "eyes have no love to rest on the union."

Fifthly; in giving instructions for raising Tulips from seed, it is said, "They," that is, florists, "take care not to employ any seed but that which comes from Tulips having the bottom of the petals of a pure white:" from this it would appear that Tulips with yellow grounds are excluded; but the truth is, that yellow grounds are equally and deservedly in as much repute as white grounds from which to select seed bearers, the purity of colour or clean staines bottom being equally essential in both classes.

Sixthly; the directions for arranging the roots for planting are also totally inapplicable for English culture. Mr. F. says, *Drawers* with compartments should be provided, and the roots placed in

proper order in the compartments, according to height and colour. "Its first series holds those whose stem is highest, and which are planted on the top of the bed; the other compartments hold others less high, until all are filled." In making the bed, "I find it best to give it a certain inclination, in order, first, to see the position of the flowers more easily; and next, to facilitate the flowing off of rain or other moisture." From this description I infer it is meant that a Tulip bed should be low in front and high at the back or farthest side from the spectator, and that the tallest varieties should be planted at the back or elevated side, and those of lower growth planted in the near and lowest side of the bed. Now it must be admitted by all, that the beauty of a Tulip is seen by viewing the *inside* of the corolla, and no arrangement seems worse adapted than this to facilitate a close inspection, as the tallest flowers would be placed at the greatest distance. Instead of forming the bed so that the superfluous rain may "flow off," it is better that it be never suffered to "fall on," which must be prevented by covering the beds with hoops and mats.

As the arrangement of Tulips has not been minutely detailed in any former article of your Magazine, I will (if you can allow me space in your pages) attempt a brief description.

The bed should be prepared to contain seven roots in each row across the bed; it should therefore be 3 feet 10 inches in width, and any convenient length; and be surrounded with an edging of board, on which the transverse rows should be numbered progressively. Measure off five inches from each edge, and divide the remaining space equally into six, which will allow 6 inches between each root, and 5 inches from the outer rows to the margin board. The drawers in which the bulbs are kept when out of ground should have seven compartments from back to front, and each row be numbered to correspond with the numbers on the edging of the bed, and also to agree with the entry in the Tulip book. Each of the seven varieties making a transverse row should also be numbered, and No. 1 should be at the left hand corner of the bed, on the opposite side to the spectator, and 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, counted downwards towards the person viewing them. This remark would seem too obvious to need mentioning, if it were not known that florists, in all other matters apparently intelligent, have adopted the very reverse course. The sorts

should then be arranged,—Rose, byblomen, bizard across the bed, from the commencement to the end, according to the following plan :

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.
I. 1.	Rose.	Byb.	Biz.	Ro.	Byb.	Biz.	Ro.	Byb.	Biz.	Ro.
II. 2.	Byb.	Biz.	Ro.	Byb.	Biz.	Ro.	Byb.	Biz.	Ro.	Byb.
III. 3.	Biz.	Ro.	By.	Biz.	Ro.	Byb.	Biz.	Ro.	Byb.	Biz.
IV. 4.	Rose.	Byb.	Biz.	Ro.	Byb.	Biz.	Ro.	Byb.	Biz.	Ro.
V. 3.	Byb.	Biz.	Ro.	Byb.	Biz.	Ro.	Byb.	Biz.	Ro.	Byb.
VI. 2.	Biz.	Ro.	Byb.	Biz.	Ro.	Byb.	Biz.	Ro.	Byb.	Biz.
VII. 1.	Rose.	Byb.	Biz.	Ro.	Byb.	Biz.	Ro.	Byb.	Biz.	Ro.

Or the colours may be arranged as follows:—Rose, byblomen, bizard, longitudinally, from one end of the bed to the other in the I., IV., and VII. rows ; bizard, rose, byblomen, in the II. and VI. rows ; and byblomen, bizard, rose, in the III. and V. rows, agreeably to the annexed scale of ten rows :

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.
I. 1.	Rose.	Byb.	Biz.	Rose.	Byb.	Biz.	Rose.	Byb.	Biz.	Rose.
II. 2.	Biz.	Rose.	Byb.	Biz.	Rose.	Byb.	Biz.	Rose.	Byb.	Biz.
III. 3.	Byb.	Biz.	Rose.	Byb.	Biz.	Rose.	Byb.	Biz.	Rose.	Byb.
IV. 4.	Rose.	Byb.	Biz.	Rose.	Byb.	Biz.	Rose.	Byb.	Biz.	Rose.
V. 3.	Byb.	Biz.	Rose.	Byb.	Biz.	Rose.	Byb.	Biz.	Rose.	Byb.
VI. 2.	Biz.	Rose.	Byb.	Biz.	Rose.	Byb.	Biz.	Rose.	Byb.	Biz.
VII. 1.	Rose.	Byb.	Biz.	Rose.	Byb.	Biz.	Rose.	Byb.	Biz.	Rose.

Both these plans will require an equal number of the three classes ; tricolours being planted as bizards or byblomens, according as they bear the nearest resemblance to either class. The superiority of planting according to these methods, over the promiscuous manner, needs only once to be seen by the connoisseur to be appreciated.

But the arrangement of the colours is not all that is necessary, the heights also must be attended to. The small figures in the above

scales represent the four gradations of height. The tallest varieties are placed in the middle or 4th row, and are called fourth row flowers, the shortest in the outside rows, and the others of intermediate heights should be placed in the 2d and 3d rows. In several of the Trade Catalogues the row in which each variety should be grown is given, which is a great assistance to amateurs; but in cases where a root has not attained its full size, though a blooming root, it should be planted one row farther from the centre of the bed than marked in the Catalogues.

To keep a bed well regulated, some changes are necessary every year, which should of course be noted down, when the tulips are in bloom.

Having trespassed too much on your space, I will conclude with a hope that the foregoing observations will not be altogether useless to your readers.

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## ARTICLE II.

### ON THE CULTURE OF PELARGONIUMS.

BY J. M., STOKES NEWINGTON, LONDON.

WHEN you informed the readers of the Cabinet about the splendid geraniums exhibited at the Horticultural Society, you promised them that you would give, in a future number, the mode of treatment they had received; but that I have not seen yet, in which (I must say) I am disappointed, for I wished very much to know if there was any thing new in their treatment.\*

A subscriber in the November number of the Cabinet asks you for the said information. But the number for the month of January has come out, and still the said information has not appeared. It is desirable it should be given, for many an amateur in the cultivation of that splendid tribe of plants has looked forward for the said information with delight, thinking it would be a guide for them, to bring them that was under their care as nigh the same perfection as they appeared at the Horticultural Society. But that desire they must give up for another season, A floriculturist in Devonshire has been so kind as to give us his treatment of that splendid tribe; but I hope he will not think it too much of me in saying his mode of cultivation is

\* The person who promised it us has not yet fulfilled his engagement.—CONDUCTOR.

not quite the same as that which is practised in the neighbourhood that I live in (which is about three miles from London).

The following detail contains the mode of treatment practised :—

The cuttings are put in, in the month of August, into a mixture of sand and leaf mould well decomposed. When struck, they are potted off into small sixties, in a mixture composed as follows :—One barrow load of maiden mould (*i.e.* the top spit well chopped with the spade) taken from a sheep pasture the year previous, one barrow load of leaf mould, one barrow load of bog soil, (well chopped with the spade,) one barrow load of well rotted frame dung, and about three parts of a barrow load of sharp sand, all well mixed together, but must not be sifted. When potted off, they must be kept in a close frame for a short time, and when started to grow, take off the tops, so that it will induce side shoots, and they will make good bushy plants. By the third or fourth week in September shift them into large sixties, in a compost, the same as when potted off into the small sixties, except not quite so much sand, say half a barrow load instead of three parts as before. Such as take the lead, and grow stronger than the others, are shifted into forty-eights about the third or fourth week in October, in a compost something similar as when potted into the large sixties, except using two barrow loads of maiden mould instead of one; as this will be the last shifting until the third or fourth week in February, for it is not advisable to have them in such rich compost during winter: for when it is so, it remains longer damp after watering, especially if it sets in damp and cloudy weather after watering, which causes the production of something similar to mildew upon the stalks of the leaves: when this occurs, it is destroyed by giving plenty of air, and applying a little gentle fire; if the weather does not allow top air to be given, as much front air is admitted as possible.

By the third or fourth week in February they are again shifted; some into forty-eights, and the largest into thirty-two, in a mixture composed as follows :—One barrow-load of maiden mould, the same sort as recommended before, well chopped with the spade; two barrow-loads of leaf-mould; two barrow-loads of well-rotted frame-dung; one barrow-load of bog-soil, well chopped with the spade; and half a barrow-load of sharp sand; all well mixed together, but by no means is sifted. In using, a little of the roughest is put at the bottom of the pot. By the first of April they are usually

growing freely, and some of them showing flower; and to keep them healthy and flourishing during the summer, a little liquid manure, say twice a week, is given.

I have now given one year's treatment; but to give the readers of the Cabinet the regular attention the show-flowers receive, I must carry them through another season. And who will object to that, when repaid with such a sight, (or nigh unto it,) and such plants, as were exhibited at the Horticultural Society meeting? By the 1st of August, these very plants, that have been so nursed, are cut back, turned out of the pots, and all the mould shook from the roots; some of them are potted into forty-eights, and some of the largest and best-rooted ones into thirty-twos, in a mixture the same as when potted into the forty-eights the previous October. When potted, they are put into a frame or pit, and kept close for a week or two, watering them over head with a pot and rose. By the third or fourth week in September, they are removed into the geranium-house, care being taken to give them as much air as possible, and not quite so much water. Whilst kept here, it is found necessary to keep turning them round on the stage, about once a fortnight, to have them in good form. By the third or fourth week in February, they are shifted into wide-mouthed twenty-fours, and some of the largest into wide-mouthed sixteens, in a mixture the same as they were shifted into last February. About the second or third week in March, they are tied to five, six, or more (according to the number of shoots) neat green stakes; and after being staked, and replaced upon the stage, they are *not turned after*, for if turned round after being staked they do not look so well. By the month of April, they require to have a little liquid manure, as recommended before. When the lateral shoots push forward, and there appears to be too many, they are thinned away, so as to leave each plant open and regular. The shoots are usually freely produced, and a second thinning is frequently found necessary. This attention is very requisite, as it keeps the plants in a neat form, and gives considerable vigour to them, the result being bold trusses of large blooms, such as have been seen in the exhibitions in and around London.

As the flowers begin to expand, they are shaded when the sun is out, with canvass, or thin gauze, fixed to a roller that is readily pulled up and down as required.

By following the foregoing practice, I have had some splendid geraniums, both in colour and size; and where practised elsewhere, the same success will be realized.

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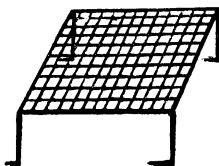
### ARTICLE III.

#### ON FUMIGATING GREENHOUSES.

BY C. W. F.

HAVING derived much information from the perusal of your Floricultural Cabinet, which I have taken from its commencement, induces me to offer the following remarks, which, if worthy of publication, I shall feel obliged by your inserting in an early number.

The plans in general use for fumigating greenhouses have appeared to me to be accompanied with trouble and inconvenience, which has induced me to offer you a description of the plan I have adopted for many years, which is both simple, cheap, and successful. I have a small wire stand, or table, about the size of a large dinner-plate, with four legs; a slight sketch of which I here give.



On this I place the lighted tobacco, and put the stand, or table, on the ground, just inside the greenhouse-door; I close the latter, when I find there is always sufficient draught to keep the tobacco burning. By this means, the house is in a very short time full of smoke, without any trouble of blowing or annoyance of smoke to the individual. I think this method of fumigating can be adapted to all greenhouses, as there will always be found air enough to keep the tobacco burning.

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## ARTICLE IV.

## HINTS ON PACKING PLANTS.

BY MR. CAREY TYSO, FLOREST, WALLINGFORD, BERKSHIRE.

It is the practice of many florists, when they take up a plant, to lift it with all the earth which is held together by the roots, and then to press the soil close around them with their hands; and this they do to prevent the plant receiving injury by the removal. But a little reflection, and, what is more convincing, a little experience, shows that this operation is highly injurious. Suppose, as an example, some Pinks, taken from a bed composed of a stiff, fine-grained loam, were taken up and treated in this way, but in all other respects carefully packed, and sent a hundred miles by coach. The time intervening between the taking-up and re-planting may be forty-eight hours, and it will be found that the ball of loam has become hardened, and to a certain degree dried. The roots will consequently be *incased* in impenetrable soil—the fibres will be encircled in a hard crust or inclosure. They are planted in this state in a suitable compost, but the plants do not flourish; they remain *in statu quo* for a month, and then sicken, dwindle, and, perhaps, die. On taking them up, I have found the roots have never got without the inclosure, and consequently have never derived nutriment from the compost in which they were planted. In an experiment recently made with Carnation plants, selected of the same sort, similar size and state of health, planted in the same soil, in the same pots, I found, at the close of seven weeks, that the plants potted with the soil pressed round the roots turned pale and sickly at the tops, and drooped as if they had suffered for want of water; while those planted with loose roots looked in health. The difference was manifest in the appearance of the plants. I then took them up, and found the roots of those with pressed soil had in a few places just begun to protrude through the enclosure; but the ball remained hard, and detached from the soil in the pots: while the roots of the plants potted with loose earth had shot down by the sides of the pot to within an inch of the bottom, and were well established.

The injury that florist's flowers, such as Pinks, Carnations, Picotees, Polyanthuses, Pansies, &c., sustain from such treatment is certainly



not known, or the practice would be abandoned. To those who are so unfortunate as to receive plants in this state, I should say,—place the balls in a dish of water, and soak them till the soil can be cleared from the roots, and then carefully plant them. Persons who may fear to do this with all the plants they may thus receive from a distance, let them try the experiment with half of them, and they will soon perceive that even this method, harsh as it is, will be found better than planting them incased in hard, stiff soil, through which the fibrous roots of plants will require several months to struggle.

Plants should be packed with the earth *loosely* round the roots, in a little *moist* moss, and inclosed in brown paper. The foliage of plants should be surrounded with soft *dry* moss.

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## ARTICLE V.

### ON RAISING TULIP SEED.

BY MR. JOHN SLATER, ALBION PLACE, LOWER BROUGHTON, NEAR MANCHESTER.

THE raising of Tulips from seed, having at last engaged the attention of florists in this neighbourhood, I presume that a few remarks as to the best means of obtaining it will prove acceptable to the readers of the Cabinet. The last two years have been very unfavourable for that purpose, and as the weather is in general more moist in the northern counties than the southern, it rarely happens that seed can be matured. In the year 1838 I found it impossible, by the usual method, to procure a pod of seed, as the pericarpium, from the moisture, damped and mildewed off. The year 1839 I took a different plan. As soon as the petals fell off I procured a piece of wood two inches broad and four inches long, and at one end I made a nich with a saw upwards of one inch deep, sufficient to hold firmly a square of glass six inches by four or five, and at the other end cut a hole about three quarters of an inch square. I then put a carnation stick through the square hole, and stuck it down near the bulb, and let the square of glass be within two inches of the top of the pericarpium, which prevented the wet from lodging in it. This is easily done by having holes bored in the stick every two inches, through which a nail or piece of wire can be inserted to prevent the glass from touching the seed-vessel. I then got a piece of metallic wire and

fastened the stem to the stick to prevent it from moving from the centre of the glass, and examined each from time to time. As the stem will generally grow two or more inches, when it is the case I raise the glass so as to be the prescribed height. By following out this plan I was enabled to ripen a considerable number of pods from very valuable and first-rate varieties, without losing one.\*

The best time for sowing seed is the first week in February, in pots, which I find much better than sowing it the first week in January, as stated by me in a former article. The pots must be placed in a cold frame until the middle or latter end of April, and then plunged in soil and placed in a good situation in the open garden. By attending to this, an amateur will find that his hopes will not be blighted, and in due time he may be able to enjoy the satisfaction of having seedling breeders.

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## ARTICLE VI.

### REMARKS ON THE PROPERTIES OF TULIPS.

BY MR. JOHN SLATER, ALBION STREET, LOWER BROUGHTON, NEAR MANCHESTER.

IN answer to the query of "Tenurbs" respecting a list of Tulips combining the properties described in Mr. Forbes's article on "the Tulip," allow me to observe that the florists in the north of England and those of the southern differ much with respect to the properties. I cordially agree with the southern florists in rejecting all that have stained bottoms, as I consider nothing detracts so much from the beauties as a tinged bottom. But it unfortunately happens that a considerable number of them marks most beautifully, and it is on that account they maintain their place as stage flowers. In the south, what are considered extra fine Tulips, such as Everard, Strong's King and some others, would not, in the north, be saleable as stage flowers, although they possess every requisite except one, that is, *the marking*. It is to be regretted that no attempt has been made to assimilate the properties. The readers of the Cabinet will

\* When the seed is ripe, the pod will assume a yellowish brown colour, and it will open at the sides; it must then be cut, and the end of the pod tied with a piece of thread to keep the seed from falling out: then hang it up in a dry place until the time of sowing; the seed keeps better in the pod than when out.

perhaps recollect that, in an article on the Tulip, I alluded particularly to the difference of opinion, with the view of something being done. The northern florists appreciate all the properties (as I before said), save one, admired in the south, and that is the marking; but instead of those irregular blotches, they require a feathered flower to be beautifully pencilled all round the petal, without the least break in the feathering, so as to show the ground colour; and any mark or blotch, except the feathering, is considered as a fault, and if it does not come to this standard, or nearly so, it is rejected as not worthy of being cultivated as a stage flower. Again, a flamed Tulip must also possess a good beam. By a beam, I do not mean to call a straight line up the centre of the petal a beam, such as the northern florists would acknowledge as one, but which is called so in the south. They want pencilling branching out from this beam to the feathering, the more the better, if sufficient of the ground colour is shown. This is what constitutes a flamed Tulip. It is impossible for one who is not acquainted with this difference to recommend a list to "Tenurbs." I purpose going to Haarlem in May to select a few new varieties for sale, in addition to what has been sent me this season on trial, as well as on my return to visit the principal places in the south of England, to make remarks, &c. upon Tulips that may be considered to possess the properties generally required by florists; till that period arrives, a correct list cannot well be made out. It is a mistaken idea, that the Dutch excel us in new varieties of this flower at this present time. I have been informed by one of the oldest establishments in Haarlem, that but little attention is paid to the raising of late Tulips, and that the best varieties were not raised by the Dutch, but were raised principally by the monks, &c. in the gardens of the monasteries of Ghent, Valenciennes, Dunkirk, and Lisle, many years ago, where existed the finest collections. It was by purchasing from these collections that the Dutch florists gained so much celebrity. In the north of England there are a few varieties of considerable merit, but the price is here considered very high if 5*l.* is asked, whilst the London florists, perhaps for the same, would ask 50*l.* There is a rose, which I consider the finest ever raised in England, grown by two or three individuals, of which I believe there is only one broken, the feathering a most beautiful rosy scarlet, and the cup, &c. such as would please all. There is perhaps

six or eight breeders of it, and it sells readily at 21s. each. No doubt a many new varieties will every year make their appearance, and I doubt not but England will enjoy as great celebrity as ever Holland did. Should "Tenurbs" wish for any other information not conveyed in this, I shall feel pleasure in answering any inquiries he may make, so far as my humble abilities will permit.

I purpose publishing a catalogue in July, which will contain upwards of sixty new varieties of broken flowers possessed by no other florist in England, together with upwards of 200 select varieties of seedling breeders, and at the same time intend to notice, as far as possible, the various names under which some varieties are sold; also what kinds possess the properties required by all florists. If an article on the history of the Tulip will be of service to the readers of the Cabinet, I will forward it for the April number.

[We feel, we believe, with all the readers of the Cabinet who are admirers of this splendid flower, greatly obliged to Mr. Slater for the very useful articles which he furnished us, and which appeared in former numbers: they are the best practical observations upon the Tulip we ever saw; for them and the other interesting and valuable articles inserted in the present number, we feel under great obligations to him. The other communication we shall be glad to receive.—CONDUCTOR.]

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## PART II.

### LIST OF NEW OR RARE PLANTS.

#### FROM PERIODICALS.

1. *BOUVARDIA SPLENDENS*, Splendid Bouvardia. (Bot. Mag. 3781.) Rubiaceæ. Tetrandria Monogynia. There is a great similarity between this and the well-known *B. triphylla* at first sight; but this is of freer growth, leaves narrower, and more scabrous; the flowers, too, are of a more splendid colour, being of a fine vermilion. We have seen it in bloom in the gardens of the London Horticultural Society. It requires a similar treatment to the *B. triphylla*, and, as is the case with all others of the genus, it is very easily increased by slips, or cuttings of the roots, inserted in sand or sandy peat, and struck in heat. The plant merits a place in every greenhouse and flower-garden. Plants being so readily raised, and so beautiful, renders it a valuable acquisition for planting in a bed in the flower-garden. The well-known *B. triphylla*, and more especially *B. Jacquiflora*, we have long grown in beds, and have been among the prettiest plants so cultivated.

2. *CATASETUM RUSSELLIANUM*, the Duke of Bedford's Catasetum. (Bot. Mag. 3777.) A native of Guatemala, and sent in 1838 to this country by Mr. Skinner. The flowers are produced on a raceme, and are very numerous, of a

greenish-white. Each flower is about two inches and a half across. The specific name was given in compliment to the late Duke of Bedford, who was a munificent patron and steady friend of botany and horticulture, an evidence of which may be seen in the unrivalled collections of many genera of plants now cultivated in the gardens and grounds at Woburn Abbey.

3. *EPIDENDRUM PARKINSONIANUM*, Mr. Parkinson's. (Bot. Mag. 3778.) Orchidæ, Gynandria Monandria. A native of Mexico, and sent from thence to this country by John Parkinson, Esq., late Consul General at Mexico. The flowers are produced on a long branching stem, each lateral one terminating with two or three large scentless flowers. Petals and sepals of a brownish-green. Lip and column of a pretty orange. Each flower is about four inches across.

4. *GELASINE AZUREA*, Azure-flowered. (Bot. Mag. 3779.) Iridacæ. Hexandria Monogynia. Sent to this country from Boston, in North America, by J. W. Boot, Esq., who received it from the Banda Oriental. A plant has bloomed in the select collection of the Hon. and Rev. W. Herbert, at Spofforth. The plant has been grown in the greenhouse, but it appears to be likely to thrive well in the open ground, if protected with a few leaves, or something of that light and protecting nature, through winter. The flower-stem rises to about two feet high, having a spathe of several flowers. Each flower is in form and size like a smallish crocus, and of a fine azure-blue colour. *Gelasine*, from *gelatinus*, a smiling dimple.

5. *IMPATIENS MACROCHILA*, Large-lipped Balsam. (Bot. Reg. Fig. 8, 1840.) Balsaminæ. Pentandria Monogynia. A native of the north of India, which was introduced into this country, in 1839, by the Directors of the East India Company. The plant is annual, and during the last autumn bloomed most profusely in the garden of the London Horticultural Society, and where it appeared to be as hardy as any other annual. The plant grows eight or ten feet high. The flowers are produced in terminating umbels, of a fine deep rose-colour, having the spur beautifully spotted with darker. Each flower is about two inches across. It is a very desirable species for ornamenting the flower border or greenhouse in summer.

6. *IMPATIENS TRICORNIS*, Three-horned Balsam. (Bot. Reg. Fig. 9, 1840.) Balsaminæ. Pentandria Monogynia. This new species is from India, and introduced with the before-described *I. macrochila*. The plant is annual, producing its blossoms on axillary racemes; they are yellow, prettily spotted with dark. The flowers have much the appearance of those of the Touch-me-not. It is stated by Dr. Wight that India swarms with species of this interesting genus; at least one hundred species are found. A moist climate and moderate temperature are most favourable to their growing vigorously.

7. *MAXILLARIA CUCULLATA*, Hooded Maxillaria. (Bot. Reg. Fig. 12, 1840.) Orchidæ. Gynandria Monandria. The flowers are small, and not peculiarly interesting. Each is about an inch across, of a red and yellow colour. The flower-stem rises about six inches high, and the terminating scape contains one flower. It is a native of Equinoctial America.

8. *MANDEVILLA SUAVOLENS*, Sweet-scented. (Bot. Reg. Fig. 7, 1840.) Apocynacæ. Pentandria Monogynia. This plant had been discovered by Mr. Tweedy, and sent to this country under the name of Chilian Jasmine. H. J. Mandeville, Esq., more recently sent seeds of it to the Hon. W. F. Strangways, who presented a portion to the London Horticultural Society. The plant is a climbing shrub, grows rapidly, and it appears likely to be an abundant bloomer. The flowers are of a beautiful white, of a bell-shaped form, having a fine parted mouth. Each flower is about two inches long and two inches across the mouth. They are deliciously fragrant, and being of a pure white, and so large, produce a pretty effect. The plant highly merits a place in every conservatory or greenhouse. When the plant has ceased blooming, it requires to be cut in similar to the vine.

9. *ONCIDIUM ORNITHORHYNCHUM*, Bird-billed. (Bot. Reg. Fig. 10, 1840.)

**Orchidæ. Gynandria Monandria.** (Synonym *O. roseum*.) This very beautiful species was originally discovered in the temperate parts of Mexico, at an elevation of 6000 feet above the sea. It has more recently been discovered by Mr. Skinner in Guatemala, and sent to the splendid collection of R. Bateman, Esq., with whom it has bloomed. The flowers are produced numerously on a branching panicle. Each flower is about three quarters of an inch across, of a pretty rosy-pink colour. When the panicles are allowed to grow naturally, they are pendulous, and have a very ornamental appearance. The fragrance of the flowers very much resembles that of new hay.

10. **PUYA CÆRULEA**, Blue Puya. (Bot. Reg. Fig. 11, 1840.) Bromeliacæ. Hexandria Trigynia. (Synonym *Pourretia cærulea*.) The plant is perennial, half-hardy, and in appearance is very like a narrow-leaved Pine-apple plant. The flower-stem rises to three or four feet high, terminating in a scape of imbricated flowers. They are at first of a pretty blue, and afterwards become spirally rolled up, and change to a deep rosy-red. It is found to thrive even in the poorest soil and driest places, and would be found ornamental for a rough bank.

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IN NURSERIES.

**CORREA LINDLEYANA**, an hybrid raised by Mr. Milner, and deservedly named in compliment to Dr. Lindley. We saw the plant at Mr. Groom's. The flowers are of a pretty rose-colour.

**CORREA CAVENDISHII**, another hybrid raised by Mr. Milner, with rose-coloured flowers, at Mr. Groom's.

**IPOMEA SPLENDENS**. The foliage of this new species is nine inches long, and proportionally broad, giving it a noble appearance. The flowers are of a rosy-pink, having a deeper coloured centre. The plant is cultivated in the stove of Messrs. Rollisson's, Tooting.

**IXORA INCARNATA**, a beautiful flesh-coloured flower of this pretty genus, at the Tooting Nursery, grown in the stove.

**STROBOLANTHUS SCABRILLA**, a stove-plant, which is very like a *Justicia coccinea*. In the stove at Tooting Nursery.

**TRACHYMENE LILACINA**. The old inhabitant of our flower-gardens, *T. cærulea*, is well-known for its deep blue and profusion of flowers; this new species is like it, excepting the flowers are of a pale lilac colour. It is a native of the Swan River colony, and was bloomed in the Clapton Nursery.

**BORONIA ANEMONIFOLIA**. The foliage of this new species is very pretty; the specific name conveys its form. It has not bloomed, that we could hear of; but the tribe being pretty greenhouse-plants, it will doubtless be worth possessing.

**CHOROZEMA LANCIFOLIA**. This new species has foliage of a lance-form, near three inches long, and gives the plant a very pretty appearance. All the kinds of *Chorozemas* that have bloomed in this country are interesting and pretty, and though this new species has not bloomed at the Clapton Nursery, no doubt it will be an acceptable plant. At present the price of a plant is five guineas.

**ACACIA NOVÆ SPEC.** We observed, at Mr. Low's, a new species of *Acacia*, having a flat stem, and the entire plant covered with hairs. It will be a pretty addition to the greenhouse.

**PIMELIA INTERMEDIA**, a new species, having corymbose heads of white flowers.

**JACKSONIA (NOVÆ SPEC.)** This new greenhouse plant is very like an *Ulex* (common Furze) in its appearance. It has pea-formed flowers, on long pendulous racemes, of a fine yellow colour. Mr. Low will soon have plants for sale.

**EUPATORIUM ODORATISSIMUM**. Mr. Low has raised this pretty species from seed received from Mexico. The plant appears to be a greenhouse shrub, producing panicles of pretty rosy-pink flowers.

**WILSONIA MUARA**, a new plant which we saw in the Tooting Nursery; it appears to be a greenhouse-plant. It was not in bloom, but we understood it is a pretty flowering plant, having yellow flowers, with a dark velvet centre.

**PLATYLOBIUM MURRAYANUM**, a new and beautiful flowering greenhouse plant, having large pea-formed flowers, the wings orange, with purple edges, and a keel. This we saw in the Tooting Nursery.

**PRIMULA SINENSIS VAR. PLENA**. A double white-flowered Chinese Primrose has been raised; we saw plants of it profusely in bloom at the Pine Apple Nursery, and another double-flowered variety with pale-pink flowers. The present price is one guinea per plant. They are valuable acquisitions to so charming a plant.

**CONVOLVULUS BRYONÆFLORUS**. We saw a pretty plant of it at the Pine Apple Nursery; it is grown in an open frame, so as to have slight protection in severe winters if required. It is a twining plant, producing light purple flowers, which are very ornamental. The foliage is pretty, having a mallow-like appearance. In a cool greenhouse, or trained against an open south aspect wall, the plant would be ornamental.

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## PART III.

### MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

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#### QUERIES.

**ON A SUITABLE SOIL FOR THE ANEMONE.**—I should be much obliged if you could inform me, through the medium of your "Floricultural Cabinet," what the Double Anemones thrive best in, whether a light sandy soil, loamy, or what composition is proper for them? If you could answer me in your next "Cabinet," I should be most happy, as it is getting very late for them.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER TO YOUR CABINET IN KENT.

January 22, 1840.

**ON PENTSTEMON COBCEA, AND P. MURRAYANUM.**—Being a great admirer of that splendid plant, *Pentstemon Cobcea*, as well as *P. Murrayanum*, and having failed frequently in keeping them alive, as they appear to die off suddenly, at all times of the year, without any apparent cause, I should feel greatly obliged to any of your intelligent contributors if they would explain some successful mode of treatment with those beautiful flowering plants, which would no doubt be highly useful to many plant-growers as well as myself.

Cornwall, Feb. 1, 1840.

JACK FROST.

**ON BULBOUS ROOTED IRISES.**—If one of your correspondents who is acquainted with the English and Spanish Iris would give a list of each, with the description of the flower, and also a few remarks as to the time and depth they ought to be planted, I doubt not but that it will be very acceptable to many of your readers, as well as greatly oblige an

Ireland, Feb. 10, 1840.

IRISH SUBSCRIBER.

[Messrs. Lockhart having a most superb collection of them for sale, and which they bloomed admirably for the last five years, the Conductor applied to those gentlemen for a reply, which is subjoined as under.]—CONDUCTOR.

The treatment of the English and Spanish Iris is the most simple imaginable, and they are perfectly hardy. The English Iris merely requires good garden ground, and to be planted in the beginning of October, *not later*. The distance from bulb to bulb ought to be six inches, and the depth four inches, reckoning from the point of the bulb.

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If required to be taken up, do so a fortnight after they have done blooming, for they otherwise begin to vegetate again at the root, and if then removed, the roots would be weakened.

After taking them up, place them out of the sun, behind a hedge or fence, on the bare ground, until the planting time.

The Spanish Iris requires similar treatment, with the exception that they ought not to be planted before the beginning of November, as they come up so much sooner than the English Iris.

## A CHOICE COLLECTION OF ENGLISH IRIS.

Agathon, pure white.  
 Aglaurus, slate colour, red spots.  
 Alida, pure white, pink mottle.  
 Antomedon, dove colour, red spots.  
 Atlas, porcelain, red spots.  
 Aurora, light blue spotted.  
 Brutus, white, rose spots.  
 Chio, pale slate colour.  
 Clito, white, red spots.  
 Constantia, azure blue.  
 Coronax, porcelain.  
 Duc d'Anjou, grisdelin.  
 Duchess of Kent, white, beautifully pencilled with light blue.  
 Elphinstone, purple.  
 Enchantress, mulberry.  
 Fingal, bright light blue.  
 Grand Protector, rose, red spots.  
 Homerus, light blue spotted.  
 Hyperides, white, red spots.  
 Intendant, red maroon.  
 La Beauté, white, red spots.  
 La Comtesse, mulberry.  
 Lord Derby, splendid rich blue.  
 Manteau Grisdelin, white, pencilled with light blue.  
 ——— Pourpre, red purple.  
 Menander, dark rich mulberry.  
 Minos, rich blue, indigo spots.  
 Moritz, dark blue, indigo mottle.  
 Passe blue Camelot.  
 Pourpre Superbe.  
 Seraphina, light mulberry.  
 Sophocles, white, red spots.  
 Terpsichore, porcelain, blue spots.  
 Theron, lilac, red mottle.  
 Ultra Marine.  
 Ulysses, light blue.

## A CHOICE COLLECTION OF SPANISH IRIS.

Azure, incomparable.  
 Couronne, blue.  
 Erin, green, purple, and bronze.  
 Horatius, purple and yellow.  
 Juliette, porcelain and yellow.  
 Jaune Superb, bright yellow.  
 Kroun van Indien, purple and brown.  
 La dame du Lac, lilac, citron, and white.  
 La blanchisseuse, white.  
 La Candeur, citron and grey white.  
 La délicatesse, blue and lilac.  
 La Laitière, dark lilac, and yellow.  
 La chérie, grey, blue and yellow.  
 L'indienne, blue and bronze.  
 Lord Nelson, blue.  
 Ma favorite, dark yellow.  
 Manteau ducal, blue and bronze.  
 Musidora, daffodil yellow.  
 Oliviere, olive.  
 Pompe funèbre, very dark purple and bronze.  
 Pizarro, brown and bronze.  
 Phocion, bronze.  
 Pantheon, citron.  
 Vulcan, bronze and purple.

## ANSWERS.

A SELECTED LIST OF TULIPS AS REQUESTED BY E.N.N. IN THE DECEMBER NUMBER, 1839. [The following named kinds we saw in bloom in June last, in the splendid collection of Mr. Groom, Walworth, and were offered to us at the prices annexed.—CONDUCTOR.]

## CHERRY AND ROSE KINDS.

(Such have white grounds broken with different shades of cherry and rose colours.)

Andromache ..... s. d.  
 3 6

Catharine ..... s. d.  
 2 6  
 Claudiana ..... 7 6  
 Comte de Vergennes ..... 7 6  
 Dominga ..... 2 6  
 Duchess of Clarence ..... 2 6



	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Dulcinea.....	2	6
Fleur des Dames.....	2	6
Georgius Tertius.....	2	0
Grande Rose Imperiale.....	10	0
Hebe Superfine.....	2	6
Julia.....	7	6
Manteau Ducal.....	3	6
Maria Theresa.....	2	6
Monsieur Pitt.....	2	6
Perle Brilliant.....	2	6
Pretiosa Superba.....	2	6
Reine des Cerises.....	2	6
Rosa Blanca.....	7	6
Rose Cerise Blanche.....	10	6
Rose Monte.....	8	0
Rose Quarto Rectifida.....	5	0
Triomphe de Hollande.....	2	6
Triomphe Royal.....	2	6
Vesta.....	2	6

BIBLOERMANS.

(White grounds broken with different shades of purple.)

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Alexander Magnus.....	5	0
Ambassadeur de Hollande.....	7	0
Belle Actrice.....	2	6
Cleopatra.....	2	6
De-demonia.....	2	6
Duchess of Tuscany.....	2	6
— of Wellington.....	3	6
Eminent.....	2	6
Gloria Alborum.....	2	6
Groom's White.....	5	0
Holm's's King.....	2	6
Hugobert.....	3	6
Impératrice de Maroc.....	10	0
La mère Brun Incomparable.....	2	6
Laura.....	2	6
Moreau.....	2	6

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Ne plus Ultra.....	2	0
Prince Regent.....	2	6
Princess Charlotte Cenatoph.....	5	0
Reine de Egypt.....	2	6
Roi de Bornea.....	3	6
Roi de Siam.....	5	0
Rubens.....	3	0
Violet Lelat.....	5	0
Walters.....	3	6
Washington.....	2	6

BIZARDS.

(Have various colours on yellow grounds.)

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Abercrombie.....	2	6
Castrum Doloris.....	5	0
Cato.....	2	6
Charbonnier Noir.....	7	6
Charlamonte.....	2	6
Charles Tenth.....	5	0
Commandant.....	2	6
Duke of Clarence.....	5	0
Emperor of Austria.....	10	6
— of Russia.....	5	0
Franklin's Washington.....	2	6
Ophir.....	7	6
Octimus.....	10	6
Othello.....	2	6
Pizarro.....	2	6
Platoff.....	5	0
Polyphemus.....	21	0
Pont de Arcole.....	2	6
Porter's Palafox.....	2	6
Prince Leopold.....	2	6
Superbissima.....	2	6
Surpasse Catafalque.....	2	6
Vulcan.....	5	0
William Pitt (Holmes's).....	5	0

REMARKS.

ON MANAGEMENT OF BULBS IN WATER GLASSES. At this season of the year considerable attention is given to the culture of Bulbs in glasses. I have paid some regard to a practice so interesting, and give the following remarks on the treatment pursued, and of other means come under my notice.

Sometimes a large vessel, two or three feet in diameter and a foot or so deep, with a cover fitted to it which has holes in it, in concentric circles, on which a collection of Bulbs are placed, the largest kinds at the centre, as Polyanthus, Narcissus, then Hyacinths, and for the outer circle, Crocuses, &c. On some occasions a cone, or semi-globe, or semi-dome is constructed by tin troughs four or six inches deep, and about two inches wide, to which covers having holes for the Bulbs are fitted. This form admits the Bulbs being placed in horizontal rows, which rise one above another to the summit. After the roots are placed, the whole is generally covered neatly with some pretty kind of moss, so that the upper part of the Bulb is only seen. In this way I have grown and bloomed

them fine, which had a beautiful appearance. A small upright wire was attached, to which each flower stem was secured when it required support. The water is renewed in the troughs without disturbing the roots or Bulbs, a small tap being fixed to draw off the stale water, and a vessel with a long spout to pour the fresh in. A tin bottom in which the construction is placed secures the drip from doing injury to any furniture or window-board. In blooming them in glasses, two kinds of glasses are used, viz. bright or clear glass, and the other darkened: the latter is the best for the purpose, the shade excludes the light from the roots, and has a tendency to promote the greater vigour of the plant. The most successful mode of blooming the Hyacinth is, when the Bulb is placed on the glass; keep it in a dark place till the shoot has pushed an inch or more, when it is removed to the light. This is an essential practice to succeed well.

When the bulb is first put to the glass, the water need not be changed for a week or ten days, after which it ought to be changed every two or three days, putting in at each time a *small piece* of saltpetre. Every time the water is changed after the roots have pushed, they should be carefully cleaned by rinsing them in clear water, &c. in order to remove a clammy consistence which adheres to the roots, and, closing up the pores, causes the plant to become sickly.

I always take care to have the water to change with about the same temperature as that taken away. Whenever I perceive a sort of muddiness in the water, whether at the end of two days or more, I have it removed immediately; when rain or pond-water can be had, such is preferable to hard water.

ON NOTT'S AND ARNOTT'S STOVES, AND KYANIZED WOOD. There were inquiries, made some time since, in the "Floricultural Cabinet," if Nott's or Arnot's Stoves would heat a small greenhouse or hothouse, well; and having seen three or four instances where they have been tried, I can acquaint you they totally fail in the intended effect. The iron stove must not be in the house, and without it the pipes do not convey the heat sufficiently, so cheaply or so regularly as the common fire flue, or the hot water system, both of which are very far superior.

Wherever the air of the house can communicate with the fire internally, the air is injured for the healthy growth of the plants. Some extensive experiments were made in Kent some years ago, by introducing heated air through iron pipes into the stoves, in the place of the plan of heating the air which may be there.

The Kyanized wood is exceedingly injurious when used as tubs for growing plants or larger plants in; immediately the roots touch the sides of the tub the plant begins to droop, and soon after dies; so that the preservation of the plant is much to be considered before the preservation of the wood.

Dec. 1839.

J. R.

ON ANNUALS.—Annuals, as I have observed before, are flowers that rise, bloom, and die in the same year; and must therefore be raised from seed every spring.

The first class of annuals, being very delicate, and requiring great care, with the constant assistance of glass frames, I shall not even name, since they do not enter into the nature of my work.

I proceed to the second class, which are hardier than the above, though they should be raised in a warm border, and be covered with a hand-glass, if you wish them to flower in good time.

The ten weeks' Stocks will grow, if sown in a warm border, towards the end of March, and should be afterwards transplanted; but if brought up in a hot-bed, they will flower a month or six weeks earlier.

The China aster, Chrysanthemum, white and purple Sultan, African and French Marigolds, Persicarias, &c. will grow well in a warm border of natural earth, if sown in April; but they also flower a month earlier if they are assisted by a hot-bed or glass. These annuals must be all planted out, when tolerably strong, into the spots where they are destined to remain in the borders, taking care to allow each plant plenty of space, that they may not crowd each other. The China aster branches into many stems and flowers, therefore they may be planted singly, or not less than six inches apart. The July flowers, or more commonly called gilliflowers, become expansive as they increase. They should

not be crowded together; three in a group are quite sufficient, and they should be six inches apart. The same may be said of the stock varieties.

I have ever found the hardy annuals grow finest by allowing them to become self-sown. They flower some weeks earlier, and invariably produce larger and brighter flowers.

When gathering my flower seeds in August and September, I allow one-half to remain sprinkled over the borders; and the young plants never fail appearing healthy and strong above ground in March and April, the months appropriated to sowing the seed. Thus, my *Lavateras*, *Larkspurs*, &c. are in beautiful blow, while the second crop, or seeds sown in spring, are but showing their green heads above the surface. I weed away the superfluous self-sown plants to my taste; but the birds take care that no one shall be encumbered with superfluity. I have by this means a first and second crop of the same annuals, but the crop of self-sown are far superior. They are up before the heats come on, to dry the earth, and dwindle the flower.

Dig the ground well with your trowel, and rake it very fine, before you put in the seeds in spring. Annuals love a light, friable soil. All the hardy kinds may be sown in March, each sort in little separate patches, as follows:—

Draw a little earth off the top to one side, then sprinkle in the seed, not too plentifully, and cover it again with the drawn-off earth. Half an inch is sufficient depth for small seed. The larger kind, such as sweet peas, lupins, &c. must be sown an inch in depth. When the plants have been up some time, thin them well. The more space you have, the finer the plants will rise.

The hardy annuals will not bear transplanting: they must be left to flourish where they are sown. The large kinds, such as the *lavatera* or mallow, should only be sown in groups of three plants together. The lupin tribe should not exceed five plants in a group. The *Convolvulus*, also, requires four or five plants only in a group. Water the patches in dry weather moderately, and be careful never to use pump water. If you have no soft water, a tub should be placed in the garden to receive rain water; and if, as in towns, pump water must be chiefly used, let it remain a day or two in the tub, to soften in the air and sunshine.

The first week in April is the safest period for sowing annuals, as the cutting winds have ceased by that time, and frost is not so much to be apprehended. The soft rains, also, fall in warm showers, to give life and germ to seeds and plants, and they appear in a shorter space of time.

Those ladies who live in the vicinity of nursery gardens have a great advantage over the more remote flower-fanciers. They can be supplied, at a trifling expense, with all the tender annuals from hot-beds, either in pots, or drawn ready for immediate transplanting.

If you do not raise your own seed, be careful how you purchase your stock, and of whom you receive it. Many seedsmen sell the refuse of many years' stock to their youthful customers, and produce great disappointment. There is one way of ascertaining the goodness of the seed, which will not deceive. Previous to sowing, plunge your lupin, sunflower, &c. seeds into a tumbler of water: the good seed will sink, while the light and useless part remains floating on the surface.

If you grow your own seed, exchange it every two years with your neighbours. Seeds love change of soil; they degenerate, if repeatedly grown and sown upon the same spot, particularly sweet-peas.

Sweet-peas should be put into the ground early in March, for they will bear the wind and weather. Make a circle round a pole, or some object to which they may cling as they rise; and put the peas an inch deep, having soaked them in water well saturated with arsenic, to guard them from the depredation of birds and mice. Add an outer circle of peas every month, so that a continual bloom may appear. The circle first sown will ripen and pod for seed in the centre, while the outer vines will continue flowering till late in the autumn. When you have gathered a sufficient number of ripe pods, cut away all the pods which may afterwards form with your knife. This strengthens the vines, and throws all their vigour into repeated blooms.

Be very careful to throw away the arsenic water upon your heap of compost, and do not put that powerful poison into any thing which may be used after-

wards in the house. Soak the peas in a flower-pot saucer which is never required for any other purpose, and keep it on a shelf in the tool-house, covered up. Three or four hours' soaking will be sufficient. If the wind and frosts be powerful and continued, shelter the peas through March, by covering them with straw or matting every evening.

I have got sweet-peas into very early blow by bringing them up in pots indoors, and transplanting them carefully in April, without disturbing the roots. In doing this, push your finger gently through the orifice at the bottom of the flower-pot, and raise its contents "bodily." Then place the ball of earth and plants into a hole trowelled out to receive it; cover it round gently, and, if the weather is dry, water it moderately.

Ten weeks' stock is a very pretty annual, and continues a long time in bloom. Mignonette is the very sweetest of all perfumes, and should be sown in September for early blowing, and again in March for a later crop. It is always more perfumy and healthy, if dug into the ground in autumn to sow itself. Venus' Looking-glass is a very pretty, delicate flower. Indeed, every annual is lovely; and the different varieties give a gay and rich appearance to the flower-garden during the three summer months.

The Clarkias are very pretty annuals, with a hundred other varieties lately introduced, and which are all specified in Mrs. Loudon's new work upon annuals. My plan is, to give a general idea of their treatment only, under the classification of hardy annuals, or those annuals which may be nurtured without a hot-bed.

Keep your annuals from looking wild and disorderly in a garden by allotting the smaller kinds their separate patches of ground; and trim the larger annuals from branching among other flowers. For instance, cut away the lowest branches of the China-aster, the African marigold, &c., and train the plant erect and neatly to a slight rod or stick; cut away the flowers as they drop, reserving one or two of the finest blooms only for seed; and let each plant look clean and neat in its own order. By cutting away flowers as they droop, the plant retains vigour enough to continue throwing out fresh flowers for a long period,—(Extract from every Lady her own Flower Gardener.)

ON ARNOTT'S STOVE.—Having had a good deal of experience of the working of Dr. Arnot's Stoves, in plant houses of various constructions, I am perfectly convinced that they are not at all adapted for such. And having seen, in the present month's Cabinet, an article by a florist, in which he expresses his entire confidence in them answering for such purposes, I am induced to pen the following, but I may here state (and I hope I will be excused for doing so) that I am afraid the florist has not had sufficient trial of his *small brick stove* in a large greenhouse, during a severe frost. I know by experience, as I have stated above, that in a sharp morning I have found my plants near the stove quite dry, and their leaves drooping, and those along the front and at the extremity of the house not sufficiently hot, although I had removed some of the plants from the stove the night previous, as that has always to be done whenever a fire is necessary. And still I had one part of my plants suffering from over heat, and the other from cold, in a house not thirty feet long. The stove takes up a great deal of room in whatever part of the house they are placed: if at the front, which is the proper place for either flue, pipe, or stove, the chimney or tube must either be suspended across the centre of the house, with a rise to the back wall, or taken up through the glass, either of which is very unsightly, and it does not answer to take the tube on a level from the stove, without a very high perpendicular chimney, to cause sufficient draught to make the fire burn. If under a greenhouse stage it would destroy plants to stand once in it, they require to be removed double the size of the top of the stove; and it is not very desirable, neither is it very safe, to be moving plants at night whenever it is requisite to have the stove lighted; and if the chimney has got damp (and it is very often necessary to have fire in winter to expel damp), the house is choked full of smoke. These stoves have been so highly recommended, as they consume so little fuel, but they require double what the manufacturers generally say they do; and as economy in fuel is a great consideration in a gardening establishment, many individuals

have been induced to purchase them on that account, and I am sorry to say, that, in some cases, they have superseded hot water. If you consider these remarks worthy of a place in your widely-circulated Magazine, they may perhaps be the means of keeping some gardeners from having their plants both roasted and frosted in one house, at the same time.

Feb. 14, 1840.

A GARDENER.

[We should be glad of our Correspondent's address, in order to obtain a little more information upon some particulars really necessary, we think, to satisfy the readers of the Cabinet on this subject.—CONDUCTOR.]

#### REFERENCE TO PLATE.

**LUCALIA GRATISSIMA.** This very lovely plant is a native of Nepal, where it grows to a branching shrub from ten to fifteen feet high, and is literally loaded with its heads of beautiful flowers, which are in bloom nearly all the year. In this country it thrives freely in a good greenhouse or conservatory, and few plants equal it in beauty, when in bloom. The plant grows freely and flowers profusely. The blossoms are delightfully fragrant, perfuming for some distance around. The plant usually blooms from July to the end of October. In a compost of peat and loam, well drained, it thrives freely, and is readily increased by cuttings or layers. It deserves a situation in every greenhouse or conservatory.

**PASSIFLORA ONYCHINA.** We have grown this very beautiful flowering species for some time, it being introduced into this country in 1827, but has not found its way as yet into many collections. It certainly deserves to be in all, *blooming profusely* when trained and grown in a pot, to a suitable trellis or framework, or planted out in the greenhouse or conservatory, where it will extend a long way. The plant is a rapid grower, and easily cultivated, delighting in a rich loamy soil.

**COSMELIA RUBRA.** A native of New Holland, having somewhat the habit of an Epacris. It flourishes freely in a greenhouse, and blooms profusely during summer, if not drawn up weakly. A compost of sandy-peat and loam suits it well. It is readily propagated by cuttings struck in sand.

#### FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR MARCH.

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

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

**ANNUALS, HARDY.**—If the soil be moderately dry, some of the most hardy kinds, to bloom early in the summer, may be sown in warm parts of the country, or situations well protected, but in cold places not until the end of the month; for if the seeds of many sorts begin to vegetate, and frost operate upon them, they are often destroyed. The best method of sowing the small seeds in patches is, to have a quantity of finely sifted soil; spread a portion where desired, after scattering the seeds, sprinkle a little more soil over them, and then press it closely upon the seeds, which will assist them in vegetating properly.

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

**AURICULAS.**—Those requiring top dressing should be done immediately, by taking off about two inches deep of the top soil, replacing it with some very rich more than one half of it should be rotten cow dung two years old, and the rest loam and sand. Immediately after this dressing, let the soil be well settled by a free watering. By the end of the month the unexpanded blossoms will be

nearly full grown ; no water must be allowed to fall upon them, or the blossoms would be liable to suffer injury by it. All possible air may be admitted to the plants during the day, only screen from cutting frosty winds.

**CARNATIONS**—at the end of the month, the last year's layers kept in pots or beds during winter should be planted off into large pots 12 inches wide at the top, 6 at the bottom, and ten deep. In each pot three plants may be placed triangularly, not planting deeper than to fix them securely. The following compost is most suitable. Two barrows full of fresh yellow loam, three of well rotted horse-dung, and half a barrow full of river sand, well mixed ; plant in it without sifting, but breaking very well with the spade, place the plants in a sheltered situation out of doors.

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

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

**CAMELIAS**.—Those kinds done blooming should be immediately potted, for if allowed to push the least before this is done, the operation frequently kills the tender shoots. In potting, &c. never cut the matted roots, but shake the soil off, and replace with what new soil may be required. If the balls are not matted with roots, just loosen the outer fibres with the hand, which will induce them sooner to push into the soil. A very free drainage is required, or the plants will never flourish. The following is very good compost for growing them in:—One barrow full of rich loam, half a ditto of peat, half a ditto of very rotten dung, or rotten vegetable mould, and one third ditto of Calais, or other fine sand. Never use sifted soil, but well broken. As soon as the plants are potted, place them in a temperature of about 68 degrees of heat by day, and 60 by night. This will cause them to push more vigorously, and more certain to induce flower buds.

**DAHLIAS**—if not already put into excitement, should be done as early as possible. Seeds should also be sown ; placing them in a hot bed frame till up. Cuttings be taken off and struck in heat.

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

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

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

**POLYANTHUSES**—should now be top dressed, as directed for Auriculas, only the soil need not be so rich. Seed may now be sown ; the best method is to raise it in heat, harden gradually, and transplant when large enough.

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

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

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

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

Univ. of  
California



TO AMU  
SIBSON LAG

*Cox's Yellow Defiance*

FLORICULTURAL CABINET, APRIL 1890.

D. H. S. S. C.



Law of  
California



TO THE  
LIBRARY OF

*Pumpkin's Bloomstary.*

FLORICULTURAL CABINET, APRIL, 1878.

L. HAYES, D.D.

Univ. of  
California



TO VIVI  
ANNO 1840

*Harrison's Charles XII.*

FL. HORTICULTURAL CABINET, APRIL 1840.

J. H. R. H. 1840.

THE  
**FLORICULTURAL CABINET,**

APRIL 1st, 1840.

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**PART I.**

**ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.**

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**ARTICLE I.**

**THE TULIP.**

(ITS HISTORY.)

BY MR. JOHN SLATER, FLORIST, ALBION PLACE, LOWER BROUGHTON, NEAR  
MANCHESTER.

Of all florists' flowers, the Tulip has attracted the most notice; and when we consider its numerous beauties, as well as the splendid varieties, we need not be surprised. It may justly be styled the "King of Flowers;" and although within these few years the Dahlia has caused the Tulip to be neglected, yet the spirit is not quite extinct, and notwithstanding there is only a spark left, it will ere long break out into a flame, and the revival will be hailed with pleasure and delight by all Flora's sincere admirers.

This flower is much admired in the eastern parts of the world, and has been considered, in floral language, the emblem of loveliness.

According to a celebrated writer, the Turks regard this flower with so much delight, that a feast of tulips is annually celebrated in the Grand Seignior's seraglio; the description of which, when related to us in all the flowery garb of their language, leaves even the delineation of the fairy scenes in the Arabian Nights tales in the shade.

Vases of the finest chrysal, filled with the choicest Tulips produced in that part of the world, are scattered over the scene, like the

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stars which look down upon them for number ; galleries, amphitheatres, and pagodas, are erected, and covered with lights, that form garlands of emeralds, sapphires, rubies, and diamonds, entwined with lights that present to the imagination the sparkling of every jewel which nature has produced or art polished : showers of rose-water refresh the air, and the very tapers shed the most exquisite odours ; the banks are covered with carpets, whose colours are as vivid as the clouds which surround the setting sun ; pyramids of cooling fruit meet the eye at every turn, while innumerable birds of song, whose golden cages are suspended by strings of pearls, seem to mistake the scene for the arrival of Phœbus, and being awoke by the delights of the feast, mix their warbling with the melodious sound of instruments which seem touched by invisible musicians. In the centre of the seraglio, a splendid pavilion shades the Sultan, who carelessly reposes on the skins of the most costly and curious animals, with all the nobles of his court in their richest robes and shawls, seated at his feet to behold the winding dances of the lovely women of his court, in all the luxurious display of their light and sparkling attire, who sometimes encircle, and at others glide around the vases of Tulips, whose beauty they celebrate in song and action. During these festivals, Cupid often urges his votaries to dare the bowstring of the Sultan, by making a sighing Selim present a Tulip to a languishing Fatima.

The Tulip was sent, in the year 1554, by Auger Gislen Busbec, from Constantinople to Vienna, with the remark that the Turks charged a high price for them. Conrad Gesner says, that he saw the Tulip plant in the year 1559, in the garden of John Henry Hawart, at Augsburg. The Tulip was first introduced into England in the reign of Elizabeth.

It is stated in Martin's edition of Miller, that a merchant of Antwerp had a cargo of Tulip-roots as early as 1562, and taking them for a sort of onion, ordered some to be roasted under the embers, and ate them with oil and vinegar, like common onions ; the remainder he set in the kitchen garden, amongst the cabbages, where most of them perished, except a few that George Rye, a merchant of Mechlin, took under his care, which produced a variety of beautiful flowers.

It is also related, that a sailor, having taken some goods to

Dutch merchant, had a herring given him for his breakfast; but seeing what he supposed to be a kind of small onion lying on the counter, the tar carelessly took up a handful, which he immediately ate with his dried fish. These proved to have been Tulips of so much value, that it was estimated a magnificent breakfast might have been given to the heads of the Dutch government for less expense than the cost of the condiment which the sailor took with his salt herring.

It was towards the middle of the seventeenth century that the rage for flowers, and particularly for Tulips, was carried to a very great excess in Holland and in France; so much so, that it brought ruin and bankruptcy upon many families. The *Tulipomania*, as it was justly termed, was entered into by these nations with as much avidity, for a time, as the Mississippi and South Sea schemes were in our own country. It would almost be impossible for us to credit the extraordinary accounts handed down respecting the high prices given for Tulips by the Dutch florists of that age, were we not acquainted with their gambling speculations in this bulb, which carried them to a much greater excess than their real fondness for flowers. Bets to a ruinous amount were often made respecting the eventful superiority of promising seedling bulbs; and for the possession of breeders of high merit, from which a superior variety was likely to be produced, as large a sum was given as the fleetest race-horse ever sold for.

About the year 1636, the spirit of floral gambling was carried to such excess at Haarlem, that during three years it is said to have yielded to that city a sum not less than ten millions sterling; for the price of these bulbs rose higher than the most precious metal. For a single Tulip, with the name of *Semper Augustus*, 4,000 florins, a beautiful new carriage, two horses with harness, &c., were given; and another, of the same kind, was sold for 13,000 florins, upwards of £650. Twelve acres of land were given for a single root, and engagements to the amount of £5,000 were made for a superior tulip during the height of the mania; and when a bidder could not be found to offer a sum of money equal to the ideal value of a fine flower, it was frequently disposed of by way of lottery or raffle. It is also said, that a person who possessed a very fine Tulip, hearing that there was a second root of the same kind at

Haarlem, repaired thither; and, after purchasing it at an enormous price, placed it on a flagstone and pounded it to a mummy with his foot, exclaiming with exultation, "Now my Tulip is unique." In another instance, a person who possessed a yearly income of £2,800, was reduced to beggary in the short space of four months by purchasing flowers. The Dutch government were at length obliged to issue a proclamation to suppress this ruinous excess.

This mania never reached England, from the unsettled state of the country at that period. The mania *for Tulips* has long ceased among the Dutch, and is now with them a mere settled matter of trade. Examples even in our times are not wanting of the enormous prices given for bulbs by florists. In the year 1835, a meeting of florists was held at Ghent, and a Tulip was named by them "The Citadel of Antwerp," which was afterwards sold to an amateur florist of the name of Vanderninck, of Amsterdam, for £650.

Our English florists have also raised Tulips for which high prices have been obtained, and now rival the Dutch in this fascinating class of flowers. They have for some years paid much attention to raising them from seed, and it may not be uninteresting to state a few of the earliest and most celebrated English raisers. A Rev. Mr. Wood, of City Gardens, City-road, who died about the year 1805, left behind him a very fine collection of Tulips. They were sold, in the first instance, to Mr. William Gabel, and by him returned in a very disordered state, and sold to Mr. Drinkwater and Mr. Davis, who had gardens in the same vicinity. It is supposed that the Tulip called Strong's King, so celebrated in the south, was broken from one of his breeders. Mr. Pearson, of Chilwell, near Nottingham, also stood high for a short time; but other varieties were raised, that threw him in the back ground. Mr. Austin, of Clapton, raised breeders, but none of much note. Mr. Holmes raised some very fine varieties, one of which, Louis XVIII., was sold to John Goldham, Esq., of Pentonville, for £42; and the whole of the stock is in that gentleman's possession. Mr. Maddocks, of Walworth, raised the "Glory of Walworth," and "Imperatrix Florum," two varieties much admired in the north as first-rate stage flowers. Mr. Strong, of Brook Green, Hammersmith, is well known to have raised many choice varieties from his breeders; but Mr. Clarke, a name which ought to be cherished by every Tulip-fancier, ranks the highest as a



raiser of breeders. He was very particular in selecting roots to save seed from, and also in destroying all dirty bottoms, and bad cups ; his breeders are much sought after at the present time. It was from his breeders that Miss Fanny Kemble, Polyphemus, (and, I believe, Rutley's Queen Adelaide,) and some others, were broken. Mr. Franklin, of the City-road, Mr. Bowler, of Albany-road, Camberwell, have added considerably to the stock of seedling breeders. Mr. Greig, of Hackney Wick, four years ago, seeded a bed of eighty rows of fine-named varieties ; and his collection of bulbs, not arrived at a blooming state, amount to one hundred thousand. John Shelmerdine, Esq., of Altrincham, twelve years ago, sowed a pod of seed taken from Louis XVI., which has produced seventy varieties, all of which partake of the character of the parent root, and not a few of them surpass the parent as respects colour, &c. ; and every year I see new beauties breaking into colour from them, which excel any Louis ever grown. The name of Sherwood will also go down to posterity as the raiser of those celebrated Roses, Lady Crewe, Duchess of Newcastle, or, as it ought to be called, Queen Boadicea. These celebrated Roses were raised by him above thirty years ago, from a pod of seed saved from Rose Vesta ; and the first Lady Crewe that was broken was grown by Mr. Turner, of Derby. There are a many varieties of breeders sold as Lady Crewe, which cannot be distinguished in the breeder state, (which is the case with many others,) but there is only one which breaks fine. The last, though not least, is Lancashire. A florist named Buckley, residing near Ashton-under-Lyne, near Manchester, raised some celebrated breeders from Bienfait Incomparable, which at the present time sell at high prices. The Lancashire Hero was sold a many years ago for £13. 10s. to a London florist ; but the name, I have no doubt, has been changed, as I have not seen it in any London catalogues, although Mr. Groom has five of Buckley's, under the name of Walker's Beauty, Glory, Flora, 46, and 71. Beauty and Lancashire Hero are considered the best. Arlette, a Rose, when it is plentiful, will rank higher, in my opinion, than any Tulip ever raised in Lancashire. The cup is fine, the ground colour a very good white, and the feathering a rich scarlet. Our English florists have obtained very high prices for Tulips. Mr. Davy, of King's-road, Chelsea, broke a Tulip named " La joie de Davy," for which he was

offered £157. 10s., and declined taking it. Polyphemus, broke by Mr. Lawrence, of Hampton, four roots of which sold for £50, after it had been broken three years, and at the same time well known there were other roots in the possession of Mr. Clarke and his friends. Fanny Kemble, also one of Clarke's, was sold to the late Mr. Davy for £100; and at his decease, the stock, which consisted of one blooming root and two offsets, was sold to John Goldham, Esq., for £72. 10s. I have no doubt but John Shelmerdine, Esq., has it broken also from one of Mr. Clarke's breeders. This is possible, as Mr. Clarke never kept the breeders separate until they broke. Louis XVI. appeared in the Dutch catalogues for the first time in 1792. The price was £25 per root; and Mr. Austin, not many years ago, offered Mr. Goldham £72. 10s. for one, which was declined. Everard, broke by John Goldham, Esq., a variety celebrated in the south, was sold, in 1838, to Mr. George Glenny, for £140: the stock at that time consisted of seven blooming bulbs.

It is worthy of remark that there is a great difference in the price of Tulips in the south compared with the north; and although the catalogues of the London growers contain bulbs at the moderate price of £50, and even £100, yet they grumble to give £3 to a country florist for what, if raised or broken by them, would be charged as high as before stated; whilst the highest price known to be offered in the north, excepting Lancashire Hero, was for a Lady Crewe, and that was only £5; and at the present time I should be glad to sell forty roots at 10s. each, and some even as low as 5s. each. The high prices in catalogues deter many from growing them, as it is a vulgar opinion that high-priced articles are the best. The Dutch, at the present time, rarely value a root above 50 guilders, or about £4. 7s. 6d. of our money. The London gentlemen would do well to follow a little more in their steps, or treat their country brethren with a little more liberality; if so, I do not doubt but Lancashire would soon excel London and its neighbourhood in Tulips, as it does in other florist flowers.

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## ARTICLE II.

## THE POLYANTHUS.

FROM THE M.S. OF THE FLORIST'S COMPANION, BY MR. JOHN SLATER, FLORIST,  
ALBION PLACE, LOWER BROUGHTON, NEAR MANCHESTER.

No flower can more justly lay claim to the title of being beautiful than the Polyanthus. Its varied tints, the richness of its colouring, the grace and elegance of its form, agreeable fragrance, easy propagation, hardy nature, and being one of Flora's earliest visitors, it is welcomed with no ordinary feelings of satisfaction by every one who possesses the least taste for flowers. To the industry and zealous attention of the northern florists we are much indebted for the rapid and progressive improvement it has made during the last few years.

It is supposed to owe its origin from both the Primrose and the Oxlip.

The Polyanthus is grown to the greatest perfection in an airy situation, yet sheltered from the rays of the sun, as its excessive heat has a tendency to impair its strength. In the spring, it is necessary to examine the plants and pots minutely early in the morning as well as in the evening, to destroy all slugs and snails which may be found upon them, as they are very great enemies to this plant. The Polyanthus has also another formidable enemy, although small; this is the acarus, or red spider. When the plants are infected with this destructive insect, the leaves become yellow and spotted. The best remedy is, to remove the infected plant immediately from your collection, and place it in a more distant situation, and soak it in a strong infusion of tobacco-water. A sprinkling of quick lime upon the plants has been found beneficial and effectual.

The young florist is recommended to select his plants in bloom.

The Polyanthus grows best in a light sandy soil, and some florists add peat when a yellow sandy soil cannot be got. The following compost will grow them well:—

1	peck	light yellow loam,	
1	,,	sand,	
1½	,,	cow dung,	} to be at least two years old,
1¼	,,	horse ditto,	
1½	,,	leaf mould.	

The properties of a fine Polyanthus are as follows:—

The stem ought to be strong, elastic, and erect, of such a height that the truss may be above the grass or leaves of the plant. The foot-stalks should be stiff, and of a proportionable length to the size and quantity of the pips, and not less than five or more in number, that the truss may be close and complete. The pipe, tube, or neck of the petal, should rise above the impalement, be short, and finish fluted in the eye; the antheræ should cover the neck of the tube: this is what the florists call a *thrum eye*. When the style perforates and shows its stigma above the antheræ, this is called a *pin eye*, from its resembling a pin-head; such a flower is rejected by all modern florists, let its other properties be what they may.

The tube should be round, of a bright yellow colour, well filled with anthers, bold and distinct. The eye should be round, of a bright clear yellow, and distinct from the ground or body colour.

The ground or body colour should be a dark rich crimson, resembling velvet, quite free from speck or blemish of any kind. The pips should be large, and of rich and lively colours, and nearly all of one size, and lie *quite flat* and smooth, as free as possible from ridges or fluting, and as round as they well can be to preserve their peculiarly beautiful figure, which is circular, excepting those small indentions between each division of the limb, which divides it into five or six heart-shaped segments.

The edging should resemble a bright gold lace, *exactly the same colour as the eye*, and go perfectly round each petal, also down the centre of each division of the limb to the eye, and the lacing or edging to be all of one breadth.

The best period for potting plants is after blooming, which will be in June, when especial care should be taken to make a good drainage. The plants must be dressed, and all offsets, or heads, which have roots, should be detached. After potting, water well, that the soil may be the better settled to the roots; and place them in a shady yet airy situation, and water them only when it is actually necessary, else there is a probability of their perishing by the rot. They will require protection during the winter months. A frame is the best, taking care to let them have the benefit of all fine weather. In March, you may let them have the benefit of all gentle showers of rain that may fall. Top dress them with a strong compost. The

compost generally used is cow-dung and horse-dung, very old, and a very small quantity of coarse sand. If you intend to exhibit, you must thin out all superfluous buds; those in the centre are the best to be taken away.

New varieties are raised from seed; and if you wish to be successful, take seed only from those varieties which possess good properties. When the seed-vessels begin to open, the seed is nearly ripe, and every day you must gather such heads as are brown, or else you will in all probability lose the best of your seed. The seed should be spread upon paper, and perfectly dried before it is laid by, and kept in that state until the last week in January or first week in February, when it must be sown in small pots, and the seeds be covered with soil about the thickness of a shilling, then be covered close with a glass. The plants will make their appearance in about six weeks. When they are large enough, transplant them into other pots, about one inch apart, and in June or July transplant into other pots. When they require watering, do it with a brush, by rubbing your hand over it, so that it may fall upon the soil like a heavy dew.

The seedling Polyanthuses bloom the following year.

The following is a list of the best varieties:—

Buck's George Fourth	Lord John Russell
Cox's Prince Regent	Nicholson's Bang Europe
Collier's Princess Royal	———— Stranger
Clegg's Lord Crewe	———— Gold Lace
Cranshaw's Invincible	Pearson's Alexander
Eckersley's Jolly Dragoon	Turner's Emperor
Fletcher's Defiance	———— Princess
Gibbon's Royal Sovereign	Stead's Telegraph
Hufton's Lord Rancliffe	

The whole collection may be bought for 52s.

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### ARTICLE III.

#### REMARKS ON THE DOUBLE YELLOW ROSE.

BY PROVINS.

I BELIEVE at least three attempts have been made by contributors to the Floricultural Cabinet to elicit information respecting the Rosa

Sulphurea, or Double Yellow Rose; and but little having been obtained, I conclude that but little is known of it. A friend assured me, that as he travelled through the dry and sandy parts of the south of France, the children brought handfuls of these beautiful flowers to the carriage-windows. These might or might not have grown by the side of a brook or water-course; but it will be observed, the soil was light and friable. Another friend, a scholar, and a scientific botanist, had witnessed the finest specimen he had ever seen within the shadow of a large tree, and it was his impression that it affected moisture. In addition to the above, I beg to impart what I have acquired from my own experience. Some years ago, I observed, in the garden of a neighbour, a plant of this Rose, as large as an ordinary currant-bush. The soil was strong and cold, and it had never been known to blow. I took a cutting from this bush, and budded a China Rose in a western aspect, which threw out healthy blossom buds the second year; but as the summer was dry and scorching, they withered away before they could expand. The year following, the season proving showery, it bloomed in full perfection. After this, the branch perished on which it was budded, which is nothing unusual with the China Rose. My inference from all this is, that if it be indigenous to the Levant, it will probably be found in moist and shady places. When growing on its own root, it may be expected to blossom on a warm and light soil, or in a mixture of sandy loam and bog earth, if duly and moderately watered in dry seasons, especially when 'in flower. On cold soils, it would be advisable to resort to budding, and such kinds of Rose should be selected for stocks as thrive and blossom freely when the experiment is to be made. The *Rosa Villosa* would be an eligible one, or the common white Rose, which throws up tall and straight shoots, and blossoms in clusters. I know not, indeed, why the common Dog Rose should not be as good as any, wherever it grows strong and healthy in the hedge-rows. Little attention need be paid to the soil, when those designed for stocks grow in it strongly and freely; neither do I apprehend that much is to be feared from blight or insects. I think it would succeed best trained to a wall exposed to an eastern aspect.

If, Mr. Editor, these observations are of any value, they are much at your service.

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## ARTICLE IV.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PRINCIPLE OF DR. ARNOTT'S STOVE,  
&c., AS SUITED FOR HEATING A GREENHOUSE.

BY MR. J. H. FARRAND, BAZAAR, CLARE, SUFFOLK.

HAVING derived many advantages from the perusal of thy Floricultural Cabinet, and long been a subscriber, I regret that many of thy correspondents omit subscribing their names, especially when communicating what they declare to be their own experience; such omissions admit of doubt as to whether the motive of such is simply to benefit the general interest of thy numerous subscribers. I allude to such communications as are in the number for the present month in reference to the use of Arnott's stove, at page 60 and 62.

Without further remarks upon them, I proceed to give my own experience for the last two years, simply as information.

In my greenhouse, thirty feet long and eleven feet high, in the middle of the brick floor I have a place dug out and bricked, ten feet long, two feet deep, and two wide, with steps unto it. At the end is placed a brick stove, upon the same principle as Dr. Arnott's, similar to that mentioned in page 29 in last month's number, (January,) with a cast iron top, sixteen inches by twelve, and raised on a level with the floor; at the back a pipe is carried up through the glass at the top. I *mostly* burn the cinders collected from the fires in my dwelling-house; but in severe frosty weather I consume Welch coal, in order to keep a good fire through the night, which I find quite sufficient; in the mornings, the two thermometers (one placed at each end of the house) are at 40 degrees and higher. Within eighteen inches of this stove are plants, various kinds, oranges ripe, &c.; and in the same house I keep birds,—a beautiful lowry, a paroquet, canaries, &c., fearing no injury from the severest frost, gases, or discomfiture of any kind; and all my plants are in a most healthy state.

If the parties complaining of Arnott's stoves meet with such disastrous consequences from them, it is because they do not manage them as they are capable of being managed, or they are ill constructed. I have had one placed for the last two years in my shop, which is fifty feet long, twenty-seven feet wide, and twelve feet high; it was made by G. Howard and Co., Old-street, London. Its

dimensions are twelve inches long, by twelve broad, and two feet high; it cost me £2. 11s., and is fully sufficient to keep up a regular warmth of fifty degrees day and night, with burning the same kind of fuel as in my greenhouse. I have it placed between three show cases, one on each side, not thirteen inches from it, and the other over it, not seventeen inches. The pipe at the back goes six feet on a straight line, through a boarded partition, not ten inches from the back of the stove, then entering another apartment, which it keeps at a due warmth of temperature, and is fixed into a chimney.

My shop-stove being so much approved, a gentleman, who has had frequent opportunities of witnessing its effects, had one, from the same makers, fixed up in his greenhouse the early part of this winter, and has found it answer to admiration.

If thy correspondent's remarks had applied to the use of the Chunk stoves in greenhouses, I should have been satisfied.

3rd month, 5th day, 1840.

[We feel very much obliged to our respected correspondent for the practical observations sent us. We insert them with confidence as to merit. We have by us several other communications relative to the same subject; but being signed anonymously, we could not insert them, as they especially deprecated the system, and, it appeared, without giving it a fair trial. Further remarks on the subject, from practical observation, we shall be obliged by from such of our readers as have had the opportunity of proving its practicability or otherwise. We have not had an opportunity of having one of Dr. Arnott's stoves in operation in a plant-house, but from what we have seen and felt of it in rooms, shops, &c., it appears to us that the heated air would be too dry to be suitable to vegetation; and to remedy which, some lateral flue or flues, constructed of metal, ought to be attached to the stove as at present formed, so as to convey the heat to each side to a desirable distance. Such lateral flues ought to be shallow and broad, and the upper part to be made so as to hold two or three inches deep of water; this would give such a degree of moisture to the house, as to render it beneficial to vegetation.—  
CONDUCTOR.]

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ARTICLE V.

AN ACCOUNT OF FROST, AS TAKEN FROM VERY MINUTE OBSERVATION IN A GENTLEMAN'S GARDEN IN LINCOLN-SHIRE.

BY C. S., A SECOND GARDENER.

THE following particular account of the degrees of frost on the days stated were ascertained by a registering thermometer, being regularly visited morning and evening. Having the care of several stoves, greenhouses, &c., I have found that attention to the particulars of a former year has been useful to me in successive ones, in regulating the fires, so as to keep a due degree of heat. I ascertained, too, what tenderish kinds of plants out of doors could endure of cold without perishing, &c. What has been useful to me, I judge may be so to others who have a similar charge, especially amateur plant-growers, that I forward the account for insertion in the Cabinet.

		Degrees below Freezing Point.	Degrees below Freezing Point.			Degrees below Freezing Point.	Degrees below Freezing Point.
						Morn.	Even.
January	11, 1838.	18		November	10, 1838.	0	3
"	14 "	30		"	11 "	4	2
"	15 "	28		"	12 "	3	2
"	16 "	22		"	13 "	10	6
"	19 "	30		"	14 "	10	2
"	20*	38		"	24 "	0	F.
February	4 "	18		"	25 "	8	F.
"	12 "	14		"	26 "	2	10
"	13 "	12		"	27 "	6	0
"	19 "	10		December	6	4	0
"	20 "	12		"	7 "	0	F.
"	21 "	8		"	8 "	2	F.
April	1 "	8		"	9 "	F.	2
"	2 "	8		"	11 "	0	2
		Morn.	Even.	"	15 "	F.	F.
October	10 "	2	5	"	16 "	14	10
"	13 "	5	3	"	17 "	F.	F.
November	3 "	3	0	"	18 "	F.	8
"	6 "	2	0	"	19 "	2	4

N. B. The account of the frosts of 1838, ending April 2, I am not certain as to whether they were taken in the evening or morning, but generally in the evening.

\* Perhaps some may doubt the truth of this low degree, but it is true.

	Degrees below Freezing Point.			Degrees below Freezing Point.	
	Morn.	Even.		Morn.	Even.
December 21, 1838.	F.	F.	February 4, 1839.	2	0
"    22    "	F.	0	"    5    "	F.	0
"    25    "	F.	3	"    16    "	F.	F.
"    26    "	8	F.	"    17    "	2	4
"    27    "	1	0	"    18    "	4	5
"    28    "	1	F.	"    19    "	12	4
January 5, 1839.	0	2	"    20    "	F.	F.
"    6    "	2	F.	"    21    "	2	F.
"    7    "	0	F.	"    26    "	4	0
"    8    "	3	3	"    27    "	F.	0
"    9    "	8	12	"    28    "	F.	0
"    10   "	6	0	March 5    "	0	F.
"    14   "	0	F.	"    6    "	3	9
"    15   "	F.	1	"    7    "	4	4
"    16   "	1	6	"    8    "	5	7
"    17   "	3	6	"    9    "	5	12
"    18   "	10	2	"    10   "	16	3
"    19   "	0	F.	"    11   "	1	0
"    21   "	0	F.	"    18   "	0	2
"    22   "	4	F.	April 2    "	0	F.
"    23   "	F.	2	"    3    "	F.	0
"    24   "	F.	0	"    5    "	F.	0
"    25   "	0	F.	"    6    "	1	6
"    26   "	1	F.	"    7    "	12	5
"    27   "	F.	F.	"    8    "	2	0
"    28   "	3.	F.	"    9    "	2	1
"    29   "	3	F.	"    10   "	2	1
"    30   "	12	4	May 15   "	2	F.
"    31   "	6	6	"    16   "	3	0
February 1    "	10	F.	"    17   "	2	0
"    2    "	F.	F.	"    19   "	F.	F.
"    3    "	6	4	"    21   "	0	F.

## ARTICLE VI.

## ON THE BALSAM.

BY C. S., A SECOND GARDENER.

MUCH has been said, and much remains to be said, on the simple and well-known plant the Balsam. But there is a large field in nature as yet unexplored by practice; but as most gardeners generally adopt their own judgment in the cultivation of plants, it generally gives rise to some new experience or method of success.

The mode of treatment we pursue in flowering and growing this pretty flowering plant to perfection is simply as follows :—

To have a succession, we generally make two sowings, say the first the beginning of April. After the plants are up about three inches high, we pot them off singly into small pots, placing them on a shelf near the glass, in a pine stove. After they have filled their pots with roots, we shift them into half-pints, then into pints, next quarts, and so on, till finally we get them into deep half-pecks, always inserting them deeper in the pot each time, until the soil reaches the first joint, from which they readily emit strong roots. They are then replaced in the stove, as near the glass as they can conveniently be set.

Great regard is uniformly taken to give them plenty of drainage, and likewise when they are watered to give it copiously, so that it may have a free egress at the bottom. If given by small portions at a time, the plants will be found dry at the bottom, while the soil at the surface will be sodden with wet, and then the plants turn yellow and unhealthy. The soil they delight in with us is, three parts of rotten leaves to two parts of red loam.

After the plants show flower, we convey them out of the stoves to the greenhouse : there they spend their summer months. The result of this treatment last summer was,—the plants measured, from the floor, three feet to three feet six inches high, the stems and laterals being in proportion to that of the plants. The flowers were of the most splendid colours and size ; some semi, some quite double, so that we could not procure a single seed from some of the plants, though they continued to bloom from June till the latter end of October.

Coxcombs will do equally well after the same treatment, save I would recommend them to be flowered in quartern pots. We had blooms last summer that measured from fifteen to eighteen inches in length, and five to seven inches in diameter.

Perhaps these few remarks may meet the eye of some person who may be disposed for a little controversy ; to prevent which, I give no further recommendation than that they answer our most sanguine wishes.

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## ARTICLE VII.

## ON BLOOMING TROPÆOLUM TUBEROSUM IN POTS.

BY MR. GEORGE FIELDER, GARDENER TO W. BRISCOE, ESQ., BOHEMIA, NEAR HASTINGS, IN SUSSEX.

HAVING been a subscriber to the Floricultural Cabinet from its commencement, and having derived considerable benefit in reading the many interesting and useful articles therein, I feel it a debt I owe to contribute, in return, any information calculated to interest and benefit its readers.

I have observed several articles inserted in recent numbers on the treatment of the *Tropæolum Tuberosum*, but not one on blooming the plant when grown in a pot. Having flowered it in pots with very great success, I transmit for insertion in an early number the mode of treatment I have pursued.

In May, 1839, I bought a plant of Mr. Knight, North Trade Nursery, Battle; it was in a thirty-two sized pot. In June I repotted it into an eight sized pot, in a mixture of old mortar and moss. I trained it to a pillar in a cool greenhouse. In September it had reached the top of the pillar, which was fourteen feet high, and was most profusely and beautifully in bloom, having very near five hundred flowers upon it.

I had grown the plant in 1837 and 1838, in a good loamy soil, but could not get it to flower, and it appeared to contribute only to the production of stems and foliage.

I have grown several other kinds of shy flowering plants in old mortar and moss, and found them to bloom quite freely.

I will prepare a list of such plants as have succeeded so well in old mortar and moss, and with a very sincere desire to add my mite of information in your useful little Cabinet. I will forward the list at an early opportunity for insertion therein.

[We shall be much obliged by our respected correspondent forwarding the same at an early opportunity, so that our readers may avail themselves of growing the plant this season.—CONDUCTOR.]

## PART II.

## LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

## FROM PERIODICALS.]

**BARNARDIA SCILLOIDES**, Chinese Barnardia. (Bot. Mag. 3788.) Asphodeleæ. Hexandria Monogynia. The plant was imported from China to this country by Mr. John Dampier Parks. The flower scape rises erect, about a foot high, terminating in a dense raceme of flowers, the lower ones being rather lax, of a pretty rosy-lilac colour. Each flower is about half an inch across. *Barnardia*, so named by Dr. Lindley, in compliment to Edward Barnard, Esq., vice-secretary of the London Horticultural Society.

**CEREUS LEUCANTHES**, White Torch, Thistle. (Bot. Reg. Fig. 13, 1840.) Cactaceæ. Icosandria Monogynia. Discovered by Dr. Gillies, in Chili. It has bloomed in the collection of the London Horticultural Society. The specimen there is nine inches high, and seven in diameter at the base, tapering to about three. It has seventeen ribs below, and twenty-two at the top. Each flower is about six inches long, inside of a pure white, outside of a dull olive green, with a tinge of pink at the points of the petals. The flower is about four inches across.

**GESNERIA COCHLEARIS**, Spoon-leaved. (Bot. Mag. 13787.) Gesneriaceæ. Didynamia Angiospermia. A native of the Organ Mountains, and roots of it were sent from thence to the Glasgow Botanic Garden, by Mr. Gardner, in 1837, where it bloomed last summer. The leaves are large, concave. The flower-stem rises to about half a yard high, terminating in a long raceme of flowers. Each flower, on a longish footstalk, is about an inch and a half long, of a pale but pretty red colour. To this admired tribe of plants this is a very pretty addition.

**GONOLOBUS HISPIDUS**, Hispid. (Bot. Mag. 3786.) Asclepiadæ. Pentandria Digynia. This very singular flowering plant is a native of dry situations, in South Brazil, growing among withered grass at Entre Rios. It was sent from thence by Mr. Tweedie, to the Glasnevin (Dublin) Botanic Garden, in 1837, where it bloomed last July. Mr. Moore, the curator, states, that "It is a half-herbaceous plant, and would probably stand the winter in the climate of Dublin, if placed at the bottom of a sheltered wall. It is scarcely a climber, but is weak and terete. The flowers are produced in umbels of from five to ten in each, of a dark shining brown-purple. Each blossom is about an inch across. *Gonolobus*, from *gona*, an angle, and *lobus*, a pod.]"

**ONCIDIUM STRAMINEUM**, Straw-coloured. (Bot. Reg. Fig. 14, 1840.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. Sent from Vera Cruz to the London Horticultural Society's Garden. The flowers are produced in profusion, very closely, on stiff panicles; they are of a pretty straw colour, and have the fragrance of primroses. Each flower is about three quarters of an inch across. Dr. Lindley observes that it does not flourish if the temperature be as high as is required by the West Indian species; it must be kept cooler to bloom to perfection, and in that state it is handsome.

**PHLOGACANTHUS CURVIFLORUS**, Curved-flowered. (Bot. Reg. 3783.) Acanthaceæ. Diandria Monogynia. (Synonym *Justicia curviflora*.) It inhabits the mountains bordering on Sylhet, in the East Indies. Dr. Wallich sent it to the previously noble collection at Woburn Abbey, where it bloomed in the stove last November. The plant is shrubby, growing to about six feet high. Leaves are near a foot long, and proportionately broad. The flowers are produced densely, on terminal racemes, each being six or eight inches long, of a reddish-yellow colour. Each flower is about two and a half inches long. The fine racemes of flowers produce a showy appearance.

**RIGIDELLA FLAMMEA**, Flame-coloured Stiff Stalk. (Bot. Reg. Fig. 16, 1840.) Iridaceæ. Monadelphia Triandria. A native of Mexico, where it was discovered by Mr. Hartweg, who sent it to the London Horticultural Society's Garden, where it has bloomed, and found to require the same treatment as a Tigridea. It grows from three to five feet high, terminating with an umbel of flowers, which proceed from a two-valved spathe, and open singly each successive day whilst they last. They are of a brilliant red-flame colour, having at the centre numerous short deep purple stripes, and are drooping, similar to the Turncap Lily. Each flower, if expanded, would be about three inches across. It is a very pretty flowering plant, well deserving a place in the flower-borders.

**SATYRIUM PUSTULATUM**, Pustular Satyrium. (Bot. Reg. Fig. 18, 1840.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. This very pretty flowering terrestrial orchideous plant is a native of the Cape of Good Hope. The flowers are produced in a spike, numerous, of a bright rosy-red colour, centre lighter, and spotted with black. Each flower is near an inch across.

**SOLANUM UNCINELLUM**, Hook-petalled. (Bot. Reg. Fig. 15, 1840.) Solanaceæ. Pentandria Monogynia. In 1837, this new species bloomed in the Horticultural Society's Garden, but was subsequently destroyed in winter. It appeared to be an annual. The plant was of a decumbent habit, herbaceous, and produced its pretty rosy-pink flowers in terminal panicles. Each flower is about an inch across. The plant appeared to be entirely different from any other species previously sent to this country.

**SPIREA VACCINIFOLIA**, Bilberry-leaved. (Bot. Reg. Fig. 17, 1840.) Rosaceæ. Icosandria Pentagynia. A native of Nepal, and appears to be nearly as hardy as the common Guelder Rose. It is a very neat shrubby plant, growing in a peat soil to three feet high. The flowers are produced numerous, in terminal panicles, which form corymbose heads; they are white. There are two varieties of it in the garden of the London Horticultural Society. The plants well merit a place in the shrub-border.

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#### IN NURSERIES, &c.

**CORREA TARGIDA**. This is a very beautiful hybrid production; the flowers are of a large size, and of a fine dark crimson colour. In the middle of the tubular part of the flower it is swollen, and is in form what is termed bellying; the end mouth of the corolla is recurved, that is, turns back. The plant is of vigorous habit, having the finest foliage of any we have seen. It is in fine bloom at Mr. Knight's, Chelsea.

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## PART III.

### MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

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#### QUERY.

**ON BONE-DUST MANURE.**—An amateur gardener wishes for information respecting the *bone-dust manure*, and how it may best be applied to plants in pots, and what sort of plants are most benefited by it, and whether a top dressing will be of any use to plants already potted; any information conveyed in the Floricultural Cabinet will be gladly received.

Feb. 1, 1840.

## REMARKS.

ON LAYING OUT A SMALL PLOT OF GROUND, WITH A LIST OF THE MOST ORNAMENTAL PLANTS TO CULTIVATE THEREIN FOR EACH MONTH.—There are many modes of adorning a small piece of ground, so as to contain gay flowers and plants, and appear double its real size. By covering every wall or palisade with monthly roses and creepers of every kind, no space is lost, and unsightly objects even contribute to the general effect of a "Plaisance." The larger flowers, such as hollyhocks, sunflowers, &c., look to the best advantage as a back ground, either planted in clumps, or arranged singly. Scarlet lychnis, campanula, or any second-sized flowers, may range themselves below, and so in graduated order, till the eye reposes upon a foreground of pansies, auriculas, polyanthuses, and innumerable humbler beauties. Thus all are seen in their order, and present a mass of superb colouring to the observer, none interfering with the other. The hollyhock does not shroud the lowly pansy from displaying its bright tints of yellow and purple; neither can the sturdy and gaudy sunflower hide the modest double violet or smartly clad anemone from observation. Each flower is by this mode of planting distinctly seen, and each contributes its beauty and its scent, by receiving the beams of the sun in equal proportions.

If the trunk of a tree stands tolerably free from deep overshadowing branches, twine the creeping rose, the late honeysuckle or the everlasting pea round its stem, that every inch of ground may become available. The tall naked stem of the young ash looks well festooned with roses and honeysuckles. Wherever creeping flowering plants can live, let them adorn every nook and corner, stem, wall, and post: they are elegant in appearance, and many of them, particularly clematis, are delicious in fragrant scent.

If flowers are planted in round or square plots, the same rule applies in arranging them. The tallest must be placed in the centre, but I recommend a lady to banish sunflowers and hollyhocks from her plots, and consign them to broad borders against a wall, or in clumps of three and three, as a screen against the north, or against any unsightly object. Their large roots draw so much nourishment from the ground, that the lesser plants suffer, and the soil becomes quickly exhausted. Like gluttons, they should feed alone, or their companions will languish in starvation, and become impoverished. The wren cannot feed with the vulture.

The south end or corner of a moderate flower garden should be fixed upon for the erection of a root house, which is not an expensive undertaking, and which forms a picturesque as well as a most useful appendage to a lady's parterre. Thinnings of plantations, which are every where procured at a very moderate charge, rudely shaped and nailed into any fancied form, may supply all that is needful to the little inclosure; and a thatch of straw, rushes, or heather, will prove a sure defence to the roof and back. There, a lady may display her taste by the beauty of the flowers which she may train through the rural framework. There, the moss-rose, the jessamine, the honeysuckle, the convolvulus, and many other bright and beautiful flowers, may escape and cluster around her, as she receives rest and shelter within their graceful lattice-work. There, also, may be deposited the implements of her vocation; and during the severe weather, its warm precincts will protect the finer kinds of carnations, pinks, auriculas, &c. which do not bear the heavy rains, or frost of lengthened duration, without injuring the plant.

Flowers are divided into three classes:—annuals, biennials, and perennials.

Annuals are those flowers which are raised from seeds alone, in the spring, and which die in the autumn. They are again divided into three classes;—the tender and more curious kinds; the less tender or harder kinds; and the hardiest and common kinds.

Biennials are those flowers which are produced by seed, bloom the second year, and remain two years in perfection: after which they gradually dwindle and die away.

Some sorts, however, of the biennials afford a continuation of plants by offsets, slips, and cuttings of the tops, and by layers and pipings, so that, though

the parent flower dies, the species are perpetuated, particularly to continue curious double flowered kinds, as, for instance, double rockets, by root offsets, and cuttings of the young flower-stalks; double wallflowers by slips of the small top shoots; double sweet-williams by layers and pipings; and carnations by layers.

Perennials are those flowers which continue many years, and are propagated by root offsets, suckers, parting roots, &c.

It has been a debated point among florists whether plots or baskets should be devoted each to a particular variety of flower, or receive flowers of different kinds flowering at separate seasons. Thus, many ladies set apart one plot of ground for anemones only—another plot receives only pansies, and so on. There is much to be said on both sides the question.

If a plot of ground is devoted to one variety of flower only, you can give it the appropriate mould, and amuse your eye with its expanse of bright colouring. Nothing is more beautiful than a bed of pansies, or a bed of the bright and glowing scarlet verbena; nothing can exceed the gay and flaunty tints of a bed of tulips, or the rich hues of the lilac and the white petunia. A large space of garden allows its possessor to revel in separate beds of flower, whose beauty is increased two-fold by masses; and from that very space, the eye does not so easily discover the melancholy appearance of one or more plots exhibiting nothing but dark mould, and withered stems, arising from the earlier sorts being out of bloom.

But in less spacious gardens, this gloomy and mournful vacuum must be avoided. Every border and plot of ground should exhibit a gay succession of flowers in bloom; and that object can only be effected by a pretty equal distribution of flowers of early and late growth. As the May flowers droop, the June productions supply their place; and these, again, are followed in succession, till the Golden rod and Michaelmas daisy announce the decadence of the parterre for the year.

Yet every flower may be supplied with its favourite soil with a little patience and observation. A light soil suits all descriptions very well; and I never yet found disappointment in any description of earth which was thoroughly well dug, and dressed yearly from the mound of accumulated leaves and soap-suds. I particularly recommend a portion of sand mixed with the heap. All bulbs, carnations, pinks, auriculas, ranunculuses, &c. love a mixture of sand. I know no flowers of the hardy class which reject it. Mix sand well into your borders and plots, and you will not fail to have handsome flowers.

I subjoin a list of common flowers appertaining to each Month, in order to fill the borders with one or more roots of each variety. I do not include the annuals.

## JANUARY.

In this Month the following flowers are in blow:—

Single Anemones	Primroses
Winter Cyclamens	Winter Hyacinth
Michaelmas Daisy	Narcissus of the Eas
Hepaticas	Christmas Rose

## FEBRUARY.

Single Anemones	Single yellow Gilliflower
Forward Anemones	Single Liverwort
Persian Iris	Winter Aconite
Spring Crocus	Hepaticas

## MARCH.

Bulbous Iris	Hyacinths of all sorts
Anemones of all sorts	Jonquils
Spring Cyclamens	Yellow Gilliflower
Liverwort of all sorts	Narcissus of several kinds
Daffodils	Forward Bears'-ears
Crowfoots	Forward Tulips
Spring Crocus	Single Primroses of divers colours



## APRIL.

Daisies  
 Yellow Gilliflowers  
 Narcissus of all sorts  
 Forward Bears'-ear  
 Spring Cyclamens  
 Crocus, otherwise called Saffron-  
 flowers  
 Anemones of all sorts  
 Iris  
 Pansies  
 Daffodils

Double Liverworts  
 Primroses  
 Honeysuckles  
 Tulips  
 Hyacinths  
 Single Jonquils  
 Crown-Imperial  
 Yellow Gilliflowers, double and single  
 Pasque-Flowers  
 March Violets

## MAY.

Anemones  
 Gilliflowers of all sorts  
 Yellow Gilliflowers  
 Columbines  
 Asphodils  
 Orange, or flame-coloured Lilies  
 Cyanuses of all sorts  
 Hyacinths  
 Day Lilies  
 Bastard Dittany  
 Daisies  
 Lily of the Valley  
 Mountain Pinks

Double Jacea, a sort of Lychnis  
 Pansies  
 Peonies of all sorts  
 Ranunculuses of all sorts  
 Some Irises; as those which we call  
 the Bulbous Iris, and the Chamæ-  
 Iris  
 Italian Spiderwort, a sort of Asphodil  
 Poet's Pinks  
 Backward Tulips  
 Julians, otherwise called English  
 Gilliflowers

## JUNE.

Snap-dragons of all sorts  
 Wild Tansies  
 Pinks, otherwise called Lychnises  
 Irises  
 Roses  
 Tuberoses  
 Pansies  
 Larkspur  
 Great Daisies

Climbers  
 Cyanuses of all sorts  
 Foxgloves of all sorts  
 Mountain Lilies  
 Gilliflowers of all sorts  
 Monks'-hoods  
 Pinks of all sorts  
 Candy-tufts  
 Poppies

## JULY.

Jessamine  
 Spanish Broom  
 Basils  
 Bell-flowers  
 Indian Jacea  
 Great Daisies  
 Monks'-hoods  
 Pinks  
 Scabiuses  
 Nigellas  
 Cyclamens  
 Lobel's Catch-flies  
 Lilies of all sorts  
 Apples of Love  
 Comfrey  
 Poppies  
 Snap-dragons  
 Double Marigolds  
 Amaranthuses  
 Hellebore  
 Ox-eyes

Pinks of the Poets  
 Bee-flowers  
 Sea-hollies  
 Foxgloves  
 Wild Poppies  
 Everlastings  
 Roses  
 Dittanies  
 Bindweeds  
 Lilies of St. Bruno  
 Tricolours  
 Squills  
 Motherworts  
 Climbers  
 Oculus Christi  
 Camomile  
 Sunflowers  
 Belvederes  
 Gilliflowers of all sorts  
 Thorn-apple  
 Valerian

## AUGUST.

Oculus Christi, otherwise called Starwort	Foxgloves
Belvederes	Cyclamens
Climbers of all sorts	Passion-flowers
Apples of Love	Everlastings
Marvels of Peru	Tuberoses
Pansies	Monks'-hood
Ranunculuses	Indian Pinks of all the kinds
Double Marigolds	Bindweed
Candy-tufts	Passvelours
Autumn Cyclamens	Great Daisies
Jessamines	White Bell-flower
Sunflowers, vivacious and annual	Autumnal Meadow Saffron
Indian Narcissus	Gilliflowers

## SEPTEMBER.

Tricolours	Amaryllis
Love-apples	Autumnal Narcissus
Marvel of Peru	White Bell-flowers
Monks'-hood	Indian Pinks
Narcissus of Portugal	Indian Roses
Snap-dragons	Amaranthus
Oculus Christi	Pansies
Basils	Passion-flower
Belvederes	Autumnal Crocus
Great Daisies	Thorn-apple
Double Marigolds	Carnations
Monthly Roses	Ranunculuses planted in May
Tuberoses	Colchicums

## OCTOBER.

Tricolours	Pansies that were sown in August
Oculus Christi	Passion-flower
Snap-dragons	Passvelours
Colchicums	Double Marigolds
Autumn Crocus	Some Pinks
Autumnal Cyclamens	Amaryllis
Monks'-hood	Autumnal Narcissus
Indian Pinks	

## NOVEMBER.

Snap-dragons	Double Violets
Double and Single Gilliflowers	Single Anemones of all sorts
Great Daisies	Winter Cyclamens
Pansies sown in August	Forward Hellebore
Monthly Roses	Golden Rod

(Extract from "Every Lady her own Flower Gardener.")

## FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR APRIL.

**PLANT STOVE.**—Still support the requisite degree of heat by fires at night, as the plants will now begin to show their blossoms, which should be encouraged as much as possible at this season. Fresh air, when the weather is favourable, is very necessary, and should always be admitted when required; this will greatly assist their flowering, and cause the new shoots to be strong and healthy. This month is the most proper time to pot such plants as may

require it, taking great care to use such compost as is congenial to them, and use plenty of drainage. Any that do not require shifting into larger pots may have the surface soil renewed with fresh compost, which will greatly invigorate them, and also add to their neatness. The same directions respecting watering and cleanliness may be observed, as given last month. Still propagate all kinds of exotics by means of seeds, layers, cuttings, or suckers, according to the nature of the different kinds; insert them in pots and plunge them in hot beds, which will promote their vegetation and rooting quickly and certainly.

**GREENHOUSE.**—These plants will now require large admissions of air at all times when the weather is mild, for as most of them will now be shooting freely, they must not be kept too close. The plants must now be looked over to see when water is wanted, and let all the plants be properly supplied therewith, as this is now a very necessary article, particularly when they are in the house; be careful of the succulent kinds. Let no decayed leaves or shoots be allowed to remain, but let such be taken off as soon as perceived; and all shoots that are of a weak straggling growth must be pruned more or less as appears necessary; let no weed, moss, or litter, be seen on the tops of the pots and tubs, and if any foulness be contracted on the plants, let it be instantly removed. Inarch shrubby exotics of any particular kinds; sow seed in pots, placing them in a hot-bed; sow seeds of orange, lemon, &c. for stocks; also propagate by cuttings, layers, or otherwise, and if placed in a bark bed in the pine stove or hot bed, they will be greatly facilitated in their rooting.

**HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS** should now be divided and replanted; also biennials, as Sweet-williams, &c., should be planted for blooming this season.

**CUTTINGS.**—If old plants of Salvias, Fuchsias, Petunias, Scarlet Geraniums, Verbenas, Heliotropes, &c., &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 struck in moist heat.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**POLYANTHUSES.**—(See Vol. I. p. 23 and 132.)

**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. I. 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. I. p. 23 and 206.)

**SELF SOWN ANNUALS**—which have stood the winter should be thinned, and where desirable some may be successfully transplanted.

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#### REFERENCE TO PLATES.

Cox's Yellow Defiance, Pamplin's Bloomsbury, and Harrison's Charles XII., Dahlias.—Each being first-rate flowers coming out this season.

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#### REVIEW.

*Remarks on Thorough Draining and Deep Ploughing*, by James Smith, Esq., of Deanston Works, near Stirling. (See advertising sheet of present number.)  
Extracted from the Third Report of Drummond's Agricultural Museum. Fifth edition, with notes. &c. &c.

The title of the work will at once convey to our readers that it is more an agricultural than floricultural publication ; but the subject of draining wet ground is as well for the florist to know as the farmer, and those of our readers who peruse the work will find some very useful remarks, calculated to repay them for the sixpence cost and reading thereof. There are several copper-plate engravings and tables illustrative of the subject. The following testimonials of its utility in its application in agriculture we subjoin :—

“Smith's Subsoil Plough is a necessary accompaniment to draining ; and, when that is done effectively, it seems calculated to render the most sterile and unproductive soil fertile and profitable.”—*Lefevre's Remarks on the Present State of Agriculture.*

“The Thorough or Deanston mode of Draining, of so great benefit, not for Scotland only, but for the whole kingdom, is as yet in its infancy. Already the fame and the utility of it is spreading all over the island ; and we have not a doubt, in a short time there will not be found a spot where improvements are carried on that has not been ‘made anew’ by means of this simple yet powerful and efficient system of Draining.”—*Quarterly Journal of Agriculture June, 183*

We only need add the book can be had by post.

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UNIVERSITY  
OF CALIFORNIA



1. *Cineraria splendens*  
 3. *Cineraria bicolor*

2. *Cineraria Compositifolia*  
 4. *Cineraria turkestanica*

YNU  
 2014

THE  
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

MAY 1st, 1840.

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PART I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

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ARTICLE I.

ON THE CARNATION.

BY MR. JOHN FREDERICK WOOD, NURSERYMAN, COPPICE, NEAR NOTTINGHAM.

*Read before the Beeston and Chilwell Horticultural Societies.*

WITHOUT wishing at all to depreciate other varieties of what are termed florists' flowers, and of which I sincerely wish there were more cultivators, and though I may have rather a prejudice in favour of the Tulip, yet it must be allowed that the subject of this evening's essay, "The Carnation," is a universal favourite, and from its more speedy increase by means of seeds, pipings, and layers, it may truly be designated everybody's flower; and, in fact, rich and poor seem to agree in this, whatever else they may differ in, that the Carnation is worthy of their greatest care, and draws from both unequivocal expressions and feelings of delight.

There have been so many treatises written on its cultivation, and rules laid down for propagation and management, that in attempting to describe a system, I fear I may run some danger of being suspected of plagiarism; or perhaps, after having endeavoured to enlighten my friends round about me, I may after all find that they even can tell me what I am unacquainted with; at all events, I do not mean to assume to myself any extraordinary ability, neither do I suppose that I shall be considered an oracle; but as our object is mutual instruction, perhaps the few observations brought forward this evening

may elucidate fresh facts, or lead to other ways or systems of management which shall be more congenial to the habits of this favourite and fragrant flower.

The generic name of the Carnation is *Dianthus*, derived from the two Greek words—*Dios*, divine, and *anthos*, a flower, alluding to the delightful scent, as well as to the beauty of its blossoms. A near relative is the common garden Pink, which has been so much improved of late years. The Sweet William, too, belongs to the same family; and many others, of which we need not at this time take any further notice.

I have just told you that the generic or family name of the Carnation is *Dianthus*; its specific name or title, by which it is distinguished from other members of its tribe, is *Caryophyllus flore-pleno*, or the Double-flowering Carnation.

By the scientific name it is usually called by botanists, but florists in general content themselves with the English name, and by that it is generally known.

This flower is divided into several classes, and of late years these have been increased, indicated by the colour of the flowers. There are now shown at different exhibitions in the country—Scarlet Bizarres; each petal being striped with two colours, scarlet and a dark maroon, on a white ground, varying in intensity in different sorts.

Crimson Bizarres; the stripes also consisting of two colours, but approaching in their tint more to a rose-colour and purple. In this class there is a subdivision, styled pink and purple, which are lighter and more lively in their shades.

There are yet three other classes, consisting of Flakes. Their colours are scarlet, rose or pink, and purple of various hues; some being many shades darker than others in each of the divisions.

After the flakes come the varieties called Picotees, or Carnations, with either spotted or striped margins to their petals. Of these there is a very great variety, and they may be classed under the heads of scarlet, red, rose-coloured, and purple. Formerly they were only shown in two classes—red and purple—without any reference to the extent of the colouring; but now each class is subdivided into heavy-edged, with the colour thickly laid on round the margin of the leaf, and are called in Lancashire striped Picotees; and feathered, or



light-edged, where the colour touches the leaf in an unbroken delicate line.

Having described the classes, it will perhaps be well to name a few in each division which, in this neighbourhood, are considered first-rate. Some time ago, application having been made to an extensive grower in the west of England for a list of the best twenty-four, he gave the following:—Scarlet Bizarres—Roi des Capuchins, Fletcher's Duke of Devonshire, Willmer's Conquering Hero, Strong's Duke of York. Crimson Bizarres—Cartwright's Rainbow, Young's Earl Grey, Wood's William IV., Wakefield's Paul Pry. Pink and purple Bizarres—Stone's Venus, Hooper's Rajah, Chambers's Hebe, Gould's Prince George. Rose Flakes—Brooks's Flora's Garland, Coquette de Paris, Jacques's Phœbus, Clark's Lady Farnham. Purple Flakes—Dr. Franklin, Brooks's Duke of Beaufort, Willmer's Defiance and Queen of Sheba. Scarlet Flakes—Hufston's Magnificent, Brown's Bishop of Gloucester, Addenbrook's Lydia, Fletcher's Beauty of Birmingham. Red Picotees—Martin's Princess Victoria, Ely's John Bull, Prince George, Wood's Ophelia, Willmer's Juno, Martin's Eminent, Willmer's Venus, Russell's Incomparable. Purple Picotees—Jeeves's Moonraker, Martin's Queen Adelaide, Hufston's Miss Willoughby, Willmer's Mary Anne, Willmer's Louisa, junior, Gibbons's William IV., and Willmer's Queen.

These, then, were considered the best of that part of the country; and I make no doubt, from the extensive knowledge of the gentleman who supplied the list, that it is correct. However, there are not many of the sorts grown hereabouts; at least, the majority have not as yet come under my observation.

Before mentioning the sorts which are most in favour here, some of which are seedlings of 1838 and 1839, I may just observe that I have read in some Floricultural publication, that if a man raised a few good seedlings during a long life, he might consider himself fortunate.

But whether the air or soil of Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Leicestershire is peculiarly favourable, or whether fortune smiles more on the weavers and cottagers of these districts,—one thing is certain, that immense quantities are raised, and good and beautiful flowers have lately been introduced into the fancy; and it is no uncommon thing for a florist to raise from two to

ten good seedlings in a year, fit to take a place in any stand, and which will beat the old varieties into the bargain. The great desiderata in all flowers, whether Carnations or Picotees (of course excluding the yellow), is the unsullied purity of the body colour (if it may be so termed); this should be of a pure white, let the class be what it may: for should it be spotted or tinged, however imposing the grandeur of the other colours may be, it is allowed to be a very serious drawback indeed.

In Bizarres the colours should as much as possible balance, though I am well aware that there is often a great preponderance of one or the other; still, to see the stripes running parallel to each other, and distributed equally over the flower, is certainly a near approach to perfection, as far as colour goes.

In Flakes the same proportions are desirable, though some have too much colour, as I am inclined to think is the case sometimes with Addenbrook's Lydia, scarlet flake, whilst the reverse is the case with Hogg's Paddington Beauty, in the Rose class, at least if we have it correct in this neighbourhood.

As for Picotees, a clearness and decision of marking is requisite, and the fringed or notched petal is now considered a deformity. A smooth edge, or, as it is usually termed, a Rose leaf, with the colour bright and distinct, is required by all connoisseurs of this delicate and much admired class.

Having said this much of colour, I shall point out a few of our leading sorts. First, then, Scarlet Bizarres—Fletcher's Duke of Devonshire, Ely's Jolly Dragoon, Rainforth's Gameboy, Lee's Colonel, Hepworth's Leader, Hufton's Patriarch, and Kinfare's Hero. Crimson Bizarres—Sorn's Bloomsbury, Greasley's Lord Brougham, Ely's Lord Milton, Cartwright's Rainbow, Toone's Conductor, Ely's Major Goldsworthy, Hufton's Squires Ray and Munday, and Rev. H. Plumtree. Scarlet Flakes—Madam Mara, Toone's Ringleader, Creswell's Premier, Ely's Lord Morpeth, Fletcher's Beauty of Birmingham, and Wilson's William the Fourth. Rose Flakes—Ely's Lovely Ann, Greasley's Village Maid, Easom's Elizabeth, Malpas's Lady Grey, Clark's Lady Scot, and Hudson's Lady Flora. Purple Flakes—Brabbin's Squire Meynell, Turner's Princess, Milwood's Premier, Ely's Lady Hewley, Queen of Sheba, Hufton's Blue Ribbon, Pollard's First-rater, and Ely's Mango. Red Picotees, light-edged—

Ely's Mark Anthony and Criterion, Hardy's Competitor and Royal Briton, Milwood's Harlequin, and Sorn's Nimrod. Red Picotees, heavy-edged—Derby Willow, Parkinson's Matilda, Martin's Prince George, Hardy's Diadem and Waterloo, and Marris's Mary. Purple Picotees, light-edged—Hufton's Drusilla, Wakefield's Queen of Sheba, Ely's Mary Ann and Dr. Horner, Toone's Madame Malibran, and Pullen's Incomparable. Purple Picotees, heavy-edged—Boothman's Princess Victoria, and Wheatley's Mrs. Judson and Lucy. I had intended to have made a few remarks on the properties of the foregoing, but as it may extend my observations to too great a length, I will only just mention the names of a few sorts coming out, or which have been very lately raised, which fame reports well of; and, on second thought, a passing notice of the flowers named in my list, which have been originated in our immediate neighbourhood, may not be unacceptable. To the favourite class styled Crimson Bizarres, our worthy old member, Mr. Greasley, has most certainly made a good addition, with his fine flower, Lord Brougham, and, like its namesake, has a character of no ordinary description, taking the lead wherever shown.

Toone's Conductor is another lately raised, having very fine properties as respects form and colour; but, like Ely's Major Goldsworthy, is rather late. Sorn's Bloomsbury has a very high character; at present it is only in two hands, and will, I expect, be brought out next year in high condition. Creswell's Premier, and Toone's Ring-leader, scarlet flakes, are very fine, especially the latter.

The Rev. Samuel Wigg, of Leicester, has been successful in originating one, which, from its character given me by the rev. gentleman himself, will possibly dispute the palm with the two I have just mentioned. It is called after the ambitious favourite of Queen Elizabeth.

Greasley's Village Maid, Easom's Elizabeth, and Hudson's Lady Flora, are rose flakes which reflect the highest credit on their respective raisers; and Brabbin's Squire Meynell, Milwood's Premier, Hufton's Blue Ribbon, and Pollard's First-rater, are purple flakes, which, for purity of the white and distinctness of marking, are equal and very far superior to most in the class. Of Red Picotees there are many raised from Bowley's Lovely Anne, by Mr. Hardy; and Mr. Parkinson may boast of his Matilda, a fine heavy or striped flower.

Wheatley's Lucy and Mrs. Judson have been very lately raised, and are fine purple striped Picotees ; the former perhaps rather short of petal, but a flower which I am well sure will win a great deal in Lancashire, where that defect is in a great measure overlooked. I cannot close this part of my essay without making a slight allusion to several successful raisers of seedlings, with whom I have been or am now acquainted.

And, first of all, the late Mr. John Pearson deserves the first place. He may be truly styled the Father of the Fancy in this neighbourhood, and I much fear " his like we shall ne'er see again." He was indeed a kind-hearted enthusiastic florist, and those who recollect the old gentleman will bear testimony to his worth. It was no matter to him how coarsely dressed his visitor might be. A lover or admirer of flowers was always sure of a ready passport to his favour and good offices ; and though he has been " gathered to his fathers" for nearly twenty years, still his memory is venerated by all who knew him. He raised a good many flowers, which were much noticed in their day. Pearson's Lord Bagot and Marshal Blucher will pass muster yet, especially the former, which is a delicate grower, and now nearly lost to this part of the country, but which I should like to get again. Lady Loudon and Sir George Crewe, rose flakes, are now eclipsed. Madame Mara was the best flake he raised, and takes much beating yet. Chilwell Beauty, Red Picotee, was the reigning belle for years, but she, like many other beauties (of whom it almost amounts to treason to speak in any other than terms of praise), has become antiquated, and is now but little thought of. Derbyshire may boast of Mr. John Hufton, who has very lately died full of years, but a florist to the last. The flowers bearing his name attest his success : of these we may mention Patriarch, Nehemiah, Lady Clinton, Drusilla, Squires Ray and Mundy. The following have raised successful flowers in the different classes, and deserve honourable mention, for surely it is an honourable and praiseworthy pursuit which affords so great an amount of gratification and pleasure to our fellow-creatures, as florists' flowers undoubtedly do. I might, I dare say, increase the list, but Messrs. Lee, Creswell, Pickering, Toone, Hardy, Brown, Greasley, Cartwright, Wheatley and Hudson, occur to my mind at the moment.

I now purpose to lay before you my ideas, and offer a few obser-

vations on the culture of the Carnation. You must, if you please, still bear in mind, that I am very far from asserting that my system is the best; yet I am sure that, if followed, healthy layers and fine flowers will be produced.

In looking over the various horticultural memoranda I make during the year, I find it will be best to begin at the period when the layers are taken off, as that is the time of all others that I would recommend those wishing to commence Carnation growing to lay in their stock.

We will then suppose that the layers are sufficiently rooted. Having removed the pegs which confined them in the ground, they must be carefully lifted up, for it sometimes happens that the weight of the soil attached to the root causes it suddenly to break off to the great disappointment of the grower; they must then be separated from the parent plant, and the stem cut back at a joint as near as possible to the root; this should be particularly observed, as the layer will very often strike again at the section. A few of the bottom leaves may be shortened, though I am no advocate for the unmerciful trimming which some people give their layers, as I imagine that the removal of leaves at this stage of their growth has a prejudicial effect on the root. Having removed the layers, they may be potted a pair together in pint pots. Some florists in their prescriptions (for florists give prescriptions as well as doctors) recommend manure to be mixed with the soil for potting at this season. But as doctors differ, I also must beg leave to give my veto against this practice. The mixture I winter mine in is one-half road-scrappings, one-fourth willow-dust, and one-fourth turfy loam, broken and mixed up with the spade, but on no account riddled. This is not too forcing, but will keep the layers in good health; it being a great point in their after management, not to have them of too gross a habit during winter, which the presence of manure in the soil would have a tendency to promote. The drainage of the pots must also be well attended to, and putting a small piece of moss over the potsherds will prevent the soil from mixing with them and clogging up the drainage. The pots containing the layers must be very slightly watered (but not over the foliage), and should then be placed in a cold frame for a few days, and the lights closed and shaded, so that they may strike fresh root, after which they must be

gradually exposed and inured to the open air, and when convenient removed to any suitably sheltered spot, taking care that a thick layer of coal ashes, or boards, are under the pots to prevent the ingress of worms.

As Carnations are by no means partial at this season to much wet, many florists erect a temporary covering with the lights belonging to their frames, and this answers the purpose very well. But the same gentleman whom I have before alluded to, and who supplied the list of the best twenty-four Carnations in the West of England, built a sort of greenhouse, open at the sides and front, under which he had a stage near the glass, on which the pots were placed; in rough windy weather, in sleet or snow, or when apprehensive of a severe frost, he made a good protection of mats; but on all other occasions they had all the weather; the result was, that his layers were healthy, the produce great, and flowers fine. I also recollect seeing lately an account of some layers in France, which had been potted in strong soil, and placed in a north aspect; they were seldom watered, and were protected from rain. They escaped in the severe winter of 1837 and 38, whilst most other collections, which had been more tenderly nursed, were destroyed. I may here observe, that from being placed in a north aspect, and having but a small quantity of moisture, the innumerable small cells or vessels contained in the stem of the layer were undoubtedly not overcharged with sap, as is the case with plants of a gross and robust habit, and would escape the effects of severe weather; whilst on the other hand, those whose sap-vessels are fully distended would experience ruinous effects from the frozen sap becoming too large for their vessels or cells, and a complete rupture takes place throughout the plant, causing its dissolution. As a familiar illustration, the same effects may be observed in our own gardens; for in severe frosts, when a flower-pot is filled with wet soil, and the mass becomes frozen through, the destruction of the pot is the consequence. From this it will be seen that it is imperatively necessary that they should be kept nearly dry through the winter months. My own plan, immediately after removing the layers from the closed frame before alluded to, was to place them under a slight awning, made of thin calico, stretched on a frame about twelve feet long, by three feet broad, and painted with oil and a little white lead; this is attached to a wall, so that I can let

it up or down at pleasure. They remain beneath this, alike sheltered from too much sun, which is injurious at their first removal, as well as the heavy dashing autumn rains, till the approach of frost gives a hint that some further protection is necessary.

For my own part, I think that many layers are annually lost by over kindness; being made more susceptible of cold by the nursing and stewing they get in frames; and where Mr. Bucknall's plan can be followed, for wintering them under a glass roof with open sides, I most certainly would recommend it.

But for those who either cannot or will not be at the expense of such an erection, the old system of protection must suffice. They must, therefore, choose a north aspect for their frames, and put a thick layer of coal-ashes on the bottom; on which rows of bricks are laid, sufficiently far apart that the pots may stand just touching each other: the frame must be tilted at bottom, so as to admit a free current of air, which it is desirable to obtain as long as possible. Brick pits or frames, which are decidedly preferable, should have square apertures, both before and behind; with a sliding panel or door, as in rainy weather, when the lights are down, a circulation could not be obtained, and on this I would lay great stress; for being kept too close engenders mildew, and too often ruins a whole stock. I have tried the plan, and found it answer, of plunging my pots in barley chaff: this keeps the roots from too great extremes, occasioned by the action of the air on the pots; it is also an excellent preventive against frost, and completely sets the inroads of snails and worms at defiance. The only objection to its use was, that sparrows would get into the frame, and in their search for corn scatter the awns over the tops of the pots, and they lodged between the leaves; but this I easily obviated by adopting Mr. Anderson's plan of stretching black thread just under the lights, which completely rid me of these troublesome visitants.

While in their winter quarters, attention must be paid to take off the lights on every opportunity, and draw them over again on the appearance of rain. In fact, it must be borne in mind that abundance of air, without unnecessary exposure to cutting winds, is essentially requisite for the health of the layers.

During the time they are in the frames, the soils or compost, in which they are to be flowered, should be well looked after. The

heaps should be often turned, and especially in frosty weather, when a vigilant look-out must be kept for the brandling or wire-worm.

The compost I would recommend is two barrowsful of good rotten turf, well-broken with the spade; two barrowsful of very rotten horse-manure from a melon or cucumber bed; one barrowful of either rotten leaves, sticks, or thatch, and one barrowful of wash-sand from a road-side.

All this should be well mixed and repeatedly turned, so that the incorporation may be complete. The turf ought, every bit of it, to go through the hand, and the lumps pulled to pieces to detect the hidden foe: and though only one brandling may be found, still you may consider yourself amply repaid for your trouble. The soil having been well turned, about a fortnight before the time of planting the layers out, which is generally about the latter end of March, sometimes sooner or later, according to the season, I put plenty of drainage in the pots and fill them to the rim with the compost, which will then subside before I plant; and in order that the soil may be perfectly clear, or to make assurance doubly sure, I insert pieces of carrot and slices of potatoes, to entrap any grubs or insects which may have before escaped. But a more certain way than this has lately been adopted by an old friend of mine. He puts about two pecks of soil at a time into his side oven, and, after subjecting it to a heat destructive to vitality, whether in the shape of worms or eggs, he removes it, and subjects another parcel to the same process, till he has sufficient for his use; and, in this part of the country, where side ovens constitute the principal feature in the cottager's fire-grate, and where, of course, there is a constant and abundant heat, a great deal can be effectually cleaned with no other expense than the trouble. All this may to some growers appear needless, and a trouble which the difference will not repay; but it is punctuality and care in small matters, attending to the minutiae of the thing, which very often enables the grower of fifty pairs to beat the careless cultivator of five hundred, and at the same time prevents the loss and mortification of seeing layer after layer of some favourite sort go in rapid succession. If this then can be prevented, I think it will be acknowledged that no trouble is too great that will accomplish it.

I now come to the planting of the layers out in the pots, supposing that the soil is cleared of destructive insects. They should be set a



pair in each, and the pots ought not to be less than half-pecks: A hornbeam or other hedge, having a south or south-east exposure, will be found most suitable for them. A wall ought to be as much as possible avoided; such a situation will be found extremely prejudicial, being so liable to drafts and eddies. After having been planted a short time, the sticks may be inserted in the pots, for if delayed, it is very probable that the roots may be injured.

[To be continued.]

## ARTICLE II.

### ON THE SOIL ADAPTED TO SUCCULENTS.

By this title may be understood an immense tribe of plants formerly considered tenants of the dry-stove, but now found to be more hardy than the Geranium. But it is proposed to restrict this inquiry to the *Cactææ*, as sufficiently comprehensive for the present purpose.

There are many persons now living who may remember the time when our greenhouses or stoves could exhibit few specimens of the *Cactææ*, except the common creeping *Cereus*, the Melon and Torch Thistles, and the Indian Fig.†

Now, however, the case is widely different; for such has been the success of collectors, and so great is the facility with which the genera are propagated, and varied by cross impregnation, that it would be vain to attempt a catalogue.

Even in 1831, Loudon's *Hortus Britannicus* exhibited, at pages 194—196, under the order *Opuntiaceæ*, no fewer than eleven species of true *Cacti*, twenty of *Mammillariæ*, forty-three of *Cereus*, five of *Epiphyllum*, thirty of true *Opuntia*, and four of *Periskia*! Yet what are these among so many of more recent introduction, to say nothing of the endless *varieties*!

Having then so much choice among a selection of surpassing beauty, it becomes an object of consequence to determine, pretty accurately, the soil that will generally succeed with all the varieties: but herein, as almost always happens, cultivators are at variance; yet, as we do not pretend to dictate, and ever desire to "let well alone," we shall be content to allude to what we have seen and heard.

Formerly it was the custom to make pretty free use of old mortar

scraped from bricks or walls, incorporated with loam ; then it was roundly asserted that good, soft, or *sandy loam*, mixed up with fragments of broken bricks, formed the most healthy bed for the roots. Other writers, and practical gardeners, got rid altogether of lime rubbish, and retained but little loam ; they advised, and many now use, the best or richest "peat," as heat mould is called, with rotten manure, and give water freely, in the growing season, with liquid manure.

Be the soil what it may, certain it is, that it should be pressed firmly around the roots with the hands, till the ball be solid and compact ; and little or no water ought to be given between October and April, during which period frost of two or three degrees will little affect the plants ; good drainage is also premised.

But we are sure that the herbage of Cacti (if so it may be called) is greatly affected by the soil. In some collections one observes the tint of almost every plant to be a dull, brownish green, and the texture flaccid ; in others, it is of a full deep verdure, with every appearance of vigorous health. Conversing on this subject with a very successful grower, one who had pre-eminently beautiful specimens of *Epiphyllum truncatum* grafted upon *Pereskia aculeata*, we were told that "loam spoiled all the Cacti, and turned the plants brown." Our experience for years tended to confirm this observation, but time has not been given to confirm the truth of another remark, which we thus communicate that our readers may experimentize for themselves. Our friend said, "take equal quantities of very old black manure, and of the strongest lime rubbish from old walls, the older the better ; mix them thoroughly, and add about one-sixth of unctuous loam. In this compost your plants will recover colour, be always green, and bloom abundantly." At all events our informant's plants make good his words ; and we shall attain our present object if this paper excite the notice of observant and candid horticulturists.

*April, 1840.*

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### ARTICLE III.

#### ON THE HARDINESS OF SOME LOBELIAS.

BY SCOTUS.

As a knowledge of the power of plants to resist cold may be useful to some of your readers, I beg to mention, that a gentleman sent me

the following *Lobelias* last spring, viz., *Lobelia propinqua*, *L. longifolia*, and *L. grandiflora*. They were put out in the open border when the season permitted, and grew well, and flowered during the summer, but on the approach of winter they were forgotten, and remained in the open ground until the 19th of January last; on that morning the thermometer stood at 23° of Fahrenheit, (at 8 o'clock,) and was probably a little lower during the night; they were then taken up, and laid in the vinery, where there was then no fire; and they are at this time in perfect health. The *Lobelias* stood in a south border of a light soil, and of course were not very luxuriant.

18th March, 1840.

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#### ARTICLE IV.

##### TO BLOOM THE DOUBLE-YELLOW AND AUSTRIAN ROSES.

BY OBSERVER.

THE Yellow Rose (*Rosa sulphurea*) does not in general flower well, as has been observed in some late numbers of the Cabinet; it requires an open eastern situation, so as that the young buds may receive the early and gradual continuance of the sun, thereby avoiding its too sudden effects, which proves so injurious when preceded by frost. It delights in a rich loamy soil on a dry substratum, and to be supplied with plenty of moisture, when in a growing state. Every autumn, or immediately after the bloom is over, one-half of the old wood should be cut down, within about four inches of the ground, and that which remains should be divested of all old and superfluous shoots, retaining, but shortening such as have flowered to a healthy bud and leaf; all unripe shoots are to continue untouched till matured, then to be shortened according to their strength. But this means a succession of thriving blooming shoots will be kept up: all lateral buds, except a few towards the extremity of such shoots, should be pinched off when discernible, in order to have them produce a massy head of flowers. It sometimes happens that this and the Yellow and Austrian Roses (*R. lutea*, and *R. bicolor*) flower freely, though injudiciously treated. Yet to depend on an annual supply of vigorous blooming plants, I would strongly recommend the above practice, or that of budding them on the common Chinese stock (*R. Sinensis*.) Should insects attack them

(as frequently they do), the best mode of expelling them is by a gentle application of lime-water, or a weak mixture of soap-suds and tobacco liquid, being cautious to have the whole syringed off with soft water early the following morning.

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## ARTICLE V.

### ON DRYING SPECIMENS OF FLOWERS.

BY T. W., WALTON NURSERY, LIVERPOOL.

HAVING in the number of the Cabinet for February last seen a query by one of your numerous correspondents, concerning the best method of drying and preserving wild plants and flowers; and being rather surprised that so simple a question was not answered in the number for the present month, I have been induced (though a perfect stranger to public writing) to answer the question to the best of my abilities. I beg to observe, that most of the works on botany of the present day contain ample directions on the subject required. The most simple and the most efficacious method for general purposes is, drying them in books. Any person who can command a few heavy volumes may dry plants sufficient to stock an ordinary herbarium in a short time.

Let the specimens be gathered when perfectly dry, and placed in a tin box till brought home. Have some good blotting paper in readiness, get your books, and place the specimens between two pieces of blotting paper in a neat and regular manner, taking care that the petals and leaves are expanded in their proper position. Place them in the books, rather far apart, then lay the books one on another, and they will need no further trouble than looking over every three or four days, for the first three weeks. If any dampness is detected, the blotting paper must be immediately changed, and the specimen placed in a fresh part of the book. This method answers admirably well for plants in general. I am often agreeably surprised to find in most of my books specimens which I chanced to pick up on a walk, and which were laid by and forgotten, preserved in the most beautiful manner.

Having frequently experienced the difficulty of drying such plants as *Echinopsis*, *Dipsacus*, &c., owing to their globular heads, and that many of our most delicate plants were frequently pressed to a mass by the common method, I shall now describe that which I have practised with such specimens for several years. I get a quantity of

the finest and the purest sand, keep it in an oven, or some other very dry place. Having my specimens ready, I get some tumbler glasses, cups, or any other utensil, according to the size of the specimen. I place some of the sand in the bottom of the vessel, then take the specimen and place it in the vessel, in the manner it grew, holding it with one hand, and with the other gently fill up the vessel with sand, shaking it continually, that the sand may press the plant closely on every side. They are then kept in a warm, but not hot, oven for about a fortnight or three weeks, when they are usually perfectly dry. In this manner the most delicate plants, such as *Gentiana*, *Drosera*, *Saxifraga*, *Sedums*, &c., are preserved in the exact form in which they grew, with the corolla, calyx, stamens and pistils uninjured and entire. The success of this method depends entirely on the dry state of the sand, as the least damp spoils all. I was first induced to try this plan on wishing to preserve a plant of *Sarracenia* in its curious natural form, and I succeeded beyond my expectations.

This plan has been objected to in consequence of the room the specimens require after drying. The mode I practise is, to take a large sheet of pasteboard (white); divide it into compartments by transverse slips of the same, being neatly pasted on, so that when finished the whole resembles a tulip box: place it to stand on edge, and take my specimens, placing one or more, according to size, in each compartment; I then write the name on a small slip of card paper, pasted so as to stand upright, at the bottom of each division, and the whole is covered with glass in a neat manner; and I beg to assure the readers of the Cabinet, that the neatness and beauty of such a case of rare and curious plants amply repays the labour of their construction. Should this meet with the Editor's approbation, I shall refer to the subject again, and forward another communication.

[We shall feel much obliged to our Correspondent for the promised favour.—CONDUCTOR.]

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## ARTICLE VI.

### ON THE EUPHORBIA SPLENDENS.

BY A SUBSCRIBER TO THE FLORICULTURAL CABINET FROM THE BEGINNING.

IF we take a retrospect of the plants that have been introduced into the stoves of Great Britain within the last few years, not one has pre-

ference to the *Euphorbia Splendens* : the length of time the involucre continues expanded, the elegant growth of the plant if properly managed, gives it a decided pre-eminence among stove plants. This lovely plant was introduced into Germany a few years ago, through Baron Kerwinski, and introduced from thence into Britain by Mr. Runch. It is a native of Mexico.

*Cultivation.*—Mix equal quantities of loam, peat, and rotten cow dung with a little sand. If cow dung cannot be got, any very rotten manure will do. *Cuttings* will strike very freely in sand. After they are struck, pot them off into sixty pots, and shift them regularly as the pots become full of roots. It is very necessary to stop the terminal shoots frequently, otherwise the plant will grow very deformed, or, as gardeners term it, be long-legged. When the pot is full of roots, the plant will flower, even if it be very small; so it must be observed, that if cultivators desire to have large plants, they must shift them frequently until they wish them to show their involucre.

I am quite surprised that you have not more communications on the cultivation of *Orchidæ* plants. I intend to send you a few notes on the subject, and will endeavour to elucidate the cultivation of that difficult but highly interesting tribe of plants.

*Chiswick, March 16th, 1840.*

[We shall feel obliged by the promised favour of our correspondent.—CONDUCTOR.]

## PART II.

### LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

#### FROM PERIODICALS.

1. *CALOSTEMMA LUTEA*, Yellow. (Bot. Reg. 19, 1840.) *Amaryllidacæ*. *Hexandria Monogynia*. A bulbous plant, a native of New Holland, from whence bulbs are imported into this country, and it is found to thrive best in a greenhouse, grown in peat, loam, and sand. Like other bulbous plants, it requires its season of rest, or will not bloom; and as soon as it begins to push, water being given liberally, it causes it to flower. The flowers, which are an inch across, are produced in umbels, each having from twelve to twenty flowers, of a deep yellow colour.
2. *CEANOTHUS PALLIDUS*, Pale-flowered. (Bot. Reg. 20, 1840.) *Rhamnacæ*. *Pentandria Monogynia*. This beautiful flowering shrub we saw in bloom in the London Horticultural Society's garden, where it blooms very freely, trained

against a wall. Dr. Lindley observes that this plant is known in some nurseries under the names of *C. ovatus* and *C. thyrsoiflorus*, but from both it is very distinct. The first is a mere variety of *C. Americanus*, and the latter is a Californian tree, with deep blue flowers, and very strong angular branches. The present species is much hardier than *C. azureus*, the flowers are of a pale blue. The plant merits a place wherever there is a convenience; it is easy of cultivation, grows rapidly, blooms profusely, and is to be obtained very cheap.

3. *IPOMEA LONGIFOLIA*, Long-leaved. (Bot. Reg. 21, 1840.) Convolvulacæ. Pentandria Monogynia. A native of Mexico, and introduced into this country by the London Horticultural Society. Mr. Hartweg discovered it growing in pastures about Leon, and called *Quebra platos*. It is a half-hardy perennial, having a long spindle-shaped root, and the stem rising to five feet high, without any branches. It blooms from July to September, each flower opening in the morning and perishing in the evening. The flowers are delightfully fragrant, diffusing a delicious perfume resembling noyau. Each root sends up three or four shoots, and if taken off when two or three inches long readily strike root. It delights, like most of the Ipomeas, in a strong, rich, but not damp soil, and requires the usual winter treatment given to such roots, taken up, kept dry, free from frost, and excluded from the air as much as possible. The flower is white, with a slight tinge of sulphur, and a rosy-purple centre, each being about four inches across. It is a most desirable plant.

4. *IMPATIENS GLANDULIGERA*, Glandular Balsam. (Bot. Reg. 22, 1840.) Balsaminæ. Pentandria Monogynia. Another of the Indian species raised in 1839 in the Garden of the London Horticultural Society, and where it bloomed very freely. The seeds were sown in May, and by the end of August the plants had attained the height of twelve feet. It is not quite as hardy as the kinds laying long fruit. The flowers are of a beautiful rosy-purple colour, each flower being about an inch and a half across. Dr. Lindley remarks that it is one of the most beautiful plants that can be looked upon if grown in an atmosphere it likes.

[We noticed this in our March number.—CONDUCTOR.]

5. *GENISTA BRACTEOLATA*, Racemose Genista. (Bot. Reg. 23, 1840.) Fabacæ. Diadelphia Decandria. A native of Teneriffe, sent to the nursery of Mr. Young, Milford, near Godalming, by Mr. Webb. It requires to be grown in a greenhouse or conservatory. The flowers are produced on terminal racemes, yellow, and flowering freely; the plant is very showy.

6. *CŒLOGYNE WALLICHIANA*, Dr. Wallich's. (Bot. Reg. 24, 1840.) Orchidæ. Gynandria Monandria. A native of the lofty mountains in Bengal, inhabiting rocks and the trunks of trees among moss. The pseudo-bulb has much the form and hue of truffle, and loses its leaf before the flowers appear, which come up one on either side. The flower is nearly as large as *Cattleya labiata*, of a fine rose colour, streaked with yellow, and ridges of white tubercles, also having some deep crimson stains on its surface. The flower stem only rises about two inches high.

7. *OSBECKIA CANESCENS*, Hoary-leaved. (Bot. Mag. 3790.) Melastomacæ. Octandria Monogynia. This very beautiful flowering plant has bloomed in the Edinburgh Botanic Garden, where it had been received from Berlin. It thrives and blooms profusely in moderate heat. The plant grows to about seven feet high, and its lovely flowers are produced in panicles. Each flower is about an inch and a half across, of a fine reddish-lilac above, paler below. The anthers are of a deep purple. The plant deserves a place in every collection, in a coolish stove, warm greenhouse, or conservatory.

8. *EPIDENDRUM DENSIFLORUM*, Cluster-flowered. (Bot. Mag. 3791.) Orchidæ. Gynandria Monandria. A native of Mexico. It has recently bloomed in the noble collection at Woburn. The stem rises a foot high, and terminates with a long branched peduncle, of deflexed branches, and they are clothed with spiked flowers of a greenish-brown colour, the lip being almost white. Each flower is about an inch across.

9. *MILTONIA CANDIDIA* VAR. *FLAVESCENS*, White-lipped. (Bot. Mag. 3793.) Orchideæ. Gynandria Monandria. A native of Brazil, imported by the Earl of Arran. The flowers are very beautiful, and are produced on a scape, which rises about two feet high, sepals and petals of a bright yellow, having large ferruginous blotches. Lip yellow, with a purple blotch. It merits a place in every collection.

10. *BEGONIA DIVERSIFOLIA*, a stove plant, producing numerous large flowers of a bright pink colour.

11. *SPIRONEMA FRAGRANS*, an herbaceous plant, from Mexico, introduced by George Barker, Esq. Sepals green, petals nearly transparent. It belongs to the Commelinaceæ.

12. *COBEE STIPULARIS*. From Mexico. It has been raised in the London Horticultural Society's Garden. Its habit is that of *C. scandens*; leaves narrower, flowers said to be yellow, three inches long; if so it is a very desirable plant.

13. *GARRYA LAURIFOLIA*, a hardy species from the mountains of Mexico; plants have been raised in the Horticultural Society's Garden. Mr. Hartweg has discovered four other species in Mexico. The present species is a handsome looking plant, with oval laurel-like leaves. It grows to a shrub of five or six yards high where Mr. Hartweg found it, but it is said to grow to a tree with a trunk two feet in diameter.

14. *CLETHRA MEXICANA*, a native of the colder parts of Mexico. It is in the collection of Messrs. Loddiges. It is a hardy evergreen shrub, and produces flowers as large, white, and handsome as *C. arborea*. The plant deserves a place in every shrubbery.

15. *LOPEZIA LINEATA*, a pretty greenhouse shrub, raised in the Horticultural Society's Garden. It is a native of Mexico. The flowers are very pretty, of a pale red colour, and are profusely produced during winter and spring.

16. *COTONEASTER DENTICULATA*. From Mexico; raised in the Horticultural Society's Garden. It is a hardy shrub. The flowers are small and white or pink, on little terminal corymbs. The leaves are about an inch long, dark green above, white below. It fruits similar to the older species we possess.

17. *CORNUS GRANDIS*. From Mexico; raised in the Horticultural Society's Garden. It is hardy at present, having large and beautiful foliage.

18. *CORREA BICOLOR*. The flowers are about two-thirds the size of *C. speciosa*. The lower part of the tubular flower is a fine crimson, and the upper portion pure white, producing a very beautiful contrast. The foliage is oval and rather small. This is the handsomest kind we have seen in bloom.

19. *CORREA ROSEA MAJOR*, and *C. ROSEA*. Both kinds have beautiful rose-coloured flowers, the former being much larger than the latter, and more deserving attention. The above are well worthy a place in every greenhouse or conservatory; the neat and beautiful blossoms produced in the winter and spring give a pretty effect at those seasons, and alike render the plants very desirable.

20. *DILLWYNIA SPECIOSA*. This is one of the most lovely; of South Australian plants, producing a vast profusion of its pea-formed flowers in terminal clusters from nearly every shoot. The standard is of a deep yellow, and wings of a reddish purple. It deserves a place in every conservatory or greenhouse. The plant is an evergreen shrub, with heath-like foliage, growing to about two feet high. Being so very showy, it has been sought after, and may be had of most of the principal nurseries, though but introduced in 1838.

21. *IXORA BARBATA*. We saw a specimen of the present species in bloom in the noble and select collection of Mrs. Lawrence at Ealing Park. The spike of flowers is similar in form and size to the *I. coccinea*, hairy, and of a pure white. It deserves a place in every collection of stove plants.

22. *IXORA ROSEA*. This species we saw at Mrs. Lawrence's, producing fine heads of rose-coloured flowers.

23. *IXORA OBOVATA*. This fine species was in bloom in the same collection, having fine heads of pink-coloured flowers.



24. *PAVETTA CAFFRA*. Another fine hothouse plant at Mrs. Lawrence's; produces heads of flowers very similar to an *Ixora*, of a pure white. This being in bloom when the *Ixoras* are, gives a fine contrast.

25. *IXORA INCARNATA*. We saw this pretty species in the collection at Messrs. Rollisson's, Tooting. Its heads of fine flesh-coloured flowers are very pretty. The whole tribe of *Ixoras* are well deserving a place in every collection of stove plants. They can be had cheap, are easy of culture, and profuse in flowering.

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## PART III.

### MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

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#### QUERIES.

ON SOWING SEEDS, DESTROYING GREEN FLY, &c.—Will you, or any of your numerous correspondents, have the goodness to inform me whether the following plants can be raised from seed with only the aid of a common hotbed; also the best time for sowing, and the proper mode of treating the young plants to make them flower as soon as possible? viz., *Gloxinia speciosa* and *Gloxinia caulescens*, *Lobelia cardinalis*, *Ipomopsis elegans*, *Pentstemon gentianoides*, and *Maurandia Barclayana*. Will you also inform me of an *effectual* method of getting rid of the Green Fly, so destructive to Rose trees, Geraniums, &c.? The last two years I have purchased a number of fine young plants of Geraniums in May, from a nurseryman in this neighbourhood, and have kept them to flower in the house; and in less than a week they have been invariably attacked by the Green Fly. I have tried fumigating them with tobacco-smoke, washing them with lime, tobacco-water, &c., but without success; the insect has soon reappeared, and by its ravages weakened the plants so much that I have been quite unable to preserve them through the winter. I would also respectfully suggest to the Conductor of the Cabinet the utility of stating in his notices of new and rare plants, whether they can be raised from seed, and are annual or perennial.—[As far as possible we will attend to it.—CONDUCTOR.]

I have a few other queries to make, but as I fear I shall trespass too much upon your pages, will defer them until some future period, when, if agreeable to the Conductor, I shall be glad to forward them. The insertion of the above in your next number will oblige your constant reader,

February 21, 1840.

SOLOMON.

[Seeds of the plants named should be sown immediately in a very sandy loam, and cannot be placed better than in a hotbed frame. The surface soil upon which the seeds are to be sown should be very fine, as also that with which they are covered, and when sown be gently pressed to close it to them. When the plants are up an inch high, they may be safely transplanted singly into pots. A light rich loam is suited to all of them. After potting, they should be placed again in the frame, till they have struck into the soil, then be removed into a greenhouse, or other cooler place. The *Gloxinias* require to be kept in the frame, or be taken to a plant stove, vinery, &c. Tobacco-water may be procured from the manufactory at about tenpence per gallon; this will destroy the Green Fly. If it be diluted by an equal proportion of water added, it is quite strong enough for the purpose. The best plan is to turn the plant upside down, and immerse it therein, by holding it for a minute or so. The liquid will keep, closed up in a bottle, so as to answer for years. We have used it thus successfully for many years. To purchase a small portion of tobacco, and make a weak liquid, will not answer, but the genuine expressed liquor of the tobacconist will do. Whenever the insects appear on the plants, a fresh immersion is requisite. The liquid in its pure state is not in the least injurious to vege-

tation. We shall be glad to receive any queries or other communications from our Correspondent; such shall have our early attention.—CONDUCTOR.]

In the Floricultural Cabinet for this month, Article 4, page 29, is a recommendation of a "*Brick*" Arnott's stove, for use in Greenhouses, with some *slight* account of its make, but in my opinion not sufficiently explanatory to enable a person to construct one properly. It would oblige me, and I have no doubt many others of your subscribers, if you could obtain for insertion in your next number, a detailed account of the mode of constructing the stove above mentioned, the probable expense, a plan or two, and its peculiar advantages over the iron stove. SUFFOLK.

[We did not know the real address of our correspondent who favoured us with the remarks inserted at page 29, so could not comply with the request above made to appear in our present number; but we very respectfully solicit further observations from our correspondent who sent us the former ones, so as to meet the wishes above expressed, and as early as convenient.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON SOIL SUITABLE FOR PETUNIAS.—You would confer a great favour if you would inform me, through the medium of your valuable Cabinet, what is the most suitable soil for Petunias. I have a large number of seedlings, from first-rate varieties, consequently I am looking forward with anxiety to their blooming, but they do not grow so luxuriantly as I could wish, for want of, as I imagine, proper soil. C. W. F.

[On a light loam, well enriched with rotten dung, they grow vigorously with us, having an inch deep of broken pots for drainage.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON FLORICULTURAL MEETINGS.—An Old Subscriber would be glad of some information relative to the conducting of Floricultural Meetings, for instance as to the arranging of plants so as to give the least trouble to the judges in awarding the prizes; how each exhibitor's plants are to be marked so as to do away with the appearance of unfairness, and whether a person, having anything for exhibition, is allowed to be present to give assistance in any way during the time the judge is determining the prizes, &c.

[Certainly such person should not be present; the other information shall be given next month.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON IRIS BICOLOR.—Has the Iris bicolor (buff with a dark eye), figured in Loddiges' work, any other name, and what is the best way of cultivating it? AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

ON TWÆEDIA CÆRULEA.—Has any subscriber grown the Tweedia cærulea successfully? if so, will he be kind enough to instruct the ignorant? AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

ON WATER-PLANTS.—I should feel greatly obliged to you, or to some of your correspondents, to inform me, in the May or June number of the Floricultural Cabinet, what Lilies, or other water-plants (to the number of about half a dozen), are the most suitable for a small pond of eighteen or twenty feet in diameter; also whether the circumstance of ducks being allowed to use the pond would be likely to prevent their flourishing properly. May I further trouble you to tell me whether plants of the American Cranberry can be purchased of any of the English nurserymen, or whether they or the Scotch Cranberry (which I think I have understood only succeeds by running water) would make a suitable as well as useful plant for the margin of a stagnant pond? Directions as to the planting or after-treatment of the Cranberries and Lilies would confer an additional favour upon an

*Sherborne, Dorset, April 9, 1840.*

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

[We hope some of our readers will favour our correspondent with an early reply.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON IVY, IF INJURIOUS TO THE SCOTCH FIR.—A subscriber to the Floricultural Cabinet will be obliged by Mr. Harrison and several good gardeners, stating it as their opinion from observation (in an early number) whether the Ivy running up the Scotch Fir is destructive to the tree, occasioning the outer and upper branches to die.

**ON RAISING THE TROPÆOLUM TRICOLORUM FROM SEED.**—In July, 1838, there appears a query addressed to the Editor, or correspondents, of the Floricultural Cabinet, requesting some information on raising the *Tropæolum Tricolorum* from seed, (by a young amateur,) an answer to which I think has never appeared. Like unto his plant, mine also has produced some very fine seeds, some of which were sown as soon as ripe, and at other times since then, but have not succeeded (to my great disappointment) in raising any plants, still the seeds keep fresh. Are they a long time before they begin to vegetate? or do they require more heat than what is generally given to the mother plant? If you, or any of your numerous correspondents, can give me any information on the subject, it will be thankfully received by

*Warwickshire, Feb. 23, 1840.*

A CONSTANT READER.

**ON A MANURE, AND PUMP WATER.**—As an original and constant Subscriber to the Floricultural Cabinet, I beg to be favoured by an early answer to the following inquiries:—

In cases where animal manure cannot be obtained, is there anything that can in some degree (and what will best) supply the place of it, either in the kitchen or flower garden?

Can pump water be in any way prepared or medicated, so as to render it as fit for garden purposes as rain or river water, when those cannot be procured? An early reply by some reader will oblige

*Mar. 19, 1840.*

E. Y.

**ON GERANIUMS (PELARGONIUMS).**—I hope your correspondent, Mr. Loudon, will gratify the readers of your useful publication with a descriptive list of some of the most admired Geraniums of the last season, similar to that contained in the March number of last year, viz. Firebrand, Sylph, Conservative, Magna Charta, Vivid, Viola, and others. I have a small collection of that beautiful class of plants. I shall be glad to profit by the judgment of your correspondent in selecting the addition to my stock for the present season. A compliance with this request in an early number will much oblige

*Feb. 7, 1840.*

A SUBSCRIBER.

**A LIST OF PLANTS FOR A ROOM, &c.**—I shall feel particularly obliged if you will furnish me, in your next Cabinet, with a select list of plants that will succeed best in a room, and whether they should be raised from seeds or cuttings. Can you also inform me what it is that is recommended in the *Gardener's Magazine*, vol. xv. p. 248, for obtaining bottom heat, communicated by a person of the name of Gregor? I believe it is something new. Also, if there is any way of obtaining bottom heat by a simple apparatus, and at little expense? I shall be greatly obliged if you will give me the above information.

*Feb. 13, 1840.*

X. A SUBSCRIBER.

**A LIST OF GREENHOUSE CREEPERS, &c.**—A subscriber will be much obliged to the editor of the Cabinet if he will have the kindness to give him a list of the names of the best kinds of Creepers for a greenhouse, where no vines are kept, and what kinds will do in pots, and what soil is suitable for each? Whether *Camellias* do well at the back of a greenhouse, the best way to plant them, and what kind of soil to plant them in? An answer in the next month's number will much oblige

*Feb. 9, 1840.*

A SUBSCRIBER.

**ON THE CULTURE OF THE CLEMATIS SIBEOLDII.**—I should feel extremely obliged to any one of the numerous readers of the Floricultural Cabinet, or to the Conductor, in informing me the most successful mode of cultivating this most charming plant. An early answer will oblige

*Gunnersbury, Mar. 17, 1840.*

J. S.

**ON ANNUAL SEEDS.**—I should be much obliged to you, or any of your correspondents, if you will recommend a good place for procuring Annual Seeds in London, as I have been many times disappointed in the things I have purchased of several seedsmen; and I know many persons are inclined to impose, by selling last year's seeds, or those that are altogether bad.

As the time for sowing Annuals is so fast approaching, I should be obliged by a speedy answer.

London, Mar. 16, 1840.

KALMIA.

[We have procured very considerable quantities from the seedsmen who advertise their lists, (see February and March advertising sheets,) and do not recollect a single failure. We hesitate not to state that the integrity of the parties we allude to is such, that they would not have recourse to a practice of the character described by our correspondent].—CONDUCTOR.

#### ANSWERS.

ON ARNOTT'S STOVE.—In reply to the inquiry of your correspondent, signing himself Surreynensis, I beg to say I have for two years tried Dr. Arnott's Stove in my greenhouse with perfect success—the thermometer ranging between 38 and 48 degrees.

I light it at about 10 o'clock on every frosty night, and find it alight at 9 in the morning. My greenhouse is about 16 feet by 10, and my stove the smallest I could procure. It is fixed at one end of the house, and the thermometer is suspended in the centre. The floor is of wood, being supported on columns.

Great Berkhamstead, Mar. 5, 1840.

REV. JAMES BROWNE.

In answer to F. J., page 37, February number, we annex the names of some of the best new Dahlias for 1840, which we have seen.

Bloomsbury, Pamplin.  
 Beauty of the Plain, Sparry.  
 Argo, Widnall.  
 Penelope, Hedley.  
 Fair Rosamund, Parson.  
 Pickwick, Cormack.  
 Yellow Defiance, Cox.  
 Bishop of Winchester, Jackson.  
 Charles XII., Harrison.  
 President of the West, Whale.  
 Lady Middleton, Jeffries.  
 Grenadier, Jackson.  
 Henrietta, Begbie.  
 Vitruvius, Davis.  
 Windsor Rival, Begbie.  
 Scarlet le Grand, Winfield.  
 Elizabeth, Foster.  
 Phenomenon, Whale.  
 Recovery, Toward.

CONDUCTOR.

#### REMARKS.

ON KYANIZED WOOD IN A GREENHOUSE.—In the notice which I sent you, and which you inserted in your January number, I mentioned Kyanizing the wood, without, however, giving any opinion whether that was advisable or not. Since I wrote you, I saw an article stating, that this, when used in the construction of a greenhouse, had been found hurtful to the plants, particularly so to the *Calceolarias*. I cannot find the place where the statement is made, so cannot refer to it, but as Corrosive Sublimate, which is employed in Kyanizing, is a poison to plants, the use of it in preparing the wood appears inadvisable; and I observe your correspondent, J. R., in your March number, states the injurious effects of Kyanized wood when employed for tubs for the larger plants.

16th March, 1840.

SCORUS.

ON STREPTOCARPUS REXI.—I have seen several papers on the treatment of the *Streptocarpus Rexi* in the open borders, but I hear that it is scarcely more common in gardens than it was several years ago. If planted where it can enjoy shade, without being deprived of air, it produces its elegant blossoms in abundance; and when in perfection, it can hardly fail to be as great a favourite with florists in general as it is with

COMMELINA.

**ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY.**—The first meeting of the Fellows of the Royal Botanic Society of London for this session was held on Tuesday evening at the apartments of the society, 49, Pall Mall, the Marquis of Northampton, vice-president, in the chair. After the preliminary business, a ballot for the election of fellows took place, when 189 noblemen, ladies, and gentlemen, were added to the list. At the next meeting the plans for laying out the gardens in the Regent's Park, for which there is great competition, will be exhibited to the fellows and their friends. The designs are to be sent in on Saturday, the fourth of next month, and the exhibition of them will take place on Wednesday following.

Mr. Anderson, of the Chelsea Botanic Garden, finds lime water a complete antidote against the white bug in hot-houses, and he prepares it in the following manner:—"We have a large garden pot or a pail, into which we put half a pint of pulverized Dorking lime, with about half an ounce of black sulphur; after being well mixed, we add four gallons of water, stir it well, then let it settle, and when clear, we take Mr. Dougal's syringe, and throw it under the leaves. We have been using this syringing for the last twelve months, and there is not a bug, red spider, or thrip, in the house.—*Gardener's Magazine*. [Mr. Anderson thinks it will also be useful for destroying the American bug on Apple Trees.]

**ON ARNOTT'S STOVE.**—I am surprised at your correspondent's asserting, in the most unqualified manner, that Arnott's Stove will not heat a greenhouse properly; he must have made a sad bungle for it to have failed. Let him call on Mr. Rivers of Sawbridgeworth, and he will there see a Geranium house heated by one of Arnott's Stoves, which has now been in operation two seasons, and the plants are in the most vigorous and healthy state. The chimney into which the pipe is conducted should be above the pitch of the roof, so as to prevent the wind blowing down it, and a pan of water should be constantly kept on the stove when the fire is burning. For heating small greenhouses Arnott's Stove is invaluable.

FACT.

**SEEDLING CACTUSES.**—Whenever the seed is ripe, sow it in sand, then place the pot on a shelf in a *warm* and *dry* situation. It will vegetate readily. Little water should be given to the plants when up. As they root well in sand, they need not be potted till they are tolerably strong plants. The best soil to pot them in is loam, peat, and brick rubbish, and be well drained.

Plants of this tribe have been grown very vigorously in frames heated with dung or tan.—**BOT. REG.**

**MESSRS. TYSO AND SON'S METHOD OF WINTERING DAHLIA ROOTS.**—Take up the roots, drain out the water occasionally to be found in the hollow stems, secure the labels with copper wire, put the roots in layers under the stage of a greenhouse or in the cellar, and cover with *moist* sand, and they will turn out early in March as plump, and, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, as sound as when housed in November.

## 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, Browallia, &c., seeds should now be sown, and the plants potted off into small sized pots, as soon as they are large enough, using a rich soil.

**GREENHOUSE.**—During the early part of May, a few frosty nights generally occur; in consequence of which, it is advisable not to take out the general stock of plants before the middle of the month, or even, in cold situations, before the 25th. Whilst the plants, however, remain in the greenhouse, let them have all the air that can be given, during the day, and at nights if no appearance of frost. Particular attention will now be required to afford an ample supply of water to free growing kinds of plants. Frequently syringe them over the tops at evening, just before sun-set. If any of the plants be attacked with green fly, or any other similar insects, apply a sprinkling of tobacco water, diluted with water, by adding to one quart of the liquid five of water; in applying which to the plants, syringe them at the under as well as upper surface of the leaves: a repetition will rarely be required. This mode of destroying the insects is far preferable to fumigation, no injury being sustained by it, even if applied in a pure state. The liquid can be obtained of tobacconists at 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. *Triverania coccinea* plants should be potted singly into a light rich soil, and be forwarded in the stove, and repotted as they advance in growth, not too much at a time, but as root room appears necessary. *Lobelias* for the greenhouse should be similarly treated, as to potting, &c.

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

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#### REFERENCE TO PLATE.

**CINERARIA ELEGANS.**—This very handsome kind was raised by a gentleman in Hampshire, and the specimen sent us by Mr. Harris of the Upway Nursery.

It is a most desirable variety, well worth cultivating in every collection of this pretty tribe of plants, which are easy of culture, profuse in blooming, and continue in flower for several months.

**CORREAS.**—These very handsome flowering hybrids were raised by T. Milner Esq., of Stockwell, and are very valuable additions to this lovely tribe. The habit of the plant, the graceful mode of flowering, and affording a profusion of flowers in winter and early spring, and even up to autumn, by proper treatment, alike render them worthy a place in every greenhouse or conservatory. We obtained a stock of them as soon as we possibly could, being anxious to possess such desirable kinds.

Law of  
California

TO THE  
MUSEUM  
OF THE  
LONDON



*Seedling Ranunculus*  
raised by the Rev. Josh. Tyse & Son



THE  
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

JUNE 1st, 1840.

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PART I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

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ARTICLE I.

ON THE CARNATION.

BY MR. JOHN FREDERICK WOOD, NURSBRYMAN, COPPICE, NEAR NOTTINGHAM.

*Read before the Beeston and Chilwell Horticultural Societies.*

*(Concluded from p. 99, No. 87.)*

As the layers grow, or spindle as it is usually termed, they must be carefully tied up to the sticks with soft worsted, or fastened with Rowland's metallic wire. After they have grown about a foot high, a top dressing of very rotten cow manure will be found very beneficial; and as the weather gets warmer, they must be carefully watered, the soil in the pot never being allowed to get thoroughly dry. As the buds appear, and you have decided which to remove, they may be reduced in number, and the laterals or side buds also taken away, so that all the energies of the plants may be directed towards those that remain, and which will increase their size if intended for exhibition. The number of these should be regulated according to the strength of the plants; some think that three flowers are enough for each layer to bring to perfection, but five, I think, is generally about the mark. The buds and plants are now subject to the attacks of various insects. The cuckoo spit is one of them, and is easily seen and removed. The green fly is more common and troublesome, but may easily be got rid of by using a small bag of Indian rubber, similar to the one

here exhibited ; this being filled with Scotch snuff, the buds must be examined very early in the morning, or immediately after rain, they will then be generally found clustered together, and a puff or two of snuff does their business effectually. This application of snuff may be repeated now and then even should no insect be perceptible, as will prevent the attack of another annoyance whose presence is not so easily detected ; I allude to a small black insect, which inserts itself, as the flower begins to open, beneath the calyx, or green outside covering, and feeds on the coloured parts of the petals, so as completely to disfigure the flower when it expands. When buds burst, it is evident that there is negligence in the management, and, in order to prevent this, thread rubbed with bees' wax is put round several times, and the ends merely twisted ; as the buds increase in size, these are untwisted and slackened.

Some people use sheep's bladder cut into narrow strips and wetted, which causes it to stick fast, but this does not allow for the swelling of the flower ; so that I am inclined to think the bees'-waxed thread the preferable tie. As the flower expands, a collar of pasteboard is placed under the guard-leaves, and the careful florist will assist his bloom as it advances, extracting all self, muddy, or misshapen petals, and arranging the others to his mind. Within these few years Rowland's metallic wire has come much into use, and by means of it each flower may be kept exactly in the place the grower wishes, without any possibility of its being removed by the wind ; and he may have several flowers under a handglass, when fully blown, which will not chafe against each other.

The flowers to be retained any length of time must, of course, be shaded from sun and rain : this is done in various ways : those who have the convenience of a Tulip-shed, remove the pots beneath the awning ; others have circular caps of paper, which is oiled or painted, a wooden socket goes through the centre, which is slipped down the stick, a small nail keeping it the required height ; a more simple method still is, a small square board with a hole on one side for the stick to pass through ; these are in general use ; but the box of about five inches square, and three inches deep, glazed at top with a single piece of glass, having a brass loop for the stick, through which a screw passes to adjust it at any height, a few turns will retain it at its proper distance over the flowers, without any chance of its slipping

down upon them. At this stage of their growth they are exposed to the attacks of the ant, or pismire, and the earwig; the latter is very destructive to the blooms, eating away the bottom of the petals. They may be caught by placing the bowls of tobacco-pipes on the top of the sticks, but they must not have been smoked with, as the smell of the tobacco is very obnoxious to them. Crabs' claws are a good substitute, and the dried hollow stalks of beans, laid on the surface of the pots, into which they will retreat, must be examined every morning, and the enemy destroyed. The ants may also be killed by watching their track, when, having found the nest, a dose of boiling water will generally be found sufficient.

The flowers having escaped, by the vigilance of the growers, the various vicissitudes to which they are liable from the time they are planted out to the period of perfecting their bloom, the florist feels a conscious pride in exhibiting his beauties to his various visitors, and names and titles without number are brought forward in rapid succession; and Kings and Queens, Dukes and Duchesses, Squires and Councillors, Prophets and Lord Chancellors, Romans and Philosophers, Actresses and Prime Ministers, Missionaries and Doctors, Sweethearts and Soldiers, Archbishops and Racers, all pass in review; and, in fact, a florist's vocabulary seems to have no end. He descants on their various perfections, and praises their shape and colour, till he fancies himself invincible, though perhaps he may puff, and say he has no chance. The exhibition day arrives, and all his trouble and care is rewarded, provided a few of his favourite flowers are successful.

And here it will be proper to observe, that it is by no means certain that the most careful, or the most extensive grower, will excel at an exhibition, unless he either is a good dresser of a flower himself, or gets some one else to do the needful for him. This arranging the petals, or, as it is technically called, dressing, is an art of considerable nicety, and a grower who is an adept at preparing his flowers for the stage, has a much better chance of obtaining the prize than his neighbour who cannot "dress," even though he be otherwise an inferior grower.

Whilst on the subject of dressing, I may just observe, that many tricks are played with flowers for exhibition which are extremely reprehensible; and where the various plans are adopted, let them be

viewed in what light they may, or whatever false gloss may be put on such proceedings, it amounts to nothing less than downright cheating, and is a dead robbery on the fair exhibitor.

There have been plenty of instances, where a pod had been bursted, of putting the flower into a fresh one. I well recollect an instance of a first pan of Carnations, at an exhibition in one of the midland counties, in which one of the pods was split to the bottom, and consequently ought to have been disqualified; but by matching the pod with a piece of green silk, and tying it round close up to the petals, it escaped the scrutiny of the judges.

At another time I have seen bad leaves taken out, and good ones substituted, a pellet of cotton wool being crammed down, to keep them in their places. But this is also done in a much neater way, by drawing the petal down into the pod with a piece of green silk. And a most respectable nurseryman and florist, not a long time ago, informed me that he had seen a Carnation composed of petals taken from other flowers, not one of which belonged to the pod in which they were put, but were the best that could be selected from perhaps a dozen flowers. The result was, an unbeatable flower was made up.

In dressing Carnations, it is considered fair to remove what leaves you choose, and, with a pair of tweezers, to put them in the best and most regular form, the petals imbricating each other, with a few short ones in the centre, forming the crown; but extremely wrong to make any addition thereto from other flowers. But, to the credit of this Society, and which no doubt has tended to promote the harmony and unanimity which has so long prevailed amongst us, no case of this reprehensible system has come under my observation during the twelve years I have been connected with it.

We must now retrace our steps; and I must direct your attention to the time when the pod bursts sufficiently to enable the colour to be distinguished. If not "run," as it is termed, or the flower a self, and the grass is sufficiently long, I commence layering. Some defer it to a later period; but where there is a large stock to operate upon, it is best to take time by the forelock; at all events, I am an advocate for early work.

Some will tell you that they are more apt to spindle; but if they had not been layered, I imagine they would have done so and I should also think that the very act of cutting it would operate as a

check ; for the formation of roots must necessarily require a certain supply of sap ; and, at all events, the layers should be removed when well rooted ; for after they have got a large quantity of fibres they may then be getting sustenance from their own as well as the parent plant ; and thus having a double allowance of nourishment, they will then be likely to spindle.

The operation of layering properly is one of some nicety, but there are many bunglers ; much has been written ; but it requires practice and patience to do it well. I tried last year a plan recommended by a writer in one of the floricultural publications ; it was merely to cut out a notch just below a joint. It certainly had simplicity in its favour ; but I must candidly say, that those thus operated upon were the worst rooted in my collection. Still I shall, if possible, give the plan another trial next season. The system generally followed, and the one that I find to answer best, is, after having provided an equal quantity of road-dust and decayed leaves, or other vegetable soils, well mixed, and a quantity of pegs, either made of bracken or fern, or, what is far better, leaden ones, cast in a mould, I place my pot in a wheelbarrow, or on a low table, and take my seat in front. I then with a sharp knife remove the lower leaves close to the stem, and shorten the ends of the others ; but, as I before observed, I am not fond of cutting away too much. When all the layers are trimmed, some of the compost must be put on the pot ; and, having selected the joint to cut through, I place my finger at the back, to keep it steady, and gently insert the point of a surgeon's dissecting knife, of the smallest size, in the centre of the stem, pushing it gently forward, with the edge downward, until the blade is half through ; I then give the handle a slight twist, and bring the blade out below the joint on the under side, thus forming a nice tongue. The nib is then cut back to a joint and the piece of leaf stripped off, leaving a small bud at the bottom ; it is then carefully pegged down in the fine soil which had been placed on the pot ; each layer is operated on in a similar manner. When all down they have a little more soil put on them, but by no means should they be buried deep. It sometimes happens that there are shoots so high as not to be conveniently brought down to the same level as the others ; when this is the case, a large piece of broken pot is placed within the rim, which holds up the soil, and makes a higher surface in which they are layered, or sometimes they

will be long enough to insert in small pots placed close to the stem. After having got all the shoots down, and slightly covered with soil, I place smooth flat stones, about the size of a halfpenny, as near as possible over the cut of each layer. This stone not only prevents the soil being washed away from that particular part, but I feel convinced it very much accelerates the rooting; for let the weather be hot, and the soil in other parts of the pot dry, if you examine beneath these stones, a genial moisture will be perceived, yet the pebbles contract heat, which they slowly give out, much to the benefit of the layers. I must here notice the operation of piping, and though the Carnation is much more difficult to root than the Pink, yet I have adopted it with tolerable success; the great matter is to do them early, for they require plenty of time. I insert them in a light soil, under a north-east wall, and having watered to settle the soil about them, when perfectly dry, they are covered with a hand-glass; they sometimes require a slight shade; this is accomplished by putting a little soil on the top of each glass, but I do not remove the glass till I see they are establishing themselves, unless any damp off, in that case they are taken away. The worms will sometimes prove injurious, both to the pipings and to the layers; when they are perceived, a little water in which hot lime has been slaked will destroy them if poured over their holes. The layers must be constantly watched, and soil added now and then, but it must be with a sparing hand; they may be watered most evenings in hot weather, but it should be with water which has been exposed to the action of the sun during the day; and but little other attention will be required till they are ready to take off.

Before concluding, some little notice must be taken of the seed. As the flowers begin to fade, it is necessary to remove the withered petals; this should be done without injuring the pointals or female organs of the flower, which are like two small horns; for if allowed to remain they often contract dampness, which is fatal to the embryo seed. It is also a good plan to slit down the pod in order to prevent any lodgment of water.

When the pods are full ripe they may be gathered, and the seed should remain in them till the following spring, and about the latter end of April may be rubbed out, and sown in shallow pans or on a bed, covering them slightly with soil; they may remain here till they are about three inches high, when they may be planted out on a

moderately rich bed. It is well not to have them too strong the first winter, but the following spring the surface of the soil may be covered with a very rich compost. As the seedlings spindle, the single ones should be removed to give the others room; and should the raiser be fortunate enough to have one that strikes his fancy, he may layer it, and adopt the same means and precautions as I have before stated. In conclusion, I may observe, that the Carnation sports much from seed. The Scarlet Flake, raised by the Rev. S. Wigg, was from the seed of a Purple Flake; and Picotee seed has been sown when not a single Picotee was the result.

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## ARTICLE II.

### ON THE PASSIFLORA EDULIS.

BY C. S., A SECOND GARDENER.

THE *Passiflora Edulis* is a plant well worthy of more general cultivation, were it only for its pretty and engaging, though short lived flowers; but by bestowing a little pains, and having recourse to impregnation, a good crop of fruit may be obtained. For persons that have the convenience, a pine stove is an agreeable situation; plants grown in pots, and plunged in the bark pit, and trained to a wire trellis near the glass, is deemed a congenial aspect.

The plant seems to require straitening for pot room, in order to throw it into a prolific bearing state, adding to that a copious supply of water in the growing season, which should commence about March, in order to get the fruit ready in good time. The plant succeeds well in a light, rich, loamy soil.

It is easily propagated either by seed or cuttings, the latter being preferable, in order to bring it sooner into a bearing state; two years' old plants being calculated to bear profusely. The fruit when ripe is about the size of a hen's egg. The colour is of a dark brownish purple. The shell is thick, hard, and useless. The inside resembles the jelly of a gooseberry, excepting the colour being yellow, and the seeds much larger. The flavour seems to have a three-fold property combined, and is admirably adapted to the palate of persons in general.

## ARTICLE III.

## REMARKS ON PLANTING CARNATIONS, PANSIES, &amp;c.

BY C. S., A SECOND GARDENER.

To justify the remarks of your "Correspondent," Mr. Cary Tyso, inserted at page 50, in the March number, 1840, I feel constrained to say his advice is excellent, where he remarks on the erroneous practice of planting the above named kinds of flowers in balls of stiff soil. It is quite customary, when taking up layers of Carnations, &c., from the parent stools, to trowel them up with as much soil as possible, and kneading the soil with the hand, thus forming a compact ball, in which state they are frequently planted. The result has been, the plants never made any proficiency in growth, consequently they have turned an unsightly colour, and many of them have dwindled away. Never having found out the exact reason until reading "Mr. C. Tyso's" remarks, it then struck me very forcibly that he had hit upon the very subject.

Perhaps these few observations may save some the trouble of sacrificing one-half of their plants in order to prove the veracity of his statement.

## ARTICLE IV.

REMARKS ON THE THREE RIVAL YELLOW DAHLIAS, viz.  
DEFIANCE, ARGO, AND HENRIETTA.

BY MR. WILLIAM WOODMANSEY, HARPHAM, DRIFFIELD, YORKSHIRE.

WE have often heard of the Tulipomania of Holland and France; and it has justly moved our commiseration to hear of men so infatuated. What, therefore, must, we think, of the *paper war*, which for the last two or three months has agitated the floral community of England in reference to the DAHLIA. A certain person raises a Dahlia, and he and his friends extol it to the clouds. Another fancies he has raised one as good, if not better, and he takes the best means in his power to give *it* publicity. Then comes forward a third person with another, which he supposes is equal, if not superior, to either of the others; and thus among the admirers of the *three RIVALS*, there is such a *striving for mastery* as almost outdoes the Tulipomania itself.



Again, two of the *Champions* are said to have met at Cambridge, and then we have a long contest about unfair means being used in favour of one, and against the other. Then it is said, that the same two champions met at Birmingham; and a person comes forward, and tells us one of the champions was not exhibited. Again, we are informed, that all the three rivals met at Stafford Hall and had a "*fair stand up fight*," and that the palm of victory was decided in favour of Defiance; this again is contradicted, and it is said, that two out of the three, at least, were equal. Now, amidst all these conflicting assertions, it would almost *puzzle a lawyer* to know how to decide. However, for people who have *plenty of money*, the thing is easy enough; they have only to buy all three, give them an equal chance, and the flowers will themselves settle the matter. But for those who, like myself, have but very slender means, the case is rather a difficult one, especially if they want a first-rate Yellow Dahlia, to know which of the three to make choice of. But supposing all the three flowers to have been equally good last season, it perhaps would not be a difficult matter to foretell which will be the best this season. Defiance, from the great number of orders, is likely to be worked out of all character; and it will be well if it ever regain it (nothing is more against a Dahlia than this). Argo, it is possible, will have the next greatest circulation, and consequently prove the next greatest failure. And Henrietta, from having the least said about it, will probably be the least worked; and, as a matter of course, be the greatest favourite of the three. This is merely a supposition.

For my own part, I am a decided admirer of that old yellow of 1837, Girling's Topaz. It has borne the palm from its first coming out; and I shall be surprised if any one of the *rivals* be placed so often next season as it will be. Dodd's Mary, too, I find is condemned to be grown only one season more; but I think many, with myself, will grow it longer (if spared) for old acquaintance sake, and for what it has already done. However, if I live, I intend to contribute my mite of "honour to whom honour is due" next season. I have selected one hundred old flowers, and about sixty new ones, including all those shown at Stafford Hall, and shall minutely examine the accounts of all the shows, and the other reports that come under my notice, and faithfully mark the number of times each flower is placed in the stands; and among the new flowers, signify

whether in the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, or sixth stands, or classes, and then sum up the whole as the grand total that each variety has been placed through the season; and then, if you think it would answer any valuable purpose, I will send you a copy for insertion in your very useful Cabinet. [We shall be obliged by it.—CONDUCTOR.]

In conclusion, I beg leave to assure the readers of the Cabinet that I shall not do this with a motive to vex any man, or set of men; my motive is merely to amuse myself, and draw up a plan as a sort of guide to my future purchases; and if it be a guide to myself, it will doubtless be a guide to others, if published in any popular periodical. If any person, however, should feel mortified with my remarks on the *rival yellows*, I only beg leave to remind them of the moral in the Fable of the Chamelion.

When next you talk of what you view,  
Think others see as well as you;  
Nor wonder if you find that none  
Prefers your eyesight to his own!

[Though the demand for the yellow Dahlias may be very extensive, we know the quantity of roots was such that they have not to be severely worked to meet it.—CONDUCTOR.]

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## ARTICLE V.

### ON THE CULTURE OF THE DOUBLE ANEMONE.

BY MR. FIELDER, GARDENER.

In the March number of the Cabinet a correspondent wishes to know the soil most suitable for the Double Anemone. Having been very successful in the cultivation of that beautiful class of plants, I beg to offer my simple method of culture. About the beginning of October I well dung my bed, which is a strong loam, with the dung from an old hotbed; I then dig it to the depth of eight or nine inches, mixing the dung well with the loam. I then cover my bed with a mixture of half light vegetable soil and half sea sand. I plant the roots about six inches apart and two inches deep. In March, if the

weather be dry, I water the bed with manure water. By this simple method I never fail in having a splendid bloom of fine double anemones.

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## ARTICLE VI.

### ON THE SCOTCH THISTLE.

BY T. P. J.

THE Scotch Thistle, although possessing no beauty of flower, is remarkable for its size and stately appearance; which in the open border, in favourable situations, will attain a height of eight or nine feet, with leaves three or four feet in length. The plant is biennial, and should be planted or sown in rich soil.

The plants may be watered with liquid manure the second year, which will greatly advance their vigorous growth. The plant is not only ornamental but useful, as the old stems will make handsome walking-sticks; and as they are hollow, they may be applied to different and useful purposes.

*Grindon, May 11th, 1840.*

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## ARTICLE VII.

### ON THE TREATMENT OF THE DAHLIA.

BY T. W. WALTON, NURSERY, LIVERPOOL.

As the season for planting out Dahlias is now at its height, perhaps the following hints (if they have not already appeared in the Cabinet) may be acceptable to many of your subscribers and admirers of that beautiful and gorgeous flower.

Notwithstanding all that has been written on the culture and management of this flower, it frequently happens that, after all the care and labour bestowed on planting, grouping, staking, &c., our hopes are blighted, and our cherished beauties humbled to the dust by every storm or gale of wind.

Having had a fine collection of Dahlias under my care, which I used to plant out in the usual manner in large masses in beds on the lawn, and in the shrubbery; and having often the bitter mortification

of finding them blown down and torn to atoms by every storm, I tried the expedient of training them on the ground in the manner of roses. Having my clumps well prepared, and my plants ready, I plant them about four feet asunder, every way taking care that the colours are well contrasted; and as the plants grow, I peg them down with strong pegs in every direction, so that the whole of the surface of the beds is covered; great care is requisite to peg them in the beginning, owing to the brittleness of the stems; as the plants advance in growth, they are firmly pegged down. Nothing can exceed the magnificence of a large clump of Dahlias so treated; they form as it were a large basket of flowers of inconceivable richness and beauty.

By this method, that clumsiness is avoided which often arises from ignorance of height and habits of the different kinds; plants from two to six feet high are planted indiscriminately. Another very material advantage is gained by this method: plants that are apt to grow too gross, and others that are shy of flowering, are by this method induced to flower abundantly, owing to the check given to vegetation by the horizontal position of the plants, in the same manner as the depression of the branches of fruit trees induces fruitfulness, to say nothing of the trouble and unsightliness which is avoided in staking, &c. My plants present a mass of flowers about eighteen inches from the surface; and such a compact mass of bloom falling beneath the eye forms one of the most fascinating objects imaginable.

I generally plant my beds of Standard Roses in the same manner: thus, after my roses have done blooming, they are succeeded by an undergrowth of Dahlia bloom, but the ground in this case must be annually renovated in the best possible manner, owing to the impoverishing qualities of the Dahlia.

I am afraid that the professed Dahlia grower will smile at these suggestions, but to the suburban villa gardener, the amateur, and persons who are desirous of growing this fine flower in bleak, exposed situations, I feel confident that, after trial, these hints will be duly appreciated.

Should these remarks be acceptable, I intend sending you a method of grouping flowers in masses in a new and beautiful manner which I have successfully practised.

T. W.

[We shall be much obliged by the additional kindness of our respected correspondent.—CONDUCTOR.]

## ARTICLE VIII.

## A LIST OF GREENHOUSE CREEPERS.

BY A CORNUBIAN.

IN the last number of the Floricultural Cabinet a querist requires an answer on greenhouse creepers; and seeing many queries not answered, I take the liberty, through your widely circulated and intelligent publication, of offering a few remarks to your subscribers: not that I pretend to be able to instruct your numerous readers, but that I feel it my duty to make a return for the useful knowledge they have afforded me.

The following kinds are the most handsome I know, as well as free bloomers:—

*Bignonia grandiflora* is a climbing shrub, growing ten or twelve feet high, but it commences flowering when two or three feet high; its flowers are produced in panicles, each flower being two and a half inches across, and of a deep red colour; it was introduced from Japan many years ago, and should be grown in the border or a large pot, in a rich loamy soil. It flowers in July.

*Clematis azurea grandiflora* is a beautiful flowering new plant; its flowers are of a pale violet colour, four inches across. It may be cultivated in pot or border of loam and peat. It flowers in April and May; introduced from Japan in 1837.

*Clematis florida bicolor* (Sieboldii) is a beautiful showy flower, which is of large size, and of a greenish white colour: it has an Anemone-like centre of a dark purple; this and the last species are hardy, but well deserve their room in a house. It blooms in April and May; a native of Japan.

*Hoya carnosa* is an old plant, but pretty, and free to cultivate in a pot or border; it resembles an *Asclepias* (it is commonly called the Wax Plant). It flowers in June and July; a native of China.

*Kennedyia rubicunda* is a rapid grower, and will not display its beauty except in the greenhouse border. Its flowers are of a dark red, and plentifully produced, in April and May. It is a native of New Holland, and delights in a sandy peat soil, with plenty of drainage.

*Kennedyia Marryattiana*. This is a dwarfer species than the last,

and may be cultivated in a pot of peat and loam ; its flowers are of a crimson purple colour. It is a native of New Holland.

*Kennedya coccinea* is a small and pretty species for pot cultivation ; it grows and flowers freely in sandy peat well drained, blooming in April, May and June. A native of New Holland.

*Kennedya glabrata*. This is a neat and handsome species, and may be cultivated very successfully in a pot of sandy peat. Its flowers are produced in spring, of a fine crimson colour. A native of New Holland.

*Kennedya monophylla* produces an abundance of blue flowers in racemes ; it should be grown in a border of loam and peat ; it grows eight or ten feet high. A native of New Holland.

*Kennedya monophylla longiracemosa*. The same as the last, but its flowers are of a lilac colour.

*Loasa lateritia* is a plant of rough appearance, but deserves cultivation for its easy culture and showy flowers. It may be cultivated successfully in a pot of rich loam ; it blooms all the summer. Introduced from Tucuman.

*Lonicera Japonica* is an evergreen Honeysuckle, producing a sweet odour, and an abundance of pale yellow flowers ; it grows eight or ten feet high, blooming from June to September. It is a native of Japan.

*Passiflora filamentosa*. This is a neat and pretty species ; flowers of a light purple, blooming all the summer ; it delights in a rich loam and peat soil. A native of America.

*Passiflora incarnata* is a free blooming species, the flowers are flesh-coloured, This and the last mentioned species should be cultivated in the border in order to succeed well.

*Passiflora kermasina* is a small and beautiful species, requiring a warm greenhouse ; it delights in a rich loam and peat soil, well drained. Its flowers are of a fine rosy-crimson colour.

*Philibertia grandiflora* is a neat and curious little climber for a pot ; its flowers are greenish-yellow spotted with purple, blooming from May to July ; it delights in a rich loam and peat soil.

*Tecoma Australis* is a pretty evergreen, flowering in profusion in spring, when grown in a rich loamy soil ; it requires the border of a warm greenhouse. It is a native of New Holland.

*Thunbergia alata* may be trained to a trellis three or four feet

high; its flowers are of buff colour, with a purple eye, and are produced all the summer. A rich loam suits it best. The *T. leucantha*, white with dark eye, and the *T. aurantiaca*, of a fine orange with dark eye and large flower, alike deserve a place in every greenhouse.

*Tropæolum tricolorum* is one of the most beautiful creepers in cultivation: it may be grown in a pot of sandy loam, and be trained to a trellis. To prevent drought injuring its roots, its pot should be placed in a larger one and filled round with damp moss or sand; it flowers all the spring and summer. Introduced from Peru.

*Tropæolum brachyceras* is a plant of the same habit as the last mentioned, and requires the same treatment; its flowers are yellow, and blooms all the spring and early summer months.

*Truro, May, 1840.*

## ARTICLE IX.

### REMARKS ON CLIANTHUS PUNICEUS—VARIETY COCCINEUS.

BY MR. JAMES SOUTHWOOD, MARWOOD HILL, NEAR BARNSTAPLE.

I AM induced to send you a description of the variety "Coccineus elegans," now in great perfection in the gardens at Marwood Hill, near Barnstaple, with a short account of its culture.

Early in the spring of 1837 I raised the plant from a small cutting, and, when well rooted, shifted it into a forty-eight sized pot, and placed it in the greenhouse, where it remained till May in the following year. I then plunged it into the ground against a south wall, where it continued till October, having, in the meantime, attained the height of five feet, and thrown out numerous racemes of flower-buds. Finding, from its rapid growth, that the space allotted for it was too confined, I removed it to a more advantageous site against the house, which I effected with complete success, the plant not sustaining any injury nor stoppage in its growth. In May, 1839, it bloomed profusely, and was the admiration of all who saw it; and again in the months of November, December, and January, and even during the late severe weather, it was not wholly without flower. At this time the countless racemes are fast developing themselves, and await only a more genial atmosphere literally to cover the wall with its splendid pendent scarlet flowers, many of

their clusters measuring from five to six inches in length. It is not a little remarkable, that from those flowers that bloomed in November, two seed pods were produced, which are far advanced towards maturity. This plant measures ten feet in height by ten in breadth, and will probably extend to fifteen in the course of the summer, as it has not ceased expanding all through the winter; and I have no doubt that, if placed in a warm and well-sheltered spot, and protected from frost and cold easterly winds, it may be grown to any size.

I shall be glad to learn that this most elegant and interesting shrub may soon have attracted that general attention which the unrivalled splendour of its flowers, and the graceful delicacy of its foliage, so eminently invite.

*Marwood, 10th April, 1840.*

It may be further stated, that the natural beauty of the plant is much increased in the specimen above described, by the uniformity of its training, and the luxuriance of its branches, every portion of the space it occupies being nearly covered.

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## PART II.

### LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

#### IN NURSERIES, &c.

1. *ASTER ROSEUS NOVÆ.* This hardy herbaceous Michaelmas flowering Aster is very far the handsomest we ever saw. It was in fine bloom last autumn in the gardens of the London Horticultural Society. The stems rise to about four feet high, and are crowned with a profusion of fine rose-coloured flowers. It deserves a place in every flower border.

2. *VERBENA TEUCROIDES, var. HENDERSONI.* This fine variety is at the Pine Apple Nursery, Edgware Road. It has the habit of *V. Teucroides*, but has scarlet-coloured flowers. Plants will be for sale early in summer, and will be well worth purchasing.

3. *CRINUM COMMELINA.* This pretty flowering liliaceous plant is in the stock at the Pine Apple Nursery; we saw it in profuse bloom a little time back. The flowers are white, with a lilac-purple streak down each segment.

4. *ACACIA OXYCEDRUS.* This species is now in profuse bloom, in the green-house of Messrs. Chandlers at Vauxhall Nursery. Its fine racemes of yellow flowers give a fine effect at this early season of the year. It is cheap, and well worth possessing.

5. *SOLANUM BETACEUM.* This plant has fruited in the Durdham Down Nursery near Bristol for several years, and is very ornamental. The fruit is



the size and form of a hen's egg, and has a subacid taste; and it is considered likely to form as good an addition to sauces as the tomatoe, having all its succulence, with the addition of a mild perfume.

6. *ARCTOTAPHYLOS NITIDA* has been raised by seed in the Horticultural Society's garden, Chiswick. It forms an evergreen bush with shining scattered leaves, and short erect racemes of flowers, resembling those of the common *Arbutus*. Should it prove quite hardy, it will be a highly ornamental evergreen.

7. *PHILADELPHUS MEXICANUS*.—A sort of *Syringa*, growing in the Horticultural Society's garden, where it blooms freely. The flowers are large, white. It promises to be a graceful plant, well worthy a place in the shrubbery.

## FROM PERIODICALS.

1. *SOPHRONITES VIOLACEA*. (Bot. Reg.) An Epiphyte with violet-coloured flowers.

2. *ONCIDIUM INSLEYI*. (Bot. Reg.) In Mr. Barker's collection, Springfield, Birmingham. The flowers are similar in colour to *O. Papilio*. It is among the finest of the genus.

3. *BROUGHTONIA AUREA*. (Bot. Reg.) In Mr. Barker's collection. The flowers are of a bright yellowish-red colour, very like *Epidendrum vitellinum*.

4. *CHEIRANTHUS OCHROLEUCA*. (Bot. Reg.) A dwarf, hardy, herbaceous plant; flowers yellow, having, a delicate fragrance, blooming in the summer months.

5. *HIBISCUS CAMERONI*. (Bot. Reg.) A hothouse plant. Flowers of a dull buff, tinted with rose, very handsome. The specific character in compliment to Mr. Cameron, curator of the Birmingham Botanic Garden.

6. *CROTALARIA UNDULATA*. (Bot. Reg.) A shrubby, greenhouse plant, introduced from Mexico by Mr. Barker. The flowers are large, of a bright yellow, and make a showy appearance.

7. *SOLANUM ROSSI*. (Bot. Reg.) A native of Mexico. It is a greenhouse, shrubby plant, with spikes of pale blue flowers.

8. *WEINMANNIA VENOSA*. (Bot. Reg.) A greenhouse, shrubby plant, a native of New Holland. The flowers are produced numerously, in dense spikes, of a pretty rose colour, which are crowned with purple leaves, the stem being red, and the leaves veined with red; altogether possessing a singularly pleasing appearance.

9. *BILLARDIERA DAPHNOIDES*. (Bot. Reg.) A greenhouse, stiff growing, shrubby plant. The flowers are yellow, striped on the outside with purple.

10. *GESNERIA REFLEXA*. (Bot. Reg.) Very like the handsome flowered *G. faucialis*, and, like all the family, deserves a place in every collection of stove plants.

11. *EPIDENDRUM FALCATUM*. (Bot. Reg.) Flowers yellow.

12. *OBERONIA CYLINDRICA* [Orchidæ]. (Bot. Reg.) Flowers very small, green.

13. *BRASSAVOLA VENOSA* [Orchidæ]. (Bot. Reg.) Flowers, lip white, other parts greenish.

14. *LÆLIA RUBESCENS* [Orchidæ]. (Bot. Reg.) Flowers in terminal scapes, a foot long, white, tinged with pink.

15. *STANHOPEA MACULOSA* [Orchidæ]. (Bot. Reg.)

16. *EPIDENDRUM CRISPATUM* [Orchidæ]. (Bot. Reg.) A beautiful flowering species, the long crisped white labellum giving a fine contrast to the other parts of the flower.

17. *CALOSTEMMA CARNEUM*. Flesh coloured. (Bot. Reg. 26.) Hexandria Monogynia, a bulbous plant, which is a native of Australia, discovered there by

Major Sir Thomas Mitchell, and presented to the London Horticultural Society. The flowers are produced in a close umbel, of twenty or more in each. The flower is about an inch long, on a longish foot-stalk of a fine carmine-rose colour.

18. *CENTAUREA PULCHRA*. Beautiful blue-bottle. (Bot. Reg. 28.) *Syngenesia polygamia*. *Cynaracæ*. A very beautiful flowering, hardy annual, growing about a foot high, and blooming freely. Each flower is near an inch and a half across. The radial florets are of the finest bright blue, and the centre of the flower a beautiful rosy-crimson. These being again in contrast with the silvery glittering scales of the involucre give a charming appearance to it. It blooms nearly all the summer; will grow freely in any usual garden soil. It deserves a place in every flower garden. It bloomed in the garden of the London Horticultural Society last season.

19. *DAHLIA GLABRATA*. Smooth dwarf Dahlia. (Bot. Reg. 29.) *Asteracæ*. *Syngenesia Polygamia*. A native of Mexico, and has bloomed in the London Horticultural Society's garden. Its habit is quite dwarf, growing to about three feet high; it is quite smooth, and its roots have slender fangs of a uniform size. It blooms during the season the other kinds do. Dr. Lindley states, "there can little doubt that this and *D. scapigera* will give birth to quite a new race of Dahlias, in which dwarfness, so much desired, will not be an accidental deviation, but will be a fixed habit, and, which is very possible, will increase till varieties are secured whose height, when in full bloom, will not exceed a foot. It answers well when treated as a half hardy annual, which is the easiest way of its culture, as by saving the seed every season the old roots need not be preserved.

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## PART III.

### MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

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#### THE HORTICULTURAL FETE.

The first fête for the season was given by the Horticultural Society on Saturday the 16th of May, at the Gardens at Chiswick. The company began to arrive shortly after one o'clock, when the gates were opened. The attendance was not so numerous as on former occasions; but many, no doubt, were deterred from paying their usual visit by the unsettled state of the weather; a fair sprinkling of fashionables was however, present. The rain fell at intervals in heavy showers until the afternoon, when the sun shone out, and lent its lovely rays to the beauty of the gardens, which the rain had made redolent of freshness and sweet odours. The specimens of fruit and flowers exhibited were of the first order. Nothing could surpass in beauty the cacti, azalias, geraniums, tulips, heartsease, and Cape heaths. The manner in which they were arranged and grouped was also admirable. Due effect was given to light and shade. There was no vulgar combination of colours, no repulsive contrast, but all was in excellent keeping, and produced a *sout ensemble* of the most harmonious character. The colours of one of the Cacti were so brilliant as to be dazzling. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the cultivators, for so well carrying out the principles of the beautiful science of floriculture. The fruits exhibited may be truly called magnificent. Some giant Pears and Grapes, and Strawberries of extraordinary dimensions, drew forth general admiration. The specimens of Apples and Asparagus also showed the highest order of cultivation. The new hothouse, which is of great size, and made of cast iron, was filled with exotics, and was itself a picture. The subjoined list will show to whom the Society awarded the prizes:—

## AWARD OF THE JUDGES.—No. I.

**Pelargoniums.**—Gold Banksian, Mr. W. Cock; Large Silver, Mr. Hunt, gardener to Miss Traill; Silver Knightian, Mr. Bromley, gardener to Miss Anderson; N., Gold Banksian, Mr. Gaines; N., Large Silver, Mr. Catleugh; N., Silver Knightian, Mr. Hill.

**Herbaceous Calceolarias.**—Large Silver, Mr. John Green; Silver Knightian, Mr. W. Barnes; N., Large Silver, Mr. Catleugh.

**Shrubby Calceolarias.**—Large Silver, Mr. J. Green; N., Silver Knightian, Mr. Gaines; N., Large Silver, Mr. Catleugh.

**Seedling Pelargonium.**—Silver Knightian, Ed. Foster, Esq.; Silver Banksian, Rev. Mr. Garth.

**Seedling Calceolarias.**—Large Silver, Mr. Lane.

**Tulips.**—Silver Banksian, Mr. J. Wilmer.

## AWARD OF THE JUDGES.—No. II.

**Large Collection of Stove and Greenhouse Plants.**—Gold Knightian, Mr. Green; Gold Banksian, Mr. Lawrence; Large Silver, Mr. Redding; N., Silver Knightian, Mr. Davis; N., Large Silver, Mr. Jackson.

**Small Collection of Stove and Greenhouse Plants.**—Gold Banksian, Mr. Barnes, gardener to — Norman, Esq; Large Silver, Mr. Breece, gardener to — Mills, Esq.; Silver Knightian, Mr. Falconer; Silver Banksian, Mr. J. Barnes; Silver Banksian, Mr. J. Eyre; Silver Knightian, Mr. Pratt.

**Cape Heaths, Thirty species.**—Gold Knightian, Mr. W. Barnes; Large Silver, Mr. Butcher; Silver Knightian, Mr. Pratt; N., Gold Knightian, Mr. Pamplin; N., Gold Knightian, Mr. Jackson.

**Cape Heaths, Six species.**—Silver Knightian, Mr. Allnutt; N., Gold Banksian, Messrs. Lucombe and Pince.

## AWARD OF THE JUDGES.—No. III.

**Fruit, Miscellaneous Collections of.**—Gold Knightian, Mr. Davis.

**Grapes.**—Silver Knightian, Mr. Wright, gardener to — Rushout, Esq.; Silver Banksian, Mr. Chapman.

**Pine Apples.**—Large Silver, Mr. G. Leslie.

**Peaches or Nectarines, in Dishes of six specimens.**—Silver Knightian, Mr. W. Tilley, gardener to the Duke of Portland.

**Miscellaneous Articles.**—Silver Knightians, Mr. R. Brook, Mr. Knox, and Mr. John Steward, gardener to Lord Ashburton; Silver Banksian, Mr. J. Cockburn, gardener to Lord Mansfield; Silver Knightian, Mr. Wyatt.

## AWARD OF THE JUDGES.—No. IV.

**Greenhouse Azaleas in Varieties.**—Gold Banksian, Mr. Falconer; Large Silver, Mr. Redding; N., Large Silver, Mr. Smith.

**Melon-shaped Cacti, whether in Flower or not.**—Silver Knightian, Mr. Pratt.

**Tall Cacti in Flower.**—Large Silver, Mr. Green.

**Roses, in Collections.**—Silver Banksian, Mr. G. Leslie; N., Large Silver, Messrs. Lane and Co.; N., Silver Banksian, Mr. H. Cobbett.

## AWARD OF THE JUDGES.—No. V.

**Collections of Exotic Orchidaceæ.**—Gold Knightian, Mr. Mylam; N., Gold Knightian, Mr. Rollison.

**Exotic Orchidaceæ of Three Species.**—Gold Banksian, Mr. Dunsford; Large Silver, Mr. Barnes, gardener to the Marquis of Normanby.

**Exotic Orchidaceæ, Single Specimens of New and Handsome Species.**—Large Silver, Mr. Dunsford.

**Exotic Orchidaceæ, Single Specimens.**—Large Silver, Mr. Dunsford; Silver Knightian, Mr. Mylam; Silver Banksian, Mr. Barnes.

**Single Plants not in Flower.**—Large Silver, Mr. Standish; Silver Knightian, Mr. Mountjoy; Silver Banksian, Mr. Jackson.

**Ornamental Plants, whether Old or New, in Flower.**—Large Silver, Mr. Brine; Silver Knightian, Mr. J. Barnes; Silver Banksians, Messrs. J. Barnes, Holland,

— Alston, Esq., and — Jackson, Esq.

**New Ornamental Plants, Single Specimens.**—Gold Banksian, Mr. Smith.

## QUERIES.

ON ARNOTT'S STOVE.—I am, and have been from the commencement, a subscriber to your Floricultural Cabinet. Being in want of a stove to heat two houses, I was very much pleased with the description of one mentioned in your Cabinet of a previous month, from a correspondent who signs himself a florist. You will greatly oblige me by the favour of his address, that I may obtain further particulars: those I now have are the common brick flues: these with me do not answer, for, when most wanted, I find a great difficulty in getting the fire to burn, and likewise in keeping out smoke. Would you be kind enough to favour me with your opinion of the Arnott and Churk stoves for the above purpose? I have seen advertised an apparatus by Joyce on the hot-water system: the only objection to this is its price, do you know anything about it? An answer will be thankfully received, as soon as convenient, by

*Earl Soham, Woodbridge,  
Suffolk.*

A WELLWISHER TO YOUR CABINET.

[We hope our correspondent who sent the remarks alluded to will favour us with his address.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON CULTURE OF BROMPTON STOCKS.—Would you, or any of your numerous readers, be kind enough to give me, through the medium of your valuable Cabinet, a few hints on the culture of the Brompton Stock, of which flower I am a great admirer? An early reply would oblige

*May 8th, 1840.*

A YOUNG AMATEUR.

ON BURNING TURF FOR PANSIES.—A correspondent will be obliged if some reader of the Cabinet would inform him if turf should be burnt before it is used in a compost for Heartsease, or whether it will be sufficiently decomposed by standing to rot for six or nine months before using.

*Wellingborough, April 8th.*

H. W.

ON ALTERING THE COLOURS OF DAHLIAS.—I do not recollect reading any account whatever of a method to alter the colours of Dahlias. When the stem has acquired a toughness that it will bear a twist round, so serve it, and tie it twisted secure to a stick well drove into the ground. I have learned something from this method, let others do so likewise.

J. H. F.

ON IXIAS, SPARAXISES, &c.—Some of your readers will be much gratified by an early reply to the following queries:—

1. How can the bulbs of Ixia and Sparaxis be managed in a greenhouse where artificial heat is not given them, except by means of a hotbed, and that only for a very limited time?

We find them increase rapidly by offsets, but they *never* open their flowers well, and the leaves generally begin to turn yellow before the flower appears.

2. What treatment should be pursued with regard to bulbs newly imported from Brazil?

3. How should the seeds of *Sollya heterophylla* be managed?

We find it will not increase by cuttings; and the seeds, though they seem well ripened, never germinate.

## COMMELINA.

ON DAHLIAS.—You will much oblige several of your subscribers here by inserting in the next number of the "Cabinet," the following queries, with your answer thereto.

1. Is Widnall's Conductor the best Dahlia of its class?—[No, we have seen Horwood's Defiance much superior, and when well grown it is decidedly the best.—CONDUCTOR.]

2. Do you consider Glory of Plymouth superior to Dod's Mary, or any other flower in the light-edged-class?—[Yes, the petals are rounder, and the bloom altogether more proportionately correct. It cannot, however, always be depended upon.—CONDUCTOR.]

3. I have never seen any account published of the past season of the Cambridge Dahlia show, which I much regret your omission of, as a detail of the

winning flowers at the principal exhibitions gives us an idea of the criterion of their merits. What flower obtained the premium seedling prize?—[We endeavoured to procure the account, but, with our correspondent, we regret we were unable to do so, from some of the parties who obtained prizes failing to furnish the names of the flowers composing their stands. Mr. Widnall's Argo succeeded in obtaining the first seedling prize, but in our estimation HEDLEY'S PENELOPE, which received the second prize, was a considerably better shaped bloom.]

4. How do you define an amateur Dahlia grower?—[A person who does not dispose of (or his servant for him) Dahlia plants for sale in any way, whether to be paid for in money or goods.—CONDUCTOR.]

5. Are amateurs allowed to show in the nurseryman's class; that is, is it not generally considered open to all?—[Certainly not; the title is expressive enough.—CONDUCTOR.]

6. Are not Hero of Wakefield and Springfield Rival one and the same flower?—[There is a slight difference in them, the former being generally larger and lighter, but the distinction is not sufficient to allow their being placed in the same stand.—CONDUCTOR.]

*LANCASTER.*

CHARLES MITCHELL.

DAHLIAS.—You will much oblige me by giving your opinion in the next number of the Cabinet, whether Widnall's Argo or Cox's Yellow Defiance is the best show flower. I cannot afford to purchase the two, and am therefore desirous of having the best.

*Boston, Mar. 6, 1840.*

H. COOPER.

[We saw six blooms of each at the Stafford Hall show in September last, and our minute of them stands thus.—DEFIANCE, more compact in the arrangement of its petals, and a better centre, also the outline of the flower far superior, forming as near a circle as any Dahlia flower we ever saw. ARGO, a little larger than Defiance, but thinner of petals, and consequently presented an imperfect outline, by an angular formed space between the petals. The colour of Argo was a shade deeper.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON ARNOTT'S STOVE.—I beg leave to ask the Rev. James Browne whether he finds his Arnot's Stove diffuses its heat equally. At the beginning of April I saw a house not above ten or twelve feet long, with the stove at one end, and while the vines immediately over it had formed grapes, those at three feet distance had no appearance of breaking.

*Birmingham, May 16.*

J. G.

ANSWERS.

ON AWARDING PRIZES AT FLORICULTURAL SHOWS.—In answer to an Old Subscriber, I beg to mention *one* plan adopted by a Society of which I have been a member, and which has been found to answer satisfactorily. The gardener brings cards inscribed severally with the articles for competition, and delivers them to one of the Committee who inserts the list in a book with the sender's name; a member puts the same number on the cards, and they are then placed on the different articles. The Gardener, to prevent disputes, has also a card with the same number delivered to him. After the prizes are awarded, the names of the successful are written on the cards. A book ready ruled thus—

Articles for Competition.	Prizes. 1st. 2d. 3d.	No. on the Cards.	Name of the Sender.
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will much assist your correspondent. The prize and number are inserted as the judges award them, the subscriber's name afterwards, by reference to the other book. However, to prevent the trouble of two books, the gardener may be required to bring a list with the sender's name, and these being filed, reference to them will obviate the necessity of a book. It would certainly be rather hard for any one assisting to arrange the plants, or fill up the book, to be prohibited exhibiting for competition, and there must be, in my opinion, a little confidence

placed in his honesty. As to the arrangement of the plants, it must of course be done in separate classes. I should be glad to see another plan that may perhaps be equally successful with less trouble.

*Birmingham, May 16, 1840.*

J. G.

ON SOIL SUITABLE FOR CAMELIAS.—A Subscriber asks for the best soil to plant Camellias in. I have found the best soil to *grow* them is not the best to *flower* them in. If he wishes to propagate, I would recommend two parts rich loam, one part peat, half part rotten dung, and half part fine sand; with this soil I have frequently had shoots eight to ten inches long, and frequently a second growth during the summer, but the flowers never reach the same perfection as they do with two parts peat, one part loam, and one part sand, but with this soil I seldom get my shoots above two or three inches in length.

J. G.

#### REMARKS.

ON THE CULTURE OF THE ANEMONE.—Being a subscriber and constant reader of your Floricultural Cabinet, and having derived much benefit from the perusal of the many useful articles contained in it, I now, trusting to your goodness in inserting communications in that work, would beg to offer a few remarks on the culture of the Anemone and the soil best suited for that plant. I shall make a few remarks on the planting of full-grown tubers, and the soil I have found them to succeed best in.

The bed for Anemones ought to be prepared by taking out the soil to the depth of a foot or eighteen inches, and the bottom should then have five or six inches of *thoroughly rotted* cow-dung spread over the bottom. Over this must be put a compost similar to that used for the Ranunculus, or about nine-tenths of well-rotted pasture loam; the top ought to be broken and turned over repeatedly to the sun, till no fragment of the turf can be seen, and the remaining tenth *thoroughly rotted* cow dung. The bed must be so filled with this compost as to stand six inches above the garden level, in wet situations, sloping from the middle down to each side, which it will be convenient to have boarded round. This should be done a few weeks before planting, to give the earth time to settle. I understand (from what I have heard many florists say on the subject) that the method of planting Anemones in broad drills regularly lined on the bed six inches apart, and the tubers at the same distance, is much better than planting them in holes made with a dibble. After planting, the tubers ought to be covered with about two inches of a light sandy soil.

The Anemone may be planted at various times, but I am of opinion that the middle of October is the best time for planting. Mr. Main, in his very useful and instructive work, "The Villa and Cottage Florist's Directory," says that October is decidedly the proper time for planting. He recommends a mellow rich loam as the soil most congenial to this plant. The soil used by most florists (as I have before observed) is similar to that in which Ranunculuses are grown. Maddock prefers a fresh, strong, rich loam. Hogg recommends a fresh loam, with a considerable portion of rotted cow or horse dung for the Ranunculus, and many persons grow Anemones in the same sort of soil. In dry weather, after the plants appear above ground, let the soil be pressed firmly around the plants, because the crowns of the tubers are apt to be injured by continued dry weather.

The autumnal planted tubers ought to be sheltered from frost by hoops or mats, taking care to have the beds fully exposed whenever the weather is mild.

In April or May, should the weather be very dry, moderate waterings should not be neglected, particularly when the flowers come into bloom.

Most persons shade Anemones when in flower. The shading should only be kept on from ten o'clock in the morning till three or four in the afternoon, in order to admit the diminished light of the morning and evening sun.

*Stirlingshire, March 13, 1840.*

H.

[We shall be glad of other remarks on flowers.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON A SUPERB FLOWERING GERANIUM.—As I know you are anxious for any information with respect to new and rare flowers, and I am myself delighted with

Horticultural pursuits. I cannot (although previous to our May exhibitions) refrain from giving you some description of a *most beautiful Geranium (seedling)*, raised by that clever and industrious florist, J. Nairn, Lower Stoke, Plymouth, Devon. I think it must make some *considerable stir among Geranium growers*. Indeed for perfection of shape I am sure it will. I shall give you its particulars, then judge. The flower is of a fine deep rose ground, with clear centre, having a beautiful crimson-flamed spot with dark lines. *The form is superb, surpassing any of its family yet bloomed*, the under petals being as large as the generality of the upper ones of other flowers. It is of good habit, the plant is not more than fourteen inches high, and throws its bloom well above the foliage. The flower measures two inches and three-quarters across. In fact, I cannot do that justice to its merits that it deserves, but no doubt you may hear more from some abler hand: this is the first of one hundred and fifty yet to open, with I think great prospect of surpassing No. 1., which has been named Nairn's Success. If you are desirous of hearing further, I will endeavour to describe any other that may be worth your notice.

[We thank our respected correspondent for the information communicated, and shall be much obliged by other remarks on Mr. Nairn's seedlings, or any other fine kind of Geranium.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON PLANTS WHICH BLOOM BEST WHEN GROWN IN OLD MORTAR AND MOSS.—In an article by Mr. G. Fielder, he remarked that he had succeeded to bloom some kinds of plants much better when grown in old mortar and moss than in soil: the following are the kinds succeeded with, viz. Agapanthus, Aloes, Arctolises, Cactuses, Euphorbias, Calandrinia discolor, and Crassula falcata.—CONDUCTOR.]

#### FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR JUNE.

ANNUALS.—See pages 43, and 72, Vol. I.—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 that require it—thin out where too thick. 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 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 they require it. Finish transplanting perennial and biennial plants, sown in spring.

ROSES.—Cutting 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. Cuttings of most kinds of Greenhouse plants should now be put off.

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 borders. Those Carnations in pots require particular attention in keeping them well supplied with water, and to support the flower stems by tying them to neat green sticks with bass; pipings of the young shoots may still be put in; those cut at the second or third joint make the handsomest plants; they should be kept shaded from the hot sun, otherwise they will soon get scorched and dried up; they should be finished layering by the middle of the month. Pinks may still be propagated by pipings as in June. Auricula plants in pots will require a little water frequently in hot weather, taking care not to pour it on the heart of the plant—all dead leaves should be removed—if any of the plants are attacked with the green fly, they should be smoked with tobacco.

RANUNCULUS AND ANEMONE ROOTS.—Should any bulbous rooted plants, as Ranunculuses, Tulips, Anemones, &c., now be past flowering, and their leaves decayed, they should be taken up, well dried, cleaned, and the offsets separated, and put in a cool airy place, till the planting season again commences.—See Articles in Vols. I. and II., of the Cabinet.

**CAMELLIAS**—which have ceased blooming, will now require to be excited by being taken to a higher degree of heat, and frequently syringed; this will induce vigorous shoots and an abundance of flower buds.

**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. II. and Vol. III., 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 placed in a shady, but airy, situation. Transplant seedlings, also of *Polyanthuses*.

**PANSIES**.—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 be regularly 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 William, Scabious, &c., may be sown for plants to bloom next year.

**THE DOUBLE SCARLET LYCHNIS, &c., &c.**—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.

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#### REFERENCE TO PLATE.

No. 1. **REGALIA**. No. 2. **PERTINAX**. No. 3. **PREMIUM**. These very beautiful *Ranunculuses* are seedlings raised by Messrs. Tyso and Son, florists, Wallingford, Berks. Each is of first-rate merit, and deserves a place in every collection. Messrs. Tyso and Son deserve the thanks of every admirer of this modest, lovely flower for their industry in raising the immense number of seedlings they have done. The result of many years' labour has been crowned with singular success in the produce of many of the handsomest *Ranunculuses* grown, and for the three additional beauties, figures of which we now give, we sincerely hope they will meet with that encouragement they are entitled to from a floricultural public.



UNIVERSITY OF  
CALIFORNIA



1. *P. lona* 'Bianchi' 2. *P. lona* 'Holländer' 3. *P. lona* 'Violetta'

THE  
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

JULY 1st, 1840.

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PART I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

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ARTICLE I.

A VISIT TO THE TULIP GARDENS AT HAARLEM, MAY, 1840.

BY MR. JOHN SLATER, FLORIST, ALBION PLACE, LOWER BROUGHTON, NEAR  
MANCHESTER.

HAARLEM is thirty-six miles from Rotterdam, and is the garden of Holland. I travelled from Rotterdam to the Hague, a distance of nearly twenty miles, without seeing a bed of Tulips, or even a dozen blooms together. The cultivation of flower-roots is confined to Haarlem and its neighbourhood.

The soil on the New Port side is a dark, sandy, heath-coloured soil, such as is used for Ericas, full of silvery, shining particles; and on the Blooming Dale side it cannot be called anything else but sand, such as would be used in England for building purposes. The gardens in this neighbourhood adjoin the ridge of sand-hills called the Downs, which serve as a barrier to the sea, and were left years ago when the sea receded to some distance. I understand that the sea is nearly two miles from these hills. On the Palace side (I believe it is called Dordt Straat) it is a little better. The gardens are, from the flatness of the country, intersected by dykes, which run from the canals, and serve in some instances to convey manure in small boats to the land. This filters through the porous sandy soil and serves to nourish the bulbs, so that they may be said to grow in soil and water. It is impossible for almost any country to equal them in bulbs. Nature combined with art has done much for them.

The Hyacinth ground is prepared some months previous to planting, and, from what I saw, I should say they put two-thirds cow-dung

into the soil (if it may be so called). All flower gardens are manured in like manner—cow-dung being plentiful.

It is a mistaken idea that the Dutch are great admirers of flowers. This I do not consider to be the case, as they do not in the least seem inclined to purchase new varieties at all from England. The answer they make is "we cannot sell to Englishmen." Their trade is a mere matter with them of pounds, shillings, and pence. Any one presuming that they are extensive raisers of Tulips will be much disappointed; I did not see a single seedling coming to maturity. All they had in the way of breeders were blooming roots, and but few good ones were to be seen. With Hyacinths it is far different; the little as well as the large cultivator devote a plot of ground to seedlings, and a considerable quantity of seed is annually sown. The seedling as well as the blooming roots of Hyacinths are generally grown in beds of thirty to one hundred yards long. One florist told me of one who had no less than sixty thousand large and small roots of the Bouquet tendre, or Waterloo. The reason is plain: Hyacinths, &c., are in demand, whilst Tulips are not so, so that they pay particular attention only to that which is likely to produce most money.

Each variety of Tulips is grown together in beds of twelve to fifteen yards long, and of some varieties (Ambassador d'Hollande particularly); it is not uncommon to see a large bed of them containing at least one thousand bulbs, all in fine condition and of the best strain.

There are few beds protected as they are in England. I only saw four, and one of them contained a great number of common flowers, such as Surpasse la Cantique, whilst the same individual had very fine varieties growing in various beds unprotected.

The Dutch are principally indebted to their neighbours for the fine sorts they possess. They are not on the most friendly terms with each other, and will not introduce you to any other collection, unless it happens to belong to a relative or intimate friend, who has what the other does not possess; and after you have made your selection from the previous one. It is extremely difficult for a stranger to find out the various small collections, where he probably will get them cheaper than in the large ones. In this I was particularly fortunate, having letters of introduction to Englishmen who had been resident there some years.

I saw in one collection, considered the finest in Europe (as to extent and number of the old varieties), upwards of one hundred Louis XVI. in bloom. There were in three beds fifty-five, all grown together, as follows: in two beds, twenty feathered ones in each, and in the other fifteen flamed ones; the remainder were scattered in other beds in fours and sixes together in a row. It has been generally asserted that there no Louis breeders and never were, it having bloomed originally in a broken state. This is false; I saw four blooming in one collection, and five in another. They originally belonged to the late Mr. Schneevooft, a descendant of the celebrated Voerhelm, and were, at his death a few years ago, sold with the Louis above-mentioned. The scarcest variety is David. I saw it very fine. The whole number of blooms I saw did not exceed twelve. In looking through the various collections, the following were what I considered as likely to suit my own neighbourhood, or in fact any other. The petals of nearly all, when I arrived home, were in such a state that I could not in many instances say whether they were Roses or Byblomens, or feathered or flamed.

Black Tabbart, flamed byblomen.	Mausolée, bizarre.
Bacchus, flamed rose.	Reine du Brésil, bizarre.
Cerise Incomparable, feathered rose.	Duc de Bordeaux, fine flamed byblomen.
Evêque d'Amboise, flamed byblomen.	Cerise à Belle Forme, flamed rose.
La Victorieuse, byblomen.	Triomphe du Monde, flamed byblomen.
Bailluwinne or Cupido, byblomen.	Prince de Tulipes, byblomen.
L'Admirable.	Reine de Tulipes.
Professor, fine feathered byblomen.	Belle Chinoise, flamed byblomen.
Incomparable, fine ditto.	Européenne.
Reine de Mauritania, byblomen.	Olympia.
Rose Supérieure.	Triomphe Tricolor.
Bailluw Van de Merwede, byblomen.	Brûlante Eclatante, flamed rose.
Princess Wilhelmina, flamed rose.	Chevalier, bizarre.
Violet Impérial.	Ambassador d'Hollande.
Bienfait Incomparable, fine feathered byblomen.	Violet Brun, flamed byblomen.
Incomparable Daphne, fine ditto.	Prince Elie, ditto.
Prince William IV., flamed rose.	Grotius, fine feathered byblomen.
Rosy Monty.	La Belle Narine, ditto, stained bottom.
Grand Roi de France, flamed rose.	Camuse de Craix, fine flamed rose.
La Délicatesse, flamed byblomen.	Sans Egal, flamed rose.
Rose Précieuse.	Lilard Violet, feathered byblomen.
Reine de Sicile, fine feathered rose.	Emperor Charles, feathered bizarre, stained bottom.
Mademoiselle Anglaise.	Nectar, byblomen.
Comte de Vergennes, feathered rose.	Reine du Monde, fine feathered byblomen.
Cerise Manon, rose, fine	

Pierrot, feathered byblomen.

Andromeda, bizarre.

Magna Mater Florum, bizarre.

La Belle Nanette, extra fine ditto.

Catafalque, very fine.

Clio, flamed rose.

In this list there are some old faces, but, as they were fine, I was tempted to purchase, although I possessed a stock of them.

In London I visited several fine collections, particularly Mr. Groom's. Amongst his breeders was broke a fine feathered byblomen, superior to any other flower in his collection, and a Polyphemus, extra fine feathered, and one flamed. Prince Albert is a very pale yellow ground coloured flower, neither white nor yellow, possessing very fine properties, but not to be compared to his byblomen.

There were some fine Pompes Funèbres (or, as I think it will turn out, Catafalque flamed,) as well as many others, the names of which I did not take down at the time, as I purposed to have gone down the day following had the weather been favourable.

England, after all, may challenge any country for good and new varieties of Tulips. She has left them all behind, and will maintain her superiority.

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## ARTICLE II.

### ON THE TREATMENT OF THE CLEMATIS SIEBOLDII.

BY T. B. P., AN UNDER GARDENER, ROEHAMPTON, SURREY.

ON the perusal of the Miscellaneous Intelligence in the April number of the Cabinet, I observed one of your numerous correspondents soliciting the favour of some one who could inform him of the best mode of cultivating that justly-admired plant, the Clematis Sieboldii, on which I beg leave to offer these few remarks, not presuming to lay them down as which no gardener should deviate from, but which, if followed, I am certain will give the greatest satisfaction.

As soon as the plant has done flowering, I gradually withdraw its supply of water, so as only to give it sufficient to keep it alive, keeping it thus until I wish to start it growing again. I start it about the month of October, with a gentle heat of sixty degrees, at which heat I allow it to stay for about a month. I then shake it out of the pot, and divest it of a portion of its roots. I then repot it in the same-sized pot; by so doing I find it causes it to make a

greater quantity of roots than if potted with its ball entire. The compost I make use of is three-fourths of old turf, with equal quantities of decomposed horse-dung and peat earth, cut up with a spade; let it be well blended together, and allowed to stay at least twelve months before it is used, frequently turning it over. In potting, great care should be taken respecting the drainage of your plant; for if the water does not pass off freely, the leaves become yellow and fall, and ultimately your plant dies. The drainage I make use of is an oyster-shell, just to cover the hole in the bottom of the pot; I then place some rough turf over it. By draining thus I find a great advantage, for the water not only runs through, but the plant roots in it and grows vigorously, and when the plant is next shifted there is no broken pots to take from the bottom of the plant to break its roots. In my opinion plants receive a far greater check by the drainage being taken from them than by their being shifted. In watering, I make use of a little manure water occasionally, for it causes the plant to keep a good colour and grow strong; in pruning I use the knife but little, for I have invariably found that when the plant has been cut too hard that it breaks weak and dwindling, consequently there are but few blooms; but I should have remarked that after the plant is removed from the stove I place it in the greenhouse, there leaving it to grow.

I have a plant treated precisely according to the rules I have here laid down, only a cutting of last spring twelvemonth, covering a trellis of at least from sixteen to eighteen feet in circumference, with at least one hundred and fifty blooms open upon it at this time.

Should you consider these remarks worthy of insertion they are quite at your service; and should there at any time be any thing that I can throw the least light upon, I shall be proud in so doing.

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### ARTICLE III.

#### ON THE METHOD OF WARMING STOVES.

BY A NORTH BRITON.;

MANY attempts have lately been made by Mr. Knight and others, to dispense with the bark bed, or other bottom heat; and the argument mainly insisted on is, that it is in imitation of nature, there

being no such thing as a natural hot-bed. This appears to me to have been asserted without duly considering that plants in a hot-house are in a situation altogether different from what they would be out of doors in their native climate, particularly with regard to the state of the atmosphere in which they grow.

Air is an elastic fluid which expands by heat, therefore all particles of it, as they become warm, unless they meet with some external impediment, will ascend till they reach a stratum of similar density to themselves; the heat will consequently always be greatest at the radiating or reflecting surface: hence the earth at any given place, unless cooled by evaporation or some accidental cause, will be warmer than the air immediately above it, and this again will be warmer than portions of the atmosphere more remote: this is very sensibly felt in places at any considerable variation of altitude. Now, although, for all horticultural purposes, owing to the comparatively small height of any vegetable production, the temperature at the same time and place may be considered as uniform, still the lower parts of the plants are, if anything, rather in the warmer medium. Moreover in tropical climates, the earth, from the great power of the sun's rays, and their continued action, becomes heated to a considerable depth. Now in all horticultural stoves the heat will be found to vary by a law exactly the reverse of this which obtains in nature. Here the heated particles, being intercepted in their ascent, and confined by the glass roof, the top of the house, as practical men know well to be the case, will always be warmest, and the temperature will rapidly decrease towards the bottom, and nearly in a ratio proportionate to the degree of heat maintained; hence the necessity for a permanent source of heat at the bottom, not to keep the root warmer than the rest of the plant, but merely to obviate its being in a colder situation. A mild bottom heat accordingly is always found in practice to succeed best. For the same reason, unless the plants are kept very near glass, a great circulation of fresh air, and consequent waste of heat, is generally found necessary, as, unless the heated air at the top was thus suffered to escape, the leaves and extremities of the plants, being attracted by the warmer medium above them, would grow towards it faster than the lower parts could supply nourishment, and thus would become what gardeners term drawn. The necessity for change of air, except in reference to temperature and moisture, cannot well be accounted



for on any other principle, as I believe it has been satisfactorily ascertained, that vegetable life does not destroy the vital properties of air in the manner that animal life does : but that, although the air is much altered by it at one period of the day, it is restored to its former state in another, and on the whole no material change is permanently produced. Mr. Knight, the scientific president of the London Horticultural Society, condemning the bark bed, except for the purpose of striking young plants, has had a house constructed for the purpose of growing stove plants without bottom heat, and from time to time has given a detail of his proceedings and results. In one of his papers he states, that the plants which stood on the hottest part of the flues, immediately above where the fire entered, grew stronger and more luxuriantly than the rest. This is exactly as might have been expected, for the plants, standing above the source of the heat, would have the benefit of first receiving the heated particles of air in their ascent, and consequently would be in a situation more congenial to nature than those in other parts of the stove where their leaves would be in a warmer stratum of air than their stems and roots, though this was also diminished as much as possible, by always keeping the plants in contact with the glass, and was effected by placing the pots on pedestals of loose bricks.

But in the construction of a house for this purpose, the circumstance that the heat under glass increases with the distance from the ground should always be kept in view. Possibly if any method could be found of agitating, or, as it were, mixing the inclosed air, it might counteract this tendency to an undue accumulation of heat above the plants. The flue probably had best be made to traverse the house several times at a level below the pots, but on no account must it be piled up against the back wall, which in all cases is evidently an injudicious construction, throwing additional heat into a part of the house, which without it has a tendency to exceed the rest in temperature.

*May 13, 1840.*

## ARTICLE IV.

## ON THE MANAGEMENT OF ORANGE TREES.

BY A NORTH BRITON.

THE Orange is a native of Mexico, Italy, Spain, and other warm climates; they produce fruit annually in great quantities. They were first introduced into this country as a variety of greenhouse plant. Gentlemen have built houses for their cultivation, but the crops of fruit are far short in comparison with those on the vine, which causes me to think the culture of Orange trees is in an infant state in this country. I have paid particular attention to the subject.

Those engrafted or budded, I observe, come sooner to a bearing state, but are never such healthy trees as the seedlings. I find I can bring a seedling Orange tree into bearing in six years. I have observed the young seedling trees to put out thorns at the base of the leaf; and so long as these appear on the young wood no fruit can be looked for. As the tree is in a luxuriant state, my method to stop that vigorous growth is this: mix half strong brown loam, half peat or heath earth, mixed well together, with a little gravel, to keep the soil from binding to the roots; have pots proportionable to the size of the tree, put them into this soil, which I consider rather poor, but keeps them in good health, and in humble growth; by this management they come sooner to a bearing state. I keep them in that soil till I see blossom appearing, which may be looked for when no thorns push out of the young wood; after that I give them larger pots, then take compost half strong brown loam, half vegetable mould, break some bones small, mix some in the compost, and put some in the bottom of the pots, which feeds the roots a great length of time, and drains off superabundant water. After the fruit is set I have observed the decaying flowers to be in a corrupt state at the base of the fruit, and cause it to drop of; when the fruit is set, I take all the decaying flowers carefully off. In pruning Orange trees, great care must be taken not to shorten any young wood, as the flower generally appears at the extremity, only cutting out any cross useless wood. I have known some hew down their Orange trees every year. By this treatment it is impossible for their trees to bear fruit, for in spring they bring forth strong thorny wood, and are no nearer bearing than when one year old. The brown scale is very troublesome to Orange trees,

and retards their growth, and makes them have a sickly, unhealthy look ; if the trees are not kept clean of that insect, little good can be expected where they are. I keep my trees perfectly clear of that insect with three dressings in one year, by taking soft soap half a pound, flour of sulphur a quarter of a pound, nux vomica half an ounce, add to these six quarts of hot water, keep stirring till the soap is dissolved ; when cold, take a sponge, and wash every leaf on the upper and under sides ; three days after I find the insects all dead. I take the engine and throw pure water all over them, which washes all clean off ; the trees look healthy and keep clean for about three months. The temperature of an Orange-house should not exceed fifty or fifty-five degrees in winter. In summer I give the trees frequent artificial dews, by throwing water over them with the engine, which, I think, causes the fruit to be thinner in the skin than it would be in a dry heat ; the watering greatly adds also to the health and beauty of the trees.

*May 15, 1840.*

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## ARTICLE V.

### ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THE AURICULA.

BY A NORTH BRITON.

THE *Primula Auricula*, according to the Linnæan system, belongs to the fifth class *Pentandria*, and the first order *Monogynia*, and is a native of Switzerland, which is a mountainous country. The *Auricula* is found growing in its natural state near the bottom of those large mountains called the Alps, where the soil is fruitful ; but, on account of the extreme height of these mountains, the sun never shines on the *Auricula*, and many other plants, for several months ; and we learn from geography the ungenialness of the seasons in that country. The natives are often reaping on one side of the mountain while they are sowing on the other. Every cultivator of plants ought to be acquainted with the climate of which the plant that he has in charge is a native, and the nearer he approaches its nature the greater will be the success. My method of cultivating the plant in question is as follows :—Take them when they are offsets from the old plant, in August,

which time I have found to be better than any other season both for the old and young plants, for I have observed, when the plants begin to grow in spring, that they put forth suckers at the time, which weaken the mother plant, and also the flower.

It has been a regular practice to take these suckers from the old plant when in full blow, some time in May. I have found that to be very hurtful to them, as the roots are disturbed more or less, which causes an immediate decay of the flowers; that being a season they require frequent waterings. If a wound has been made with a knife, the plant will sometimes rot and die; and young plants taken off in the month of May, having the summer months before them, I have frequently seen them flower in autumn, or too early in spring; for these reasons I displace all the suckers whenever they make their appearance, unless I want to increase some of my favourite kinds. After the flowering is over, I let two suckers push out on the kinds wanted, and let them feed by the mother plant till about the middle of August, at which time I take them off; the plant has thus time to get established in the pot before winter, and the old plant gains strength again. My compost for Auriculas is a quarter of well decayed cow-dung, a quarter well decayed horse-dung, a quarter of vegetable mould, one-eighth of turf soil that has been heaped up for some years, and turned over to the action of the weather, and one-eighth of river sand, all well incorporated. I have pots of three inches diameter inside, and put the offsets in these pots with the above compost. Place them in a cool airy situation, having only the morning sun, give them frequent waterings, and let them remain in that place till the month of October or beginning of November, by that time they will have made good roots. I then remove them to a sheltered situation, where they may enjoy the full sun in the winter months, and plunge the pots in sawdust, which prevents the frost hurting their roots. I put two or three light frames over the whole of my stock at this season, to protect them from snow or heavy rains, but I expose them to the free air, day and night, when the weather is mild, only drawing on the lights in severe weather. Water should be used sparingly at this season, the moisture rising from the ground is sufficient when they are in a dormant state. About 1st of March the plants will begin to grow; after that time they should be moderately watered once a week till they show for flowering, which is generally about the middle of April:

they should then be removed to a cool airy place, having only the morning sun; displace all suckers at this time. If thought requisite, put a little of the compost round the top of the pots, being careful not to put it over high, which will rot the leaves; place the frame over them again till the flowers are going off; water freely when in flower, and give them plenty of air, which will prolong their flowers. In August, the plants in the three inch pots are examined; if requisite give them pots four and a half inches; but I do not recommend repotting more than once in two years with old plants. If they keep healthy, clear away dead leaves at all times.

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## ARTICLE VI.

### ON THE TREATMENT OF CACTI,

BY Z.

*(Extracted from the Gardener's Journal by Clericus.)*

HAVING become a subscriber to the new paper, the Gardener's Journal, I find it contains, among others, a very useful article on Cacti; I have therefore transcribed it, and forward it for insertion in the Cabinet.

“The collection and cultivation of the numerous species of the genera comprised in the natural order Cactaceæ during the last few years, has introduced so many new and singular forms of vegetable life to the notice of our present spirited patrons of botany, that they have become nearly as fashionable as the generally more showy and nearly as grotesque family of Orchidaceæ. Over the latter they possess the advantages of requiring less room, and being of more easy culture; while the beauty and profusion of the flowers of some of the most common render it no easy task to name their superiors in splendour.

“To the London amateur they recommend themselves not only by the above advantages, but by many others. Perhaps there is no natural order of plants containing so many species, which would stand the heat and dust of a London garden or paved court as the order now under consideration. A great many species of the genera *Mammillaria*, *Echinocactus*, *Cereus*, *Opuntia*, &c., would no doubt grow well in these confined spaces, or in the sunny windows of the house, while the windows and shelves in any room where a moderate

fire was kept, would form very good winter quarters for them. In fact, if room were an object during the winter months, they might be turned out of their pots, the mould shaken from their roots, and be then hung up in bags in any dry room secure from the frost. The principal thing to be guarded against besides would be too much wet in the autumn.

“The culture of this order divides into two or three distinct methods of treatment. For *Cereus grandiflorus*, *C. serpentinus*, and their allies, the rafters of a stove, and not the back wall (most frequently their station), is the most suitable trellis, where they can extend to a proper size to flower, and can have the full benefit of sun and air. The different species of *Epiphyllum*, *Cereus speciosissimus*, and others of the order most nearly allied in habit, require a richer compost, more water, and an autumn ripening out of doors. The melon shaped Cacti want an airy situation, and every ray of sunshine our climate is capable of affording them. They all require thorough drainage, great attention in watering, full exposure to light, and a hot and dry exposure, to ripen and fit them for flowering.

“To see the way in which the most of this order of plants are treated in the generality of gardens, one would hardly suppose them possessed of sufficient beauty or interest to render them worthy of any care. Even the *Epiphyllums*, always in request for their splendour, are generally found fagoted up to a stick big enough for a hedge-stake, the surface of the mould covered with moss, and if the mould is examined, it will be very often found to be nearly half lime rubbish. *Cereus grandiflorus* is seldom seen in a healthy state, and still less frequently in a flowering state. Surely these fine plants are worth a little more attention. A tithe of the trouble generally lavished on egg-plants, amaranths, and also on many newer introductions of less beauty, would grow these plants in good style, and give greater satisfaction to most plant fanciers.

“A good mellow loam, white sand, and potshreds broken small, are the principal requisites for a compost for most of these plants. Manure of any kind must be sparingly used, except for the *Epiphyllums*, and other free growing and flowering sorts. But even with them perhaps an occasional watering with liquid manure would be preferable, as any crude manure in the compost would be liable to retain moisture too long, and retard their ripening in the autumn. A

sufficient drainage of potshreds to secure the plants against the least chance of damp, and allow water to pass freely through, is of the first importance, and, broken small and mixed with the compost, is of great use to the Melocacti and all the smaller species. Another point not sufficiently attended to is, to be very careful not to overpot even the strongest growing sorts. In fact, this is the besetting sin of many gardeners with almost every description of plant.

“ When the Epiphyllums have done flowering, well thin out the least promising of the old and young wood, pot them into a good loamy compost, with less sand and more manure than for any of the other species, and set them into a moderately warm house until they begin to grow freely. An airy but warm greenhouse will soon be the fittest place for them, as, if kept too close, no wood of any strength will be produced. As soon as they arrive near their strongest growth, reduce their allowance of water gradually, and when they feel firm and have nearly done growing, put them out in a hot place, exposed to as much sun and air as possible, but protected from wet. They will not shrivel for a long time, and those that do will be generally found to be deficient of a proper supply of roots, and not properly ripened. Plants thus managed will be found to flower well, and can be forced or retarded so as to produce their flowers for a considerable length of time.

“ Melocactus, Echinocactus, and Mammillaria must have a poorer soil and very complete drainage. A little well-decayed leaf mould, good loam, and, if the loam is too stiff, some nice sandy peat and a good supply of sand and small potshreds will be found as good a soil for these plants as can be had. Their roots seem very fond of growing among small potshreds, and where growing freely, soon mat themselves altogether among the drainage. Some cultivators cover the surface of the mould round the plants with small stones or white sand to prevent damp. Both plans are unsightly and unnecessary if a proper quantity of sand and potshreds are mixed with the loam. When it is necessary to shift any of these plants, if in soil they do not seem to like, shake them out, clear away all decayed roots, being particular not to injure the heel or stem of the plant. Put plenty of drainage at bottom, and also mixed with the compost; spread the roots as well as possible, not allowing them to cross or mat more than can be helped; fill and fix the mould firmly to support the plant, water over head

to clean away any mould accidentally fallen on the crown, and set the plants on a stage or shelf as near the glass as possible, and over the flue as well, if practicable. A good heat, close house, not too damp, and moderate moisture to the roots; if this shifting is done in April or May, will make such an alteration in the course of a little while as will rather surprise those who have been used to see these plants as they are too often to be found in collections. As they get established, free air and a full exposure to the sun, and a gradual diminution of water, will prepare them for passing the winter in good order. On the first increase of heat, and application of water in the spring, those large enough to flower may be expected to do so strongly and perfect their seeds. But many species seem to be nearly always in bloom, and of some of the Mammillarias, the flowers are so inconspicuous as frequently to escape detection until their berries appear.

“Opuntia, Pereskia, and Rhipsalis, will be found to succeed under similar treatment, the Pereskias and more leafy Opuntias requiring more water and richer soil than the others, if the intention is to grow the plants to their full development.

“Seed is produced freely by many species, and it is also generally to be found among the spines of imported Echinocacti and Mammillarias. It should be sown thinly in well-drained pots and very sandy loam, or in a covering of white sand, above such loam, kept moderately moist and in a very warm part of the house. Such will soon vegetate, and must be carefully guarded against all stagnation of water or sign of damp. They will grow freely, and no hurry need be made in potting them off, as, when very small, they are apt to get squeezed too much, and thus checked.

“The grafting of Cacti is so easily performed as to hardly require notice. Some, from entertaining an idea that the Echinocacti and Opuntii do not produce a sufficiency of roots to grow freely, have produced such unnatural monsters, that they have rather tended to lessen than encourage the cultivation of this grotesque family of plants. Fancy a middling sized Echinocactus Eyriesii stuck on a wiry stem of Pereskia aculeata, like a drum-stick stuck into the pot! A writer on this subject informs us that the graft will soon begin to form roots and send them down the Pereskia, which they may be encouraged to do by y ng moss round the stock, or they may be left to themselves to add to the singularity of the monster. This



fact destroys the necessity of grafting in this way; the *Pereskia* is incapable of furnishing a sufficient supply of nutriment to its graft, and the graft is obliged to use its own power of emitting roots to escape starvation. *Epiphyllum truncatum* does well on *Pereskia*. *E. speciosum* grafted on strong plants of *Cereus speciosissimus*, turned out in conservatories, grows and flowers freely, making a fine contrast with the flowers of its stock, both expanding at the same time. *E. Jenkinsonii* and its allies also do well in the same way, but being strong growers are not so fit, nor do they require a foreign stem to lift them into notice. *Opuntia Brasiliensis*, *Cereus hexagonus*, and other strong growing sorts, are used as stocks, but it is a pity to cut off the head of a plant for the purpose of producing a monster incapable of exciting pleasurable sensations, and thus impairing the enjoyment of the garden.”

Z.

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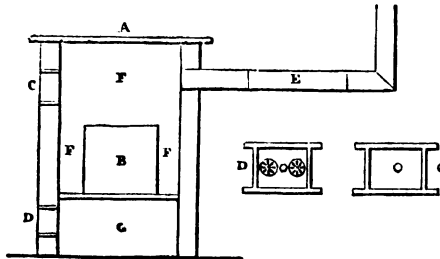
## ARTICLE VII.

### ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS ON ARNOTT'S STOVES.

BY A FLORIST, BOSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE.

I SENT you a few months ago a slight account of my brick Arnott's Stove; in the next number a correspondent has taken notice of it, and says, "He is perfectly convinced it is not adapted for such a purpose, (but hopes he will be excused saying so.)" Now I beg to assure him that I excuse him with the greatest pleasure, but hope in return he will excuse me if I again state that I am perfectly satisfied with the result of last winter's experience. In the number for May, a correspondent wishes to have a detailed account of the mode of constructing the stove, which I have great pleasure in giving. As I cannot see that any end would be gained by giving my address, I shall refrain from doing so at present. The stove is two feet by seventeen inches square and three feet high, built of common bricks, edgeways, each course tied together with iron hooping to prevent the stove bursting. The pan B is of fire-bricks, with a grating at the bottom. There is an open space, F, between the fire-place and the outer wall, which, together with the slow radiation of the bricks, prevents the plants being too hot at a foot distance. The door, C, is air-tight, and fits better without hinges; the lower one, D, is the same, but with valves to regulate the supply of air; the chimney, E,

is quite horizontal as far as the back wall, and only projects ten inches from the top of the house; the draught is good notwithstanding. The chimney is of round tiles (used for draining) which fit one within the other. As to not heating the house sufficiently, the only difficulty I had was to keep the house sufficiently cool; besides, the stove can be made of any size. I afterwards, as an experiment, made a bark bed round it, through which the heat spread equally. The consumption of fuel is small, and the small cinders riddled out of ashes suit best; the expense of building and materials does not exceed 20s. or 25s. If further particulars are required I will give them with pleasure.



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|--|--------------------------|
| A. Cast iron top.                      | E. Chimney.              |
| B. Fire place.                         | F. Open space.           |
| C. Door with frame for supplying fuel. | G. Ash-hole.             |
| D. Door with valves and ash-hole.      | H. The regulating valve. |

## PART II.

### LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

#### FROM PERIODICALS.

1. *ODONTOGLOSSUM MACULATUM*.—Yellow and brown. Orchidæ. Gynandria Monandria. (Bot. Reg. 30.) Imported by George Barker, Esq., of Springfield, and has bloomed in the rich collection of that gentleman. The plant has much the habit and appearance of an *Oncidium*. The sepals are green outside, and of an olive colour within. The petals are of a fine golden yellow, spotted and marked with a blood colour. The flowers are produced on a pendant racemes, each blossom being about three inches across. It is a very interesting and beautiful flowering species.

2. *SOLANUM CRISPUM*, Wavy Solanum. (Bot. Mag. 3795.) Solanæ. Pentandria Monogynia. A native of Chili, and proves to be quite hardy in this country. A plant has been growing at the seat of James Hunter, Esq., in Argyleshire, trained in the open air to a south aspected wall, where it stood the

severe winter of 1837 and 1838. It is added, "that it is hardly possible to conceive any thing more beautiful than the numerous purple corymbs of flowers, backed by the copious dark foliage." It blooms nearly all summer. The flowers are fragrant.

3. *GREVILLIA DUBIA*, Dubious. (Bot. Mag. 3798.) Proteacæ. Tetrandria Monogynia. Mr. Cunningham sent seeds of it from New Holland to the Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, where the plant has been raised and bloomed. The flowers are of a beautiful rose colour, and blooms a long time during the summer. Its neat habit, having foliage like a *Pimelea*, and profusion of flowers, render it a pretty plant for the greenhouse or conservatory.

4. *VEBASCUM TAURICUM*, Taurian Mullein. (Bot. Mag. 3799.) Scrophularinæ. Pentandria Monogynia. Sent from Germany by Dr. Graham to the Edinburgh Botanic Garden. The stems grow erect, two feet high, branching. The flowers are on terminal racemes a foot long, of a fine purple colour, shading down to the centre with nearly black. It is a pretty flowering, showy border plant.

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## PART III.

### MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

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#### HORTICULTURAL GARDENS, CHISWICK.

The second exhibition for the season was held on Saturday, under more favourable auspices than the preceding one; the day being fine and attractive for company. In all, 11,712 persons visited the gardens, exclusive of the exhibitors; and Prince Albert and his suite visited the grounds during the time when the judges were engaged in their duties. The number of fellows present was but 374; and 17,200 tickets have already been issued by the society, of which 2,500 were used on the first day, and 3,363 remain unused. As far as the sale is concerned, the profits of the exhibitions are likely to exceed those of any previous year.

The following was the award of the judges:—

#### No. I.

- Pelargoniums, gold Banksian, Mr. Cock, Chiswick.  
 Do. (Amateurs) large silver, Mrs. Lawrence.  
 Do. (Nurserymen) gold Banksian, Mr. Catcleugh, Chelsea.  
 Do. large silver, Mr. Gaines.  
 Herbaceous Calceolarias, large silver, Mr. Wm. Barnes.  
 Do. silver Knightian, Mr. Green, gardener to Sir E. Antrobus.  
 Do. large silver, Mr. Catcleugh.  
 Shrubby Calceolarias, large silver, Mr. Green.  
 Do. (N.) silver Knightian, Mr. Gaines.

#### Miscellaneous.

- Seedling Pelargoniums, silver Knightian, E. Foster, Esq., Clewer.  
 Do. silver Banksian, Rev. Mr. Garth.  
 Do. do. Mr. Alexander Poutey, nurseryman, Plymouth.

#### No. II.

- Large collection of stove and greenhouse plants, gold Knightian, Mr. Butcher, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence.

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- Large collection of stove and greenhouse plants, gold Knightian, Mr. Green.  
 Do. gold Banksian, Mr. Redding, gardener to Mrs. Marryatt, Wimbledon.  
 Small collection of do., gold Banksian, Mr. Green.  
 Do. do. do. Mr. Bruce, gardener to Boyd Miller, Esq., Mitcham.  
 Do. do. large silver, Mr. James Barnes, gardener to Sir Herbert Jenner, Chiselhurst.  
 Do. do. do. Mr. Falconer, gardener to Archdal Palmer, Esq., Cheam.  
 Do. do. do. Mr. W. Barnes, gardener to — Norman, Esq., Bromley.  
 Do. do. silver Knightian, Mr. Pratt, gardener to William Harrison, Esq., Cheshunt.  
 Do. do. do. Mr. Watson, gardener to John Wells, Esq.  
 Cape Heath, 30 species, gold Banksian, Mr. W. Barnes.  
 Do. large silver, Mr. Butcher.  
 Do. N. gold Knightian, Mr. Pamplin.  
 Do. large silver, Mr. Jackson.  
 Cape Heaths, 6 species, gold Banksian, Mr. R. May, gardener to E. Goodhart, Esq.  
 Do. large silver, Mr. Allnutt.  
 Do. do. Mr. Pratt.

## No. III.

- Miscellaneous collections of fruit, gold Knightian, Mr. J. Davis, gardener to Sir Simon Clark.  
 Do. gold Banksian, Mr. E. Davis, gardener to Lord Boston.  
 Do. do. Mr. Vare, gardener to O. F. Meyrick, Esq.  
 Grapes, large silver medal, Mr. Thomas Sellers, gardener to — Watkins, Esq., Pennoyre.  
 Do. silver Knightian, Mr. Chapman, Vauxhall.  
 Pine Apples, large silver, Sir John Guest, Bart.  
 Do. do. Mr. Mann, gardener to J. Bishop, Esq.  
 Do. do. Davis.  
 Do. do. M'Onan, gardener to E. Forster, Esq.  
 Do. do. Vare, gardener to O. F. Meyrick, Esq.  
 Peaches and Nectarines, in dishes of 6 specimens, large silver, Mr. Vare.

Miscellaneous articles, silver Knightian, R. Brook, Esq., Apples; Mr. Leslie, May Duke Cherries; Mr. Myatt, for a new seedling Strawberry; and Mr. Pratt, gardener to W. Harrison, Esq.

## No. IV.

- Melon shaped Cacti, large silver, Mr. Palmer, Norfolk-place, Shacklewell.  
 Tall Cacti, in flower, large silver, Mr. Falconer.  
 Rhododendrons in pots. N. silver Knightian, Mr. Smith, Norbiton.  
 Roses in collection, gold Banksian, Mr. Milne, gardener to C. J. Chauncey, Esq.  
 Do. large silver, Rowland Alston, Esq.  
 Do. silver Knightian, Mr. G. Leslie.  
 Do. silver Banksian, A. Rowland, Esq.  
 Do. N. gold Banksian, Messrs. Lane and Sons, Great Berkhamstead.  
 Do. large silver, Messrs. Wood and Son, Maresfield.  
 Do. Mr. Cobbett, Woking.  
 Do. Mr. Hooker, Brenchley.  
 Do. Mr. Paull, Cheshunt.  
 Do. Knightian, Messrs. Dennis.

## No. V.

- Collections of exotic Orchidacea, gold Knightian, Mr. Mylam, gardener to Sigismund Rucker, Esq.  
 Do. large silver, Mr. Clark, gardener to Valentine Harris, Esq.  
 Do. N. gold Knightian, Messrs. Rollison, Tooting.  
 Do. three species, gold Banksian, Mr. Mylam.  
 Do. large silver, Mr. Dunsford, gardener to Baron Dimsdale.  
 Do. silver Knightian, Mr. W. Barnes.

Single specimens of new and handsome species, large silver, Mr. Mylam.

Silver Knightian, Mr. Clarke.

Exotic Orchidaceæ, large silver, Lady Rolle.

Do. silver Knightian, Mr. Dunsford.

Do. silver Banksian, Mr. Bruce.

Single plants not in flower, large silver, *Grevillea robusta*.

Silver Knightian, *Doryanthes excelsa*, Mr Dunsford.

Ornamental plants, whether old or new, in flower.

Large silver, *Stephanotis follicularis*, Mr. Butcher.

Silver Knightian, a *Pelargonium*, Mr. Cock.

Silver Banksian, *Erica Globosa*, Mr. R. May.

Do. *Hydrangea*, Mr. Clark, gardener to Sir James Limond.

Do. *Styedium fasciculum*, Mr. Mountjoy.

Do. *Azalia Danielsiana*, Mr. Smith.

Do. *Lechenaultia formosa*, Mr. W. Barnes.

Do. *Elichrynum humile*, Mr. James Garmer.

New ornamental plants, single specimens.

Silver Banksian, *Fuchsia sanguinea*, Mr. Standish.

Silver Knightian, *Alstromeria Ehreboldtii*, Mr. Scott.<sup>1</sup>

Miscellaneous subjects, silver Banksian, Cockscombs, Mr. J. Barnes.

In the crowded state of these gardens on the days of exhibition it was always a difficult task to review the specimens, but this was never more felt than on the last occasion, as the assemblage of visitors who were congregated round the gates before the period of opening, soon filled the over thronged tents. There were, however, novelties of admiration, which rendered this exhibition, in many respects, unsurpassed. The Geraniums were particularly conspicuous, and the collection of Mr. Cock, of Chiswick, very rich in choice plants, was closely followed by that of Mrs. Lawrence. Mr. Catcleugh gained the first prize for nurserymen, and the exhibition of Mr. Gaines was very fine. The first exhibited *Sylph*, *Rienza*, *Climax*, *Discount*, *Coronation*, *Lady Murray*, *Spadilla*, *Prima Donna*, *Joan of Arc*, *Victory*, *Lineatum*, and the *Beauty of Ware*. The seedlings of Mr. Foster were named the *Nymph* and the *Beauty*, and that of the Rev. Mr. Garth, was the *Bridesmaid*. The *Calceolarias* were fine specimens, and in beautiful condition of flower and growth. The two large collections of Mrs. Lawrence and Mr. Green followed each other so closely that an enumeration of the specimens will be the fairest criterion of their respective merit. Mrs. Lawrence's contained the following:—

Two *Euphorbia splendens*, *Mahernia pinnata*, two *Rondeletia speciosa*, two *Dracophyllum gracile*, *Calcommia pulchra*, two *Cuphea Melvillea*, two *Erythrina*, *Poivrea coccinea*, a seedling *Fuchsia*, *Swainsonia coronilifolia*, *Tropæolum tricolorum*, *Sprengelia incarnata*, *Boronia divaricata*, a *Clerodendron*, *Gloxinia Caulescens* and *Violacea*, *Ixora Rosea*, *Ardisia crenulata* and *humilis*, *Erica ventricosa superba*, *Stanhopea grandiflora*, *Polygala oppositifolia*, and *P. speciosa*, *Statice foliosa* and *arborea*, *Pimelia sylvestris*, *Kennedy monophylla*, *Metrosideros lanceolata*, *Digitalis sceptrum*, 2 *Pimelia decussata*, and 2 of a dark variety, 2 *Antigonanthus Manglesii*, *Campanula laciniata*, *Psoralea aculeata* and *pinnata*, *Turneria elegans*, *Ipomea Sellowii*, 2 *Cactus speciosa*, 3 *Cactus speciosissimus*, 2 *Cactus Ackermanii*, *Peristeria pendula*, and a species of *Catasetum*.

Mr. Green's collection contained—*Rondeletia speciosa*, *Thunbergia aurantica*, 2 *Ixora coccinea*, *Euphorbia splendens*, *Fuchsia fulgens*, *Sinningia velutina*, 2 *Cactus Jenkinsonii*, 2 *C. Ackermanii grandiflora*, 2 *C. speciosissimus*, 1 *C. Malisonii*, and 4 seedlings, 2 *Manettia cordifolia*, *Gompholobium polymorphum*, *Diplacus puniceus*, *Polygala oppositifolia*, *Alstromeria tricolor*, 3 *Calceolarias*, *Eriostemon buxifolia*, *Mirbelia reticulata*, *Cosmelia rubra*, 2 *Boronia serrulata*, 3 *Lachenaultia formosa*, *Mahernia bipinnata*, 2 *Pimelia decussata*, *Statice puberula*, *Helychrisum superbum*, and *H. philiformis*, with the following heaths, *Erica vestita*, *coccinea*, *bergeana*, *humea*, *Coventryana*, 4 *ventricosa superba*, 2 *v. carnea*, 2 *perspicua nana*, 1 *Westphalingia* and *ovata*, with *Epacris Hetronema*.

In the small collections the rivalry of the competitors was displayed in the production of some very valuable plants. Mr. Green's collection, which gained a gold Banksian, contained *Chorozeema ovata*, *Helichrysum superba*, *Oncidium hexuosum*, *Erica tricolor*, *Cactus speciosa*, and *Euphorbia splendens*. The col-

lection of Mr. J. Barnes, which gained the large silver medal, contained *Gloxinia superba*, *Calanthe veratrifolia*, *Thunbergia aurantica*, *Ardisia crenulata*, *Pimellia decussata*, and *Erythria Crista galli*; that of Mr. Falconer consisted of *Euphorbia splendens*, *Polygala opositifolia*, *Lachenaultia formosa*, *Cactus speciosissimus* and *speciosa*, and *Alstromeria tricolor*; and of Mr. Barnes, of Bromley, *Calanthe veratrifolia*, *Colomella rubra*, *Ixora coccinea*, *Gompholobium polymorpha*, and *Boronia serrulata*.

In Cape heaths the collections of Mr. Barnes and Mrs. Lawrence were very *unique*. Mr. Pamplin's collection was very superb, consisting of the thirty-two following varieties:—*Erica reflexa alba*; *Vestita fulgida*, and *rosea*; *translucens rosea*; *Ovata*; *Welmeriana*; *Ventricosa*, *carnea*, *globosa*, *coccinea*, *hirsuta*, *alba*, *tenuiflora*, *rosea*, and *superba*; *Tortiliflora*, *densa*, *bergiana*, *stillata*, *splendens*, *Humea*, *odorata*, *pendula*, *perspicuana mutabilis*, *intermedia*, *brevifolia*, *mutabilis*, *hybrida*, *suaveolens*, *Beaumontia*, *pubescens*, and *rubella*. The smaller collections of Mr. Allnutt and Mr. Pratt contained well grown plants.

We also observed some of the fruits of the *Musa Cavendishii* from Mr. Pratt. In melon-shaped Cacti the collection of Mr. Palmer was rich, as were the tall Cacti in flower, consisting of *speciosa*, *speciosissima*, *Jenkinsonii*, *Ackermanii* major and minor, from Mr. Falconer. The varieties of roses were very great, that of Messrs. Lane and Son containing no less than 300, and of Mr. Wood's, 180. Mr. Rivers also exhibited a stand of about 30 varieties, 'which were not for competition. Mr. Mylam's collection of exotic Orchidaceæ consisted of *Phalænopsis amabilis*, *Ærides odorata*, *Vanda teres*, *Stanhopea quadricornis*, *Brassia maculata*, *Maxillaria staphelioides*, *Cirritrœa viridipurpurea*, *Oncidium guttatum*, *O. pulvinatum*, *O. pubes*, and *O. flexuosum*. His three specimens were *Saccolabium guttatum*, *Ærides odoratum*, and a variety of *Oncidium flexuosum*, and the new and handsome specimen was *Ærides affine*. Near these we also noticed a splendid plant of *Ærides odorata*, with twenty-four spikes of bloom, which did not, however, obtain a prize. The plants exhibited by Mr. Dunsford were also rare. The remainder of the specimens for which prizes were awarded bear their names, and it may be sufficient to say that they were in general well grown and good plants.

Amongst specimens unrewarded by prizes must be noticed the many fine collections of *Heartsease* from the following growers:—Messrs. Colley, Hill, and Lane; Mr. Howe, gardener to W. J. Smith, Esq., of Uxbridge; Mr. Yeeles, Bathford Cottage; Mr. Francis, Hertford; Mr. Gillingham, gardener to Mr. Cotton, of Acton-green; Mr. Tinsley, of South Minns; Mr. Thompson, gardener to G. Byng, Esq.; Mr. Henchman, Edmonton; Mr. Kemp, Teddington; Mr. Bridges, Hampton; Messrs. Brown, of Slough, and Mr. Thompson, of Iver. Mr. White, gardener to Sir William Alexander, exhibited some fine balsams; and from the gardens of John Jarrett, Esq., of Camerton court, near Bath, was a fine plant of *Iris bicolor*, standing two feet high, and with very rigid foliage. Mr. Mountjoy exhibited a fine *Gloxinia hybrida*, with soft blue flowers, and *G. violacea*, and a new *Anagallis*, much larger than *Phillipsii*.

## ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The second exhibition for the season was held on Tuesday, in the Surrey Zoological Gardens. Perhaps on no previous occasion were the resources of the exhibitors laid under heavier contribution, and the show was one of the first that has ever been held in these grounds. The following were the prizes awarded:—

### CLASS I.—AMATEURS, MEMBERS ONLY.

1. For the best *Pelargoniums*, in collections of 6 varieties, large silver medal, Mr. Lidgard.
2. For the second best do., middle silver medal, Mr. Edmonds.
3. For *Roses*, in collections of 12 varieties, in bunches, to be exhibited in the grower's boxes, middle silver medal, Mr. Burrup.
4. For the second best do., small silver medal, Mr. Walton.
5. For *Calceolarias*, in collections of 6 varieties, middle silver medal, Mr. Edmonds.

6. For *Ranunculus*, in collections of 12 varieties, large silver medal, Mr. Burrup.
7. For the second best do., middle silver medal, Mr. Headley.
8. For the third best do., small silver medal, Mr. Fyffe.
9. For *Heartsease*, in stands of 24 varieties, large silver medal, Mr. Bowker.
10. For the second best do., middle silver medal, Mr. Edmonds.
11. For the third best do., small silver medal, Mr. Fyffe.
12. For the fourth best do., small silver medal, Mr. Walden.
13. For the best collection of cut flowers, middle silver medal, Mr. Davis.

CLASS II.—GENTLEMEN'S GARDENERS, ENTERING IN THEIR OWN NAMES.

14. For the best collection of miscellaneous plants, not to exceed 36 pots, (Orchideous plants excluded,) large silver medal, Mr. Coutts.
15. For the second best do., middle silver medal, Mr. Sadler.
16. For the third best do., small silver medal, Mr. Atlee.
17. For the fourth best do., small silver medal.
18. For *Pelargoniums*, in collections of eight varieties, large silver medal, Mr. Gard.
19. For the second best do., middle silver medal, Mr. Johnson.
20. For the third best do., small silver medal.
21. For *Calceolarias*, in collections of 8 varieties, middle silver medal.
22. For the second best do., small silver medal.
23. For *Roses*, in collections of 18 varieties, in bunches, to be exhibited in the growers' boxes, middle silver medal, Mr. Atlee.
24. For the second best do., small silver medal, Mr. Coe.
25. For *Ericas*, in collections of 8 varieties, middle silver medal, Mr. Curtis.
26. For the second best do., small silver medal.
27. For *Heartsease*, in stands of 36 varieties, middle silver medal, Mr. Foster.
28. For the second best do., small silver medal, Mr. Fisher.
29. For the best collection of cut flowers, middle silver medal, Mr. Sadler.
30. For the second best ditto, small silver medal, Mr. Cooper.

Entrance to Non-members, 7s.

CLASS III.—NURSERYMEN, MARKET GARDENERS, AND FLORISTS.

34. For *Pelargoniums*—in collections of twelve varieties, large silver medal, Mr. Catcleugh.
35. For the second best ditto, middle silver medal, Mr. Gaines.
37. For *Calceolarias*—in collections of twelve pots, middle silver medal, Mr. Catcleugh.
38. For the second best ditto, small silver medal, Mr. Gaines.
39. For *Ericas*—in collections of twelve varieties, large silver medal, Mr. Pamplin.
41. For the best collection of twenty-four *ranunculus*, middle silver medal, Mr. Lockhart.
43. For *Pinks*—in collections of twelve varieties, middle silver medal, Mr. Norman.
44. For *Roses*—in collections of thirty varieties, in bunches, to be exhibited in the growers' boxes, middle silver medal, Mr. Paull.
45. For the second best ditto, small silver medal, Mr. Young.
46. For *Heartsease*—in stands of fifty varieties, middle silver medal, Mr. Henchmann.
47. For the second best ditto, small silver medal, Mr. Thomas.
48. For the best collection of cut flowers—to be exhibited in the growers' boxes, middle silver medal, Mr. Denyer.

Entrance to Non members, 7s.

OPEN TO ALL CLASSES.

50. For the best specimen plant, large silver medal, Mr. Dowson.
51. For the second best ditto, middle silver medal, Mr. Dickson.
52. For the third best ditto, small silver medal, Mr. Dickson.
53. For the fourth best ditto, small silver medal, Mr. Pamplin.
54. For the best collection of Orchideous plants in flower, large silver medal, Mr. Coutts.

55. For the best Pine-apple grown in England, middle silver medal, Mr. Andrews.

EXTRA PRIZES TO MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

Offered by Mr. Groom, to Amateurs.

62. For *Ranunculus*—in twelve varieties, small silver medal, Mr. Burrup.

Offered by Mr. Denyer, to Amateurs and Gentlemen's Gardeners.

63. For the best eight *Pelargoniums*, large silver medal, Mr. Gard.

Offered by J. Burrup, Esq.—Open to all Classes.

64. For the best collection of *Pelargoniums*, large silver medal, Mr. Catclough.

EXTRA PRIZES.

Specimen plants, Mr. Atlee and Mr. Bunney; Cacti, Messrs. Chandler and Son, Vauxhall; Pinks, Mr. Smith; Roses, Messrs. Dennis, Mr. Paull, and Mr. Seldon; miscellaneous plants, Mr. Paice, Mr. Massey, and Mr. Bourne; seedling *Pelargoniums*, Mr. Catclough.

Amongst the objects most conspicuous were the excellent collections of *Pelargoniums* from Mr. Gaines and Mr. Catclough, particularly considering the successful results of their exhibition at Chiswick, on the previous Saturday. Mr. Denyer's collection of cut flowers was very fine, and occupied a large space on the centre table of one of the tents, but there was a rival of no mean pretensions in Mr. Davis of the amateurs' class, who exhibited a large collection of Roses and Geraniums. Mr. Pamplin's Heaths were also very fine, and Messrs. Chandler's collection of Cacti was one of the most unique and attractive in the grounds.

Mr. Ansell exhibited some fine standard Geraniums, trained in a tree-like form, and *Fuchsia Buschii* and *Standishii*. The roses from Messrs. Dennis of Chelsea, and Mr. Paul of Cheshunt, contained some very fine varieties; and Mr. Ivery of Rye-lane, Peckham, exhibited three new seedling Geraniums, *Verbena Barnsii*, *pulcherrima*, and *rubra elegans*. Amongst the flowers we must not omit the fine flower of Mr. Groom's Pæony. The collections of *Ranunculus* from Mr. Brown, of Clapham, and Mr. Norman, of Woolwich; the Geraniums from Mr. Paice, of Walworth, and a fine large seedling Cactus from Mr. Bunney, between *Ackermanii* and *speciosissimus*. We were happy to see the zeal of the Committee well repaid by a most numerous attendance.

## LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

AT THEIR ROOMS, REGENT STREET.

JUNE 16.—Dr. Henderson, V. P., in the chair. The presents since the last meeting were a description of British Guiana, by Mr. W. H. Schernburgek: Observations on the climate, soil, and productions of British Guiana, by Dr. Hancock; Transactions of the Horticultural Society of Berlin, 1st part of 15th vol.; and a Theoretical Account of Gardening, by A. F. Lenz, chief gardener to his serene highness the Elector of Hesse, from the author. There had been added to the Library, by purchase, the second part of the *Genera Plantarum*: and Nos. 1 and 2 of the German Gardener for 1840.

Edward Fyffe, jun., Esq., of Hanover Park, Peckham, and Robert Frederick Gower, Esq., were elected fellows.

Dr. Lindley announced that, at the exhibition on Saturday, there were awarded seven gold Knightian, 11 gold Banksian, 31 large silver, 20 silver Knightian, and 12 silver Banksian medals, and that the grounds were attended during the day by 11,712 persons, exclusive of exhibitors.

As usual on the first meeting after an exhibition, the specimens in the rooms were not very numerous. The first object noticed was a new variety of seedling strawberry, in pots, raised at Swanston in the Isle of Wight, and exhibited by Messrs. Forrest and Hill, of Kensington. It was described as a good grower as free a bearer as Keane's seedling, and also hardy, whilst the fruit was stated to be as highly flavoured as Myatt's pine strawberry. In the last Dr. Lindley,



differed, but the deficiency in taste might be owing to the fruit having been forced too freely.

There were exhibited from the Madame Melanie de Cornolera, of 56, Upper Marybone-street, various paintings in oil and water colours, Tillandsia, and several other species of plants. From Mr. Bateman were several interesting varieties of orchidaceous plants. There were three spikes of *Saccolabium guttatum*, a plant which varies much in the colour and size of the flowers, and it is stated by Mr. Bateman, that there are in India, as many varieties as there are of the *Epidendrum cochleata* in America. There was also *Brides odoratum*, a plant exhibited in great beauty at the exhibition at the gardens, with flowing racemes; the plant being a native of the damp woods of India, and requiring much moisture. *Epidendrum alatum*, a plant described by Mr. Bateman, as the sweetest of the sweet, which perfumed the air with its grateful odour; the flower not being of a good colour, but of a dingy yellow or brown, none of those of this class which have an agreeable scent being striking to the eye. There were also, in the same collection, *Maxillaria atropurpurea*, a new species of *Maxillaria* and of *Epidendrum*.

Mr. Groom exhibited a flower of the Chinese *Pæony*, from *P. grandiflora*, a variety known in gardens as *P. vestita*. The bloom is not so large as that shown at the South London Floricultural Society.

Mr. Lumsden, gardener to H. Beavan, Esq. exhibited twelve sorts of very fine shrubby *Calceolarias*; *Erica ventricosa* *pregnans*, *superba*, and *carnea*; and *Clematis Sieboldii*, an admirable object of decoration, elegantly twined in this instance.

From the society's gardens were several *Fuchsias*, amongst which was *Fuchsia fulgens*, a first-rate specimen; *F. Thompsoniana*, *F. cylindracea*, and five hybrids, produced by intermixing *F. fulgens* with some Chilian varieties. Some of these were very fine, and equally brilliant with *F. sanguinea*; they were named *F. Standishii*, *stylosa* *conspicua*, *pendula terminalis*, *sanguinea* and *multiflora erecta*. There was *Stanhopea venusta*, from Mexico, a grotesque and grand orchideous plant, and also *Broughtonia sanguinea*, one of the oldest *Epiphites* abundant in Jamaica, but seldom seen in good health. It bears the climate of a sitting-room well, and is very suitable for this situation.

#### FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR JULY.

The general index given in our last February number should be looked through, and it will suggest to our readers what particular plants and culture now require attention, some of which might otherwise be neglected.

**GREENHOUSE PLANTS.**—Oranges, Lemons, &c. will require particular attention in dry weather, in order to supply them with water whenever they require it: those pots or tubs that have not lately been top-dressed with fresh earth, should now be done, by removing the old soil to the depth of three or four inches, and replacing it with new; it will be of great service in forwarding the growth of the new set fruit, and also greatly invigorate the plants. About the middle or latter end of the month, begin to bud them upon stocks raised from the kernels of their fruit, that was sown in the spring of three years preceding; those plants that have too great a crop of fruit upon them, should now be attentively thinned. In dry weather, the plants belonging to this department in general should be duly and daily supplied with water, as the earth in the pots will now dry very fast, and require often to be moistened. Those plants that may now require larger pots may still be removed into such, using proper compost. All the plants should be kept clear from decayed leaves, &c., and the surface of the pots from weeds, loose litter, &c. &c. Still continue to propagate by cuttings or otherwise, any required kind of plants, as before directed.

**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; they will bloom well in August and September.

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, repotting, &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 joints make the handsomest plants; they should be kept shaded from the hot sun, otherwise they will soon get scorched and dried up; they should be finished layering by the middle of the month. Pinks may still be propagated by pipings as in June. Auricula plants in pots will require a little water frequently in hot weather, taking care not to pour it on the heart of the plant; all dead leaves should be removed; if any of the plants are attacked with the green fly, they should be smoked with tobacco, or sprinkled with tobacco water. 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 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. Mignonette now sown will bloom well in September. Pelargonium cuttings should now be put in, so as to have well established plants for blooming next year, or for growing next year, so as to prepare them for extra specimens for the year following.

#### REFERENCE TO PLATE.

**PORTULACCA THELUSONII.**—This very beautiful *annual* has bloomed in the London Horticultural Society's Garden. It grows about a foot high, and blooms nearly all the summer. When we saw it, it was in brilliant bloom, showy and pretty. We judge it will require a similar treatment to the other Portulaccas. We saw plants of it flourishing in the Pine-Apple Nursery last Autumn, grown in pots in the green-house; but in a dry situation open to the sun, as a rock-work, or under a south wall, Dr. Lindley states it thrives freely. The best compost for it, the Dr. observes, is old lime rubbish and well rotted dung or decayed leaf mould. It deserves a place in every collection.

**VERBENA BUISTII.**—This is far the handsomest of the light-coloured Verbenas. The heads of the flowers are large, the plant shrubby, blooming profusely, and of so beautiful a rosy pink colour, as to render it a most desirable variety. We saw a plant of *Verbena Hendersonii* at the Pine-Apple Nursery some time back. We were informed that it had the habit of *Verbena teucroides* in form of flowers, and that they were scarlet. It was not any of Messrs. Hendersons who informed us, and we are sorry that any mistake occurred in the matter. It appears Mr. Buist had sent over another kind with the *V. Hendersonii*, which has brilliant scarlet crimson flowers, and an impression had gone forth that the *V. Hendersonii* was the kind. The latter sort is now in bloom at the Pine-Apple Nursery. The flowers are of a fine purple-crimson. It is a free bloomer, and in the way in its heads of flowers to *V. Arranana*.

**LORD NELSON PANSY.**—This singular edged variety was raised by Mr. James Burley, (see advertisement in the present number,) Florist, Limpfield, near Godstone in Surrey. Pansies in general have not done well this season, but the blooms Mr. Builey sent us were of very good form.

THE  
LAW OF  
CONTRACTS



1. *Ipomoea tiliifolia*; 2. *Verticillium Hendersonii*.

FLORICULTURAL CABINET, AUGUST 1844.

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11 HARVARD ST.

THE  
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

AUGUST 1st, 1840.

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PART I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

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ARTICLE I.

OBSERVATIONS ON KEW BOTANIC GARDEN.

COPY of the REPORT made to the Committee appointed by the Lords of the Treasury in January, 1838, to inquire into the Management, &c. of the ROYAL GARDENS, by Dr. *Lindley*, Professor of Botany, who, at the request of the Committee, made an actual Survey of the BOTANICAL GARDEN at *Kew*. Printed by Order of the House of Commons in May, 1840.

THE garden is situated on the south side of Kew Green, bounded partly by the walls of the royal forcing and kitchen garden, and partly by what is called the pleasure-ground of Kew Palace. It is reported in the official returns to occupy 15 acres, of which a part is arboretum, and the remainder filled by stoves and green-houses, borders of herbaceous plants, spaces left for the arrangement of green-house plants in the open air in summer, offices, yards, &c.

The arboretum contains many very fine specimens of hardy exotic trees and shrubs; but the plants are too much crowded; they are mostly marked with labels, numbered, and referring to a private catalogue in the garden.

The collection of herbaceous plants appeared to be inconsiderable. A certain number were marked with their names written on painted sticks; others were unnamed; no systematical arrangement was observable, with the exception of grasses, of which there is an extensive collection named.

The stoves and green-houses have been built, with two exceptions, in the neighbourhood of each other, in an irregular manner, and, apparently, from time to time, as occasion arose for successive additions. Some of them are old, but in general they are in pretty good repair. They may be described as follows:—

1. A palm stove, 60 ft. long, containing, among other things, some fine old palm trees planted in the ground.

2. A stove, 50 ft. long, filled with a miscellaneous collection of stove plants.

3. A stove, 60 ft. long, with two small tanks for water plants, occupied by a miscellaneous assemblage of stove plants.

4. A small span green-house, 40 ft. long, with a miscellaneous collection of small New Holland and Cape plants.

5. A dry stove, 40 ft. long, in two compartments, filled with succulent plants.

6. A green-house, 60 ft. long, chiefly filled with fine specimens of Cape of Good Hope and New Holland plants, among which are some noble *Banksias*.

7. A double propagating pit and hospital, 35 ft. long, with cuttings under bell glasses and sick plants in one division; ferns, orchidaceous plants, and some other valuable specimens in the other.

8. A green house, 30 ft. long, containing small Cape of Good Hope and New Holland plants.

9. A "Botany Bay" house, 110 ft. long, crowded with magnificent specimens of New Holland and other plants, especially the former.

10. An old stove, reported to be the first house erected in the garden, 110 feet long, in three divisions; one containing noble specimens of succulent and other plants; the second, a stately *Zamia púngens*, palms, &c.; and the third, a miscellaneous set of greenhouse plants, together with a few forced flowers for nosegays.

Many of those houses have brick pits attached to them on the outside, and there is a damp pit for raising seedlings in. All the houses are heated by separate fires, and great inconvenience appears to result from the soot produced by so many chimneys.

The first thing to remark upon the specimens in the houses just described is, that they are excessively crowded, and some of them

are out of condition from this circumstance. In general, however, the plants, especially those from New Holland, are in excellent health, clean, and well attended to; the general appearance of the collection was, moreover, very creditable. The second subject of observation is, that a great many plants have been newly labelled, with their names written on painted sticks, especially in the houses Nos. 2. 5. and 10., but that the principal part of the collection is otherwise unnamed. There is, moreover, a very considerable quantity of small young plants in pots, many of which would be valuable for distribution.

In the pleasure-ground is a fine old orangery, 130 ft. long, easily heated by the fires. It is filled with orange-trees, araucarias, New Holland and other plants, many of which are of great size.

In another part of the pleasure-ground, adjoining the arboretum, there has been recently erected an architectural green-house, 82 ft. long, 42 ft. wide, and 28 ft. high; a heating apparatus warmed by twelve fires, buried in the vaults of the building, having been only just completed.

There is also in the garden a clerk's office for the transaction of business, and stabling for the horses employed in this establishment, and that of the forcing and kitchen garden adjoining.

The director-general has a house near the garden, and a small dwelling is provided for one of the foremen.

So far as the mere cultivation of this place is a subject of observation, it is due to those who have charge of it to say that it does them credit, considering the crowded state of the houses, and the inadequate funds allowed for its support.

It is impossible to speak of the general management in similar terms. It has always been maintained as the great botanical garden of this country, and, whether as a private or as a public establishment, it was the duty of the officer intrusted with its administration to render it effective to the extent of his means as a botanical garden, that is, as a garden of science and instruction; yet no kind of arrangement (one of the first features in a botanical garden) has been observed; no attempt has been made, till lately, to name the multitudes of rare plants it comprehends, and thus to render it a place of public utility; no communication is maintained with the Colonies, nor any other thing done, so far as can be discovered, to fulfil the objects of its

institution, except to raise the seeds which government collectors and other persons have profusely contributed, and then to take care of the plants.

It is admitted that there is no classification observed in the garden.

What names are to be found in the garden have been furnished by Mr. Smith, the foreman, and the director does not hold himself answerable for them. This was most particularly inquired into, and most distinctly avowed; so that by far the most difficult part of the duty of the principal officer, a duty on the perfect execution of which the credit and utility of the garden essentially depends; a duty which can only be executed properly by a man of high scientific attainments, aided by an extensive herbarium and considerable library; this most important duty is thrust upon a foreman, paid small weekly wages for cultivating plants, who, whatever his zeal and assiduity may be (and in this case they have been such as to deserve the greatest praise), has no sufficient means of executing such an office. A considerable number of names have been very recently affixed to the plants; and Mr. Aiton is so anxious to declare his opinion of their utility, that he has written the following letter upon the subject:—

Royal Botanic Garden, Kew, February, 22, 1838.

Sir, To correct any misunderstanding as to my opinion of naming plants in the garden, I take this opportunity to state, that, for the advantage of the visitors generally, as well as for the instruction of the gardeners in employ, I consider each individual species should be distinctly and carefully labelled with the ascertained scientific name, &c. I am, &c.

*To Dr. Lindley.*

(Signed) W. T. AITON.

That no communication is maintained with colonial gardens is apparent from the garden-book of deliveries, an abstract of which, from the year 1805, is annexed. It will be seen from this document, that since the year 1830, the only deliveries to colonial gardens, or in aid of the British government, have been one to the garden of New South Wales, and one to Lord Auckland, when proceeding to his government in India. Mr. Aiton states that all such applications have been complied with, but that the garden cannot be saddled with the expense of fitting up boxes for exportation. It appears, however,



that the principal expense of such trees is defrayed by the Board of Works. It is well known that a great desire is felt in the Colonies to procure plants from this country; it is equally well known that applications to other gardens for such assistance are extremely common; it is therefore singular that what happens so frequently elsewhere should so seldom happen in the Botanical Garden of Kew.

Visitors are unreservedly admitted to the garden daily, except on Sundays, and Mr. Aiton deserves credit for having exercised his power, as director-general, in order to secure this privilege to the public. [In no garden round the metropolis have we found equal attention to accommodate the visitors, and give whatever information is possessed, by Mr. Smith, or those acting under him.—CONDUCTOR.]

A supposed difficulty in obtaining from this garden any of the duplicate plants to be given away, has been the subject of a great deal of public discussion for many years; and attention having been called to it by the Committee, very particular inquiries have been made into the truth of the common opinion. Mr. Aiton states that in this matter he has acted upon his own judgment, and by virtue of his authority as director-general of the royal gardens; that he has always considered the Botanical Garden a private establishment; that the only rule which he has observed in giving away duplicates has been, to assist those who were likely to aid the garden in return; and that, in his opinion, it is desirable that the garden should be conducted upon the most liberal plan, consistent with the safety of the collections.

Undoubtedly it has been in one sense a private garden of the crown, inasmuch as its ordinary charges have been defrayed by the Lord Steward's department; but, on the other hand, as all the large expenses for foreign collectors having been for many years paid by the Treasury or Admiralty, it must be considered, to a certain extent, a public garden also.

Upon examining the book of deliveries before alluded to, and of which the abstract is appended to this Report, it appears that, in the course of the last 32 years, there have been 28 deliveries to the British Colonies, or to persons residing in the foreign settlements belonging to the British Crown; 36 to various branches of the Royal Family; 21 to specific institutions in this country; 227 to private individuals in this country; and 171 to foreigners; in all 483, or about 15 a year.

Mr. Aiton has sent the following letter in explanation of this:—

Royal Botanic Garden, Kew, February 22, 1838.

Sir, Agreeably to the request conveyed to me in your letter of the 20th instant, I send you an abstract of all deliveries contained in the garden-books, together with the names of the persons to whom the same were forwarded; but the residences not being always inserted is the cause of several omissions in this particular. Many plants, seeds, and cuttings, in small quantities, have been given to amateurs, of which no account has been taken. It should be, however, particularly observed, that the royal collection has been required to supply great quantities of flowering and other plants in the reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, especially for the conservatories at Carlton House, the King's House, Lodge at Windsor Park, the orangery at the Castle; and that these supplies being only from one to another of the royal gardens, many of these deliveries were not entered in the garden-books. There have been also considerable numbers of plants sent to the royal palaces on birth-days, birth-nights, and other grand entertainments, on which occasions many losses have been sustained.

With this explanation of a great dispersion of plants from the Royal Botanic Garden, and bearing in mind that of the two collectors sent abroad in 1814, one was recalled in 1823, the other in 1830, by the Lords of the Treasury, thereby cutting off the usual resources for replenishing the losses, &c., of the garden, and that also within the last ten years the allowance for keeping this garden being reduced nearly 600*l.* a year, it is evident that adequate means of late years have not been afforded so as to support a more extensive and more valuable collection; nor could a greater distribution of plants be reasonably expected by the public, were it generally known that the Botanic Garden at Kew was originally formed at the private expense of the Royal Family, and has been maintained up to the present time in like manner with the other departments of the household establishments, the estimates of the expense being regulated and defrayed by the Lord Steward and the Board of Green Cloth.

I am, &c.,

To Dr. Lindley, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) W. T. AITON.

It is perfectly true that the garden means have been much curtailed for the last 10 years; but this seems, upon the whole, to have been

advantageous to the public; for of the 483 deliveries in 32 years, 208 have taken place in those last 10 years, and the smallest number occurred in the years 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, and 1814, when the deliveries did not quite average five a year; in 1811, they amounted only to two, and at this time it may be presumed that the garden possessed the greatest resources.

After all the explanation that has been offered; after allowing full weight to the assertion that the Botanical Garden at Kew has always been a private establishment; admitting, moreover, that a larger number of plants has been given away than is generally supposed, and that in many cases applications for plants have been liberally complied with, which is undoubtedly the fact, it really does seem impossible to say that it has been conducted with that liberality or anxiety to promote the ends of science, and to render it useful to the country, which it is usual to meet with in similar institutions elsewhere.

So far as the Lord Steward's department is concerned, the Botanical Garden at Kew is a dead weight upon the civil list; for, unconnected as it is with any of the palaces now occupied as royal residences, it has become a mere magazine of materials, very valuable, no doubt, with which to stock the other royal gardens: it would require a very large outlay of money to render it at all suitable for a royal pleasure-ground, and it does not appear to be wanted, now that Buckingham House has become the London palace, with a fine garden to it: moreover, the public will always expect that the only extensive botanical garden in the country should be available for public purposes. It is therefore recommended that the Lord Steward be relieved from the burden of this garden, unless it should be Her Majesty's pleasure to retain it.

If the Botanical Garden of Kew is relinquished by the Lord Steward, it should either be at once taken for public purposes, gradually made worthy of the country, and converted into a powerful means of promoting national science, or it should be abandoned. It is little better than a waste of money to maintain it in its present state, if it fulfils no intelligible purpose, except that of sheltering a large quantity of rare and valuable plants.

The importance of public Botanical Gardens has for centuries been recognised by the governments of civilised states, and at this time

there is no European nation without such an establishment, except England. The most wealthy and most civilised kingdom in Europe offers the only European example of the want of one of the first proofs of wealth and civilisation. France, Prussia, Austria, Bavaria, Russia, Hanover, Holland, not to mention smaller governments, have all botanical gardens, liberally maintained with public funds; and, what is more curious, Dublin and Edinburgh have similar establishments, to which grants of public money have been liberally furnished; but London has nothing, except a small garden at Chelsea, maintained by the funds of a private corporation. It has usually happened that botanical gardens have been established to meet the wants of universities; and so long as London was not the seat of a university, the necessity of establishing a public botanical garden was less pressing than it is at present. Now that a great number of students are annually collected in London for the purpose of study, it has become indispensable that such means of instruction as a botanical garden affords should be provided. It appears, from returns obtained from the Society of Apothecaries, that annually, on an average of the last three years, as many as 433 medical students have been registered as attending lectures on botany in London: they are compelled to attend these lectures, not only by the Apothecaries' Society and the College of Surgeons, but by the regulations of the army and navy; and yet this large number of young men, studying the most important of professions, is practically deprived of the advantages of referring to a botanical garden, without which it is impossible that their studies can be prosecuted efficiently. It is true that there is a Botanical Garden at Chelsea belonging to the Apothecaries' Society, but it is not to be expected that the funds of such a corporation, however liberally disposed it may be, should suffice for the maintenance of such a botanical garden as the wants of students render necessary.

But this is only one out of many reasons why a National Botanical Garden should be maintained by Government near London.

There are many gardens in the British Colonies and dependencies: such establishments exist in Calcutta, Bombay, Saharanpur, in the Isle of France, at Sydney, and in Trinidad, costing many thousands a year: their utility is very much diminished by the want of some system under which they can all be regulated and controlled. They are in a similar condition to the Royal Forcing and Kitchen Gardens

already disposed of; there is no unity of purpose among them; their objects are unsettled; their powers wasted, from not receiving a proper direction; they afford no aid or assistance to each other, and it is to be feared, in some cases, but little to the countries in which they are established; and yet they are capable of conferring very important benefits upon commerce, and of conducing essentially to colonial prosperity.

A National Botanical Garden would be the centre around which all those minor establishments should be arranged; they should be all under the control of the chief of that garden, acting in concert with him, and through him with each other, reporting constantly their proceedings, explaining their wants, receiving their supplies, and aiding the mother country in every thing that is useful in the vegetable kingdom. Medicine, commerce, agriculture, horticulture, and many valuable branches of manufacture, would derive considerable advantages from the establishment of such a system.

From a garden of this kind, Government would always be able to obtain authentic and official information upon points connected with the establishment of new colonies; it would afford the plants required on those occasions, without its being necessary, as is now the case, to apply to the officers of private establishments for advice and assistance.

Such a garden would be the great source of new and valuable plants to be introduced and dispersed through this country; it would be a powerful means of increasing the pleasure of those who already possess gardens, and, what is far more important, it would undoubtedly become an efficient instrument in refining the taste, increasing the knowledge, and augmenting the amount of rational pleasures of that important class of society, to provide for the instruction of which has become so great and wise an object with the present enlightened administration.

Purposes like these could not be effectually accomplished with such a place as the Botanical Garden of Kew now is. The present establishment would, however, form an admirable foundation; and the facility of reaching it, either by land or water, renders it impossible to select a better site in the vicinity of the metropolis.

To make it effective, it should be enlarged by the increase of at least 30 acres from the pleasure-grounds of Kew. Considerable

additions should be made to the houses ; every thing should be systematically arranged and named ; there should be distinct departments, both in the open air, and in houses, for medicinal, economical, and agricultural plants ; nurseries would be required for the propagation of plants for Government exportation, or for public purposes ; gratuitous lectures should be given upon botany in a popular form, but not as a regular academical course ; the most beautiful specimens of the vegetable kingdom should be carefully preserved for exhibition ; in short, the Garden should be perfectly adapted to the three branches of instruction, exhibition, and supply.

There is no sort of difficulty in effecting all this, and more, except the cost. To render it perfectly effective, would certainly not cost altogether at the utmost above 20,000*l.* ; 4,000*l.* a year would certainly pay for the maintenance afterwards, exclusive of repairs, and towards this sum it is not at all improbable that the Apothecaries' Society might be disposed to contribute, provided such an arrangement were made as would satisfy them that the objects of their garden at Chelsea, in that case to be abandoned, would be fulfilled.

*(To be continued.)*

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## ARTICLE II.

### REMARKS ON THE CULTURE, &c., OF PRIMULA SINENSIS.

BY S. R. P.

EVER since this little flower dawned in our hemisphere I have been delighted with its beauty, and devoted to its culture, and although we do not see it so prominent in our greenhouses as when its novel beauty first enchanted every lover of flowers, it will, nevertheless, long hold its place in the estimation of those who can value its simple and persistive elegance in common with the more gorgeous but fleeting ephemera of the day. At a season when all nature seems inert, this little gem enlivens our dwellings with its cheerful and varied flowers, and with a little attention a succession of bloom may be kept up from September till May ; nor would there be any difficulty in continuing it to perpetuity, but that the hotter months, which can alone develop the full splendour of its more gaudy rivals, strip this modest little flower of its roseate hue.

I fear I cannot add much to the simple routine by which it can be flowered in great perfection ; but there is one feature in my mode of treatment, by which I not only protract and control the period of blowing my plants, but add materially to their superior growth and beauty. I have practised it for more than ten years on this flower. I allude to the system of disbudding, which has already been noticed in the Cabinet, an incident very much neglected in the cultivation of plants generally, and which, at some future period, may command further notice, if you think it would be acceptable to your readers. [We shall feel much obliged by the attention of our correspondent to it at an early convenience, so that it may be acted upon this season.—  
CONDUCTOR.]

In this plant, like its congeners, the stamen in some rise above the stigma, and in others the stigma stands up above the anthers, and are what, I think, are termed crown and pin eyed ; this may account for their not always being productive of seed, without the assistance of art. The defect may be remedied by the use of a camel hair pencil, to convey the pollen to the stigma. I have no doubt they are capable of hybridizing with other plants of the genera ; but of this I have had no experience.

I sow in a gentle heat in the beginning of April, and again early in August, covering the seed sown at the latter period with a little moss to prevent evaporation ; in both cases the plants are put out singly into sixties as soon as the rough leaves are half an inch across, in a compost of equal parts of light loam, leaf or vegetable mould, and peat, in which white sand abounds, and this compost is used through all their future culture : neither of these sowings are made to flower the same year. The early-sown plants are kept in vigorous growth by frequent shiftings and the use of liquid manure twice a week ; those sown in August are kept in sixties in a greenhouse or frame through the winter till March, when they are treated the same as the spring-sown plants. The August-sown plants are not allowed to expand their blooms till the autumn of the following year, therefore all the blossom stems that appear before they are required are cut off as soon as they can be distinguished ; these plants are made to blossom in succession till Christmas, when the spring-sown plants, by a like treatment of disbudding, are brought to succeed them, and to carry on the bloom till May. The nice adaptation of water in

every stage of their growth, and an entire shade from the scorching effect of the midday sun during the summer months, are points that require the greatest attention in order to their successful cultivation. They must not be suffered to get too dry, nor must they be watered to saturation ; these matters are easily regulated by daily attention and a good drainage. In the latter shifting I pot deep, as I find there is a tendency in the plant to raise itself above the mould.

Under ordinary treatment, this plant is sufficiently attractive to be known and valued by every lover of ornamental flowers ; but if its capability be tested by the above suggestions, it may be made to expand its foliage far over a pot ten inches in diameter, when, with its five or six stems, thickly studded with truly elegant flowers, it will exhibit a pyramid of pictorial beauty.

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### ARTICLE III.

#### ON THE GROUPING AND PLANTING OF FLOWERS.

BY T. W., OF WALTON NURSERY, LIVERPOOL.

AGREEABLE to promise, I here send you a method of planting and grouping flowers which I have successfully practised, hoping it may meet with approbation from those who, like myself, are devotedly attached to floriculture. At the same time, I trust that your valuable pages will not be wasted by the insertion of the remarks, to the exclusion of worthier matter.

Having had to contend with a very bleak and exposed situation in the cultivation of flowers, and being totally unable to grow many beautiful climbing plants (which ought to form no inconsiderable share of every fine flower garden) in the ordinary way, I have adopted the following method with other flowers grown in masses on lawns, parterres, &c.

I first plant my beds (which, for the following method, are generally of some regular form) with some choice and beautiful flower ; in the centre of the bed I fix a pin, either of iron or strong wood ; this pin is firmly fixed in the soil the exact height to which the flowers that form the mass are expected to grow. Round the margin of the bed, about six inches from the verge, I place other pins at equal distances according to the size of the bed and the flowers intended to be planted,



From the centre pin to the outside ones I place wires in a neat manner: one is fixed from pin to pin on the outside, so that the whole, when finished, resembles a wheel. Both the centre pin and the outside ones are fixed very firm, to admit of the wire, which is not very strong, being drawn straight and tight. The outside pins should not be too high, as the twiner intended to be planted to run thereon is to form, as it were, an edging to the whole. At each of the outside pins I plant my plants, the more tender sorts in pots; these, as they grow, are kept neatly tied to the wire and trained towards the centre pin. Other twiners or climbers, of a different kind from those that are trained towards the centre, are planted at intervals, according to their habits or luxuriant growth, round the outside wire, to form the aforesaid edging.

The beauty and success of this method depends on the neatness with which the plants are trained to the wire, and in their being placed at a proper height, so as to mingle, as it were, their blossoms with those forming the mass of the bed. A little taste is also necessary to assimilate as near as possible the plants forming the mass, and those trained to the wires, both as regards size, and, as far as practicable, shape too, as will be seen by the manner in which the following kinds are grouped together.

No. 1. A bed of *Escholtzia crocea*, with *Convolvulus major*, on the converging wires, and *Clematis Sieboldii* for the margins. 2. A bed of Hybrid *Mimuluses*, with *Mannandya Barclayana* for the rays, and *Lophospermum scandens* for the margin. 3. A bed of *Nolana atriplicifolia*, with *Thunbergia alata* for the rays, and *Petunia nyctiginiflora* for the margin. 4. A bed of *Streptocarpus Rexii*, with *Tropæolum tricolorum* for the ray, and *Cobæa scandens* for the margin. 5. *Anagallis Philipsii* in a bed with *Thunbergia alata alba* for the ray, and any of the small growing *Ipomeas* for the margin. 6. *Calendrinia discolor* for the bed, with *Loaza aurantiaca* for the ray, and *Rhodochiton volubile* for the margin. 7. A bed of *Lobelia bellidifolia*, with *Lantana Sellowii* for the ray, and *Verbena Tweediana* for the margin. 8. A bed of *Verbena Melindres*, with *Tropæolum Pentaphyllum* for the ray, and *Thunbergia alata* for the margin. I have merely given the above list to show what may be done in the way of grouping, and which can easily be multiplied at pleasure. The plants I use for training on the wire I always con-

trive to have a good stock of, well established in pots. Nothing more beautiful than the above arrangement can be well imagined when done with neatness; and the season for planting such beds having now arrived, it is hoped that these remarks may prove acceptable.

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#### ARTICLE IV.

##### FURTHER REMARKS ON THE YELLOW RIVAL DAHLIAS.

BY MR. SHARPE, GARDENER TO C. MAINWARING, ESQ., COLEBY HALL, NEAR LINCOLN.

I SEE by your last Number we are likely to have the paper war continued respecting the Yellow Dahlias. Now, as no good can arise from such a warfare, I think the best way would be to bring them together the following show-season as often as possible, and let them have a fair stand-up fight, (as Mr. Woodmansey expresses himself,) for according to the victories they gain should purchasers be guided in their purchases next spring, and not trust merely to newspaper or catalogue statements. I would advise all who may possess either of the three rivals to challenge either one or both the other two for a trifling sum, (if grown in the same neighbourhood, whether they otherwise exhibit or not,) that their merits may be known. We never grow for showing, (except the show they make in our grounds;) but as we have Argo, and I intend going to the Grantham exhibition, I will show either one or three blooms against either Defiance or Henrietta, for ten or twenty shillings, against any grower in the county, and shall immediately take steps to make known my wish to bring the rivals together. Should you think these remarks useful, and I think if acted upon they would be, they are at your service. Every Dahlia grower will feel obliged to Mr. Woodmansey for his account of the winning flowers; it will be the best guide for the next season the purchasers ever had, if he will give it us faithfully, as he has promised.

Your correspondent at Wellingborough (see June number, p. 132) had better immediately put in his paring spade and burn his turf, as he will find the ashes to suit his Pansies remarkably well, and almost every other plant that delights in a cool soil, and save him six or nine months, beside his soil being in better condition than if his turf was allowed to decompose in a heap or otherwise.

## ARTICLE V.

## ON PROPAGATING CARNATIONS, &amp;c.

BY MR. S. F. SCARNELL, ST. OSYTH, ESSEX.

As it is frequently the case that a weakly layer or piping of Carnation is lost in consequence of its only sending up a flower stem and no side shoots, and as the time is now approaching that every admirer of that beautiful flower will gratefully receive any intelligence respecting its cultivation, I beg (with deference) to communicate a plan that I have adopted with universal success; it may not be novel to many, although I have never heard of its being practised by any one, till from reasoning and observation as to the result, I made trial of it myself, and have this year two plants with four or five side shoots, besides having the pleasure of the blossom last year; whereas if the flowering stem is cut down early it sends up another and dies; if left till the bloom fades, your plant is almost sure to perish, notwithstanding the greatest care.

In the month of July an incision is to be made as for layering, except that it is to be commenced above one of the lower knots and carried downwards; the current of sap being thus divided, one half nourishes the flowering stem—the other, finding a check, sends forth a shoot, thus saving your plant.

## ARTICLE VI.

## REMARKS ON, AND DESCRIPTIONS OF, SOME SEEDLING PELARGONIUMS.

BY E. BLIGHT, ESQ., WYNDHAM PLACE, PLYMOUTH.

In my last communication with you (inserted in the June number, p. 134) on the subject of seedling Geraniums, I had reached as far as No. 3, or Nairn's Gem of the west. It will now be my object to continue information for the use of your Cabinet, and also that Mr. Nairn, Florist, Lower Stoke, Devon, may be more fully known and appreciated, both as a grower and raiser of that beautiful flower. I shall send you enclosed specimens of six, regretting I cannot of the whole, (as they are not all open,) but you shall have, as accurately as I can give, *the true description of all*. I must repeat that I think Gem the best Geranium yet raised, but you will be able to judge for yourself. No. 4, or Nairn's Lord of the Manor, is a fine round

flower, of a beautiful dark rose ground, with a large black spot, or more properly a flamed spot, as from the edge of the black there is a vivid colour, passing off to a deep rose. Petals, strong and flat, form perfect. No. 5, or Nairn's Enchantress, a beautiful flower, most striking as its colour is a novelty, being what I term a red rose ground, with dark flamed spot, splendidly lined at the bottom of the upper petals, and when seen in bloom will be acknowledged a most superb show flower. No. 6, or Nairn's Lady Graham Moore, a splendid show flower, beautiful form, nearly white, the upper petals almost covered with a crimson purple spot, or splash, producing from five to seven flowers in the umbels. No. 7, or Nairn's Muckle Charley, a splendid flower of extraordinary size, fine dark rose, with good spot, dark lines running out to the edge of the petals, the under petals several shades lighter than the upper. No. 8, or Nairn's Lady of the Manor, a beautiful delicate pink with the spot of Sylph, and considered by many amateurs to be superior to that flower, producing a very large umbel, from seven to ten flowers. No. 9, or Nairn's Polyphemus, a splendid large flower, in the way of Joan of Arc, but superior in colour, the dark splash terminating with a fiery scarlet, shading off to a pink at the edge of the petal; the under petals of a beautiful light rose; plant of a superior habit. No. 10, or Nairn's Alexandrina Superb, of a *most pure white, with very dark and clean spot*, far surpassing its namesake, although resembling; foliage smooth. No. 11, or Nairn's Phosphorus Superb, very far surpassing Gaines's of that name, both in size, and shape, and spot; same colour. No. 12, or Nairn's Elizabeth, a fine rose of superior shape, perfectly flat, with dark crimson spot, beautiful habit, very short growth, having the quality of Dennis's Perfection, and will not draw.

I have now given you a description of twelve seedlings. I think you cannot be disappointed in the six specimens sent; the character of the remainder is not at all highly drawn, and must give general satisfaction to whoever may become possessed of them; they must adorn any house.

[The flowers are of the first rate character, fine formed, decided colours, and have a striking, distinct, large spot. They are deserving a place in any collection, and our observations on the first rate kinds have recently been extended to every first rate collection we knew of.

—CONDUCTOR.]

## PART II.

## LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

## FROM PERIODICALS.

1. *BOUVARDIA TRIPHYLLA*; VAR. *SPLENDENS*.—Scarlet *Bouvardia*. (Bot. Reg. 37, 1840.) *Cinchonacea*, *Tetrandria Monogynia*. A variety of the old and deservedly admired *B. triphylla*. The flowers of the variety now noticed are of a deep orange red, slightly tinged in places with yellow; they are similar in size and produced as freely as in the old species. Seeds of it were presented to the London Horticultural Society by G. F. Dickson, Esq., and it has bloomed in the garden. Dr. Lindley observes, it is a half hardy shrub, flowering from May to October, if planted out in the American border. The roots will live in the open border all winter, but should have a hand-glass or inverted garden pot placed over so as to keep them dry. It is better, however, to take up the plants at the end of autumn, pot them, or place them in boxes, keep them dry, till February, then re-pot them. They very readily increase by cuttings of the roots, inserting them in sand, allowing about one-third of the cutting above the sand. If placed in a hot bed or bark pit, they speedily strike root and make good plants by May to turn out into beds, &c.

2. *BRASSAVOLA VENOSA*.—Vein-lipped. (Bot. Reg. 39.) *Orchidaceæ*. *Gynandria Monandria*. Imported by Messrs. Loddiges from Honduras. Sepals and petals long, but very narrow, green. Labellum, the spreading lamina white veined with dark; the claw of the Labellum is green. The flowers are deliciously sweet at night. *Brassavolas* grow best when they are suspended from the roof or pillars, tied to a block of wood which has some pieces of turfy peat secured to it, so as to keep the roots moist.

3. *LOPEZIA LINEATA*.—Line-leaved. (Bot. Reg. 40.) *Onagraceæ*. *Monandria Monogynia*. It is a soft wooded greenhouse shrub, which blooms very profusely in January and February; grows about three feet high, producing numerous racemes of flowers, of a pale red colour. Each blossom is about half an inch across. It is easily increased by seeds, and grows rapidly in any good soil.

4. *LÆLIA RUBESCENS*.—Blushing, (Bot. Reg. 41.) *Orchidaceæ*. *Gynandria Monandria*. The smallest flowered of any of the *Lælias* yet introduced to this country. Each flower is about an inch and a half across; sepals and petals of a delicate blush. Labellum at the edge blush, centre yellow, having a dark chocolate eye. The flowers are produced freely on short racemes.

5. *TRADESCANTIA TUMIDA*.—Gouty-jointed. (Bot. Reg. 42.) *Commelinaceæ*. *Alexandria Monogynia*. A half-hardy herbaceous plant, but which requires, to do well, the treatment of a greenhouse; perennial. The plant is of the same habit as the common species; the flowers about the same size, of a deep rose colour. It is easily increased by cuttings, layers, or seeds.

6. *ONCIDIUM PACHYPHYLLUM*.—Thick-leaved, (Bot. Mag. 3807.) *Orchidaceæ*. *Gynandria Monandria*. A native of Mexico, sent to Woburn Gardens, where it has bloomed, by John Parkinson, Esq. The leaf is remarkably large, thick and leathery. The flowers are produced in a large panicle, very numerous, each blossom being about an inch and a half across, of a greenish yellow, spotted with a red purple. Lip yellow.

7. *MARICA HUMILIS*, VAR. 2 *LUTEA*.—Yellow var. (Bot. Mag. 3809.) *Iridaceæ*. *Triandria Monogynia*. A native of Brazil, requiring to be grown in the hot-house. The spathe rises half a yard high, terminating with its pretty flowers, each being about two inches across, yellow, striped with pale purple.

8. *RHODODENDRON CAUCASICUM HYBRIDUM*.—Hybrid var. (Bot. Mag. 3811.) *Rhodoraceæ*. *Decandria Monogynia*. An hybrid raised in the Nursery of Messrs. Veitch's, Exeter. The flowers are white, spotted with greenish yellow,

9. *ZYGOPETALON AFRICANUM*.—African. (Bot. Mag. 3812.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. A native of Sierra Leone. It has bloomed in the Woburn collection. Flowers are produced on a simple raceme. Sepals and petals of a greenish yellow, blotched with brown. Labellum, claw yellow; lip, white, tinged with rose. Each flower is about two inches across.

10. *POLEMONIUM CÆRULEUM*; VAR. *GRANDIFLORUM*.—Raised in the Garden of the Horticultural Society, from East Indian seed. It is a hardy biennial, growing a little taller than usual. The flowers are blue, nearly thrice the size of the common kind. It is a fine border flower.

11. *THALICTRUM CULTRATUM*.—An hardy herbaceous species, growing three feet high, having greenish yellow flowers.

Mr. Skinner has lately sent to this country several valuable collections of Orchidæ from Guatemala. Dr. Lindley, in Bot. Reg. for June, remarks the following, viz. *Oncidium leucochilum*, *Stanhopea oculata*, *Epidendrum Skinneri*, *E. aurantiacum*, *E. incumbens*, *E. macrochilum*, *E. Stamfordianum*, *E. rhizophorum*, *E. aromaticum*, *Cattleya Skinneri*, *Cyrtochilum maculatum*, var. *Russellianum*, *Lælia superbiens*, a most splendid flowering plant. *Brassavola glauca*, *Hexopia crucigera*, *Aspasia epidendroides*, *Odontoglossum grande*, a very splendid species. *Oncidium ornithorhynchum*, *O. ampliatum*. *Hartwegia purpurea*, *Cynoches ventricosum*, *Catasetum maculatum*, *Tregonidium Egertonianum*, *Maxillaria Skinneri*, the finest of *Maxillarias*, *Polystachya bracteata*.

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## PART III.

### MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

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#### HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

(Concluded from last Number.)

The following very fine specimens were exhibited on the occasion:—

*Fuchsia Standishii*, six feet high, in profuse bloom, by Mr. Standish.

— *sanguinea*, five feet high, very profusely in bloom. The corolla is of a deep red; the flower is somewhat of the *F. globosa maxima* habit, but much larger; it appears to be produced between that and *F. fulgens*. It is a very fine kind, well deserving a place in every collection.

*Clematis bicolor*, a plant from Mrs. Marryatt, trained to about six feet high, having upwards of three hundred expanded flowers. It was very beautiful.

*Glozinia violacea*. The flower large, of a violet-purple colour; by Mr. Mountjoy.

*Anagallis cærulea grandiflora*. In the way of *A. Phillipsii*, but a larger flower; by W. Harrison, Esq.

*Stephanotus floribundus*. A plant coiled and trained to the height of eight feet, was most charmingly in bloom; its large clusters of pure white strikingly rich and fragrant flowers, gave it considerable attraction. This plant ought to be in every collection of hot-house plants. The one exhibited was from Mrs. Lawrence.

*Izora* (new species), with fine heads of beautiful white flowers; by Baron Dimsdale.

*Izora coccinea*: a fine plant, was exhibited by Mr. Bruce, gardener to Boyd Miller, Esq., having twelve heads of bloom, each being the size of a moderate *Hydrangea* bloom. It was remarkably well grown and had a fine appearance.

*Chorozema ovata*. A plant was exhibited by Mr. Green, about three feet high, having upon it more than three hundred flowers, which gave it a very splendid and interesting appearance.

*Solanum paniculata*; by Mr. Redding, from Mrs. Marryatt's. The flowers are of a pure white, pendulous, very delicate and pretty.

*Erides odoratum*, having 24 pendulous racemes of lovely flowers, of a beautiful white, which in a few places is tinged with purple; by S. Rucker, Esq.

*Oncidium lanceanum*; most beautifully in bloom; sepals and petals brown and green freckled, lip purple and lilac.

*Mannettia cordata*, a plant trained on a globular wire frame, about five feet high, was exhibited by Mr. Butcher, from Mrs. Lawrence's collection; it had more than two thousand blossoms upon it, looking beautiful.

*Gloxinia*; an hybrid unnamed. The flower is three inches across and four long. Purple, but there is a streak of white up the middle in the inside; by Mr. Butcher.

*Anigozanthus*, (Spec.) a plant whose flower stems were eight feet high, having five principal heads of flowers, formed of numerous lateral heads. By Mr. Butcher.

*Saccolobium præmorsum*. This fine flowering Orchidea, by Mr. Rollinson, had numerous pendulous racemes of flowers, each about sixteen inches long; the sepals and petals white with purplish spots; lip of a fine purple. It was a very beautiful object.

The following are the most superb we have seen:—

**PELAGONIUMS.**—*Bridesmaid*. Lower petals a pretty blush, upper having a large clouded spot of dark crimson edged with blush; the flower is large and of a first-rate form.

*The Nymph*. Lower petals of a fine carmine rose, upper having a large clouded dark spot edged with carmine rose; the centre of the flower is nearly white. It is a large flower of first-rate form, raised by E. Foster, Esq.

*Glory of Jersey*. Lower petals white, upper having a large clouded dark spot edged with white; a very fine form; raised by Mr. W. Blackford, St. Heliers, Jersey.

*Acme of Perfection*. Lower petals of a beautiful blush, upper having a large dark spot edged with white, the centre is nearly white; the flower is large and of a first-rate form, raised by Mr. Blackford.

*Comte de Paris*. Upper petals of a fine scarlet, having a large dark spot; lower petals of a lighter colour; the flower is of first-rate form. By Mr. Catleugh.

*Little Wonder*. Lower petals of a pretty light blush, upper having a large dark spot, edged with nearly white; it is an abundant bloomer, and of first-rate form; raised by Mr. Gaines.

*Victory* (Garth's.) Lower petals light blush, upper ones having a large crimson spot, edged with light blush; of fine form.

*Cyrus* (Eyre's.) Lower petals of a pretty blush, upper having a large dark spot, lined slightly outside, finishing to the edge, with light blush; it is of good form. By Mr. Russell.

*Russell's No. 1*. Lower petals nearly white, upper having a large dark spot edged with blush; of good form.

*Prince Albert*. Lower petals of a fine pink-blush, upper having a large clouded spot, shading off gradually to the edge; the centre of the flower is nearly white, which gives contrast to the other colours; it is of first-rate form; raised by Mr. Gaines.

*Prince Henry*. Lower petals of a pretty pink, upper of a fine rose, and having a dark spot slightly lined at the edge. The flower is large and of good form. Mr. Gaines's.

*Countess of Bathyon*. Fine blush and pink, the upper petals having a large dark spot.

*Erectum*. Upper petals rosy-crimson, having a large dark spot. Lower petals lighter colour. Fine form.

*Lady Dourou*. Beautiful rose, upper petals large dark spot. Fine form.

*Bijou*. Upper petals rosy-crimson, having a large dark spot. Lower petals of a rosy-pink. Fine form.

[In the descriptions we have given of each of the above, there may be a similarity in some; but though the colours and form appear somewhat alike in the descriptions, there is a very striking distinction from each other when seen growing, so that one kind cannot be a substitute for another to make a collection what is desirable. Each we describe are of *first-rate* character, and superior to what has ever before come under our notice. We shall continue to give the particulars of many others in our future numbers.—CONDUCTOR.]

## HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

JULY 7.—Dr. Henderson, V. P., in the chair. The new Fellows elected were William Ogilby, Esq.; Mr. Edward Denyer, of Loughborough-road, Brixton; A. L. Gower, Esq., of Finsbury-square; Mrs. Cockburn, Brixton-hill; and J. Fielden, Esq., Witton-hall, Lancashire. The Marquis of Ormonde and the Earl of Enniskillen, being peers of the realm, were balloted for, and immediately elected.

The presents announced were the Transactions of the Zoological Society, vol. ii., part iv., and the Proceedings from Nos. 73 to 84; the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, the list of Fellows, and their Proceedings, from 40 to 42; the Proceedings of the Scientific Society, and the current numbers of Floricultural Cabinet; Baxter's British Flowering Plants; Paxton's Magazine of Botany; the Botanical Register; the Ladies' Flower Garden of Ornamental Bulbs, and the Athenæum. There had been added to the library, by purchases, Dr. Royle's Botany of the Himalaya Mountains, and the current numbers of the Botanist, Gardener's Magazine, and Botanical Magazine.

Dr. Lindley next announced that the awards at the gardens on Saturday were 4 gold Knightian, 10 gold Banksian, 23 large silver, 22 silver Knightian, and 23 silver Banksian medals, making a total of 82. There had also been 5,071 persons admitted by tickets upon that occasion.

The model of a self-acting ventilator was exhibited by Messrs. T. and P. Irvine, of 11, Charles-street, Hatton-garden, and briefly described by Dr. Lindley. It was to regulate a constant admission of air and no more, and for this purpose there was an empty copper cylinder connected with a syphon of mercury, there also being another arm which raised or depressed the ventilator. It was, in fact, but an application of the method adopted in Dr. Arnott's stove. The objections stated by Dr. Lindley against these self-regulating contrivances were, 1st. that they were easily liable to get out of repair; and 2nd. that any house into which they might be introduced, required an attention to other circumstances which this automatic apparatus could not receive.

The subjects of exhibition were few in number, the exhibition at the Garden having been on Saturday; but the most prominent were some Orchideous plants from James Bateman, Esq., who has done so much for this class of plants. There was *Mormodes pardina*, very much like a *Catasetum*, with a fine fragrance, and the flower prettily spotted; *Brassia lanceana*, a beautiful object, loaded with racemes; *Maxillaria Colleyi*, one of the loveliest of the race, and very rare, not to be met with in any other collection; *Dendrobium chrysanthemum*, a pretty drooping epiphyte; and *Orchis foliosa*, from Madeira, a plant resembling our own species of *Orchis latifolia*, but grows to six feet high.

Mr. Hill, of Messrs Colley and Hill, Hammersmith, exhibited a seedling geranium, named by him Prince Albert. It was of a fine scarlet and orange, with a delicate white in the centre, having a gorgeous lustre, and of the shape of Gaines's King. Mr. Hogg exhibited a collection of carnations and picotees, very superior ones.

Mr. Chandler, of Vauxhall, exhibited a *Fuchsia Chandleri*, and Mr. John Smith, of Dalston, eight hybrid *Fuchsias*, produced by mixing the *Fuchsia fulgens* of Mexico with the Chilean varieties of *globosa*, *gracilis*, &c. These hybrids are extremely beautiful. Mr. Smith also exhibited his superb scarlet geranium.

The remaining specimens in the rooms were from the gardens of the society. Amongst them was *Portulacca Thellusoni*, one of the handsomest of the tender



annuals introduced into this country for many years. The flowers only open in brilliant sunshine, when they are of a fine reddish-scarlet, and quite flat. The plant was brought over by Lord Rendlesham from Florence. There was a fine plant of *Bravoa geminiflora*, a bulb from Mexico, known some years ago, but in small quantities, but some hundreds having been sent over from Mr. Hartweg, it is expected soon to become plentiful; and *Amphicoma arguta*, six feet high, a plant for which the society is indebted to the overland expedition of the East India Company, hanging in long loose clusters, and blowing well for some months. There was also *Euthales macrophylla*, a profuse yellow flowering greenhouse plant from Swaa River. *Philibertia gracilis*, *Rodriguezia planifolia*, *Russelia multiflora*. The flowers are not so long as *R. juncea*, of a deeper red, but produced very numerously. *Statice mucronata* and *S. sinuata*, *Tweedia cœrulea*, with *Fuchsia cylindracea*, *Standishii*, *grandiflora maxima* and *multiflora erecta*. There were also some cut flowers of *Crinum amabile*, *Pentstemon gentianoides*, *Mandevillea suavolens*, a greenhouse twiner, grows rapidly and blooms profusely. The flowers are of a pure white, in clusters, and about as large as the common white convolvulus. It is a valuable addition to greenhouse climbers: and *Alstromelia pulchella*, merely brought to show how perfectly hardy the plant was, it having been exposed to the severe frosts of 1838 and 1839. It has become stronger every year, and will now bear every soil but that of a stiff clay. It grows about four feet high, flowers very profuse, and its fine orange-red blossoms are peculiarly showy.

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#### QUERIES.

ON CHANGING THE COLOUR OF THE FLOWERS OF HELICHRYSUM, &c.—Would you, or any of your numerous readers, be kind enough to inform me how they change the colour of the *Gnaphalium* (everlasting) flowers, and what they do it with, and which variety it is; and likewise could you inform me which is the best angle for a plant stove and a greenhouse? An answer will be thankfully received by

July 9th, 1840.

A YOUNG FLORIST.

[We judge our correspondent refers to the *Elichrysum* flowers exhibited for sale in Covent Garden, the Pantheon in Oxford-street, &c., in London. They are the flowers of the *E. arenarium*, and are imported from France; there they are grown extensively for the purpose. In the natural state the flowers are yellow, but by a process of dyeing they are coloured blue, green, red, &c., as offered for sale. The plant is a hardy herbaceous plant, grows and blooms freely in this country, and may be procured at most nursery establishments. The *margaritissimum*, the pearl species, grows and blooms more vigorously, having large heads of flowers, would look even better than *arenarium*. By the same process of dyeing any of the everlasting flowers might be rendered more interesting by contrast of colours. The nearer south the houses can be placed the better, light and heat are proportionately obtained by natural means, and save a great deal of firing, &c., in other respects necessary. Means for a free admission of air is an essential requisite. If our correspondent will give us any particulars of situation, we will gladly give any information in our power.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON CULTURE OF GERANIUMS.—A few plain remarks on the cultivation of the best *Geraniums* will be gratefully received by a subscriber to your interesting publication, "The Floricultural Cabinet;" mine this season have not succeeded well, they are run up very weak, and the blossoms small. I have kept them about a foot or 18 inches from the glass, but whether it is the soil, or too much water, I am at a loss to know: if you will be so obliging as to comply with my request, and state just a few practical hints, I shall feel very thankful.—[We have an article in preparation for our next number, having recently been at all the London collections obtaining information on the mode of culture so very successfully pursued, &c.—CONDUCTOR.]

**ON DESTROYING MOSS ON LAWNS.**—Will the Conductor, or some reader of the Cabinet, inform me what method to adopt in order to destroy moss from a lawn? An early reply will oblige  
JUVENIS.

[Lime in a powdered state, or soot, sown by the hand regularly over the surface, will effectually destroy it. It should not be sown in midsummer, but either in spring or autumn. Soot is preferable to lime.—CONDUCTOR.]

**ON A SUITABLE SOIL FOR PANSIES.**—You will oblige me by stating in your next "Cabinet" what sort of soil is best to grow Pansies in. Last August I bought twelve varieties, expecting to have some blooms fit to show this spring, but this year they are all much smaller than when I bought them. I grew them in a light, but rich soil, and watered them well.

Supposing it was some fault in the soil was the cause, I will thank you, or some correspondent, to say what is the most suitable soil for them.

July 3d, 1840.

JOHN MOSTON.

[In a very light and open soil, the roots are very liable to injury from drought or cold. In a medium kind of loam, well enriched with old rotten cow-dung, they will grow vigorous, provided the situation where grown is not close to a wall or hedge open to the midday sun. In such a situation they are generally so scorched as to die before long. An open, airy situation, where they have shade for two or three hours at midday, is the best. The finest Pansies we ever saw were grown in pots about eight inches diameter, and in a soil as above recommended. The pots were kept in a cool frame, and the sashes were covered during hot sun.

The plants are so readily propagated that a quantity can easily be obtained to try them in various situations. To have vigorous plants, there should be two propagations, one in April or May, and another in July or August. These latter make fine plants for blooming the following spring, and the former the autumn after raising.—CONDUCTOR.]

**ON HEATING A GREENHOUSE, LIST OF FRAME PLANTS, &c.**—Will you give me your advice on the subject of warming a small greenhouse, 12 feet by 9? I wish merely to keep out the frost, and get the things a little forward in the spring. A flue going round it will take up so much room and be expensive in building, as there must be a stove-house behind. All the hot water apparatus are liable to the same objection. Would a small stove answer the purpose—one of "Chanter's" patent, for instance—or are they detrimental to plants? Your own sheet of Advertisements contains little else but the prices of Dahlias: now there are many people not fond enough of them to purchase ten pounds worth, but who like other flowers; now if you would give the price of such things as Frame plants, you might get customers, viz. varieties of the scarlet Geranium, and other showy sorts, to put in beds in summer, &c., at per doz.; ditto Petunias, Lobelias, Verbenas, &c. I have beds of Ranunculuses, Anemones, &c. And I wish to know what to put in when those plants are out of bloom.

A SUBSCRIBER.

[Arnott's Stove, altered for the purpose, (see page 151 of July number,) it is said, answers well, and can be obtained for a few pounds. If our correspondent will look at the other pages, there are plants named suitable for succeeding, Ranunculuses, &c. The monthly Calendar often refers to such too.—CONDUCTOR.]

**ON HEATING A GREENHOUSE, &c.**—Will you, or any of your correspondents, through the medium of your instructive book, give me their opinion respecting the propriety of using the Patent Chunck Stove for heating greenhouses, &c.? Why I am induced to ask the question is, I have some idea of erecting a small Propagating House, with a bark pit in it, and it has occurred to me that the steam arising from the bark will counteract the dry atmosphere produced by the stove I have mentioned, and which is injurious to plants. Should it be deemed practicable, I feel certain that those who are their own gardener, as is my case, would be very much benefited, as it would save that constant trouble and attendance required in the old way of heating, and which many, situated as I am, are not able to give.

Boston.

A SUBSCRIBER FROM THE FIRST.

ON *VINCA ALBA*.—Can you or any of your readers inform me the best way to keep the *Vinca alba* in a healthy state? I have a very fine specimen of it, but it is always losing its leaves though in full bloom, and I give it the same treatment as other stove plants. I have thought it might proceed from keeping the house too moist. Perhaps you or some reader might be able to enlighten me on the subject; if so, you will very much oblige  
*Kensington, July 19th, 1840.*

A SUBSCRIBER.

P. S. Will you give me the name of the plant I enclose a specimen of?—  
 [The specimen of a plant sent us is an *Hypericum*, but it being so bruised and no particulars given relative to it in any way, we could not ascertain its specific character.—CONDUCTOR.]

## REMARKS.

ON TOBACCO-WATER.—In this month's Cabinet you gave as a recipe tobacco water for the destruction of green fly on plants. Agreeably to the directions there given, I procured some in London and diluted it with an equal quantity of water. I submitted half a dozen of plants to the operation, immersing the plant entirely in the fluid for some minutes; this I found had but little effect upon the insects, as, at the expiration of half an hour, they appeared as lively as ever. Determined, however, not to be baffled, and as you state that the liquid used in its pure and undiluted state would have no injurious effect upon plants, I put them into it as I received it from the manufacturers; but alas! it not only killed the insects, but my plants that I much prized. The liquid was procured from a Dutch manufacturer of tobacco opposite the Custom House.  
*Chatham, May 22d, 1840.*

A SUBSCRIBER.

[We have purchased hundreds of gallons of the liquid of the tobaccoists in Yorkshire, and frequently used it in its pure state, immersing plants in it, and it never injured one in the slightest degree.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON KYANIZED WOOD.—Observing many inquiries by your correspondents in the Cabinet relative to the use of Kyanized timber in stoves and greenhouses, and also several answers which are wide of the mark, I beg to give you an explanation of the combination which takes place by steeping timber in a solution of oxymuriate of mercury, (corrosive sublimate.) The chlorine of the sublimate unites with the albumen of the wood, forming a new insoluble substance in the pores of the wood, thereby destroying the component in which decay commences. Mercury is deposited by the decomposition of the sublimate, and is easily extracted in a metallic state. It can in no way be injurious to plants, as, if given out at all by the action of heat, it would be in the form of vapour rising rapidly above the atmosphere of the house, and the whole of the mercury (if any) would speedily be evaporated. I have had some years' experience in Kyanizing, and have a stove, the timber of which is so prepared; my plants have always been particularly healthy.  
*Hervey House, May 24th, 1840.*

V. B. W.

## FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR AUGUST.

PELARGONIUMS.—Those plants that have done blooming should now be cut down, this will induce them to push fresh shoots immediately; when the shoots have pushed two inches long, the old plants should be repotted, shaking off the old soil and replacing with new. This attention to have a supply of strong young shoots before winter, furnishes the vigorous blooming wood for the ensuing spring, and the plants are kept dwarf and bushy. When the young shoots push after being headed down, there are generally many more than necessary to be retained.

They should be thinned out when an inch long: the tops now cut off may be inserted in sandy loam, and struck if required.

**GREENHOUSE.**—The young wood of many kinds of greenhouse plants being sufficiently hardened, if cuttings be immediately put in they will root well before autumn.

**DAHLIAS.**—Thin out the branches of those kinds which are introduced for shows, and if it is desired to increase the stock of any new one, cuttings may be selected which will readily strike and form good sized pot-roots: water should be given copiously every evening, during dry weather; a stratum of manure should be laid for three feet around the stem of each plant, which will greatly assist in promoting a vigorous growth, and in the production of fine blooms during the ensuing month.

**AURICULAS.**—Seedlings raised during spring should now be transplanted into pots for blooming.

**CARNATIONS.**—The blooms are now beginning to fade, and the operation of laying should be performed without delay: in doing this, take your seat astride a common form, get the pot before you, and steady the layers with your left hand, resting the back of your right hand upon the edge of the pot and holding the knife upwards between your two fore fingers and thumb, then with a steady hand and correct eye, cut upwards quite through the middle of the second or third joint from the top; the cut may be extended a full quarter of an inch beyond the joints; if the joints are wide apart, always take the second; remove the leaves that ensheath the joints, and shorten the nib just below them; be careful not to break off the layers in pegging them down, and cover the joints three quarters of an inch deep; remove them into the shade, water them with a fine rosed pot, and repeat it afterwards as often as necessary.

**RANUNCULUSES**—roots should now be taken up and gradually and well dried in an airy room.

**ROSES.**—Budding should be finished as soon as possible.

**Mignonette**, to bloom during winter, should now be sown in pots.

**FLOWER GARDEN.**—Heartsease, towards the end of the month, should be propagated by slips, put into a shady border, and kept quite moist till they have taken root; these will form fine strong plants for blooming the spring following. Chrysanthemums should have their shoots stopped to make them branch, and keep them bushy, not later than the middle of this month, as, if done later, the lateral produce would be weak and the blossoms small.

Where the plant has numerous shoots, they should be thinned out to a few, to have them large and showy.

#### REFERENCE TO PLATE.

**IPOMEA LEARI.**—On visiting the Nursery of Mr. Knight of Chelsea, in July, we saw this splendid plant in most profuse bloom; it then had about 500 expanded blossoms, and as it is closely trained over the two sides of a double roofed house to a wire trellis, it gave one brilliant hue of dazzling blue, and exceeded in splendour any other plant we ever remember seeing. We were informed that though the blossoms soon perish, every day an equal profusion (or generally so) is produced. The house it was growing in, in a bed at the corner, is kept some little warmer than a greenhouse, but we were informed that it grows rapidly and blooms profusely in the latter, and it is thought would bloom in the open air; a trial of it is making. The plant is shrubby, evergreen, and a most rapid grower, extending many yards in a season. It ought to be in every greenhouse, conservatory, or plant stove.

**VERBENA HENDERSONI.**—This beautiful flowering variety was received by Mr. Henderson from Mr. Buist of Philadelphia. It is a most profuse bloomer, of a shrubby habit, and ought to adorn every flower garden and greenhouse.





*Seedling Fuchsias.*

FLORICULTURAL CABINET SEP. 1870.

D. Hayes, sc.

THE  
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

SEPTEMBER 1st, 1840.

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PART I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

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ARTICLE I.

OBSERVATIONS ON KEW BOTANIC GARDEN.

*(Concluded from last Number.)*

It is inconceivable that Parliament would refuse the money for this purpose if the Garden were really remodelled with a view to such objects as those just described.

The only difficulty that is anticipated in the working of such an establishment is, the manner of distributing the plants through the country, and this is certainly an embarrassing subject.

There now exists so great an eagerness to procure new and beautiful plants, that to give the public any thing like a right to ask for duplicates from Kew would be to make a signal for a general scramble, which might end in the destruction of all that is valuable in the establishment; or if the officer in charge of the Garden had firmness enough to resist powerful applications on the one hand, and equally powerful demands upon the other, he would probably find the charge so disagreeable as to be disgusted with it, or he would be driven to make an unwilling compromise between his duty and the difficulties of his position.

At the same time, nothing can justify the present system in a public garden.

It has been proposed to sell the duplicate plants: so long as the Garden remains in the Lord Steward's department, it is impossible to sanction such a measure, which would be incompatible with the dignity of the Crown; but if the Garden is placed under the Com-

missioners of Her Majesty's Woods, &c., the objection is not only removed, but the plan becomes, upon the whole, the least objectionable of any, and in that case such a system as the following might be adopted :—

1. To secure at least two specimens for the garden.
2. To supply Her Majesty's gardens.
3. To sell by auction annually all disposable duplicates. It is of course impossible to say what income would be derived from this, but the value of the plants would much depend upon the opinion the public might entertain of the chief officer of the garden, whose business it would be to determine the names of the plants to be sold. [This would be injurious in proportion to extent to nurserymen and florists, and would be a disgrace to the establishment.—CONDUCTOR.]
4. To propagate nothing except what is wanted for Government purposes, and so far as the raising new plants from seeds can be called propagation.

In addition to this there should be vested in the chief officer of the Garden a power of making exchanges with private individuals in this country at any time, and also with foreign gardens, after the wants of the British public are satisfied.

If Parliament were to grant a sum for rendering Kew a great national garden, Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods, &c., would be relieved from a considerable annual burden; for it appears that since the year 1834 inclusive, the cost of repairs, &c., has been as follows :—

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1834 . . .	497	11	0	1836 . . .	881	4	0
— . . .	483	15	0	— . . .	4,183	18	4
1835 . . .	825	4	8	1837 . . .	449	0	0
— . . .	621	0	0				
					£ 7,941	13	0

and the charge of ordinary repairs is not at all likely to be diminished under any arrangement, except that of entire renovation.

As there is no necessity for effecting alterations in this Botanical Garden otherwise than gradually, no sudden burthen need be thrown upon the public on that account.



[We scarcely need add that the situation is peculiarly adapted for its purposes, and in many respects highly interesting. The keeping of the Garden was highly creditable to Mr. Smith, and if the establishment in every other department was equally supported and attended to, it would be worthy of the high distinction it ought to sustain. We do hope that the naming of *the entire collection of plants* will no longer be neglected, and if no other means be available to have it done, that some person or persons will be permitted gratuitously to do it. The Garden contains very many fine specimens, both in the houses, grounds, borders, and trained against the walls, and will well repay a visit. We have introduced the subject in our pages to invite those of our readers who can, to go, and to intreat such as can in any way contribute to further the improvement of the place, to attempt it. Many of our readers, no doubt, have duplicates of *new plants*; it would so far be promoting an additional interest by giving them to the establishment.

That person who contributes to render gardening more pleasing and interesting in any establishment, especially in a public one; materially assists in promoting its advantages to an incalculable extent, not only in so far as it contributes to the pleasures of its present admirers, but in procuring additional admirers and supporters.—CONDUCTOR.]

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## ARTICLE II.

### FIVE MINUTES' ADVICE TO A YOUNG FLORIST.

BY MR. WILLIAM WOODMANSEY, HARPHAM, DRIFFIELD, YORKSHIRE.

(*Paper the Second.*)

MY YOUNG FRIEND,

You perhaps will remember my last paper treated on the choice of the Pansy; I will now offer you a little advice on the choice of the Auricula, and in doing this I must have recourse to my minute-book. Previous to the commencement of the shows this spring, I made me a little book, and took down a few of the leading varieties in each class; and every week I noted down the number of times each flower was placed or had prizes awarded. I think I examined

every exhibition in the "Gardener's Gazette," also those published in the York and other local papers; and taking these as a standard, I find my notes upon the flowers stand as follows:—

In the first class (green-edged ones), Booth's Freedom and Oliver's Lovely Ann have each taken eleven prizes. Page's Champion has taken ten prizes. Warris's Blucher, seven prizes. Lee's Colonel Taylor, and Howard's Nelson, five prizes each; and Stretch's Alexander, four prizes.

In the second class (grey-edged ones), Kenyon's Ringleader has taken twenty-two prizes; Warris's Union, eight prizes; Metcalfe's Lancashire Hero, seven prizes; Waterhouse's Conqueror of Europe, Taylor's Ploughboy, Grime's Privateer, and Ryder's Waterloo, each four prizes.

In the third class (white-edged ones), Taylor's Glory has taken fourteen prizes. Popplewell's Conqueror, twelve prizes. Lee's Bright Venus, eight prizes. Hugh's Pillar of Beauty, six prizes. Taylor's Incomparable, five prizes. Pott's Regulator, and Wood's Delight, three prizes each: and,

In the fourth class (Self's), Berry's Lord Primate has taken eight prizes; Hey's Apollo, seven prizes; Whittaker's True Blue, six prizes; Grime's Flora's Flag, five prizes; Redman's Metropolitan, four prizes; Schole's Ned Ludd, three prizes; and Berry's Lord Lee, two prizes.

Now mark you! I do not mean to say that these are the only good flowers among this tribe of plants; or that these are the only prizes the above have taken this season. There may be, and no doubt there are, many as good flowers as those I have named; but better there need not be; and as I have grown most of them, and seen the rest grown by others, I can testify of their merits and confidently recommend them. There is, however, one of the kinds that you will find very bad to keep when you get it,—I mean Lee's Colonel Taylor. It is so impatient of wet, that unless you keep it constantly housed, and also a piece of glass over it into the bargain, to secure it from any droppings of water falling into the heart of the plant, it is ten to one but you will lose it. I lately heard an experienced florist say, that in the neighbourhood of Sheffield he could go bindfold to any auricula house and point out every plant of Colonel Taylor that was grown in it: and he afterwards told me that the above method of

growing them was the only thing by which he could distinguish them.

You will perceive I have not recommended any alpines to your notice; for although some of them are beautifully shaded and very pretty, yet I do not think any of them worth the prices asked for them. Your best way, if you would like to grow alpines, would be to get a packet of good fresh seed, sow it in a box or pan, and place it in a moderate hot-bed. You will, by this means, raise abundance of plants; and if the seed has been saved from pretty good kinds, you will have almost as many different kinds and shades as you can reasonably desire. I have this season seeded a whole bed of alpines. I dare say I shall have as much seed as will sow half a rood of land; it is at this moment looking very fine, and is quite ripe.

The seed of the auricula is tardy in vegetating, and the young plants are of very slow growth, and will seldom flower till they are two years old; after that, if planted in good rich soil, they grow and spread rapidly enough. I would therefore advise you to sow your seed as soon as it is ripe; that is, about the latter end of July or early in August; get the plants as forward as you can in the autumn, keep them in a cool frame during winter, and plant them out in beds of good rich loamy soil in the spring. By so doing, you will gain a season, as most of them will bloom the spring following that in which you planted them out; or in about twenty months from the time of sowing your seed.

*July 20th, 1840.*

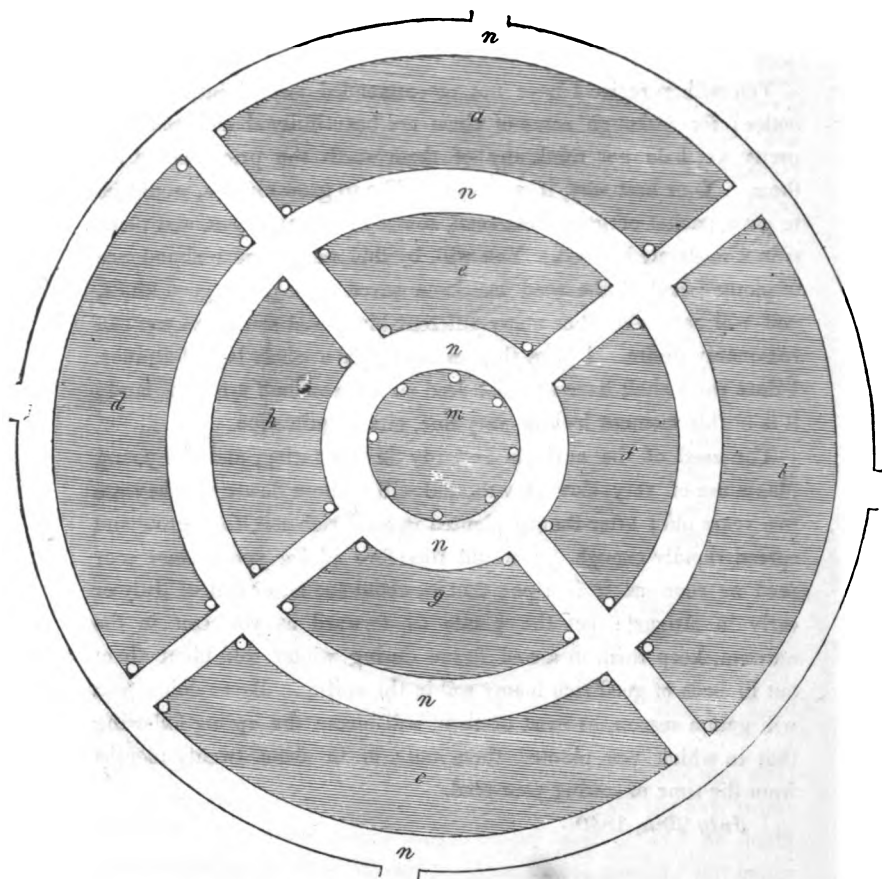
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### ARTICLE III.

#### PLAN OF A ROSARY.

BY AZALEA.

HEREWITH I send a plan of my rosary, which though not yet by any means complete with plants, has been, and still is, in very great beauty. There are forty iron rods (*o*) to support pillar roses. In the centre and up the sides of the walks they are connected at top, forming a dome with arches, &c. &c.



- a*, Contains seventeen kinds of Moss Roses.  
*b*,       "       "       Perpetual Roses.  
*c*,       "       "       French Roses.  
*d*,       "       "       Bourbon Roses.  
*e*, requiring ten kinds.  
*f*,       "  
*g*, contains ten hybrid Provence Roses.  
*h*, requiring ten kinds.  
*m*, contains six hybrid China Roses.

I have, I believe, some of the best kinds of Moss, Bourbon, Perpetual, Hybrid, China and French Roses, each in their different beds, and not two plants the same, but are three compartments to be

cleared in the autumn, viz., *h*, *e*, and *f*, as marked in the plan, each of which will require ten kinds; and I wish to be advised what description of roses to fill them with. I have also to get a dozen or sixteen pillar roses to replace some that are not approved, and should be glad to have the names of those now considered the best.

*July 17th, 1840.*

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#### ARTICLE IV.

##### ON A COVERING OF CANVAS SUITED FOR A FRAME FOR WINTER PROTECTION OF GERANIUMS.

BY S. A. H.

As many of your Geranium growers may find glass frames for winter protection too expensive, I beg to inform them, through the medium of your valuable work, that canvas may be made as transparent as the best tracing paper in the following manner:—

Take two parts by weight of resin, one part of hog's lard. Melt them well together, and when thoroughly incorporated, spread it over the surface of your canvas (previously stretched horizontally) by means of a very hot iron, *but not so hot as to burn the fabric.*

It is presumed that frames made with canvas thus prepared will possess all the qualities, short of glass, required by the geranium grower. I hope this communication will be of use to some of your readers.

S. A. H.

*Vicarage near Arundel.*

*July 27, 1840.*

[We believe that this prepared canvas cover would be found very useful too, as affording a trifling shade to screen flowers from powerful sun, whilst at the same time a due degree of light would be admitted.—CONDUCTOR.]

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## ARTICLE V.

THE RIVAL YELLOW DAHLIAS.—“ARGO,” “DEFIANCE,” AND  
“HENRIETTA.”

BY AN AMATEUR GROWER OF DAHLIAS.

THOUGH a subscriber, I have never hitherto ventured to occupy your pages, and even now the request to be allowed to do so is made with great reluctance. As an ardent admirer of the Dahlia, however, I am anxious to make a few remarks on the rivalry at present existing amongst the above-named varieties. “War to the knife” has been waged, and we may soon expect to have the victor proclaimed. At the outset I will premise that I write with no desire to injure the claims of one or other in the forthcoming contest; for, though I am not entirely without an opinion on their individual merits, yet, being anxious that the attempt on the part of the patrons of their respective favourites to bring them into fair competition should not be prejudiced, I feel I shall, by abstaining from the expression of that opinion, only second the wish of every impartial person to see them placed solely on their own merits, and not on the fluctuating ground of private, and perhaps party opinion. The object rather which I—in common I trust with every one—have in view, is to obtain such a trial of the merits of these dahlias as shall at once satisfy the public of their relative position.

At present how does the question of superiority stand? We have Widnall’s Argo, Cox’s Defiance, and Begbie’s Henrietta, each pronounced “*the* most perfect and certain yellow dahlia yet raised!” Each grower represents *his* yellow dahlia as the *best*! How, under such circumstances, could a person who had perhaps never, previous to the commencement of this season, seen one or the other, select the *best*, in case he was desirous of having only *one*? He must either have left the selection to the caprice of others, or have been content to await the decision of the present season. The question then comes, how is this decision to be obtained? Only by frequent competition, and under circumstances where all possible ground for obtaining an undeserved premium can be removed. Several proposals have been made to bring these competitors face to face at the principal exhibitions, and some challenges have been publicly given by growers of one variety to growers of the other

varieties united. The *first* is unquestionably the surest mode of contesting the merits of the dahlias: on the *last* I will make a few remarks by and by.

With regard to the proposal to bring the dahlias together at the principal exhibitions throughout England, it is desirable that every latitude and facility should be given with a view to obtain a just estimate of each variety. Mr. Widnall has placed at the disposal of The Royal South London Floricultural Society, and of (I think) The Birmingham Floricultural Society, a prize of five pounds each, to be awarded for the best *single* bloom of any yellow dahlia. May I be allowed to suggest, that if the prizes were to be awarded for the best *two* blooms of any yellow dahlia, the judges being instructed to place the next best two unsuccessful varieties side by side with the successful one, the public would be enabled with more accuracy to determine the comparative merits of each than is possible if the decision is to be dependent on the result of a trial of *single* blooms; for it is quite possible that one of these three may be *uncertain*, *occasionally* only producing a flower of great unrivalled excellence, whilst at other times throwing out the most abortive blooms,—hardly possessing a single good character. And this surely is a *lusus nature*,—a freak of nature, which Dahlia-growers cannot recognise. In this case, or even with dahlias of a less objectionable character, we are more likely to discover the failings when *two* blooms are exhibited together, than when the chances of detection are diminished.

The proposal of Mr. Widnall is so framed as not to confine the contest to the seedlings above named, any other yellow dahlia being admissible.

Mr. E. P. Dixon, of Hull, has however offered to give a prize at the open Dahlia show, to be held at the Botanic Garden in that town on the 2d of September, for two blooms of the best Yellow Dahlia sent out in 1840. I know not the terms upon which it is intended this prize should be contested. Is it allowable for two persons to combine and produce blooms for competition? If so, is it competent for the judges—in case the persons owning the best two blooms should have failed to combine and set up their blooms in the same stand—to select from the various stands those fulfilling the required conditions of their belonging to one and the same variety, and of their having been sent out in 1840? This might be per-

mitted, and would facilitate the object in view, and might have been of service at the Royal South London, and at Birmingham, had *two* instead of *one* bloom been the minimum named. This suggestion may be lightly esteemed, or even repudiated, by many. Doubtless it would be a very absurd one, where, as on all other occasions, the contest lies between one grower and another,—between one *system of cultivation* and another; but where, as in the present instance, the trial of one *variety* against another is what we are looking for, and where we are anxious that all should be placed on the most advantageous terms for competition, I think there ought to be a combination amongst the respective exhibitors of each, as the step most conducive to the attainment of a full and satisfactory trial.

In all trials of strength by mains, as in mains of greyhounds, &c., the method here proposed is universally adopted, without any reference or stipulation being made as to *breeder*, or anything but *county*. In like manner, I conceive, we ought to proceed in this instance, without any stipulation being made as to *grower*, or anything but *variety*.

I stated above that challenges have been publicly given by growers of one variety to growers of the other varieties united; permit me to make a remark or two on that point. Amongst the persons alluded to is the name of an individual who subscribed an Article in the last Number of your excellent periodical. In that Article is given a challenge by Mr. Sharpe, gardener to Mr. Mainwaring of Coleby Hall, near Lincoln, to exhibit Argo against either Defiance or Henrietta at the Grantham show. The result, however, of the trial proposed *may* still leave us where we are—in doubt, and *will* do so if Argo should come off only second best; for the defeat of Argo would be no criterion of the superiority of its opponent, and *that* for the following reasons: Mr. Sharpe grows *one*, perhaps more than one plant of Argo; his challenge, however, extends to the *whole stock* of Defiance and Henrietta grown in the county. This surely cannot be advantageous ground to take; it cannot be fair towards himself, fair towards Mr. Widnall. If, as they are *said* (mind *said*) to be, these varieties are equal in merit, it cannot be prudent on the part of Mr. Sharpe to risk the reputation of Argo so far even as that single trial goes, and to pit the blooms of one or two plants against a phalanx of Defiances and Henriettas. We all have



experienced the uncertainty attending the growth of the dahlia,—the disappointment occasioned by a boisterous wind ; a defective petal or two ; a bloom too far gone, or one not sufficiently blown in the centre ; and such like unavoidable occurrences. We all know how many plants of first-rate varieties we pass by on the morning of an exhibition without finding one bloom upon them that may be said to possess every requisite for being placed in a stand, *alone*, against twenty or thirty competitors. If Mr. Sharpe had challenged any single grower of Defiance or Henrietta to exhibit blooms against his Argo, he would have done what he was fully entitled to do, and set an example which it is desirable should be generally followed.

Mr. Widnall would, I doubt not, gladly exhibit Argo against either or both of his rivals ; and the well-known excellence of his blooms, and the extent of his stock of plants of Argo, would fill every one with the expectation of witnessing the best blooms that it can be made to produce. But we are not all Cæsars ! What Mr. Widnall may do *we* cannot emulate. How mortified would Mr. Sharpe and his friends feel themselves on the morning of the exhibition, if an accident, similar to one of those above named, should destroy his hopes of establishing the fame of Argo ! How little grateful would Mr. Widnall feel towards Mr. Sharpe on learning the defeat of his favourite Argo, a defeat more readily accounted for by himself than obliterated from the minds of those who might be guided by the result of the trial—which, virtually, was no trial at all. However much Mr. Widnall might applaud the partiality and zeal of Mr. Sharpe, he could not but regret the indiscretion of which he had been made the victim. I wholly disdain any intention of wounding the feelings of Mr. Sharpe : my observations are not intended to be directed against him personally, but against the mode of warfare which he propounds.

What I say of Argo is equally applicable to Defiance and Henrietta, and I cannot but think that the growers—one and all—of these dahlias would feel themselves more honoured by the breach than the observance of such trials as Mr. Sharpe proposes ; at any rate they would protest against such trials being considered as decisive of the comparative merits of their respective dahlias. I would recommend that the several Committees of open shows, and of societies, should offer prizes for the best two blooms of any yellow

dahlia sent out in 1840, and require the judges to class the unsuccessful varieties.

“Palmas qui meruit ferat.”

“A clear stage and no favour,”

and we shall soon know how to place Argo, Defiance, and Henrietta.

*Lincolnshire.*

## PART II.

### LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

#### FROM PERIODICALS.

1. *SPREKELIA CYBISTER* VAR. *BREVIS*. (Bot. Reg. 33.) Amaryllidaceæ. Hexandria Monogynia. The Tumbler Sprekelia. Imported from Bolivia by Mr. Knight, Nurseryman, King's-road, Chelsea. It has bloomed in the garden of the London Horticultural Society. The term Tumbler has been applied to the flower from the very singular precipitation of the buds in their progress towards expansion, and the final perpendicular posture of the lip of the flower. The flower scape has from four to six flowers. Green with red streaks. They are more singular than beautiful.

2. *TRADESCANTIA IRIDESCENS*.—Iridescent. (Bot. Reg. 34.) Commelinaceæ. Hexandria Monogynia. A native of Mexico, and a half-hardy perennial. The plant is a stemless one; the flowers, too, rise just above the foliage; they are produced in profusion, each being about an inch and a half across, of a violet purple colour.

3. *EPIDENDRUM VITELLINUM*.—Yolk of egg Epidendrum. (Bot. Reg. 35.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. A native of Mexico. The flowers are produced on terminal spikes. Each flower is about an inch and a half across, of a fine orange colour.

4. *MORINO LONGIFOLIA*.—Long-leaved. (Bot. Reg. 36.) Dipsaceæ. Diandria Monogynia. This species was discovered by Dr. Wallich on the mountains of the north of India. It is an hardy herbaceous perennial, the flower spikes rising to the height of two or three feet. Each blossom is about three quarters of an inch across, of a beautiful bright rose colour, edged with white. The plant soon suffers from wet, but thrives freely in a dry situation.

5. *AGANASIA PULCHELLA*.—The Pretty. (Bot. Reg. 32.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. A native of Demerara. Imported by Messrs. Loddiges, with whom it has flowered. The flowers are produced in spikes, each blossom being near two inches across. White with a large spot of yellow upon the lip. They very much resemble those of a *Maxillaria*.

6. *MYANTHUS SPINOSUS*.—Spine-bearing. Fly Wort. (Bot. Mag. 3802.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. A native of Brazil, discovered by Mr. Gardner. The flowers are produced very numerously on erect racemes. Each flower is about two inches and a half across; green, very beautifully spotted with a reddish brown. The edge of the lip is prettily fringed with white hairs.

7. *STENOMESSON LATIFOLIUM*.—Wide-leaved. (Bot. Mag. 3803.) Amaryllidaceæ. Hexandria Monogynia. Introduced from Lima to Spofforth in 1837, and bloomed at the latter place last year. The flowers are produced in a scape

four or five in each, of a fine yellow colour. Each blossom is about two inches long, the mouth of the corolla being five-parted, and about an inch across.

8. *MACROPODIUM NIVALE*.—Siberian. (Bot. Mag. 3805.) Cruciferae. Tetrandamia Siliquosa. (Synonym, *Cardamine nivalis*. *Arabis nivalis*.) A native of the Altaic mountains. It is a hardy perennial creeper. The flowers are produced in spikes, petals white, very small; sepals of a pale green.

9. *ONCIDIUM HUNTIANUM*.—Mr. Hunt's. (Bot. Mag. 3806.) Orchidaceae. Gynandria Monandria. A native of Brazil, sent from thence to the Woburn collection. The flowers are produced on a compound raceme. Each flower is about an inch across, white beautifully spotted with red.

10. *MILTONIA SPECTABILIS*.—Showy. (Pax. Mag. Bot. 97.) Orchidaceae. Gynandria Monandria. Imported from Brazil by Messrs. Loddiges, with whom it has bloomed. The plant has always a sickly stunted appearance, but its flowers are splendid; they are produced in a scape, each blossom being near four inches across. The sepals and petals are of a greenish white. Labellum of a violet purple.

11. *ECHITES SUBERECTA*.—Suberect. (Pax. Mag. Bot. 101.) Apocynae. Pentandria Monogynia. A hothouse plant, a native of the West Indies. It is an evergreen twining shrub, flowering very freely, and is highly-ornamental. The flowers are produced in clusters, each blossom being from two to three inches across, campanulate-shaped, of a fine deep yellow colour.

12. *BOUARDIA ANGSTIFOLIA*.—Narrow-leaved. (Pax. Mag. Bot. 99.) Rubiaceae Tetrandria Monogynia. This very pretty flowering species we saw in bloom in the collection of Mr. Low at Clapton, who raised it from seeds sent from Mexico. The flowers are, on the outside, a little paler than those of the well-known and justly admired species *B. triphylla*, and the inside is of a lilac-pink colour, producing a very pretty contrast. The plant was introduced some years back into this country, but is very scarce. It ought, however, to be in every greenhouse or conservatory. It flourishes, if grown in the open ground, during summer. It is (like all the *Bouvardias*) best increased by cuttings of the roots, which strike very freely.

13. *AQUILEGIA GLAUCA*.—Glaucous Columbine. (Bot. Reg. 46.) Ranunculaceae. Polyandria Pentagynia. A hardy perennial. Imported from the Himalaya mountains by the East India Company. It grows and blooms as freely as the common Columbine. The flower stems rise to about two feet high, and the flowers are deliciously sweet, of a greenish yellow colour. It blooms in May and June.

14. *BATEMANNIA COLLEYI*.—Mr. Colley's. (Bot. Mag. 3818.) Orchidaceae. Gynandria Monandria. A native of Demerara, first discovered by Mr. Colley, the Collector for James Bateman, Esq., Knypersly Hall, Cheshire, in compliment to whom it is named. Colour of the sepals and petals greenish, tinged with purplish red. Lip whitish, dotted inside with red; column white, freckled with red. The scape produces many flowers, each blossom being from two to three inches across.

15. *BIGNONIA TWEEDIANA*.—Tweedie's Bignonia. (Bot. Reg. 45.) Bignoniaceae. Didynamia. Angiospermia. This very pretty flowering Bignonia was imported into this country from Buenos Ayres, in 1838, by the Honourable W. F. Strangways. It is a greenhouse plant, growing very freely in loam, peat, and sand. It appears to thrive best when planted out in the border of a conservatory, where it grows rapidly, soon covering a considerable space. Each flower is about three inches long by two across at the mouth, of a golden yellow colour. It is a very desirable plant as a greenhouse or conservatory climber. It is very probable that it would thrive and bloom well if planted against the open wall during summer. It appears by the statements of M. de Candolle, in his "Revue de la famille des Bignoniaceae," that two hundred species are known by him. It is much to be regretted that more of this beautiful genus are not sent to this country, especially as so many Europeans visit the native country.

16. *BRASSAVOLA GLAUCA*.—Glaucous. (Bot. Reg. 44.) Orchidaceae. Gynandria Monandria. It has been found growing near Xalapa in Mexico, and

near Vera Cruz, also at Guatemala. Mr. Skinner sent it from the latter place, and calls it a splendid white flower, with a most extraordinary strong aromatic fragrance. Sepals and petals are of a yellowish green; lip white, with the end tinged with yellow. It has not proved to be so fragrant in this country as expected by Mr. Skinner's note of the plant. The plant is found as easy to cultivate as other of the Mexican Orchidaceæ, but has not usually flowered freely; but in the garden of the London Horticultural Society a method has been adopted with it that induces it to bloom most satisfactorily. Dr. Lindley gives a note relative to it as furnished the learned Doctor by Mr. Fortune, under whose management it appears the Orchidæ are at the Gardens; it is as follows:—“At the base of every leaf there is a bud, and from the leaf itself the flower springs, which, in many instances, proves abortive, apparently owing to the luxuriance of the bud at its base. As a proof of this—after many fruitless attempts to make this plant flower—one of those buds was removed, which allowed the sap intended for the nourishment of that bud to go to the formation of the flower, and the result was the production of a fine one. In the following season the plant was covered with flowers, acting upon the same principle, though not at the expense of its buds. This was done by keeping it dry, and not allowing the buds at the base to grow much until the flower stems were so far advanced as to be out of danger.” This mode of treatment, adopted with other shy flowering kinds, would probably be equally successful.

17. *CATLEYA ACLANDIÆ*.—Lady Acland's. (Bot. Reg. 48.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. This beautiful flowering species was received from Brazil in 1839, and under the skilful management of Mr. Craggs, the gardener to Sir Thomas Acland, at Killerton, where the plant had been sent to, it has bloomed. The sepals and petals are of an olive green, spotted and striped with dark reddish-brown. The labelum is of a beautiful violet purple colour, having towards the origin a tinge of white and a small spot of yellow. Each flower is about three inches across.

18. *CEREUS LATIFRONS*.—Broad stemmed. (Bot. Mag. 3813.) From the fine collection of Cactææ, grown in the Nursery of Messrs. Mackie and Co., Norwich. It is a tall growing plant, producing its flowers from the edges of the broad and flat stems. The flower is very large, the tubular part being six or more inches long, green, slightly tinged with purple. The petals are of a pure white, the mouth of the flower being about six inches across. It flowers in August.

19. *GESNERIA MOLLIS*.—Soft-leaved. (Bot. Mag. 3815.) This species has been introduced as long back as 1819, but is not as generally grown as it certainly deserves. The flower-stems rise to about half a yard high, terminating in umbels of flowers from five to ten in each. The flower is of a fine red, having the mouth and limb of a pretty orange colour, spotted with red, each blossom being upwards of an inch long.

20. *LOELIA AUTUMNALIS*.—Autumnal. (Bot. Mag. 3817.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. (Synonym *Bletia autumnalis*.) Plants of this beautiful flowery species were sent by Mr. Parkinson to the Woburn Collection in 1838, where it has bloomed under the skilful management of Mr. Forbes. The scape rises to two feet high, terminating with from two to four large fragrant and showy flowers, principally of a fine bright-rose colour. Lip whitish at the sides, tinged too with purple and greenish yellow. Each flower is about four inches across.

21. *MALVA PURPURATA*.—Purple-flowered mallow. (Bot. Mag. 3814.) Malvaceæ. Monadelphia Polyandria. A native of Chili, and a handsome, hardy perennial, blooming in this country from June to August. The flowers are solitary, but form a pretty corymbose head. They are of a pretty purple-lilac colour, lighter at the centre. Each flower is about an inch across. It is a very pretty border plant, well deserving a place in the flower garden.

22. *STYLIDIUM FASCICULATUM*.—Fascicled-leaved. (Bot. Reg. 3816.) Stylidæ. Gynandria Monandria. In the Glasgow Botanic Garden this beautiful

species grows to the height of two feet, and has spikes of flowers six inches long; white, tinged with red. The plant has been considered to be only annual, but its duration in the Glasgow garden is more. It is a very charming plant, well deserving cultivation.

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IN NURSERIES, &c.

1. *ARISTOLOCHIA CILIARE*.—This singular flowering species, a native of Brazil, we recently saw in bloom in the hothouse at Messrs. Henderson's, Pine Apple Nursery. It is of a twining habit, flowering freely. The singular formed flower has a greenish tubular pouch, and a dark brown lip chequered with green; each flower is about two inches long and one across. It is very interesting.

2. *MAIYA CAMPANULATA*.—Bell-flowered Mallow. In profuse bloom at the Pine Apple Nursery. The flower stems rise to about a foot high, blooming in spikes, of ten or a dozen flowers on each, of a pale lilac-pink colour. It flourishes well in the greenhouse, and will do equally so in the open border during summer.

3. *RHODODENDRON GUTTATUM*.—This beautiful flowering kind has been in profuse bloom in the Conservatory of Messrs. Rollisson's, Tooting Nursery. The flower is large; white, beautifully spotted with dark. The plant is quite hardy, though one is grown in the Conservatory.

4. *DILLWYNIA CLAVATA*.—In profuse bloom at Mr. Knight's Nursery, King's Road, Chelsea. It is one of the valuable introductions from the Swan River Colony, by Mr. Mangles. The flowers are of a deep yellow colour, very showy.]

5. *CYCLOGYNE CANESCENS*.—In bloom in the Clapton Nursery. The plant is very like an *astragalus* in form and habit, blooming very profusely. It grows about half a yard high. The flowers are of a violet-purple, with darker purple wings. It is well deserving a place in the green-house. During summer it will flourish if grown in the open border.

6. *BRACHYOOME IBERIDIFOLIA*.—In bloom at the Clapton Nursery. It is from the Swan River Colony. The flowers are produced numerously, on slender stems near a foot high, having an aster-like appearance, and are very showy, of a pinkish lilac colour. It is probably an annual.

7. *EPIPHORA PUBESCENS*. An orchideous plant, lately bloomed with Messrs. Loddiges. Scape rises about six inches high; flowers of a bright yellow streaked with red.

8. *SPREKELIA GLAUCA*. A beautiful new *Jacobæa* Lily from Mexico. The flowers are paler than the old and well-known *Jacobæa* Lily.

9. *PASSIFLORA VERRUCIFERA*.—A green-house species, which has bloomed in the collection of Mr. Harris at Kingsbury. The flowers are pale green, with a bright purple crown.

10. *CIRRHOPE TALUM PICTURATUM*. An Indian plant, the habit of *Bolbophyllum*, having purple flowers stained with dark red. Bloomed at Messrs. Loddiges.

11. *CIRRHOPE TALUM AURATUM*. — From Manilla to Messrs. Loddiges. Flowers much like the last species, but fringed with yellow.

12. *ONCIDIUM PALLIDUM*.—From Brazil. It has bloomed in the collection of Messrs. Lucombe, Price, and Co., Exeter. Flowers very pretty, green and red.

13. *STANHOPEA MARTINIA*.—From Mexico. It was bloomed with Mr. Bateman at Knypersly. It is one of the most magnificent of this very splendid flowering genus. Sepals straw colour, slightly dotted; petals white with large spots of crimson; lip pure white, except a slight discolouring at the base. The horns of the lip are peculiarly striking, appearing like elephant tusks.

14. *EUTHALES MACROPHYLLA*.—From the Swan River. It is a fine herbaceous plant, the stem stout, fleshy, rising three to four feet high; leaves deep green, six inches long; flowers yellow and brown, produced in loose panicles. Flowered in the garden of the Horticultural Society.

15. *DENDROBIUM REVOLUTUM*.—From Sincapore, and bloomed with G. Barker, Esq., Birmingham. Flowers straw-coloured; lip marked with brown lines.

16. *DENDROBIUM TERRE*.—From Sincapore to Messrs. Loddiges. Flowers whitish, fragrant; lip stained with deep orange.

17. *DENDROCHILUM FILIFORME*.—From Manilla, and has bloomed with Mr. Bateman. It has the habit of a *Bolbophyllum*. Flowers small, greenish brown. The first of the genus which has bloomed in Europe.

18. *ABUTILON VITIFOLIUM*.—A noble evergreen plant, which proves to be hardy in Ireland. It is a native of Chili. In Ireland it forms a small and handsome tree, and has stood in an open south border for three years. The flowers, when fully expanded, are white, but in drying change to an azure blue. Each flower is about three inches in diameter.

19. *SALVIA HIANS*.—A beautiful flowering, hardy perennial, growing to two feet high. The flowers are large, of a deep blue, with a white lip, very handsome. The Directors of the East India Company have introduced it.

20. *TRIFOLIUM INCARNATUM*.—An herbaceous perennial, suited for a rock work. Flowers lemon-coloured.

21. *CLEOME LUTEA*.—A hardy herbaceous biennial plant. Flower stems rise to two feet high, and terminate in clusters of yellow flowers. It has bloomed in the Horticultural Society's garden.

22. *ACONITUM OVATUM*.—A hardy aconite, having purplish green flowers.

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## PART III.

### MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

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#### HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

(Continued from page 180.)

*PETARGONIUMS*.—*Russell's No. 1*. Lower petals nearly white, upper ones blush, having a large dark spot. Of first-rate form.

*Roseum elegans*. Lower petals blush, upper ones very bright rose, having a large dark spot. Of very good form.

*Glowworm*. Upper petals bright scarlet, with a moderate-sized dark spot; the lower petals of a lighter scarlet.

*Syph*. Light blush, being gradually whiter to the centre. Upper petals fine dark spot. The petals are of fine form, but the innermost petal of the upper two comes so far across the other as to conceal half, at least, of the dark spot; in all other respects it is a fine flower.

*Splendidum*. Fine scarlet-red, somewhat lighter towards the centre, the upper petals having a large clouded spot. The flower is of a large size.

*Lady Carlisle*. Upper petals fine scarlet, having a large dark spot lined at the edges. Lower petals fine blush. The flower is very showy, but rather too loose.

*Colossus*. Upper petals purple-crimson, having a large spot. Lower petals pink. Good form.

*Grand Duke*. (Gaines's.) Fine rosy-crimson, upper petals having a large spot. Flower of first-rate form and superior size.

*Beauty of Ware.* An older sort, but was shown in nearly every lot exhibited, having a most conspicuous appearance. The flower is of a bright rosy-purple, and produced most profusely.

*Rosabella.* (Gaines's.) Fine bright rosy-red, large flower.

*Gauntlet.* Light scarlet, delicate petals, and large flower.

*Coronation.* (Garth's.) Upper petals rosy-scarlet, having a large dark crimson clouded spot lined at the edges. Lower petals a fine rose. Flower of a very good form.

*Joan of Arc.* We gave a figure of this last year, and at the exhibitions still ranks among the most superb.

*Lady Selkirk.* White, upper petals having a dark clouded spot; very fine form.

*Sultan.* Fine rose, upper petals having a large dark spot; fine formed flower.

*Matilda.* White, tinged slightly with a pretty rose, upper petals having a large spot. A very fine formed flower.

*Lady Palmer.* Upper petals of a rosy-crimson, having a large dark-clouded spot. Lower petals, of a fine rosy blush. Flower of a first-rate form.

*Purpurea grandiflora.* Upper petals having a large dark spot. Flower of a very good form.

*Mabel.* Fine light blush, becoming gradually whiter to the centre. Upper petals having a large velvet spot. Flower of first-rate form.

*Hope.* Beautiful flesh-coloured, upper petals having a large dark-clouded spot. Flower of a fine form.

*Guardman.* Upper petals of a fine crimson, having a large dark spot. Lower petals of a pretty pink. Flower of a very fine form.

(Pelargoniums to be continued in our next.)

*Thunbergia aurantiaca.* A plant eight feet high, trained to a wire frame, very profusely in bloom; and its beautiful orange-coloured flowers gave it a pretty effect. This kind appears to grow much more vigorously than the buff and white. The plant was exhibited by Mr. Green, gardener to Sir E. Antrobus.

*Clerodendron.* New Species, having bright scarlet flowers. The plant was six feet high. Exhibited by Mr. Bruce, gardener to Boyd Miller, Esq.

*Ixora coccinea.* A plant five feet high, having twenty fine heads of its beautiful flowers, was exhibited by Mr. Pratt, gardener to W. Harrison, Esq.

*Gompholobium polymorphum.* A plant trained to a frame three feet high, and near three across, most profusely in bloom; also exhibited by Mr. Pratt. The plant was peculiarly striking; it deserves a place in every greenhouse or conservatory.

*Sielodia canescens.* A pea-flowered plant, of a pretty lilac colour, having a dark centre.

*Ixora crocata.* A plant three feet high, having numerous heads (about six inches across) of flowers of an orange-buff colour, producing a very agreeable effect in contrast with the scarlet.

*Pelargonium, Joan of Arc.* A plant four feet high and six feet across, having more than 300 fine heads of flowers, was exhibited by Mr. Cock, of Chiswick. The plant was clothed with foliage to the edge of the pot, that not any portion of a stem could be seen.

#### VISITS TO GARDENS AND NURSERIES.

LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY GARDENS, July.—*Rosa ruga* and *Rose de Lisie* are trained up posts, as what is termed Pillar Roses, they grow very rapidly, and bloom most profusely. The flowers being large too produce a fine effect. Each kind are very hardy and very suitable for the purpose.

*Jasminum revolutum.* A large plant of it trained against an open wall, finely in bloom, its beautiful yellow and fragrant blossoms being very showy and agreeable.

*Yucca gloriosa.* A large plant growing in a bed on the lawn was showing finely for bloom, the flower-stem being about seven feet high.

*Ligustrum Nepalense*. The foliage is very pretty, and the plant being trained against the wall several feet high, shows it to advantage.

*Lavatera triloba*. This very profuse blooming plant trained against the wall to the extent of ten feet wide, and proportionately high, produced a very showy appearance. It is well worthy such a situation.

*Ziziphus vulgaris*. The foliage is of a beautiful shining green, and being trained against the wall ten feet by eight, showed it to advantage.

*Spirea arifolia*. In a bed on the lawn there is a shrub which is about twelve feet high, and equally broad, in most profuse bloom. Its beautiful loose tufty heads of yellowish-white flowers give it a fine and peculiarly interesting appearance. The plant is a rapid grower, may be obtained very cheap, and deserves a place in every shrub border or bed.

*Lotus albidus*. This plant was growing in the New Conservatory. The flowers are somewhat larger than the well-known *L. jacobæus*; white with rose-coloured streaks, in contrast with the old species gives a pretty effect.

*Russelia multiflora*. The leaf much resembles that of a *Gardoquia*. The flowers are of a deep-red colour, produced very numerously, in clusters of from eight to eighteen. Each blossom is a little more than half an inch long.

*Solanum lancifolium*. This is by far the handsomest flowering species we ever saw. Each flower is about two inches and a half across; flat, of a fine blue, and large fine yellow anthers, giving, in contrast, a pretty effect. It deserves a place in every greenhouse or conservatory. It is probable it would bloom freely in the open border during summer.

*Silene laciniata*. The fine scarlet flowers, two and a half inches across, beautifully fringed at the edges, having a strong resemblance in form to *Lychnis Bungeana*, was finely in bloom in the Conservatory. It well deserves a place in every greenhouse or open border during summer,

AT MR. GROOM'S, WALWORTH.—*Verbena Arranania grandiflora*. Similar in colour to *V. Arranana*, but much larger flowers.

*Verbena rugosa purpurea*. This variety is a great improvement on the old *V. rugosa*, the fine purple heads being very showy.

*Agapanthus umbellatus albus*. This is a beautiful addition grown in contrast with the old blue-flowered *A. umbellatus*.

*Double White Chinese Primrose*. This plant is well worth having, though 15s. is asked for a plant.

*Agapanthus maximus*. The flowers are said to be similar in form, &c., to *A. umbellatus*, but of a pretty purple colour.

*Dianthus splendidissima*. Growing in the open border, and blooming very freely. The flowers are double, of a splendid crimson colour. It deserves a place in every flower border.

*Lilium atrosanguineum, &c.* In an open bed in the grounds we saw a great quantity of seedling Lilies in fine bloom. They were from seed saved from impregnation of *atrosanguineum* with *bulbiflorum*, and the reverse. The flowers of many of the progeny were much superior to the parent kinds, both as to size and colour, several of them being beautifully freckled. They well deserve a place in every flower-garden.

*Auriculas*. The stock, in quantity and vigour, exceeds all we ever saw elsewhere.

AT MESSRS. LOW AND CO., CLAPTON NURSERY.—*Commellina*. A new species with blue corollæ, and yellow feathery anthers, producing a very pretty effect.

*Brachycome iberidifolia*. The flowers are of a pretty star-like (aster) form, and are produced in vast profusion. The centre is yellow. The plant blooms nearly the whole of summer. We saw it in the open border, and it merits a place in every flower-garden. It grows about two feet high.

*Cineraria Shwiana*. The flowers are of good size, deep rose coloured, having a white centre, very pretty.

*Chorozema spartioides*. The flowers of this new species are of a deep orange, having a dark spot, with a scarlet keel. It deserves a place in every greenhouse.

*Brachycome, New Species*. Another of the pretty star-formed flowering plants, with white flowers, equally deserving a place in every flower-garden.

*Lilium lancifolium roseum, and punctatum*. The very splendid specimens in



bloom, growing in the border of Messrs. Loddiges, Camellia House, are well worth going to see. The flower stems are about ten feet high.

### HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Tuesday, August 4th.—A great number of very fine specimens of stove and greenhouse plants were exhibited, but the orchidaceous excelled all the rest in beauty and abundance of bloom; the scent from some of these species was so powerful as to be almost overpowering on first entering the room. The greatest novelty shown was a new species of *Cobea*: this genus has been hitherto seen in only one species, the *Cobea scandens*, a well-known and very pretty climber; the species exhibited on the present occasion is a native of Mexico, with flowers of a pale yellow, also a climber, and called *C. stipularis*. A very beautiful specimen of *Miltonia spectabilis*, perhaps one of the very best species of Orchidaceæ, was shown by Mr. W. Dean, gardener to S. Rucker, Esq., F.H.S.

Mrs. Lawrence had a collection, containing a very fine specimen of *Peristeria elata*, which has received the name of the Holy Ghost plant, from the distinct resemblance to a dove presented by the internal part of the flower: the plant shown had several spikes of bloom five to six feet high. *Peristeria maculata* and *Maxillaria Rollissoni*: two plants of a new variety of *Gongora*; two equally fine specimens of *Oncidium lanceanum*, *Acropera Loddigesii*, *Zygopetalum maxillare*, *Bifrenaria atropurpurea*, *Mahernia pinnata*, *Ixora coccinea*, *Clorodendron paniculatum*, and *Melastoma malobathricum*; also single specimens of *Statice foliosa*, and *Silene laciniata*.

Mr. Redding, gardener to Mrs. Marryatt, of Wimbledon, brought a collection of noble specimens of *Russelia juncea*, *Gongora* sp., *Oncidium luridum*, *Epipactis palustris*, *Pelargonium tricolor*, *Crinum spectabile*, and *Tristanea nerifolia*.

Mr. Pamplin, nurseryman, Hornsey, a collection of Heaths, consisting of the following varieties, *inflata*, *inflata alba*, *jasminiflora*, *eximia*, *Bandonia*, *ampullacea*, *Swainsonia ovata*, *ampullacea*, *vittata*, *Clusiana*, and one or two seedlings, the whole of them well grown and blooming freely.

Mr. Pratt, gardener to W. Harrison, Esq., Cheshunt, exhibited a fine plant of *Erica Eweriana*, about six feet high; also *Pimilea hispida*, *Gesneria splendens*, and *Erica ampullacea*.

Mr. Dean, gardener to J. Bateman, Esq., had blooms of *Stanhopea Wardi*, *Acropera Loddigesii*, and some other orchideæ.

Mr. Young, nurseryman, Epsom, exhibited a new and handsome species of *Gloxinia*, with bright red flowers.

Messrs. Colley and Hill, Hammersmith, two new *Pelargoniums*, called *Cleopatra* and *Ajax*.

From the Society's garden were *Trichopilia tortilis*, *Galeandria Baueri*, *Silene laciniata*, *Gasteria conspurcata*, *Chironia frutescens*, and *Portulacca Thellusonii*.

### QUERIES.

ON CUTTING DOWN RHODODENDRONS, AND A LIST OF SOME OF THE BEST PILLAR ROSES.—I should be glad to know the best time of the year for cutting down large Rhododendrons. I have some ten or twelve feet high that are getting to look old and ragged, and should be sorry to spoil them by injudicious treatment. Any information in the next number of the Cabinet will greatly oblige

July 17, 1840.

AZALEA.

P. S. I am wishful to procure eighteen of the best pillar Roses to replace some that I now have in my rosary which are not approved. I should be glad to have the names of those which are considered the best, and description of colours, &c.

[The best time to bend down the Rhododendrons is in the Spring, when they are about to push shoots; the young wood that is produced often being vigorous has then a sufficient season to get well ripened in, but if cut late in summer, the

shoots being fender are often destroyed by the severity of winter, and the old plant in great danger of dying from it. Such instances have come under our notice; but when done as early as advised success will follow. We hope some of our extensive Rose growers will furnish our correspondent with the list requested.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON THE BRICK ARNOTT'S STOVE.—Your correspondent in his article upon the "Brick Arnott's Stove," in the July number of the Floricultural Cabinet, invites inquiries; I will, therefore, with your permission, ask him a question or two, as his description (for which I thank him, as will many of your readers) does not exactly meet my case. The first is, what attendance does the stove in question require; may it be left eight or ten hours without the fire going out, as the common Arnott stove may? Is not the removal of the ashes, the stove being actually among the plants, a great annoyance? But the principal thing I would ask is, does your correspondent think that a stove of this kind may be placed with safety to the plants directly under the stage upon which they stand, in a small house like mine, which is only 14 feet long and 10 feet wide, the shelving running from end to end, and of course no other situation could be found for it. Would a stove of the size described by your correspondent be too large to heat a house of the above dimensions? What are the dimensions of the house in which your correspondent's stove is placed? Would it be necessary that the flue should be carried along upon the back wall, or may it make its exit at once, being conducted from the stove direct through the roof? Of what bore is the earthen pipe used for the chimney?

*All Saints, Norwich, July 16th, 1840.*

N. S.

ON BLACK SULPHUR.—In the "Floricultural Cabinet" for May, to which I have been a subscriber from the first, at page 111, it is said that lime-water mixed with *black sulphur* will extirpate the white bug in hot-houses. Query, what is black sulphur? we do not know it here. Should it not rather have been *black soap*. As I am troubled with the American white bug, an answer in your next magazine will oblige

W. C.

[The black sulphur is more generally known by the chemists as sulphur vivum, or horse sulphur. It is the impure residuum left in the vessel after preparing sublimed sulphur. It is often used by veterinary surgeons. If our correspondent cannot procure the sort, we will with much pleasure send a portion by post on receiving his address.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON BLOOMING LILIUM SPECIOSISSIMUM AND L. JAPONICUM.—Having a few plants of *Lilium speciosissimum* and *L. Japonicum* these three years, without flowering, I would thank you for directions for their successful management. They are growing rather strong this year; would you recommend, as soon as the leaves die down, to take up the bulbs and re-pot them? I am sure a good many of your readers would be glad to get good practical instructions for the culture of those beautiful plants.

W. G. B.

*Cork, 15th August, 1840.*

[We have seen very vigorous plants of the Lilies at Mr. Groom's, Florist, Walworth; and he informs us "that as soon as the leaves have died down, water is wholly withheld, so as to allow the roots to rest till October, when they are re-potted in rich loam and peat." By this attention we have seen splendid specimens in flower in his greenhouse. Some additional remarks on these and other fine lilies we will obtain and give in our next October number, so that our correspondent's wishes shall be fully met.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON OBTAINING PERFECT SEEDS OF GERANIUMS AND FUCHSIAS, &c.—Will you, or some of your readers, answer the following queries? I have a small collection of Geraniums, Fuchsias, &c. I wish to know the reason why I can't get the seed from them. I have had Fuchsia seed stop on till about half ripe, and then they drop off. Whether Geraniums would keep in a frame out in the garden all winter, if the pots were plunged above the rims in dry saw-dust, and the frame covered up with mats.

A BEGINNER.

*Northampton, July 29th, 1840.*

[Geraniums and Fuchsias perfect seeds very freely if duly attended to. If

the plants are allowed to flag for want of water,—if they are soddened with an undue quantity of water, or be kept in a very high degree of heat, these circumstances will induce the seeds to drop prematurely.

Geraniums, &c., will keep well through winter in a cool frame. They are preserved in many of the nursery establishments by having the frame sunk a foot or so into the ground, and that part of the frame above to be protected by a lining of turfy loam a foot thick or more. The pots are plunged in coal ashes, which absorbs moisture, and keeps dry better than saw-dust; the latter becoming once wet, rots, and produces a great degree of damp in the frame, causing the foliage to decay, and the frost to operate more readily. Straw should be placed over the lights six inches or more thick, upon which the mats should be laid in severe frost; this being done will succeed.—CONDUCTOR.]

If some of the readers of the Cabinet, who can satisfactorily give answers to the many queries inserted in the May number, would do it as early as possible, it would very greatly oblige an  
ENQUIRER.

[We hope some of our numerous readers will favour our correspondent. Such attention will, we are sure, give pleasure to the writers, and be useful to our readers, and we hope satisfactory to an *Enquirer*.—CONDUCTOR.]

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#### REMARKS.

ON THE PRANGOS PABULARIA.—An extract from Mr. Moorcroft's Travels appeared some time since in the Floricultural Cabinet, mentioning it as the food of "all the unstable cattle of Ladak," suggesting the probability of its being valuable, if it could be introduced here; a note (it is believed) was added, stating that a very small quantity of the seed would be sufficient to ascertain the possibility of its introduction. Some years since, Dr. Fisher, Imperial Professor of Botany at St. Petersburg, received some seeds of the *Prangos Pabularia* from Dr. Lindley of the Horticultural Society of London, but they did not germinate, and the same was the case with those sowed by the Society itself in various ways at the same time. It is suggested that, by application to Dr. Lindley, some seeds might be obtained, should another importation have been received. The above particulars were accompanied by some seeds of another *Prangos*, *Prangos foeniculea*, (given to the writer of the letter referred to, by Dr. Fisher at St. Petersburg;) but it was stated that they were not fresh, and their germination doubtful. The enclosed have been obtained by the kindness of Lady Mary Cathcart; and it has been suggested that if soaked for a night before sowing, it is very likely to make them grow. Mr. Harrison will perhaps be so good as to report their success in the Floricultural Cabinet; and should any other seeds be procured, they shall also be forwarded to him.

July 9th, 1840.

[We very respectfully thank our correspondent for the favour of the above communication and seeds; we have sown them, and will give the result of success or not, as desired. We shall feel additionally obliged by other seeds at convenience.—CONDUCTOR.]

SMITH'S EMPEROR SCARLET GERANIUM.—At the London Horticultural Meeting, held in the rooms on July 6th, a truss of blooms was exhibited, and which was afterwards given us. We counted the flowers on this single head, and they amounted to 134. Each blossom is about an inch across, of a superb scarlet-colour. The head of flowers resembled a moderate-sized hydrangea. We have never seen anything near equal to it in that class of geraniums. Afterwards we went to the nursery of Mr. Smith at Dalston to see the plants, and we found a quantity of them the most robust in growth we ever saw. The foliage of the deepest green, a very large and thick leaf, and headed by the fine flowers, gave them a truly striking appearance. It merits a place in every green-house, flower-garden, or flower-room, and we especially recommend it to our readers.

ON SEEDLING GERANIUMS.—In my last I gave you a description of Mr. Nairn's first beautiful seedling geranium. Since which I sent you our local paper with the authorised report of our splendid May exhibition, in which you will see the silver medal awarded to Nairn's second seedling, (not the one I wrote to you of,) it having lost its flower the day previous, and not shown; every opinion, *but the judges*, gave the gold one to his in preference to the one which got it. On the other side I will give you a description of No. 2 and No. 3; for myself I can only say I never saw anything equal to them. His great skill in the impregnating of his flowers, together with great good luck, will amply reward him this season. All but two or three that have yet opened are very fine, and daily something appears to astonish; nothing of the kind has ever taken place in this part of the country, and, if I mistake not, he is about to show our Plymouth florists how he can raise seedlings and grow plants; but this exhibition being three times the size of any other, I shall now proceed to describe

No. 2. Name, the *Bride of Devon*.—A very superb white of superior size and shape, the upper petals two-thirds covered with a flamed spot of black, edged with a beautiful purple crimson, obtained the silver medal, and considered to be *the best white yet raised*.

No. 3. Name, the *Gem of the West*, and well deserving the name indeed. It is a brilliant of the first water, its size and shape is faultless, the upper petals covered with black and crimson, edged with bright rose, the under short and broad, of a superb light rose, with lines one half the length of the petals, the other half a pure white, forming a perfect gem in the centre.

There are ninety still to open, so far it bids fair to have a complete house full of seedlings of the first character. E. B.

REMARKS ON DAHLIAS, &c.—I still continue your excellent work, the "Floricultural Cabinet," which (unlike many periodical works) improves in interest instead of falling off; and I wish you had resumed the "Forester's Record," [we intend to do so, Conductor] as much yet remains to be said on the habits, culture, &c., of flowering, ornamental, evergreen, and deciduous shrubs; which are not treated of sufficiently in detail in any horticultural work I have yet met with. Loudon, it is true, in his "Encyclopædia of Gardening," gives you a considerable catalogue of them under their several heads, with their height, time of blooming, colour, &c.; but I have found, by experience, that many of them said to be hardy will not flourish within the influence of the sea air, or in very exposed situations. After dwindling a few years, they die, and the cultivator loses both his time and money, the former of which, to an amateur wishing to improve the scenery immediately contiguous to his house, is probably of most importance. With many the price of such a work as Loudon's is not easily spared, whilst, on the other hand, a sixpenny or a shilling number per month is not felt. I am afraid the immense number of almost worthless dahlias which now come out annually, together with the squabbles of the trade, will sicken amateurs of giving 10s. 6d. for plants which in three years' time are generally estimated at 1s. If 3s. 6d. were the outside prices of all new dahlias, except such as have taken a certain number of single-handed *first prizes* as seedlings at some of the *principal exhibitions*, I should think the trade would find double the number of amateur purchasers for really good flowers, and they might keep up the price of first-rate flowers much longer. I know many amateurs who have given up the fancy in consequence of the difficulty of selecting from such a number of 10s. 6d. plants, and the certain deterioration of their collections in so short a time. Why should a dahlia, which is so easily originated and so easily multiplied, be sold at such a price? There is some excuse for a tulip, which requires many years to come from the seed to perfection, and when once proved to be good, it keeps its price and station in the market and in the bed. In order to have a good collection of dahlias, one-third of them must be renewed annually, and those they have displaced may be thrown to the pigs, which is rather dear feeding at the original cost of 10s. 6d. per root. I grow about 150 varieties, and I find about 20 new kinds annually scarcely sufficient to keep up a competent bed, to exhibit as an amateur on a very moderate scale; and this I do for the sake of encouraging a love of horticulture amongst those who might spend their

time less profitably to themselves or the community at large. Any prize I can possibly get will not cover the expense of two good dahlia roots.

*Hastings.*

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

[We admire the beauties of the tulip, and think that the patience and industry of several years with seedlings, entitle the growers to a just remuneration, and which we hope our correspondent and a floral public will continue to support; but without disparaging either one or the other, we beg to express it as our opinion, that a first-rate seedling dahlia has an equal claim to 10*s.* 6*d.* as its price, as a tulip at from 5*l.* to 100*l.* The flower is more striking and ornamental, the period of blooming, not limited to three or four weeks, but extending usually to five months. If easy of propagation and culture, as our correspondent remarks, such circumstances put in the power of the possessor to have so much more of its splendour for his own enjoyment, and afford him the additional pleasure of giving his friend a portion too. It is true the tulip is not cultivated for several years before its merits are proved without trouble and expense, nor is the dahlia. It is generally the case that many thousands of seedlings must be grown to obtain perhaps one (and sometimes not that even) first-rate flower; it must *now* be grown a second or a third year, in order to prove it, so as to send it out with confidence: if it prove good, there has been trouble and attention attending it. When first-rate formed dahlias are only grown, the seedlings may be expected to be good; and if our correspondent, or other amateur growers, pay attention to raising seedlings, it is not only very interesting, but will, when a superior one is obtained, compensate for the outlay of a few pounds required to possess some of the new kinds offered each successive season. There is, too, the additional probability of obtaining something valuable by prizes at exhibitions. To amateurs in general the honour and pleasure is a sufficient remuneration.—CONDUCTOR.]

**BLUE-FLOWERED HYDRANGEA.**—A plant was exhibited at the Lynn Horticultural Show, by Mr. Freestone, gardener to C. B. Plestowe, Esq., Wallington Hall, which had eighty-six fine heads of flowers. We hope soon to give our readers the mode of treatment pursued with it.

**DOUBLE-BLOSSOMED PANSY.**—I do not know whether a *double* Pansy has yet been produced, but never having seen anything of the sort, and on the possibility that it may be a novelty, I enclose a specimen of one which appeared in my seed-bed last year, and from which cuttings were struck. These have all resembled the parent plant, but the flowers are few of them as perfect in shape. The upper petals *alone* are double in any of the flowers; but there are *rudiments*, more or less developed, in many instances, of the lower petals also. If you or any of your correspondents can suggest any mode of treatment by which this effort to produce a double flower may be improved, I shall be much obliged by a few hints in a future number of your publication. I hope to save some seed from some of the blossoms, but of course no reliance can be placed on these.

FLORUS.

Some of the blossoms have the rudiments of a 5th and 6th upper petal.

[We never saw before, or heard of, a Pansy of the kind sent us. It is quite a novelty, and well worth retaining. It may have originated by cross impregnation from the double sweet violet. At all events, if the present variety does not come quite double in all its parts, it would be well worth trying the experiment next season, by impregnating its flowers with the farina from the Neapolitan or Russian Violet. We shall be glad to hear it is tried, and to know the result.—CONDUCTOR.]

#### 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.

*Dahlias*. Where the laterals are very numerous, they should be thinned out so as to have vigorous blooms. Towards the end of month collect seed of the early blown flowers.

Mignonette may now be sown in pots to bloom in winter.

Pelargoniums, cuttings of, may now be put off; plants of which will bloom in May.

Pinks, pipings of, if struck, may be taken off and planted in the situations intended for blooming in next season.

Plants of Herbaceous Calceolarias should now be divided, taking off offsets and planting them in small pots.

*Verbena Melindris* (*chamædrifolia*.) Runners of this plant should now be taken off, planting them in small pots, and placing them in a shady situation. It should be attended to as early in the month as convenient. When taken into a cool frame or greenhouse for winter protection, much of the success depends on being kept near the glass.

Plants of Chinese *Chrysanthemum* should be re-potted if necessary; for if done later, the blossoms will be small. Use the richest soil. Pinch off the leads to cause the production of laterals, so as to have a head of flowers.

When *Petunias*, *Heliotropium*, *Salvias*, *Pelargoniums* (*Geraniums*.) &c., that have been grown in open borders, and it is desirable to have bushy plants for the same purpose the next year, it is now the proper time to take off slips, and insert a number in a pot; afterwards place them in a hot-bed frame, or other situation having the command of heat. When struck root, they may be placed in a greenhouse or cool frame to preserve them from frost during winter. When divided and planted out in the ensuing May in open borders of rich soil, the plants will be stocky, and bloom profusely.

*Tigridia pavonia* roots may generally be taken up about the end of the month. Greenhouse plants will generally require to be taken in by the end of the month. If allowed to remain out much longer, the foliage will often turn brown from the effect of cold air, &c.

Plants of *Pentstemons* should be divided by taking off offsets, or increased by striking slips. They should be struck in heat.

The tops and slips of *Pansies* should now be cut off, and be inserted under a hand glass, or where they can be shaded a little. They will root very freely, and be good plants for next season.

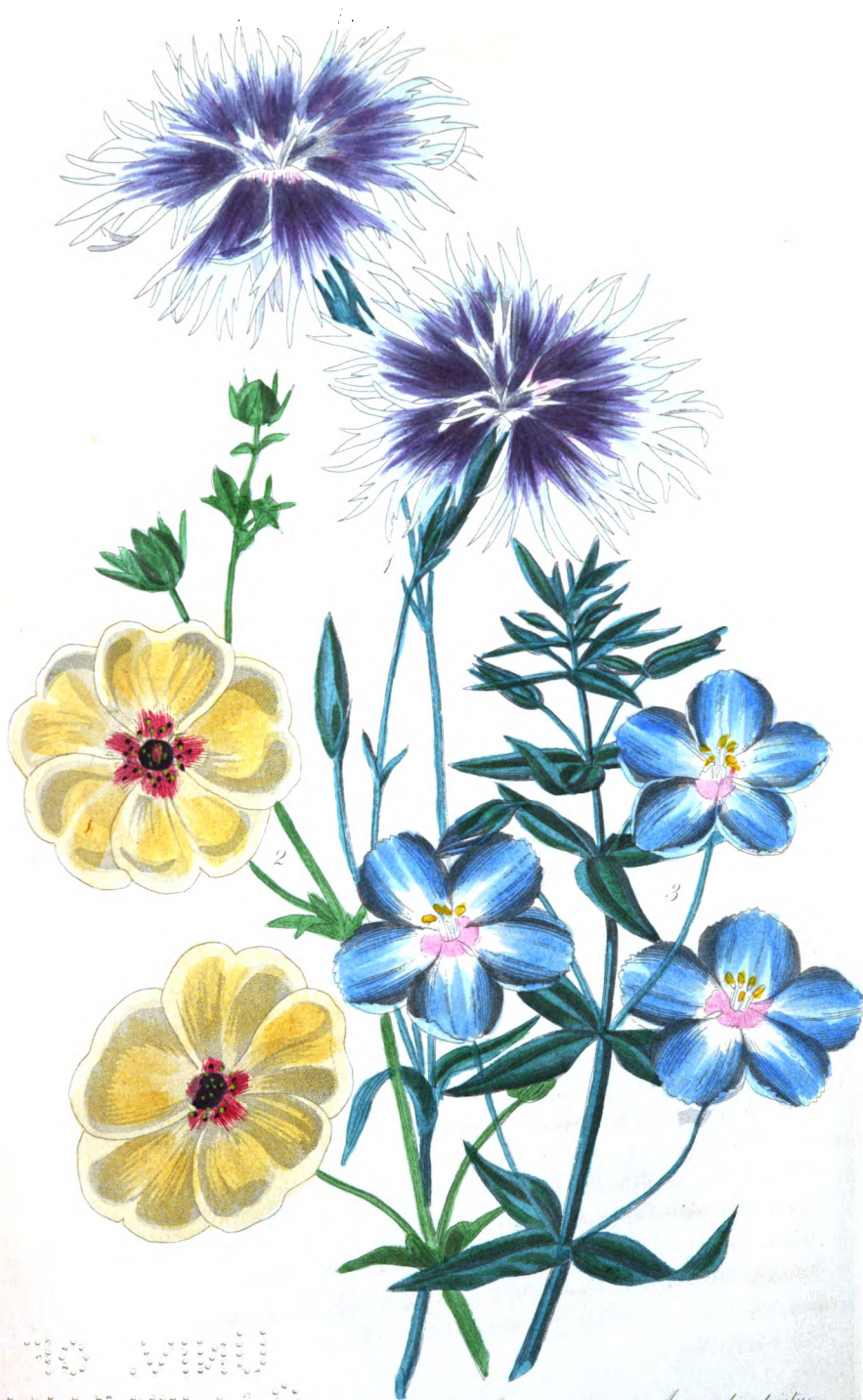
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#### REFERENCE TO PLATE.

FUCHSIAS, No. 1.—A Seedling raised in the Downham Nursery, being an hybrid from *F. globosa*, impregnated with *F. fulgens*. It is an *abundant bloomer*, and possesses a peculiar property of the calyx, reflexing back so much as to show the corolla far more conspicuous than any other we ever saw, rendering it very shy showy. The plant is of a vigorous habit.

No. 2.—A Seedling raised by Mr. Smith, and exhibited at the London Horticultural Society's room in Regent Street, which we noticed in a former number. It is not equalled by any hybrid we have seen. It is of free habit, and blooms freely. That, with a number of others, will be offered for sale ere long, and are well worth possessing. We shall be glad to take orders for them for our friend, who deserves to be amply repaid for the novelties with which a floral public will doubtless be gratified.

UNIVERSITY OF  
CALIFORNIA



1. *Dianthus Garnieriana*. 2. *Potentilla Garnieriana*. 3. *Anagallis pictus*

FLORICULTURAL CABINET, OCT. 1840.

H. Hayes Sc.



THE  
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

OCTOBER 1st, 1840.

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PART I.  
ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

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ARTICLE I.

ROSES FOR PILLARS.

BY SURREYENSIS.

YOUR correspondent "Azalea" asks for a list of the best pillar roses, and I am glad to assist any one in the cultivation of that queen of plants, now rendered doubly valuable by the length of time they remain in bloom; I have no doubt with care they will soon be obtained eight or ten months in the year, for their cultivation is yet in its infancy. At the head of all I place

THE BOURBONS.

"MADAME DESPRES."—I know not which most to admire, the flower or the foliage; the former is pink, equal in beauty to the Provence rose, turning off to lilac; it blooms in abundance from June to November.

"GLOIRE DE ROSAMÈRE."—Brilliant crimson, semi-double, cupped petals, with the odour of otto of roses: a most abundant bloomer.

"DUBOURG."—Very double, blush with a darker centre, abundant bloomer, and very beautiful.

"PHENIX."—Brilliant crimson: this is quite new.

"CYTHÉRÉE."—Pale rose.

"MILLÉSIE,"—Light rose, double cupped petals.

"OLD BOURBON."—Bright deep rose.

NOISETTES.

"CERISE."—Rapid growth, bright crimson, very late bloomer, semi-double.

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“NANKIN.”—Nankin changing to pink. Most abundant bloomer in clusters.

“CAROLINE.”—Pink, abundant and late bloomer, delicate foliage.

“ANDRESELLE.”—Lilac, most abundant bloomer.

“JANNE DESPRES.”—Yellow and orange, beautiful, but rather tender.

“LAMARQUE.”—White, with yellow centre, also as tender as a Tea Rose.

“YELLOW BANKSIA.”—Most beautiful, early bloomer, but tender.

“BANKSIA ODORATISSIMA.”—This I have not seen bloom, but I have a magnificent pillar of it.

“CAMELLIA ROUGE.”—Persons are divided as to its class; bright crimson, fine formed flower.

“TRIOMPHE DE BOLWYLLEN.”—This has the appearance of a tea-rose, and I fear its tenderness also. Rivers’s Caliset a sempervirens, white.

## BOURSAULTS.

BLUSH.

CRIMSON, or Amadis, deep colour.

GRACILIS, bright, lilac rose.

INERMIS, bright rose.

ELEGANS, crimson purple, striped.

These are all beautiful, both in form and colour. There are besides the Multifloras, but they are so tender I suppose they would not suit “Azalea’s” purpose. If his soil is light, let him plant them in November; if stiff, in open weather, in February, and put in when planted plenty of good rotten leaf mould.

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## ARTICLE II.

### DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME SUPERB KINDS OF PILLAR ROSES.

BY MR. CHARLES WOOD, WOODLANDS NURSERY, NEAR UCKFIELD, SUSSEX.

TRUSTING that the following information will be acceptable to your correspondent Azalea, I have ventured to annex a list of roses, which I can recommend with confidence.

PILLAR ROSES.

- SEMPERVIRENS. ADELAIDE D'ORLEANS, pale rose shaded.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ \*FELICITÉ PERPETUELLE, compact cream colour.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ PRINCESSE LOUISE, creamy white and rose.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ \*MYRANTHUS RANUNCULACEA, rosy light purple,  
 elegant shape.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ \*TRIOMPHE DE BOLLWYLER, creamy shaded white.
- AYRSHIRE. \*RIVERS'S QUEEN, purplish crimson cupped.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ COUNTESS OF LIEVEN, cupped shaded white.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS, pure white, finely scented.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ RUGA, large pale flesh colour, very fragrant.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ \*SPLENDENS, shaded white, globular, large and double.
- BOURSOULT. \*CRIMSON OR AMADIS, bright velvety purplish  
 crimson, in flower now.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ \*NEW HYBRID GRACILIS, rich bright rose.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ INERMIS, vivid deep rose colour.
- MULTIFLORA. ELEGANS, small double white.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ \*GREVILLEA RUSSELLIANA, purplish crimson and  
 large clusters.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ \*LAURE DAVOUST, changing from bright pink to  
 pure white.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ SUPERBA, bright rose pencilled.
- MUSK. PRINCESSE DE NASSAU, most beautiful yellowish cream.
- HYBRID CLIMBING. \*\*THE GARLAND, most beautiful, changeable,  
 white and pink, &c., &c.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ \*WELLS'S WHITE, cupped, pure white, in im-  
 mense clusters, a most rapid climber.
- BOURBON. MADAME DESPRÉS, lilac rose colour.
- HYBRID CHINA. \*BRENNUS, very large red.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ \*BLARII, No. 1., delicate beautiful rose, very  
 highly scented.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ DAUBENTON, vivid crimson.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ VICTOR HUGO, large purplish lilac rose.

I have ventured to suggest the names of more than eighteen, as some of the above named varieties may already be in possession of "Azalea." Those marked thus \* are varieties I would beg more particularly to recommend. With respect to the beds H, E, and F, that your correspondent is desirous of filling in the autumn,

and as it seems an object not to mix the classes, I would venture to recommend ten kinds of Hybrid perpetuals, for the compartment marked H; ten kinds of Provence roses for E, and ten kinds of Damask roses for F. Some of the varieties of *Rosa alba* are very beautiful; between these and the Damask roses I hardly know which to give the preference to, so I will annex ten names in each of the last mentioned classes, and leave it to your correspondent to choose accordingly.

### HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

COQUETTE DE MONTMORENCY, PRINCESSE HÈLÈNE, LADY FORDWICH, MARSHAL SOULT, CLEMENTINE DUVAL, QUEEN VICTORIA, LOUIS BUONAPARTE, MADAME LAFFAY, COMTE DE PARIS, GLOIRE DE GUERIN; this last variety is a brilliant crimson, the others vary from a pale to a very deep rich rose colour.

### PROVENCE ROSES.

- ADÈLE DE SENANGE, large rosy blush.
- CURLED, bright rose, globular and double.
- DUCHESNE, very superb deep blush.
- FRINGED, large rose with crested moss buds.
- MONSTROUS OR BULLÉE, very large rose colour, inflated foliage.
- REINE DE PROVENCE, pale blush large.
- SPOTTED, deep rose, spotted, globular, large and double.
- UNIQUE PANACHÉ, delicate white, with rosy stripes.
- WELLINGTON, large deep rose.
- WILBERFORCE, brilliant bright crimson.

### DAMASK ROSES.

- ADMIRABLE BLANC BORDÉ DE ROUGE, cream colour, margined with crimson.
- ANTIGONE, large compact vivid red.
- BLANCHE DAVILLIERS, fine white.
- CARALLIE, white, with rosy centre.
- LA FIANCÉE, flesh colour shaded with rose.
- LA VILLE DE BRUXELLES, large rose colour.
- LADY FITZGERALD, light crimson, cupped and double.
- MADAME HARDY, pure white.
- PAINTED DAMASK, or LEDA, creamy white margined with purple.
- MADAME DE MAINTENON, rose edged with white.

## ROSA ALBA.

BELLE CLEMENTINE, ELIZA, FEROX, FANNY SOMMERSON, FELICITÉ PARMENTIER, JOSEPHINE BEAUHARNAIS, LA SEDUISANTE, LA REMARQUABLE, SOPHIE DE BAVIÈRE, VICTORIA.

The colours of this last beautiful section vary from white to a deep flesh colour.

I hope the above list will meet the wishes of "Azalea;" should the descriptions of other kinds be required, I shall have pleasure in giving them.

## ARTICLE III.

## OBSERVATIONS ON STRIKING CUTTINGS OF PLANTS.

(Translated from a Communication by an anonymous Writer in the "Journal des Connoissances Usuelles.")

BY AMICUS.

IN the month of March, 1829, I disbudded several plants of the "Daphne Laureola," and left the buds scattered on the ground beneath. A month or five weeks afterwards I was not a little surprised to find that they had almost all sent out roots. This hint induced me to make experiments upon other plants; and at the end of April I took several slips of the "Lagerstræmia Indica," which had just burst forth, and had advanced to the length of from twelve to twenty lines, taking care to reserve with each a small portion of the parent bark. I then stripped them to the extent of seven or eight lines from the base upwards, and planted them in a pot filled to the depth of two inches with broken potsherds, and above with a compost, two years old, of willow mould, the refuse of the vintage, and pit-sand well washed. They were then well watered, and placed in a hotbed under a bell-glass, and care was taken to shade them and give them air when necessary. The first fortnight several damped off from the glass, not having been properly attended to; but on the twenty-second day after they were planted, I found that the rest had passed from the herbaceous to the half-woody state, and the terminal bud seemed to announce that there would shortly be a rise of the sap. Six days after this I pricked them out into small separate pots, and discovered that each had made a thick tuft

of roots, and twenty-seven out of thirty-eight succeeded completely. I tried the same plan, and with equal success, upon four varieties of the "Metrosideros," upon the "Melaleuca," "Clethra Arborea," and "Magnolia Grandiflora," besides Acacias and Roses. By this means I have obtained a considerable number of plants fit for sale in the course of six or seven months, remarkable for their strength and beauty, and from eighteen to twenty-four inches in height.

This simple method, I think, may be applied to all kinds of plants; and, as I have never seen it alluded to in any horticultural work, I venture to think that, if you consider it worth publication, it may be of some service to practical gardeners.

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#### ARTICLE IV.

AN EASY AND SUCCESSFUL METHOD OF PROPAGATING THE TREE PÆONY, BY MONS. MAUPOIL, OF DOLO, ON THE BRENTA, IN ITALY.

(Translated from the "*Journal des Connoissances Usuelles.*")

BY AMICUS.

IN the month of April I take off (close to their origin) the young shoots which show for flower, at which time they are about five, six, or eight inches long. After having stripped off most of their leaves, and cut off the flower-bud, I plant them in a northern aspect, and cover them with a frame and a bell-glass. The next day I water them; but as the situation is, of course, moist, the waterings need not be frequently repeated. Great care must be taken to prevent the growth of moss, and, therefore, it is desirable to give them a little air occasionally from sunrise till seven or eight o'clock in the morning. By the following month of October they are well rooted, and they may then be planted out, or left where they are, if they have sufficient ground-room. By this method I do not lose above one cutting out of twelve. Experience has taught me that the young and vigorous shoots which have no flower buds do not strike so well; and the reason seems to be, that the suppression of the bud causes an increased determination of sap to the base of the cutting.

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## ARTICLE V.

## ON THE TREATMENT OF STOVE PLANTS IN WINTER.

(*Extracted from a Paper read before the Horticultural Society.*)

BY A NORTH BRITON.

ALL plants are naturally subject, in a certain extent, to the vicissitudes of winter, spring, and summer. It follows, therefore, that, in a state of cultivation, something analogous should be followed by the cultivator in imitation of those changes. To keep tropical plants at a high temperature during winter, when there is little sunshine, is to excite their growing principle at a period when they should rather be at rest; and where such a practice is followed, the plants become drawn up, weak and leafless, in consequence of the perpetual, or, we may say, in this instance, unnatural, stimulus to excitement which the application of heat produces. It appears, from practice and observation, that the temperature of the plant stove should be kept as near to from 60 to 65 degrees as possible during the dark days of winter, for all that is then required is to prevent the plants from being checked or chilled by cold during that season; so that, as spring naturally comes on, a further, but gradual, stimulus may be given them by additional heat, and most particularly during the day.

Water must not be entirely withheld, particularly from some species; but a much less quantity of it is necessary than when the plants are in a growing state, and able to decompose a greater portion of that element. Some species require none for several weeks together; and such may be ascertained by their habits of growth, and are of the herbaceous and bulbous sorts. As these naturally ripen their foliage in autumn, (or at whatever other season,) and appear to die down to the ground, they should be observed, and collected as near together as circumstances will admit of, and a suspension of watering should then gradually take place, and be continued in till they begin to show signs of vegetation in spring, when they should be again supplied as usual. Some species, which require very little water during winter, do not lose their leaves, nor die down to the surface of the pots; but it is only observation on the part of the cultivator that can direct him in these instances when to water, and when to withhold it. It is (as we have repeatedly observed) one of

those cases in horticulture for which rules may be laid down, but not wholly without exceptions, and must entirely rest on the judgment of the cultivator. Steaming the stove during winter is a material feature in the best management of such plants, and should be scrupulously attended to, both to soften the atmosphere of the house, as well as to prevent the increase of insects, particularly the red spider, which is sure to make its unwelcome appearance in a high and dry atmosphere. The most eligible time for steaming the house is in the evening, when the flues are hottest, and it is performed by pouring water on them, which generates steam readily. In time of severe frost, this operation may be performed during the day, or dispensed with for a few days altogether. The quantity of water required to produce a sufficiency of steam depends on a variety of local circumstances, such as the size of the house, the way in which the water is put on the flues, &c. ; but it may be safely asserted, that more than is necessary is often used when it is poured on them by random, or done in too hurried a manner. In steaming all sorts of hot-houses, as well as in their whole management, it can only be expected to be well done when the operator feels an interest or pleasure in doing it. A few minutes more spent in applying it regularly and leisurely over the whole surface of the flues will do more good than sluicing a hogshead of water over the house in a careless manner. During the winter months very little ventilation is required in these structures ; for, unless the house be unusually well glazed, and in complete repair, a sufficiency of fresh air will find its way into it between the laps of the glass and other openings ; indeed greater care should be had to the exclusion of cold air during winter than to its admission. The plants are, for the most part, (as observed above,) in an inactive state, and, therefore, not in want of those gases which compose certain parts of atmospherical air, and which are found so necessary for them when in a growing state.

*September 15th, 1840.*

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## ARTICLE VI.

## ON RAISING THE SOLLYA HETEROPHYLLA FROM SEEDS.

BY REV. W. PROCTOR, ELVINGTON RECTORY, NEAR YORK.

AMONG the queries of one of the recent Numbers of your very useful publication, the "Floricultural Cabinet," I find one requesting information as to the mode of raising the seeds of the *Sollya Heterophylla*. I have a plant, which flowered profusely in a pot in 1838, and produced a great number of seed-pods: these remained on the plant during the winter, kept in a cold frame. They ripened the following summer; and I sowed them about April in the present year in a compost of leaf-mould, peat, and rotten dung. For a long time there appeared no sign of vegetation, though I kept the pot in which the seeds were sown in a cucumber-frame. In the latter end of June I perceived some plants appearing, in form like the seed-leaves of the carrot; but they did not seem to thrive, and several of them died off. I removed the pot into the open air, and in a few days after the plants came up, and grew very vigorously. I transplanted them into small pots, when they had grown about one or two inches high, and they are in a healthy, thriving state. My old plant produced seed-pods again last year, which ripened this spring. I preserve the seed in the pod until I purpose sowing it. The *Clianthus Puniceus* has seeded with me under the same treatment, and the seeds have grown very freely.

## ARTICLE VII.

## ON PROPAGATING THE TROPÆOLUM TRICOLORUM.

BY A COTTAGER.

SHOULD a few remarks on the propagation of *Tropæolum Tricolorum* from seed be of service to the very numerous readers of the "Floricultural Cabinet," I here send to you; and should you think them worthy of a place in your valuable Cabinet, you are quite at liberty to place them there, having been very successful in raising plants from seeds. The following is the method to be adopted:—

Take the seeds and place them in the pans belonging to the pots commonly used in gardens, filled with water, and let them soak for two or three days, till the shell which surrounds the interior of the seed will come easily off. After removing the shell, which requires to be done with great nicety, or you will injure the principal point of the seed, prepare some pots, filled with some good rich compost, composed as follows: two parts good decayed leaf-mould, one part hazel loam, and the fourth part of equal portions of bog-earth and sand, which mix well together; then fill the pots about three parts full, or rather more, of this mixture; then place the seeds on the top, (not too many, or you will not be able to remove the plant after it has formed a tuber,) and fill the remaining part with fine white sand, giving it a gentle pressing. Then remove the pots to the cool greenhouse, and place them in as shady a place as you possibly can, without anything being kept too close to them. Keep the pots always in a damp state; but mind when you sow the seed to place plenty of drainage at the bottom. As soon as some of the plants appear above the soil about one or two inches, take a small stick, and lift the seed from the soil, moving as little as possible the other soil, or you will injure the remaining seeds. Pot the young plants into the size pots called thumbs, which afterwards treat the same as for old plants in a growing state. The seedlings thus raised will flower the succeeding summer, and the year following make good established plants. Should any further remarks on them be required, I should be very glad to send them.

*August 30th, 1840.*

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## ARTICLE VIII.

### A DESCRIPTION OF SEEDLING GERANIUMS.

BY J. R.

**BLUSHING MAID**, Pontey's, a very delicate blush ground, with fine crimson spot, and a bright vermilion flame to the edge of the upper petals; a truly striking first-rate variety, with large showy trusses.

**Rival**, Pontey's, dark rose ground, large and of fine form, the upper petals covered with a beautiful splash; form and habit first rate.

Beauty of Bath, Salter's. Its nearest ally appears to be the Sylph, but it is said to possess a larger blotch, and being equally free to bloom as the Sylph, will be a more ornamental variety than the present favourite.

Rival King, Salter; form and colour much the same as Gaines's King. Its prolific habit of flowering, and the greater brilliancy of colouring, constitute the chief merit of this variety, and renders it much superior to the King.

Peril of the West, Lyne's; a beautiful blush, having a pretty light centre, and a very dark splash, shaded off with scarlet, and covering nearly the whole of the upper petals; form and habit excellent.

Picta Perfecta, Lyne's. This flower is a deep peach coloured pink; the centre light, with a decided dark spot on the upper petal: the ground colour is remarkably vivid and striking; form and habit very superior.

Queen of England, Lyne's; a very delicate pink flower, with a beautiful pure white centre, reaching half way down the under petal, and breaking suddenly off, so as to be quite distinct from the ground colours; the upper petals are partially covered by a splendid black splash, which shades gracefully off into the ground colour; form and habit very good.

*London, September 16th, 1840.*

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## ARTICLE IX.

### A LIST OF THE BEST KINDS OF PILLAR ROSES.

BY MR. H. M'MILLAN, WESTERHAM, KENT.

YOUR correspondent "Azalea" wishes for a list of the best Pyramid Roses. He should have said what the soil was, and whether wet or dry; also if the Roses get hurt by spring frost at his situation, as there are many Roses of the Isle de Bourbon and Noisettes that make fine Pyramid Roses, as well as some of the Hybrid China, but which, in some situations, get injured. However, I send a list of very rapid-growing ones, viz.,

1. Ayrshire Queen, shaded crimson.
2. ——— myrrh scented, creamy blush.

3. Ayrshire Ruga, pale flesh coloured.
4. ———— Crimson Ruga.
5. ———— Lovely Rambler, bright pink.
6. ———— Alice Gray, white.
7. Sempervirens, New, cream coloured.
8. ————— Mademoiselle d'Euphrasie, cream, back of the petals pink.
9. ————— Myranthus Ranunculacea, rosy light purple.
10. ————— Adelaide d'Orleans, shaded pale rose.
11. Multiflora Laure Davoust, changeable pink.
12. ———— Superba, pencilled rose.
13. ———— Crimson Grevillii, purplish crimson.
14. Boursault Amadis, or Crimson, bright purplish crimson.
15. ———— Gracilis, bright purplish rose.
16. ———— Elegans, purplish crimson, with white stripes.
17. Hybrid Climbing, Wood's Garland, changeable lilac and blush.
18. ————— Madame d'Arblay, white.

Your correspondent cannot do better than fill the three beds with the best of the following classes: Rosa Alba, Damask, and Provence, or China, in one bed, as they will keep flowering all the autumn. Should your correspondent wish for further information, I will give him all he wishes.

*Westerham, September 18th, 1840.*

## PART II.

### LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

#### NOTICED IN BOTANICAL REGISTER.

*CATASETUM MONACHANTHUS* (roseo-album).—From Para, bloomed in the Glasgow Botanic Garden. Flowers white, with a lip tipped, and banded with red.

*CATASETUM MYANTHUS* (spinosum).—From Brazil, the flowers like *C. barbatum*, but somewhat larger, and of brighter colours. Bloomed in the Glasgow Bot. Garden.

*AQUILEGIA FRAGRANS*.—From North India. A hardy perennial. Flowers very fragrant, of a pale straw colour.

*AQUILEGIA PUBIFLORA*.—From the Himalayan mountains. A hardy perennial. Flowers of a pale purple, scentless.

**HARDENBERGIA DIGITATA.**—From the Swan River Colony. A greenhouse twiner, with handsome flowers produced in a dense raceme.

**ANAGALLIS ALTERNIFOLIA.**—From Rio Janeiro. It has bloomed in the fine collection of Sir W. Lemon at Carclew. An herbaceous plant, with trailing shoots. Flowers yellowish, tinged with pink.

**STANTHOPEA BARKERI.**—A variety of *S. Wardii*, very handsome, without the eye-like spots of the latter, and the anterior of the lip of a delicate white. It is very fragrant too.

**BRACHYCOME IBERIDIFOLIA.**—From the Swan River, raised by Mrs. Wray of Cheltenham. It is a hardy annual, of the natural order Compositæ, with finely cut leaves like the *Nigella*, and flowers of a very deep blue. It grows about a foot high. There is a white variety too not yet introduced.

**HIBISCUS WRAYÆ.**—From Swan River, raised too by Mrs. Wray. The plant is a handsome greenhouse shrub. The flower about five inches across, of a pretty lilac colour. This is doubtless a very valuable acquisition.

**ANGREECUM BILOBUM.**—An orchidea from Cape Coast Castle. It has bloomed with Messrs. Loddiges. The flowers are produced in pendent racemes, of a snow white, slightly tipped with pink.

**EPIDENDRUM LANCIFOLIUM.**—From Mexico. Bloomed with Messrs. Loddiges. Flowers like *E. Cochleatum*, but the lip is a pale yellow striated with deep purple.

**DENDROBIUM HERBACEUM.**—From the East Indies. Bloomed in the Messrs. Loddiges's. Flowers green.

**ONCIDIUM RAMOSUM.**—From Brazil. Bloomed with Messrs. Loddiges. A very fine flowering species, of a pale yellow colour.

**SCHIZONOTUS TOMENTOSUS.** (Synonym. *Spirea Lindleyana*.)—From the Northern provinces of India. A handsome shrub, having the appearance of *Spirea Sorbifolia*. It has not yet bloomed in Hort. Society's Garden, but Dr. Lindley remarks that specimens he has seen are in large panicles.

**OPHELIA PURPURESCENS.**—From the Northern parts of India. An herbaceous plant, with starry like pink coloured flowers. It is probably only annual, and likely to be hardy.

**SPIREA ROTUNDIFOLIA.**—From Cashmere; appears to be hardy, and quite new to this country. It has not yet bloomed in the Hort. Society's Garden.

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FROM PERIODICALS.

**ALLIUM CÆRULEUM.**—Blue Leek. (Bot. Reg. 51.) Liliacæ. Hexandria Monogynia. From the salt plains of Asiatic Russia, near the Irtisch river, and found too on the Altai mountains, where it blooms profusely in May and June. It is a bulbous plant, growing about half a yard high, quite hardy. The flowers are produced in a globose umbel of two inches in diameter, each flower being near half an inch across, of a beautiful bright blue. It blooms freely in the beds of the garden of the London Horticultural Society.

**APHELANDRA CRISTATA.**—Crested. (Pax. Mag. Bot. 173.) Acanthacæ. Didynamia Angiospermia. A hot-house plant of great beauty, when properly grown. We have seen several splendid specimens exhibited at the Horticultural Society's show at the Chiswick Garden during the present year. The plant is of vigorous habit, similar to the old and well known *Justicia coccinea*. The flowers are produced numerously in dense spikes, each blossom being upwards of two inches long, of a rosy-scarlet colour. The plant may be obtained at most nurseries at a very cheap rate, and certainly deserves a place in every plant stove.

**AZALEA INDICA, VAR.**—Variegata. (Pax. Mag. Bot. 175.) Ericacæ. Pen-

*tandria Monogynia*. This beautiful variety, it is probable, is an hybrid raised between the common white flowered and one of the pink or red kinds. It is, however, one of the handsomest. The plant is a very free bloomer. The flowers are large, the ground colour of a pretty pale-pink, spotted with a deep red. The edges of the petals are white, forming a margin of about a quarter of an inch. The plant may be had at most of the public nurseries, and certainly deserves a place in every collection of this truly beautiful and profuse flowering tribe.

*CATASERTUM INTEGERRIMUM*.—Entire lipped. (Bot. Mag. 3823.) Orchidacæ. Gynandria Monandria, sent by Mr. Skinner from Guatemala to the noble collection at Woburn. The flowers are produced in a long raceme, they are large, sepals green tinged with purple, labellum green outside tinged with purple, inside yellow blotched with deep purple.

*CLEMATIS MONTANA*.—Mountain Clematis. (Bot. Reg. 53.) Ranunculacæ. Polyandria Polygynia. From the Himalayan mountains. It is a hardy climber, growing rapidly and blooming most profusely. Certainly few plants are more beautiful than is this in April, May, and June, when its snow-white blossoms, tinged with a delicate pink, are produced in large clusters, and in such plenty as to appear an entire mass. Lady Amherst first brought the plant into this country, and it was then distributed under the name of *Clematis odorata*. It is a most suitable plant for a trellis, arbour, &c., and deserves a place wherever it can be admitted. We have grown it for the last two years, and can recommend it with confidence.

*CYNOGLOSSUM LONGIFLORUM*.—Long flowered Hound's Tongue. Boraginacæ. Pentandria Monogynia. A hardy perennial plant, growing about half a yard high, and blooms very freely from May to August. The flowers are produced numerously in long erect racemes. Each blossom is about an inch long, and three quarters across the mouth. On the outside of a pretty blue, inside red. The plant deserves a place in every flower garden. It is readily increased by seeds or division of the roots. When raised from seeds the plant does not bloom till the second year. It was introduced into this country by Dr. Royle, from seeds received of the Hon. East India Company, and collected in Cashmere.

*DELPHINIUM SINENSE*, VAR. *FLORE-PLENO*.—Double flowered Chinese Larkspur. (Pax. Mag. Bot. 171.) The single flowered was introduced near twenty years back: it is a very beautiful flowering species, growing from six inches to a foot high, blooming most profusely, and its splendid blue flowers produce a fine effect. This kind deserves a place in every flower garden, and as it can be obtained by seeds, and sown as an annual, it well merits attention. The double flowered variety, however, exceeds the former in brilliancy, though it does not bloom quite so profuse. It appears to be a perennial, growing and blooming freely in the open border. In order, however, to succeed well, it requires to be occasionally transplanted to another situation. This is required with some others of the Delphiniums, or they too are very liable to perish. The present plant is readily increased by division early in spring, or by slips taken off when the shoots are three or four inches high, inserting them under a glass.

*DENDROBIUM DEVONIUM*.—The Duke of Devonshire's Dendrobium. (Pax. Mag. Bot. 168.) Orchidacæ. Gynandria Monandria. Discovered by Mr. Gibson, the Duke of Devonshire's Collector, on the Khosea hills, hanging from trees in excessively dense woods, at about 4500 feet above the level of the sea. The plant introduced to the noble collection there last April and May. The flower stems are very slender, drooping at the extremities, jointed; nodes rather distant. Flowers most frequently produced in clusters of three, each flower being near three inches across. Sepals of a cream colour, having a considerable dash of pinkish-purple. Petals fringed at the edges, cream-coloured, with less of the pink tinge, but has a stain of a deeper hue at the points. Labellum cream-coloured, beautifully fringed at the edges, having a large orange blotch on either side of the centre. One of the loveliest flowering Orchideæ yet introduced, and we think it is most appropriately associated with the name of the noble and distinguished patron of horticulture, his Grace the Duke of Devonshire. The plant deserves a place in every collection.

**FRANCOA RAMOSA.**—White flowered. (Bot. Mag. 3824.) Francoacææ. Octandria Monogynia. Discovered at Valparaiso by Mr. Cuming. It is as hardy as the now well-known *F. appendiculata*, adorned with spikes of pretty white flowers.

**GALEANDRA BAUERI**, Bauer's Casquewort.—(Bot. Reg. 49.) Orchidacææ. Gynandria Monandria. Originally discovered in French Guiana by Martin, more recently by Mr. Ross, the Collector of George Barker, Esq., at Kisatipa, ten leagues from Melacatapec. The flowers are produced in terminal racemes, each blossom being a little more than two inches across. Sepals and petals of a yellowish-green, slightly tinged with brown. Labellum whitish, tinged with purple outside, yellowish inside with a deep purple lip.

**MONOCHANTHUS LONGIFOLIUS.**—Long leaved Monk flower. (Bot. Mag. 3819.) Orchidacææ. Gynandria Monandria. (Synonym *Catasetum longifolium*.) Introduced from Demarara, and bloomed in the collection of T. Brocklehurst, Esq., the Fence, near Macclesfield. The flower scape is pendent, bearing numerous flowers, each flower being near two inches across. Sepals and petals of a rosy purplish-green. Lip of a most beautiful rich orange outside, dappled with orange-red, the edge of the mouth each side having a deep reddish fringe, and at the apex a shorter fringe of a deep blood colour. It is a very interesting and pretty flowering species.

**PASSIFLORA VERRUCIFERA.**—Warted Passion flower. (Bot. Mag. 52.) Passifloracææ. Monadelphia Pentandria. A greenhouse climber, very probably a native of Brazil. It is very like *P. edulis* and *P. incarnata*. The flowers are curious and pretty, like all the tribe, but want richness of colour. They are white with a deep purple corona.

**RODRIGUEZIA CRISPA.**—Crisped sweet-scented. (Bot. Reg. 54.) Orchidacææ. Gynandria Monandria. From the Organ Mountains of Brazil. It has bloomed in the fine collection of Messrs. Loddiges. The flowers are produced in a dense raceme, each blossom being about an inch across, of a dull sea-green, edged with a yellowish colour, slightly crisped. They are most delightfully fragrant, resembling the perfume of Primroses.

## PART III.

### MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

#### LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

**EXHIBITED.**—A fine specimen of *Russelia juncea* was shown by Mr. Davis, gardener to Sir Simon Clark, Bart., F.H.S., presenting a mass of bloom about three yards round, and four to five feet high. Mr. Davis also sent a large Providence pineapple, weighing 9lb. 10oz., a basket of Muscat of Alexandria grapes, and a dish of peaches in three varieties.

A collection of plants from Mrs. Lawrence contained *Peristeria pendula*, a new species of *Lælia*, *Curcuma Roscoeana*, *Catasetum tridentatum*, a new var. of *Catasetum*, *Oncidium papilio*, *Peristeria cerina*, *Epidendrum ciliare*, *E. floribundum*, *Erica speciosa*, *E. verticulata*, and *E. Aitonia*.

From Mr. James Rigby, of Stanhope Nursery, Old Brompton, a new variety of *Catasetum*, with flowers of a pale green.

From Mr. George Phillips, gardener to the Misses Trevor, of Tingrith, near

Woburn, a collection of blooms from several species of *Zinnias*, *Combretum purpureum*, and *Mandevilla suaveolens*, and some pineapples.

From Mr. Robert Buck, of Blackheath, a new and rather pretty light-coloured *Amaryllis*, from the Cape of Good Hope, and a dish of grapes from the Deccan vines, which, like those shown on a former occasion, though ripe to appearance, were very deficient in flavour.

From Mr. Head, of Worthing Nursery, some seedling cherries, resembling the Morello in size and colour, but very inferior in flavour. They were grown on a wall with a west aspect; 26 of them were found to weigh half a pound.

From Mr. W. Buck, gardener to the Hon. Fulke Greville Howard, F.H.S., grapes of the following kinds:—Tokay, Grange's seedling, and the Finger or Horn grape.

From Mr. Chapman, of Vauxhall, a dish of black Hambro' grapes.

Mr. D. Brewster, gardener to Colonel Lindsey, of Ballacarris, Fifeshire, sent two pots of jelly and jam, made from unripe grapes—both tolerably well-flavoured.

Plants—*Odontoglossum Rossii*, *Phaius albus*, *Catasetum citrinum*, *Zygopetalum maxillare*, a new species of Thrift, called *Armeria fasciculata*, a native of Corsica, nearly hardy, but requiring the protection of a frame in winter.

Cut flowers—*Ceanothus azureus*, ditto *pallidus*, *Physianthus albicans*, *Malva Mauritanica*.

Pears—Franc real d'été, Yutte, Hessel, Chair a'Dame, Ambrette d'été, Summer Bergamot, St. Pierre.

Apples—Gravenstein, Summer Golden Pippin, Leyden Pippin, Mason's White, Manx Codlin.

Plums—Reine Claude Violette, Virgin, Damas blanc, Pond's Seedling, Diaprée rouge, Wine sour.

Nectarines—Violette Hâtive, Elruge.

Peaches—George the Fourth, Bellegarde.

The Knightian medal was awarded to Mr. Davis, for the Providence pine, and Banksian medals to Mr. Buck, for the Deccan grapes, to Mrs. Lawrence for *Curcuma Roscoeana*, and to Mr. Parsons for Ripley Queen pines.

Sept. 15th.—Dr. Henderson, Vice-president, in the chair.

From Mr. Henderson, nurseryman, of Pine Apple-place, Edgeware-road, was a fine specimen of *Æschynanthus grandiflorus*, which had been treated as an orchideous plant, a cutting having been last year struck on a stump of a tree, and suspended in the stove, where it flowered abundantly.

Messrs. Lee and Co., Hammersmith, sent a hybrid *Ipomea*, raised from *Sellowii*, impregnated with *Horsfallii*.

Mr. Christie, of Clapham-road, exhibited a bloom of *Cereus triangularis*, a species nearly related to the night blooming *Cereus*, and which usually blooms and fades between sun-set and sun-rise; the present flower, however, by some accident, remained fit for show during the day.

From Mr. Hugh Low, of Clapton, were some pretty plants from the Swan River, one a new species of *Boronia*, and a *Stylidium saxiflagoides*.

From Mr. Fielder, gardener to William Linwood, Esq., F.H.S., a Moscow Queen Pine, weighing 4 lb. 9 oz.

From Mr. Robert Buck, of Blackheath, two vines in pots, of different varieties of the Deccan grape introduced some years back by Colonel Sykes; and a branch of Coe's Golden Drop Plum.

Some drawings were exhibited by Miss M. Beloe, on rice-paper, a substance which, although so called, is not composed of rice; but of the pith of a species of *Hibiscus*, cut by the Chinese into thin slices and pressed.

From the Society's Garden were exhibited:—

Plants of *Cattleya intermedia*, ditto *Harrisoniana*, *Oncidium Papilio*, *Dendrolium alpestre*, *Zygopetalum intermedium*, *Gardenia Rothmannii*.

Cut flowers.—A collection of Dahlias, ditto of Roses, *Lupinus Hartwegii*, an annual species from Mexico, *Malva Mauritanica*, *Pentstemon gentianoides*,



*Statice scoparia*, ditto ditto *præcox*, ditto *latifolia lævis*, and *Helianthus orgyalis*.

Pears.—*Drapiez d'été*, Waterloo, Ambrosia, Washington, Poire Figue, and Dunmore.

Apples.—Wormsley Pippin, Transparent de Christ, Autumn Pearmain, Reiuette de Laak, De Lande, Baleborodova, Marmorter Sommer Pepping.

Plums.—Downton Imperatrice, and Quetsche, which becomes when dried the German prune.

Cherry.—*Bigarreau tardif de Hildesheim*, an abundant bearer, and one of the latest of the hard fleshed kinds.

Knightian medals were awarded to Mr. Henderson, for *Æschynanthus grandiflorus*, and to Mr. Fielder, for the Moscow Queen Pine.

Lord Prudhoe was proposed a member of the Society, and being the son of a peer of the realm, was elected forthwith.

#### ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Dahlia Show of the above Society took place at the Surrey Zoological Gardens on Tuesday, Sept. 15th. The blooms, both of Dahlias and Heartsease, were better than could have been expected this rather unfavourable season. There were, too, some well-grown plants. The prize of five sovereigns offered by Mr. Widnall, of Granchester, for the bloom of any yellow Dahlia, was awarded to Mr. Dalton, of Tooting, for a bloom of Cox's Defiance. The Heartsease, both stands and seedlings, contained a great many good flowers, and attracted a large portion of the unusually numerous company. Messrs. Paul and Son, of Cheshunt, exhibited a tray of Roses of great beauty and variety for this late period. Mr. Chapman, of Vauxhall, had some exceedingly fine Black Hambro' Grapes. Extra prizes were recommended by the judge for Apples and Pears, to Messrs. Baldwin, John Gaines, Bursil, and Lee. The collection of Vegetables shown by Messrs. Gaines and Martin were larger and better grown than on any previous occasion. We were unable to obtain the names of many productions. The following prizes were awarded:—

##### AMATEURS.

Dahlias, best 24—1. The gold medal, Mr. Headly, of Stapleford, near Cambridge; 2. Large silver, Mr. Burrup, of Camberwell; 3. Middle silver, Mr. Humber, of Southall; 4. Small silver, Mr. Prockton, of Bernondsey.

Best 12—1. Large silver, Mr. Hale; 2. Ditto, Mr. Cook; 3. Middle silver, Mr. Hunt; 4. Ditto, Mr. Green; 5. Small silver, Mr. Smith; 6. Ditto, Mr. Wildman.

Asters, best 12—Small silver, Mr. Dalton.

Heartsease, in stands of 24 varieties—1. Large silver, Mr. Edmonds; 2. Middle silver, Mr. Walden; 3. Small silver, Mr. Hall.

Best collection of Cut Flowers—1. Middle silver, Mr. Davis; 2. Small silver Mr. Bushell.

##### GENTLEMEN'S GARDENERS.

Best collection of Miscellaneous Plants, not to exceed 24 pots (Orchideous Plants excluded)—1. The gold medal, Mr. Coutts; 2. Large silver, Mr. Atlee, for *Correa speciosa*, *Siphocampylus bicolor*, *Polygala obcordata*, *Gesneria splendens*, *Crowea saligna*, *Manuetia glabra*, *Erica grandinosa*, *E. Boweana*, *E. Irbyana*, *Witsenia corymbosa*, *Selago Gilesii*, *Thunbergia aurantiaca*, *Statice puberula*, *Polygala grandiflora*, *Elychrysium proliferum*, *Boronia pinnata*, *Fuchsia globosa*, *Gomplocarpus fruticosus*; 3. Middle silver, Mr. Payne; 4. Small silver, Mr. Lane.

Cockscombs, best 12—Middle silver, Mr. Bloxam.

Dahlias, best 24—1. Large silver, Mr. Mountjoy; 2. Ditto, Mr. Syred; 3. Middle silver, Mr. Mortlock; 4. Ditto, Mr. Bourne; 5. Small silver, Mr. Watson; 6. Ditto, Mr. Bennett.

Asters, best 24—Small silver, Mr. Foster.

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Heartsease, in stands of 36 varieties—1. Middle silver, Mr. Fisher; 3 Small silver, Mr. Foster.

Best collection of Cut Flowers—1. Large silver, Mr. Inwood; 2. Middle silver, Mr. Coope; 3. Small silver, Mr. Morely.

#### NURSERYMEN, MARKET-GARDENERS, AND FLORISTS.

Dahlias, best 50—1. The gold medal, Mr. Mountjoy, of Ealing; 2. Large silver, Mr. Willmer, of Sunbury; 3. Ditto, Mr. Catleugh, of Chelsea; 4. Middle silver, Mr. King; 5. Ditto, Mr. Gaines, of Battersea; 6. Small silver, Mr. Girling, of Stowmarket; 7. Ditto, Mr. T. Bock.

Best 24—1. Large silver, Mr. Thompson; 2. Middle silver, Mr. Henbrey, Croydon; 3. Small silver, Mr. Stockwell, Walworth.

Asters, best 36—Small silver, Mr. Paul.

Best collection of Miscellaneous Plants—1. Large silver, Mr. Chandler, of Vauxhall; 2. Middle silver, Mr. Jackson, of Kingston; 3. Small silver, Mr. Fairbairn, of Clapham.

Best collection of Roses in bunches—Middle silver, Mr. Paul.

Heartsease, in stands of 50 varieties—1. Large silver, Mr. Thompson; 2. Middle silver, Mr. J. May, of Edmonton, for the following varieties, Ward's Amulet, ditto Apelles, ditto Anne Maria, ditto Beauty of Enfield, ditto Captain Cook, ditto Charles XII., ditto Conqueror of Europe, Lovegrove's Coronation, Thompson's Coronation, Ward's Crimson Shakspeare, May's Don John, Page's Duke of Wellington, Ealing Hero, Eclipse, Glover's Edwin, May's Egyptian Prince, ditto General Picton, Glory of Enfield, Grace Darling, Grand Monarch, May's Hero, Hon. Mrs. Adams, May's Imogene, Lidgard's Jewels, May's King Leopold, Willmer's Lady Fuller, Burl-y's Lord Nelson, May's Maid of Judah, ditto Manlius, ditto Marc Anthony, ditto Peter Dick, ditto Helen Macgregor, ditto Dandie Dimont, ditto Melpomene, ditto Mistake, Pond's Napoleon, Walter's Natolia, May's Orpheus, ditto Pallas, ditto Pandora, ditto Plenipo, Harris's Pilot, May's Polyphemus, Mountjoy's Queen Victoria, May's Rival King, ditto Sir John Rae Reid, ditto Sir Wilham Wallace, ditto Vitruvius, ditto Wonder, Yarico.

Best collection of Cut Flowers—1. Middle silver, Mr. Fairbairn; 3. Small silver, Mr. Denyer.

#### OPEN TO ALL CLASSES.

Best Specimen Plant—1. Large silver, Mr. Cooper; 2. Middle silver, Mr. Jackson; 3. Small silver, Mr. Bonbas; 4. Ditto, Mr. Jackson.

Best collection of Orchideous Plants in Flower—Large silver, Mr. T. Banks.

Best Seedling Dahlia of 1839, not less than 4 blooms—1. Middle silver, Mr. Catleugh, for a scarlet-coloured, called Eclipse; 2. Small silver, Mr. Widnall, Grancheater.

Best ditto of 1840, single bloom—1. Middle silver, Mr. Allchin; 2. Small silver, Mr. Widnall.

Best Seedling Heartsease—Mr. J. May, for Peter Dick. Extra prize recommended for Mark Anthony, (May's).

Best four sorts of Fruit (excluding Grapes and Pines)—1. Large silver, Mr. Lane; 2. Middle silver, Mr. Embleton; 3. Small silver, Mr. Lee.

Best basket of Grapes—1. Middle silver, Mr. R. J. Chapman, Vauxhall; 2. Small silver, Mr. Andrew.

Best Pine—Middle silver, Mr. Andrew.

Best collection of Vegetables—1. Large silver, Mr. J. Gaines, Battersea; 2. Middle silver, Mr. Martin, Millbank.

#### EXTRA PRIZE OF FIVE SOVEREIGNS OFFERED BY MR. WIDNALL.

For the best single bloom of any yellow Dahlia, named, and hitherto sold out—Mr. Dalton, of Tooting, for Cox's Defiance.

## CAMBRIDGE HORTICULTURAL FETE.

The show was arranged in the grand avenue of the gardens of St. John's College, and extended the whole length, and, with the magnificent arms of the college at the end, worked in dahlias, had a very beautiful effect. The arms of the college are those of England and France quarterly in a bordure; and though the azure of the latter could not, of course, be accomplished with dahlias, so as to please the herald, yet a very near approximation was made. The badges, too, of the college, at the sides of the arms, merit great commendation. The next best device was a giant butterfly, in dahlias, which really vied in beauty with "the Admiral" species, so great a favourite with the naturalist. On a long board also were the words "May Floriculture meet its due reward," every letter being worked in different coloured dahlias; it was a very pretty object, meeting the eye on entering to the bowling-green. In the middle of the bowling-green, on a massive oak octagonal table, was a splendid crown in dahlias; and we may remark that this is the first attempt we have seen to make a crown of these flowers that has completely succeeded; every part was proportional, and the colours chosen those best adapted. There was also an Indian warrior's cloak, or a lady's mantelet (it might be called either), very curiously worked in laurel leaves, which deserves commendation, at least, for its novelty. A splendid Cornucopia had a very pleasing effect. The band in attendance was very efficient.

The following is a list of the prizes, as read by the Rev. T. Lund, B.D., Fellow of St. John's:—

The Cambridge Cup, 24 dahlias—Messrs. Brown, of Slough, near Windsor.

First Class, 36 dahlias—1, £10. Messrs. Brown, of Slough; 2, £7. Mr. Widnall; 3, £5. Mr. Headland; 4, £3. Mr. Beauford, of Biggleswade; 5, £2. Mr. Mountjoy, of London.

Second Class, 24 dahlias—1, £7. Rev. William Skinner, of Rushden; 2, £5. Mr. Beauford, of Biggleswade; 3, £3. Rev. A. Newby, of Tilbrook, Beds; 4, £2. William Hogg, Esq., of Biggleswade; 5, £1. Mr. Richard Headly.

Third Class, 12 dahlias—1, £4. Mr. Jasper Taylor; 2, £3. Mr. John Sparrow; 3, £2. Mr. J. Newman, of Bourne; 4, £1. Messrs. Hudson.

Fourth Class, 3 dahlias—1, £1. Mr. John Boning; 2, 15s. Mr. Sutton, of Biggleswade; 3, 10s. Mr. Edward Wright, of Grantchester; 4, 5s. Mr. Daniel Moore, of Grantchester.

Fifth Class, the best dahlia—1, £1. Mr. Widnall; 2, 15s. Mr. Brewer; 3, 10s. Mr. John Boning; 4, 5s. Mr. Keynes, of Salisbury.

Sixth Class, 3 seedlings of 1839—1, £1. 10s. Mr. Widnall; 2, £1. 5s. ditto; 3, £1. Mr. Keynes, of Salisbury; 4, 15s. Messrs. Brown, of Slough; 5, 10s. Mr. Girling, of Stowmarket.

Seventh Class, 1 seedling of 1840—1, £1. Messrs. Hudson; 2, 15s. Mr. Furze, of Bedford; 3, 10s. Fred. Hogg, Esq., of Biggleswade; 4, 5s. Mr. Beauford, of Biggleswade.

Device in dahlias or other flowers—1, £1. 10s. Mr. Widnall (St. John's College Arms); 2, £1. Mr. J. Rickard (Emperor of Morocco Butterfly); 3, 10s. Mr. Robert Ellis (a splendid gigantic crown).

Motto in dahlias or other flowers—1, £1. 10s. Mr. Widnall (May Floriculture meet its due reward); 2, £1. Mr. Robert Chandler (Faith, Hope, and Charity, and Cornucopia).

## ROYAL CALEDONIAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The autumn meeting of this national Scottish society was held on Thursday, the 3rd of September, when a great Dahlia competition took place, and premiums were awarded for the finer fruits of the season. The show, both of flowers and fruits, was extensive and excellent. They were exhibited to the public from two till five o'clock, and filled two marquees or tents on the lawn.

In Dahlias, which formed the grand object of the day, a separate competition of twenty flowers was held between nurserymen among themselves, and between the practical gardeners of private gentlemen among themselves.

The first Nurserymen's prize was awarded to Messrs. Thomas and William

Handasyde, Fisherrow, whose flowers were—Hero of Salisbury, Virgin Queen, Dane Croft Rival, Squib's Amulet, Rival Sussex, Argo, Metella, Rhoda, Grace Darling, Optima, Girling's Evadne, Lady Kinnauld, Model of Perfection, Duchess of Devonshire, Ruby, Emulator, Rienzi, Rosalie, Bree's Rosa, and Marquis of Lothian. Another prize was voted to Messrs. Eagle and Henderson, Edinburgh, who produced Squib's Purple Perfection, Dodd's Mary, Marquis of Lothian, Queen of Sarum, Duchess of Richmond, Francis, Hope, Lady Dunglass, Argo, Springfield Major, Climax, Grace Darling, Rienzi, Banks of the Tyne, Seedling of 1839 (not named), Unique, Beauty of the Plain, Seedling (not named), Wallace, and Beauty of Sevenoaks.

For the Practical Gardeners' prize there were nine competitors, and the committee therefore made four awards. The medal was assigned to Mr. Wm. Thom, gardener to David Anderson, Esq., of St. Germain's, whose kinds were Rival Sussex, Amato, Unique, Hero of Sevenoaks, Virgin Queen, Marquis of Lothian, Suffolk Hero, Royal Standard, Homer, Bree's Rosa, Topaz, Sir Henry Fletcher, Essex Rival, Horwood's Defiance, Egyptian King, Duchess of Devonshire, Model of Perfection, Eva, Lady Powlet, and Springfield Rival. The second prize was voted to Mr. Peter Thomson, gardener to J. J. Hope Vere, Esq., of Craigiehall, for Lady Middleton, Dodd's Mary, Bowlinggreen Rival, Egyptian King, Grace Darling, Conqueror, Hope, Mountjoy's Rosa, Bree's Rosa, Unique, Marquis of Lothian, Lord Howe, Rienzi, Birmingham, Premier, Monarch, Virgin Queen, Beauty of the Plain, Lady Dunglass, Duchess of Devonshire, and Rival Sussex. A third premium was awarded to Mr. George James, gardener to James Balfour, Esq., of Pilrig; and a fourth to Mr. James Lindsay, gardener to Patrick Chalmers, Esq., of Auldbar, Brechin.

The show of Carnations was also very rich. The medal was found due to Mr. John Young, gardener to Sir James Gibson Craig, Bart., of Riccarton, whose flowers were—Fair Helen, Ive's Leopold, Falstaff, Lady of the Lake, William the Fourth, Cannon's Flake, Miss Mitford, Byron, Rob Roy, Countess of Airlie, Ramsay's Favourite, and Wild's Perfection. A second prize was awarded to Mr. John Young, gardener to Thomas Oliver, Esq., Newington Lodge; and a third to Mr. Peter Brown, gardener to John Sanderson, Esq., Dundee; both collections being admirable.

To Messrs. Sang, of the Kirkaldy Nurseries, a premium was voted, for a fine flowering specimen of the curious and rare epiphytal climber, *Æschynanthus grandiflorus*: the first time it has been seen in flower in Scotland.

A collection of Seedling Fuchsias, hybrid between *F. fulgens* and *F. grandiflora*, seed sown only five months ago, was sent by Mr. Thomson, Craigiehall; and another collection, raised in East Princes-street Gardens, was communicated by Mr. Scott, Nurseryman.

A rich collection of Seedling Carnations, raised at South-hill, Burntisland, by Miss Cecilia Wemyss, was much admired; as was also a very fine set of Seedling Picotees, raised in Drylaw garden.

Several promising Seedling Dahlias were exhibited; but no premium had this year been offered for seedlings. One raised by Mr. Alexander Macdougall, gardener, Beechwood, seemed remarkably good.

The thanks of the meeting were voted to William Grierson, Esq., for a donation of tracts on Bee Culture by Cottagers; and to Robert Smith, Esq., for a large living specimen of *Cereus Coulteri*, lately imported. Likewise to Messrs. J. Dickson and Sons for many beautiful plants exhibited, doing great credit to Mr. Kelly, their cultivator; among which two very splendid *Geranium* plants deserve to be particularised, a Foster's Rosa and a *Speculum mundi*, both about eight feet in circumference around the branches, although the plants were not two feet high, and both well clothed with flowers; to Mr. John Henderson, gardener to Sir George Campbell, Edenwood, for elegant Seedlings of *Phlox Drummondii*; to Messrs. Sang, of Kirkaldy, for a splendid collection of Carnations; to Mr. Peter Gamnell, Hermitage, for fine China Asters and French and African Marigolds; to Mr. Butters, at Olive Bank, for curiously-striped *Dahlia* flowers; to Mr. David Foulis, Woodhouselee, for fine *Hollyhocks*; to Messrs. Handasyde, who gained the first prize for Dahlias, for an additional collection of sixty flowers, and for choice striped French Marigolds and China Asters

Thanks were also voted to Mrs. Brown, Primrose Bank; and to Mr. Lothian, Hope Park, for very large and beautiful specimens of Jargonelles; also to Mr. Low, gardener to Robert Cadell, Esq., Hailes, for a beautiful cluster of the White Muscat Grape, weighing 3lbs.

#### NORWICH AND NORFOLK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The prizes were awarded as under:—

The 25 Guinea Silver Cup—Messrs. Brown, of Slough, for Amato, Suffolk Hero, Ne plus Ultra, Robert Burt, Springfield Rival, Metella, Utopia, Nicholas Nickleby, Le Grand Baudine, Windmill-hill Rival, Hope, Maria, Squib's Defiance, Springfield Purple, Unique, Regina, Beauty of the Plain, Rival Sussex, Eva, Maresfield Rival, Duchess of Richmond, Rienzi, Grace Darling, Penelope, Bontishall, Defender, Annot of Lisle, Pickwick, Doctor Syntax, Cox's Defiance.

The second prize in this class, being the entrance money paid—Mr. Church, of Burnham, for Advocate, Daue Croft Rival, Eva, Ianthe, Amato, Glory of Plymouth, Lady Dartmouth, Suffolk Hero, Meteor, Egyptian Prince, Coronal, Lady Wetherel, Lady Middleton, Miss Johnstone, Horwood's Defiance, Cox's Defiance, Pickwick, Beauty of the Plain, Rival President, President of the West, Duchess of Richmond, Nicholas Nickleby, Countess of Pembroke, Grand Turk, Royal Standard, Advancer, Unique, Windmill-hill Rival, Climax.

The 10 Guinea Amateurs' Cup—Robert Copeman, jun., Esq., for Essex Rival, Optime, Conductor, Meteor, Ne plus Ultra, Henrietta, Cupped Crimson, Jones's Francis, Rival Sussex, Cox's Defiance, Rival President, Pamplin's Bloomsbury, Amato, Virgin Queen, Rienzi, Beauty of the Plain, Pickwick, Argo, President of the West, Lady Bathurst.

Second prize, being the amount of entries—R. Overman, Esq, for Metella, Advancer, Unique, Springfield Rival, Miss Johnstone, Hylas, Beauty of the Plain, Rival Sussex, Duchess of Richmond, President of the West, Windmill-hill Rival, Suffolk Hero, Glory of Plymouth, Girling's Contender, Lewisham Rival, Amato, Lady Middleton, Grace Darling, Eva, Optime.

#### QUERIES.

ON THE TREATMENT OF GERANIUMS, &c.—I am aware that splendid specimens of Geraniums are obtained by the new mode of culture; but is it possible that a plant of "Joan of Arc" could have attained the height of *four* feet, and a diameter of *six*, as stated in the present month's Cabinet? Was not six feet in *circumference* meant? If no mistake has been made, cannot you obtain, for the benefit of your subscribers, an account of Mr. Cock's method of growing the plant, and particularly the time that elapsed between striking the cutting, and exhibiting it? A full description of some of the best hybrid Fuchsias would also be very acceptable, especially those which partake of the glowing tint of fulgens. When will Mr. Smith's seedlings be offered for sale? Was there not a *new species* exhibited in London this spring by Mr. Standish, which obtained a medal, though not in bloom; has it since blossomed, and what are its flowers like? Where can "Bignonia Tweediana," and "Silene laciniata," be purchased? Is the latter plant of a dwarf habit, and easy of cultivation? Will "Ipomea Horsfallia" grow and blossom in a conservatory? An early answer to these questions will much oblige  
A DEVONIAN.

[The description we gave of the Geranium was correct. We will apply to Mr. Cock for the particulars of his mode of treatment, and give it in an early Number. We will give particulars of a number of Fuchsias in the November Number. Mr. Smith's will be offered early next spring, we can supply any orders.

We saw at the Horticultural Exhibition in the London Horticultural Society's Garden a plant somewhat resembling the *F. fulgens* in habit, but quite distinct; it was not in bloom, but we did not know it belonged to Mr. Standish; we have sent to Mr. Standish for information as to its blooming, &c. *Silene*

laciniata we can supply, it grows about half a yard high. The *Bignonia* we will inquire about. The *Ipomea* will do in a warm conservatory, but blooms later in the summer than in a plant stove; it is, however, far surpassed by the *I. Learii*, a more rapid grower, and a much more profuse bloomer. Both, however, well deserve a place wherever they will flourish.—CONDUCTOR.]

## REMARKS.

ON *ABUTILON VITIFOLIUM*, &c.—Having been a subscriber to your "Cabinet" from its first commencement, I think it is but proper to correct any error into which that useful publication may inadvertently fall.

In the notices of new and rare plants appears under the head Nurseries, &c. No. 18, September Number, *Abutilon Vitifolium*. Three plants were raised from seeds five years since by Captain Cottingham, Belfield, near Dublin. It is perfectly hardy, stands in an open exposed situation, *not on a south border*. The foliage is larger than any vine leaf, evergreen, and now upwards of eight feet high, growing rapidly.

It is in truth a noble evergreen, perhaps the greatest ornament to our pleasure grounds yet introduced.

There are also growing in the open air, in the same gentleman's gardens, *Ceanothus Azureus*, covering nearly thirty feet of wall, *Carmichaelis Australis*, *Vestia Lycioides*, *Escalonia Rubra* and *Alba*, *Philladerphus Gordoniana*, together with many others hitherto supposed to be tender.

Dublin, September 14, 1840.

ON THE *PRANGUS PABULARIA*.—Mr. Vigne (Personal Narrative of a visit to Ghuyris, Kabul, and Afghanistan) says, "I have long supposed the *Silphium* of Arrian to be the *Prangus* of Mr. Moorcroft. At least, I know of nothing else that is so husbanded as food for cattle, excepting perhaps the willow-leaves in Kashmir. It is in favour of this theory that the *Prangus* was well known to the ancients as a gigantic species of parsley. I have seen it growing at a height of 6000 feet in Kashmir, and in ranges between that and 8000 feet. I find that Dr. Royle is of the same opinion. He informs me that the seed of the *Prangus* (*Prangus pabularia*) is brought down by the northern merchants, and sold in the bazaars of Northern India under the name of "Fiturasalyon," to which name, in Persian works, is attached a translation of the description of the *Petroselinon*, (πετροσίλιον, or rock-parsley.—Diosc. lib. 3. § 77.) Mr. Masson, I think, told me that he imagined the *Silphium* to have been the scented worm-wood (*Artemisia*) which is so common throughout the East. I did not find it (the *Prangus*) on the Suliman range, though perhaps it may exist there."—See page 100, 101.

It has been ascertained that the *Prangus Pabularia* has been tried on a large scale and in various ways in England; but no instance of the germination of the seeds has occurred. Probably it has been imperfectly preserved, damaged, or too dry; would it be impossible to procure from some person on the spot a sample *carefully* collected, and preserved, and *judiciously* forwarded? The presence of the Northern Indian army may afford some facilities at present, by means of friends and connexions of scientific individuals on the spot.

TRANSCRIBER'S NOTE.

[We sowed the seeds sent us, but none appear to vegetate yet. By a powerful microscope we found a grub had destroyed the seed we examined.—CONDUCTOR.]

PILLAR ROSES.—Several of our correspondents have obligingly attended to the request of *Azalea* in giving a list of Pillar Roses; to what has thus been given, we extract the following descriptions from Mr. Rivers's excellent publication, 'The Rose Fancier's Guide,' a new edition of which has recently appeared, and in which are many additions to what was in the first edition. We strongly recommend the work to all rose fanciers.

"THE BOURBON ROSE (*Rosa Bourboniana*).—It is now, perhaps, about twelve

years since a beautiful semi-double rose, with brilliant rose-coloured flowers, prominent buds, and nearly evergreen foliage, made its appearance in this country, under the name of the 'L'Île de Bourbon Rose,' said to have been imported from the Mauritius to France, in 1822, by M. Noisette. It attracted attention by its peculiar habit, but more particularly by its abundant autumnal flowering: still such was the lukewarmness of English rose amateurs, that no attempts were made to improve this pretty imperfect rose by raising seedlings from it, though it bore seed in large quantities. This pleasing task has been left to our rose-loving neighbours the French, who have been very industrious, and, as a matter of course, have originated some very beautiful and striking varieties, and also, as usual in such cases, have given us rather too many distinct and fine-sounding names attached to flowers without distinctive characters. In a little time we shall be able to rectify this very common floricultural error. Many fables have been told by the French respecting the origin of this rose. The most generally received version of one of these is, that a French naval officer was requested by the widow of a Monsieur Edouard, residing in the island, to find, on his voyage to India, some rare rose, and that, on his return to L'Île de Bourbon, he brought with him this rose, which she planted on her husband's grave: it was then called Rose Edouard, and sent to France as 'Rose de l'Île de Bourbon.' This is pretty enough, but entirely devoid of truth. Monsieur Bréon, a French botanist, and now a seedsman in Paris, gives the following account, for the truth of which he vouches:—"At the Isle of Bourbon, the inhabitants generally inclose their land with hedges made of two rows of roses, one row of the Common China Rose, the other of the Red Four Seasons. Monsieur Perichon, a proprietor at Saint Benoist, in the isle, in planting one of these hedges, found amongst his young plants one very different from the others in its shoots and foliage. This induced him to plant it in his garden. It flowered the following year; and, as he anticipated, proved to be of quite a new race, and differing much from the above two roses, which, at the time, were the only sorts known in the island." Monsieur Bréon arrived at Bourbon in 1817, as botanical traveller for the government of France, and curator of the Botanical and Naturalization Garden there. He propagated this rose very largely; and sent plants and seeds of it, in 1822, to Monsieur Jacques,\* gardener at the Château de Neuilly, near Paris, who distributed them among the rose cultivators of France. M. Bréon named it 'Rose de l'Île de Bourbon;' and is convinced that it is a hybrid from one of the above roses, and a native of the island. Owing to the original being a hybrid, the roses of this family vary much in their characters: those that retain the leading features I have termed true Bourbons. I shall now notice and describe a few of the most striking and distinct varieties of this very charming group; and begin with *Armosa*, quite a new variety, very double and perfect in the shape of its flowers, which are of a delicate rose-colour: the plant is of medium growth. *Augustine Lelieur* is a charming rose, a true Bourbon, so vivid and so beautiful that it cannot be too much recommended; its flowers are very erect and bell-shaped, and as fine in October as in June. *Centifolia* is a rose equally fine, but quite different in colour, which is delicately pale, something like the old *Celestial Rose*: its flowers are more double than those of *Augustine Lelieur*, and quite pendulous from their weight; also a true Bourbon. *Diaphane* is a small high-coloured rose, almost scarlet. This is not a true Bourbon, but a very pretty rose, of dwarf growth, adapted for the front of a border. *Dubourg* is also a hybrid Bourbon, of a different character to the last, as it is very robust and makes long shoots, generally terminated by a fine cluster of flowers: in rich soils this will make a fine pillar-rose. *Duc de Grammont* is also a hybrid Bourbon, very dwarf in its habit, with flowers of fine shape, and very double, inclining to purple. *Earl Grey* is a genuine Bourbon Rose, of first-rate excellence, with large and double flowers, of a fine rose-colour, and the plant of compact though vigorous growth; its flowers have a fault too common with these roses; they do not open well. *Faustine* is now an old variety; but a very pretty little rose, very dwarf in its habit, with flowers of that silvery-pale blush, so peculiar to some varieties in this group."

\* Whence the name often given to the Common Bourbon Rose of "Bourbon Jacques."

(To be continued.)

## FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER.

**PLANT STOVE.**—Plants of Cactuses that have been kept in the open air or greenhouse, now put into the stove, will bloom immediately.

**GREENHOUSE-PLANTS.**—Those plants that were removed into the greenhouse last month, should have plenty of air given them every mild day; but the lights should be close shut up at night, also when cold, damp, wet, or other bad weather prevails, excepting a little at the doors about the middle of the day. 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. To water in the evening is detrimental to the plants, and ought to be avoided. Camellias, if wanted to flower early, should now be placed in a stove.

**FLOWER GARDEN, &c.**—Auriculas must now be removed to their winter quarters and all dead leaves picked off. Carnation layers potted off should be placed for protection during winter. Offsets of the herbaceous kinds of Calceolarias in beds or borders should now be potted off. Cuttings of all greenhouse plants that have been grown in the open border, in beds, &c. such as Heliotropes, Geraniums, shrubby Calceolarias, should be taken off as early as possible in the month, and be struck in heat, in order to have a supply of beds, &c., the next year. Hyacinths and other bulbs should be potted early in the month for forcing. Seeds of Schizanthus, Stocks, Salpiglossis, and similar kinds of plants wanted to bloom early next season, should be sown the first week in the month in pots, and be kept from frost during winter. Perennial and biennial flowers may be divided, and planted off where intended to bloom next year. A cover of soil round the roots should be given to Dahlias, lest a sudden frost coming should injure the crown buds. Seeds of all kinds of flowers not yet gathered should be collected early in the month, or they will be liable to injury by frost.

## REFERENCE TO PLATE.

THE very pretty hybrid Pink was raised by Mr. James Moore, gardener to Miss Garnier's, Wickham, Hants, from seed obtained from *Dianthus superbus*, impregnated with the China pink. The plant is quite hardy, more vigorous than the China pink, and the colouring is much deeper. It has too the delightful fragrance of that species. It merits a place in every flower garden.

**POTENTILLA GARNIERIANA.**—This is by far the most beautiful of the *Potentillas* we have seen. It was also raised by Mr. Moore, who is entitled to the thanks of a floricultural public for his industry and success in obtaining the plants figured in our present Number. The *Potentilla* is quite hardy, grows vigorously, and is a most profuse bloomer. It certainly deserves to be in every flower garden, where it would be an ornament from May to November.

**ANAGALLIS** —This very pretty Pimpernel has been raised by Mr. Joseph Plant, Florist, Cheadle, Staffordshire. We are very glad that Mr. Plant's industry in raising beautiful hybrid plants is crowned with such success. His unrivalled shrubby *Calceolarias*, *Gladioluses*, *Anagallises*, &c., have for several years been some of the greatest ornaments to the flower garden, and very justly entitle him to the support of a floricultural public, and which we doubt not he will, as heretofore, continue to receive.



UNIV. OF  
CALIFORNIA



THE  
**FLORICULTURAL CABINET,**

NOVEMBER 1st, 1840.

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**PART I.**

**ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.**

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**ARTICLE I.**

**REMARKS ON THE NECESSITY AND ADVANTAGES OF THE  
LABOURS OF THE LANDSCAPE AND ARCHITECTURAL GAR-  
DENER.**

BY MR. J. MAJOR, KNOTHORPE, NEAR LEEDS.

IN order to prevent the numerous errors which so frequently confront the landscape gardener in his profession, from the improper manner in which the house, stables, offices, and other accompaniments, are placed, allow me, through the medium of the **FLORICULTURAL CABINET**, to suggest the propriety of his being called in conjointly with the architect to fix these sites, because he ought to be the proper person to judge as to the best views and general scenery over which the house is to preside, and the point for the principal entrance to which he has to direct his approach. Moreover, in fixing these sites, the landscape gardener takes into consideration the quantity of land that would be necessary for pleasure ground, kitchen garden, and planting for shelter; and to have the offices, stables, yards, &c., so arranged as not to interfere with the privacy and interest of these grounds, and also in a manner to admit of disagreeable objects being screened out with planting. To be more explicit, I will take the liberty of mentioning two examples at present under my superintendence. To one of these places I was called in to arrange plans for the formation of the grounds, &c. The site for the house was fixed, and the plans arranged for the buildings, and, to my great annoyance, the back part of the house, stables, yards, &c., were

placed to occupy a great portion of an undulated and very interesting part of the ground, and the only part that was sufficiently retired for the pleasure ground, which left no doubt, had the arranged plan been adopted, the whole place would have been entirely spoiled: the best entrance would have been amongst the back premises, the gates and lodge within twenty yards of the front door, and the kitchen garden in view of the principal living rooms; but however, no operations had yet commenced. I changed the position of the house, and fixed the gates a few hundred yards from it, and formed an interesting drive through the grounds, and placed the kitchen garden out of view from the house, and so as to be approached in connexion with the pleasure ground. With regard to the other place, I have not been so fortunate. Here I found a mansion with three beautiful finished fronts, all void of a carriage entrance: this was placed in the centre of the back part of the house, in right angles with a large wing, forming the kitchen and various offices, within twelve feet of the centre of the portico. To this I had to make my approach; and of all the miserable blunders I have had to encounter, this is the worst. The projecting wing prevents the carriage being drawn nearer to the centre of the portico than from six to eight feet. I might mention numerous defective cases which have come under my notice; but sufficient has been adduced to show that, were the landscape gardener consulted in the first instance, such glaring evils would be prevented; and I may add, much might be saved in both trouble and expense.

J. M. begs to refer to his advertisement in this number, on his method of heating forcing compartments; the formation of ponds, lakes, &c.

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## ARTICLE II.

### ON THE CULTURE OF GREENHOUSE AZALEAS (*AZALEA INDICA*).

BY MR. WILLIAM CHITTY, STAMFORD HILL, NEAR LONDON.

OBSERVING that very little is said respecting the cultivation of Greenhouse Azaleas throughout the pages of your invaluable Magazine, and conceiving there is some little ambiguity in the mode of

treating them as stated by Mr. Menzies at page 8 of the first volume, I have presumed to send you an account of their treatment for insertion (if you deem it worthy) in your truly interesting and very instructive Magazine.

As soon as the plants have done flowering, if shifting is necessary, prepare some compost mould for them in the following proportions: two-thirds bog earth, one-third well decomposed tree-leaf mould, and one-twelfth sharp silver sand: they must not be sifted, but well chopped and broken with the spade; any lumps remaining may be broken with the hand. Having a pot a size larger than the one the plant to be shifted has been growing in, and washed clean inside and out, then proceed to pot the plant, taking care the drainage is well attended to, for upon this depends in a very great measure the success of the plant. In potting, I think it an advantage to place the centre of the ball rather lower than the mould at the outside of the pot, and form as it were a little basin inside, as by this means the whole mass of roots is benefited by the water given from time to time; and if the drainage is effectually performed, the water will pass through as freely and quickly as when the plant is potted high in the pot. The plants being potted, place them in the stove, where attention must be paid to watering when necessary. They will be very much benefited by being syringed all over at least once a day; and in sunny days they will require to be syringed three or four times each day. With this treatment they will grow amazingly, and in the course of six or eight weeks will have made shoots from three to nine inches in length. They must be kept in the stove till the flower-buds for the ensuing year have attained the size of a small pea, which can easily be ascertained by feeling the ends of the shoots; they should then be placed in the greenhouse for ten days or a fortnight to harden, when, if the weather is suitable, they may be placed out of doors in a cool airy situation, till the time for taking in the general stock of greenhouse plants.

Where the plants have bloomed so profusely as almost to exhaust them, tie some moss round the principal stems, and keep it constantly moist; this will cause them to break regularly and grow freely.

Where there is not the convenience of a stove, I would recommend

that the plants be kept in the greenhouse till the buds are well set; and should this happen so late that there are but two or three weeks for them to have the advantage of the open air, still setting them out will be found highly serviceable.

If the foregoing particulars are attended to, the evil spoken of at page 215 of the sixth volume of the FLORICULTURAL CABINET will be of very rare occurrence, for the roots are emitted in such abundance as completely to fill the pots; and instead of being liable to perish from over-watering, it will be almost impossible to give them enough, the close mass of thirsty roots absorbing an almost incredible quantity of moisture. Treated as above described, all the species and varieties of this splendid tribe will answer the most sanguine wishes and expectations of the cultivator; and I think it is impossible to bloom some of the sorts properly, as Phoenicea, Smithii, and others, under any other mode of treatment:—instead of producing here and there a flower, as is commonly the case, the Phoenicea will be one entire mass of bloom, expanding its brilliant purple flowers from two and a half to three inches across, and commanding the admiration of all who behold it.

Where it is required, and the stock of plants is sufficient, the blooming season may be protracted from September till June.

I hope the above remarks will be found useful to some of the readers of the CABINET.

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P.S. Allow me to suggest, that I think it would give an impulse to the cultivation of those splendid and increasingly interesting flowers, the Chinese Chrysanthemums, if you would publish a double number, containing six or eight correct engravings of the very best varieties of this admirable flower; also specifying the habit of each, and whether flowering in the early, middle, or late season.

[We will give the matter our attention; and having obtained a new assortment from the continent, which are very highly spoken of, should there be any of superior merit, we will not fail to have correct figures given.—CONDUCTOR.]

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## ARTICLE III.

## ON THE RHODANTHE MANGLESII.

BY A. B.

I BEG to call the attention of your readers to an annual which is generally classed among the tender ones, and on that account does not arrive at the perfection it otherwise would. I have at present a plant of that annual "Rhodanthe Manglesii" in bloom, on which there are upwards of sixty blossoms, which in the heat of the day all expand at once, and from its beautiful pink colour is very showy in the front part of the border. In 1839, I raised some plants under glass, and kept them in the same place when in bloom. This year I raised them in the same manner, but turned them out into the open border in May, where I have found them quite as hardy as most other annuals.

[Some time back we grew the Rhodanthe and Leptosiphon densiflorus in pots for spring ornament, which succeeded admirably: we recommend the plan to our readers. The method practised was to sow the seed in autumn, and keep the plants in a dry cool frame or cool greenhouse through winter; and in April, May, June, and July they bloomed profusely in the greenhouse, and were highly ornamental. Since then the plan has been adopted in two of the London nurseries with very great success. We saw numerous pots of plants, near two feet high, quite a mass of bloom. With our correspondent, A. B., we strongly recommend the culture of the Rhodanthe both in pots and open borders, and equally so the Leptosiphon, which, when sown in autumn and bloomed in pots in the greenhouse or conservatory, or a room window, is so superior in the size and beauty of its blossoms to what is usual in the open bed as scarcely to be known to be the same plant.—CONDUCTOR.]

## ARTICLE IV.

## ON THE CULTURE OF HERBACEOUS CALCEOLARIAS.

BY A KENTISH MAN.

THE autumn season being the best time for increasing the Herbaceous Calceolarias, I send my mode of treatment, which has been

eminently successful, for insertion in an early number of the FLORICULTURAL CABINET.

During October and November all those off-shoots that are undermost throw out a quantity of small rootlets; the shoots being taken off, and potted immediately, establish themselves. I pot them separately into small pots, in a light sandy loam and vegetable mould equal parts. Immediately on potting I place them in a close frame for about a month: this closeness very materially contributes to an immediate growth, for, when exposed to a stronger current of air, it has a tendency to dry the foliage and injure the plant. Whilst in the frame I keep the soil moist, but am careful not to wet the foliage, as it would be likely to rot the plants. At the end of November I have the plants placed on a shelf near the glass in a greenhouse, where they remain during the winter. In this situation they grow freely, and if the pot becomes filled with roots I re-pot into a larger; this encourages the plant to grow in size, without which weak blooming shoots would in all probability push, to the injury of its proper blooming the following season.

At the end of March, I re-pot the whole into twenty-four-sized pots, using a sandy loam enriched with well rotted cow-dung: the latter is found very beneficial; being of a cooler nature than horse-dung, it is more suited to the Calceolaria. At the end of April, or first week in May, I re-pot into twelve-sized pots, using the same kind of compost. At each potting a free portion of drainage is given, to admit the water to run off easily: this admits a greater proportion of water being applied, and affords a corresponding quantity of nutriment. I use fresh water and liquid manure regularly from the potting into twenty-fours, using the liquid manure every third watering. The plants are kept in the greenhouse during the time from autumn to the close of their blooming, which is usually the end of July. At that time, the stems being withered, I re-pot those I wish for extra-sized plants the following year, by reducing the balls of earth and potting them into pots about half the size they had been growing in. After potting, they are placed in a cool frame, and shaded from hot sun for a month. I then expose them to the open air, placing them in the shade from mid-day sun, till about the middle of October, when I remove them into the greenhouse as before. In March and



April following they are again re-potted, and treated as above named during the former year. It is my practice to take off a quantity of off-sets each autumn, so that I have a stock of large two-year-old plants to bloom every season.

By this mode of treatment I succeed in having plants from two to four feet high, stocked with blooming shoots in every part, so as to form a head of flowers about a yard in diameter.

Having a considerable number of plants, I usually turn out some into the open border, choosing a situation where I can have shade from eleven till four o'clock in the afternoon, the intense heat of mid-day sun being injurious to this tribe of Calceolarias, they requiring more shade and moisture than shrubby kinds do.

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

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## ARTICLE V.

### ON THE CULTURE OF PELARGONIUMS.

BY THE FOREMAN OF A LONDON NURSERY.

PELARGONIUMS are usually denominated Geraniums, although they constitute a very different family. The following mode of culture

applies to the shrubby class of Pelargoniums, usually exhibited at the floral meetings for competition.

They always succeed best when grown in a house apart from other plants, and to be placed upon a stage as near to the glass as circumstances will admit: thus placed is a most essential point in their culture. Where a greenhouse is of necessity appropriated to other classes of plants, then it is best to have pit frames to grow the Pelargoniums in till blooming season, and when the flower stems have pushed about half their length, to introduce the plants into the greenhouse for blooming. When they are in the greenhouse, and the petals are bursting the calyx, the temperature must be kept high, and be kept so till blooming is over: if it is desired to have large and bold flowers, this attention is very necessary, and, though at a hot season of the year, the house should be kept closed in a great degree, using a canvass shade when mid-day sun is intense. This mode of treatment with blooming plants is the principal reason of the flowers exhibited by the London growers being generally so superior in size to any I ever saw in the country.

Having thus premised as to situation, &c., I shall commence with observations on culture at the period of propagation.

About the middle of July the cuttings are taken off, and inserted in loam and leaf mould; then placed in a cool frame, plunged to the rim, which is kept pretty close, and shaded from the sun. Sometimes, instead of being inserted in pots, the cuttings are inserted upon the bed; this is especially the case when a considerable quantity is required.

As soon as the cuttings are rooted, they are carefully removed, so as to retain the new roots, and potted separately into what are termed forty-eight-sized pots, in a compost of equal parts of well-enriched loam and sandy peat. After potting, they are placed in a warm situation in the open air, where they can be shaded for a short time, till they can bear the sun, after which they are fully exposed. Where there are frames to place them in, the facility for readily shading is afforded. Some of the extensive growers have boards a foot or so deep placed along the sides at about five feet apart, and have hoops over, so as to throw mats over for shading, protection from excessive wet, or to afford security against a sudden frost in autumn.

About the last week in September, the plants are usually removed into the house or cool frame, where they are placed as near the glass as circumstances admit of. When fire heat is required, its application is only so as to keep the temperature of the house at about forty degrees, and, whenever admissible by day, to give all that can be, so frost is kept out.

In the first week of February the plants are re-potted into twenty-fours, or, if there be any very vigorous, into sixteens: a liberal drainage is given, and a compost is used consisting of one half of well enriched loamy soil; the other, leaf mould and sandy peat. When potting, the heads of the shoots are pinched off to induce the production of lateral ones, and cause the plants to become bushy. After this potting, the temperature of the house is increased for about three weeks, so as to stimulate the roots immediately to push afresh, as well as to obtain an early supply of new shoots.

At the end of March the plants are carefully examined, and very freely thinned of the lateral shoots, and a regular distribution retained. In order to have the plant uniform in growth, a small stick is put to each shoot, to which it is secured, and the arrangement made so as to be uniform. Those plants that have filled the pots with roots require shifting into larger, and they are carefully done, keeping the balls entire, as in the former potting.

About the end of April, or the first week in May, the plants are looked over again, and a considerable thinning of the shoots again takes place, leaving the most vigorous ones for blooming. A careful attention is always given to the watering of the plants, to prevent them flagging. Where there is the opportunity, and superior specimens are desired, liquid manure water is occasionally given; the plants too are frequently syringed over the tops. When the green fly makes its appearance, either the house is smoked or diluted tobacco water is syringed over the plants, which effectually destroys the insect. Plants thus attended to become fine specimens, blooming profusely and vigorously.

When the blooming season is over, the plants are headed down, so as to leave each shoot about three inches long. As soon as they have pushed shoots about two inches long, they are re-potted; the old soil is nearly all shook off the roots; they are shortened too, and

again planted, each in a pot two sizes less than it had been in. Where there are numerous lateral shoots now produced, they are stripped off, so as to leave but a due proportion. These plants are again re-potted in February into twelves, in a compost as before directed; they are afterwards thinned and otherwise treated, as done the previous year. These plants make superior specimens to the first season in size and vigour. When, however, an extraordinary specimen is desired, the plant is not allowed to bloom much the first year, so as to throw all the vigour possible into the wood: it is cut down, as done to the others, to furnish a supply of laterals, and treated in all other respects as above directed.

Those persons who have not seen the superb specimens exhibited by the London growers, can scarcely form an idea of their superiority over what are seen in the country. By the above attention, plants are obtained of the most healthy and vigorous growth, two to four feet high and three to four in diameter, unique in form, and so clothed with fine foliage down to the rim of the pot, that not a stem is seen; and I have counted upwards of a thousand *trusses* of flowers on a plant of Joan of Arc, and a similar profusion on many other kinds.

I admit that a little *regular attention* is required by this mode of treatment; it is, however, but trifling, and the result very far more than compensates for it.

I know of no tribe of plants (the Dahlia excepted) where greater improvement has been effected. It is but little more than twenty years since the first hybrid productions of the late Mr. Davey, of King's Road, Chelsea, were raised, viz., "Prince Regent," "Commander-in-Chief," and then the celebrated "Daveyana;" but what has been effected since then, both in superb striking-coloured flowers, perfection in form, and a mode of culture which it was then scarcely thought to be attainable!

I well recollect visiting, on several occasions, the collection of Mr. Davey, when he was in the zenith of his Geranium culture, and observing with what increased admiration every new and varied production was hailed by him; but had he been living at the present period, what would have been his feelings of delight to have seen the collections of Messrs. Foster, Garth, Gaines, Catleugh, Cock, Hen-

derson, and many others too numerous to detail. The floricultural public are greatly indebted to the four first named gentlemen for their industry and success in raising the very splendid productions they have done.

I have been much pleased with the very just descriptions of the recent new fine kinds, as given in several late numbers of the *FLO-  
RICULTURAL CABINET*. Never were so many strikingly fine kinds brought out in one season as have been this year: they are deserving a place in every greenhouse, &c.

## ARTICLE VI.

### A METHOD OF SHOWING THE EFFECT OF BOX, OR OTHER EDGINGS, IN FLOWER GARDENS.

BY T. W., WALTON NURSERY, LIVERPOOL.

To those who intend laying out plots of ground as flower gardens in the old Dutch or Italian style, with box or other edgings,—a style of gardening I should be glad to see more prevalent, especially where the limits are confined, from the simple fact that regular forms are always pleasing, and as many beautiful designs for such gardens have appeared in the *CABINET* from time to time,—perhaps the following method of showing the effect of such a garden may not prove uninteresting.

Having fixed on a design, the ground is dug, made smooth and level; the figures are traced thereon in the usual way with exactness. Instead of pegs, I take a barrowful or two of light-coloured sand, which is strewed on the traced lines about an inch in thickness, in a neat and compact manner: this in a few minutes becomes white and dry. The effect is really very pleasing. You have as it were a garden with edgings of sand, which, contrasted with the dark soil, looks as handsome as box itself. By this method the unsightliness of a multitude of pegs is avoided, which to most minds, especially where the figures are complicated, appears intricate and perplexing, to say nothing of the difference in the labour. The effect of a large garden may be shown in a beautiful manner by the above method in a very short time. Another material advantage is its permanency:

during the absence of the proprietor, or from any other cause, it will remain in the same state for a long time.

I am afraid that some persons may smile at the simplicity of the above remarks; but I am confident that on trial they will be duly appreciated, and as the season for performing such operations has now arrived, I trust they will be the more acceptable.

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## ARTICLE VII.

### ON THE CULTURE OF LATHYRUS GRANDIFLORA.

BY T. W., WALTON NURSERY, LIVERPOOL.

It may appear somewhat strange to write on such a well-known plant as the "*Lathyrus grandiflora*," which has been banished from most gardens on account of its rambling propensities; but I can assure the readers of the CABINET that, under proper treatment, this common but beautiful flower may be rendered a very interesting object. Having found it utterly impracticable to keep this plant in anything like ordinary bounds, I have adopted the following method:—In any convenient part of the flower garden I sink a strong oak tub, containing about two bushels of good loamy earth, within three inches of the rim; in this I plant from six to eight plants. I then place a cone of wire about six feet high, and as the plants grow they are trained equally over the wire, which, as the season advances, will be literally covered with a profusion of brilliant flowers, rendering it one of the most attractive objects imaginable. The rim of the tub, being three inches above the soil, prevents the plants from running in confusion amongst the other flowers. The rim may be concealed by some low growing plant, such as "*Arenaria Balearica*."

Plants treated in the above manner appear to the best advantage when standing singly on a lawn. The plants will require taking up and replanting about every three years. A few should be kept in pots to supply any casualty that may happen from           ion or otherwise.

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### BOURBON ROBES.

(Continued from page 231.)

*Gloire de Rosomène* is a hybrid of most remarkable habits. Its large foliage, luxuriant growth, and beautiful semi-double crimson flowers, make it one of the

most desirable of this division; but not for grouping, as it outgrows all its congeners. As a pillar rose it will form a splendid object; indeed, I cannot imagine anything more imposing in floriculture, than a pillar from twelve to fifteen feet high, covered with the splendid flowers of this rose from June till October: it will also form a fine standard. Gloire de Guerin, like the last, departs from the characters of the group; but, like all that I have retained, it has the pleasing feature of autumnal flowering. This is a dwarf rose, adapted for the front of the rose border. Henri Plantier is a good variety, with large and double flowers, of nearly a bright carmine: this, like Augustine Lelieur, may rank among the finest of the true Bourbon Roses. Ida is also a beautiful rose, with much smaller flowers, perhaps of a still deeper carmine. The plant is dwarf, yet possesses all the characters of the true Bourbon Roses in the prominence of its buds, and in its foliage. La Tendresse has flowers of a silvery-pale rose-colour, very double and large. Its habit is robust, hardy, and luxuriant, fit for the centre of the rose bed. This is a most distinct and desirable variety. Latifolia is a fine bold rose, much like Augustine Lelieur in its colour and habit; a good rose, but not required in a collection where that rose is grown. Madame Desprez—this fine and robust rose has never yet bloomed so beautifully in this country as during this autumn (1837): its large clusters of very double flowers have indeed been superb. Monsieur Desprez, a distinguished French rose amateur, raised it from seed about five years since. It is, most probably, a little hybridised with the Noisette Rose, as it blooms in larger clusters than any other Bourbon Rose. Marshal Villars approaches to the China Rose in habit, which takes from it that compact growth peculiar to most of the true Bourbon Roses; this has flowers of a bright purple tinge, very vivid and double.\* Phillipart, if not the same as Augustine Lelieur, is too much like it to be grown in the same collection. Psyché is a very remarkable rose, a hybrid of humble growth, with double pale pink flowers, of the most perfect shape. Philémon is a compact and pretty plant, with flowers of a bright purplish rose, erect, and generally so abundant as to cover the whole plant.

Queen of the Bourbons is a new variety, and very beautiful. Its flowers are of a vivid rose-colour, a little tinged with buff, very large and double. Phenix is also quite new, nearly a true Bourbon Rose of a fine rosy red.

Rivers, so named by a French rose cultivator, who raised it from seed, is a pretty delicate rose, a true Bourbon; and called by the originator an "extra fine rose;" it has not yet bloomed here well enough to support that character. Thimocles is a large and fine rose, very double, and a genuine Bourbon, of luxuriant growth, and distinct character. Victoire Argentée is one of those beautiful silvery-pale roses, with very double flowers; a true Bourbon, and a fine and distinct variety. The White Bourbon was raised from seed by Monsieur Desprez, who annually raises immense numbers of Bourbon and other roses from seed, to procure new varieties. This rose is a little hybridised with the Noisette, which has given it a clustered character, and, unfortunately, taken from its flowers that bold and peculiar shape, so beautiful in the Bourbon Roses. The French cultivators are at deadly strife respecting this rose; some swearing, by all their saints, that it is a veritable Bourbon, while others as stoutly maintain that it is a Noisette Rose. An Englishman, after listening to such warm disputants (Frenchmen generally are), and to so "much ado about nothing," would coolly turn away and smile at such violent altercation, and their making a trifle "light as air" a matter of such grave importance. Walner is a true Bourbon Rose, dwarf, bright-coloured, and very distinct and pretty.

A few very remarkable additions have been made to this family since the publication of the first edition of this little work; which, were it not for the endless variations in which we find pleasure, would seem to leave us nothing more to wish for in Bourbon Roses. Dark crimson varieties, with double and finely-shaped flowers, were desiderata, but are so no longer; for in "Le Grand Capitaine," perhaps so named in compliment to our "Great Captain," we have one of the most brilliant Crimson Scarlet Roses known: this seems a seedling from

\* The flowers of this rose seldom open well; a distinguished rose amateur has expressively, but whimsically, named Bourbon roses of this character "hard-heads."

Gloire de Rosomène, as it has the same serrated foliage and habit. Glory of Algiers is equally brilliant and beautiful, but seems to possess a remarkable peculiarity: its flowers have never yet opened when produced upon a budded plant; but as a dwarf on its own roots it has bloomed in fine perfection. Crimson Madame Desprez and the Crimson Globe seem to be all that can be wished for; they are both of the most robust habits; they bloom constantly, and their flowers open freely: these are of a rich purplish crimson; the latter is the deepest in colour. It will probably form a fine pillar rose, and, as a standard, it will equal in luxuriance of growth the most robust of our Bourbon Roses. Madame Nerard, as a pale rose-coloured variety, is most perfect in the shape of its flowers; and Desgaches, a vivid rose, nearly carmine, is equally beautiful, and quite first rate. Pucelle Genoise, also, is a fine large and double rose, apparently a hybrid of the China Rose, as its foliage approaches it in resemblance. Bouquet de Flore, Emile Courtier, and Duc d'Aumale, are true Bourbons, and most perfect and beautiful varieties, with large and double flowers of a deep rose colour.

In the preceding notices of sorts, I have purposely mentioned the habits of those that deviate a little from the characters of the generality; in forming a clump, it will, therefore, be seen which to place in the front, and which in the centre. Several varieties in the catalogue, not noticed here, are equal in beauty to those that are; but as their habits have nothing particularly distinctive, I have, to avoid being tedious, not described them.

Bourbon Roses most certainly show themselves to greater advantage on stems from one to three feet in height, than in any other mode of culture; if on their own roots, they are too near the ground, and the autumnal rains spoil their delicate blossoms, by dashing the dirt upon them. They seem to grow well in all soils; but I should recommend, in spite of the above objection, those who have only a dry and poor sandy soil to have plants on their own roots, as the Dog Rose will not flourish in such soils, though cultivated roses in soils of the same description will grow most luxuriantly. Nature often seems to delight to puzzle us gardeners with anomalies that cannot be fathomed, clever as we are in our generation.

These roses require but little pruning; towards the end of March or beginning of April their shoots may be thinned, those that are killed by the winter removed, and long shoots shortened to within four or five buds.

I hope in a few years to see Bourbon Roses in every garden, for the "queen of flowers" boasts no members of her court more beautiful; their fragrance, also, is delicious, more particularly in the autumn. They ought to occupy a distinguished place in the autumnal rose-garden, in clumps or beds, as standards and as pillars; in any and in all situations they must and will please. To ensure a very late autumnal bloom, a collection of dwarf standards, *i. e.*, stems one to two feet in height, should be potted in large pots, and, during summer, watered with manured water, and some manure kept on the surface; towards the end of September or the middle of October, if the weather is wet, they may be placed under glass: they will bloom in fine perfection even as late as November. I consider the culture of these roses only in its infancy; we shall ultimately have the richest hues combined with perfection of form, and the complete plenitude of their flowers.

It is difficult to point out roses of this family that bear seed freely, except the Common Bourbon; but Acidalie, planted against a south wall, would probably give some seed. If any pollen can be found, it might be fertilised with the flowers of Julie de Loynes. A pure white and true Bourbon rose ought to be the object; therefore it should not be hybridised with any other species. Gloire de Rosomène may be planted against a south wall, with the Common Bourbon, with which it should be carefully fertilised. Some interesting varieties may be expected from seed thus produced. Queen of the Bourbons, planted with the Yellow China Rose, might possibly give some seeds; but those would not produce true Bourbon roses, as the former is a hybrid, partaking of the qualities of the Tea-scented roses. Dubourg, planted with La Tendresse, would give seed from which some very delicate Blush roses might be raised; and Phoenix, fertilized with the Common Bourbon, would also probably produce seed worth attention.



## PART II.

## LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

## FROM PERIODICALS.

**BATATAS BETACEA.**—Beet-rooted Sweet Potato. (Bot. Reg. 56.) Convolvulacæ. Pentandria Monogynia. A native of Demerara, and, according to the statement of Mr. May, of Leeming Lane Nursery, who had it first for sale in this country, it succeeds well when grown in a good greenhouse. The root is large, fleshy, like the Red Beet. The flowers are produced in clusters, in the way of *Ipomœa cœrulea*, whitish, with a rosy pink hue, and a dark inside, giving it a very pretty appearance. Each blossom is about two inches long, and an inch and a half across the mouth. We have found it grow well in a small plant stove, and bloom freely. It well merits a place in every warm greenhouse, conservatory, or plant stove.

**CALANTHE DISCOLOR.**—Discoloured Fairbloom. (Bot. Reg. 55.) Orchidacæ. Gynandria Monandria. Probably a native of either Japan or Java, but very probably the former. The flowers are produced on a loosish raceme; sepals and petals of a wine-red colour; lip of a rosy white. It requires to be grown in the stove, and, like all the other *Calanthes*, to be grown in a pot, in a good brown-coloured peat soil, and the pot to be well drained.

**CYSTANTHE SPRENGELIODES.**—Sprengelia like. (Bot. Mag. 3826.) Epacridæ. Pentandria Monogynia. A native of Van Diemen's Land, and has bloomed in the Edinburgh Botanic Garden, seeds of it having been sent there by N. B. Ward, Esq., London. The plant is shrubby, the branches growing erect. The flowers are produced singly up the stem, so as to form spikes, and crowded at the extremity to a head: they are of a greenish yellow, small.

**ECHEVERIA SECUNDA.**—One-sided. (Bot. Reg. 57.) Crassulacæ. Decandria Pentagynia. A greenhouse plant of very easy management, which blooms for many months during summer. Its appearance is somewhat like the common House-leek. The flowers are produced on a recurring raceme, red outside and yellow within, in the form of *Erica ventricosa*, a little more bulging, but shorter.

**HARDENBERGIA DIGITATA.**—Finger-leaved. (Bot. Reg. 60.) Leguminosæ. Diadelphia Decandria (Synonym *Kennedyia macrophylla*). A native of the Swan River colony. It was raised from seed by a Mr. Toward, gardener to H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester, at Bagshot. The plant is a climber, and flourishes in a greenhouse or conservatory, grown in equal parts of loam and sandy peat. The flowers are produced in racemes, each of which are many-flowered, of a pretty violet colour. The plant when trained to a wire frame would be a very interesting object, and well deserving a place in every greenhouse, &c.

**HYMENOXYIS CALIFORNICA.**—Californian. (Bot. Mag. 3828.) Compositæ, Senecionidæ. Syngenesia Superflua. A native of California, raised in the Glasnevin Botanic Garden, by Mr. Moore. It is a hardy annual, growing a foot high, foliage smooth, very pinnate. The flowers are yellow, each being about an inch across.

**LEMONIA SPECTABILIS.**—Beautiful. (Bot. Reg. 59.) Rutacæ. Pentandria Monogynia. A native of Cuba, and imported from thence by Messrs. Loddiges, with whom it has bloomed in the stove. The foliage is somewhat like that of a *Psoralea* or *Laburnum*, only being trifoliolate. The flowers are of a rosy crimson colour, each being about an inch across. This pretty genus is named in compliment to a most distinguished patron and promoter of botany, and in fact every other useful science,—Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., M.P., whose garden at Carclew, in Cornwall, under the skilful management of Mr. Booth, ranks

amongst the first in the country for new and interesting plants, as well as for well cultivated ones.

**LIATRIS PROPINQUA.**—Sharp-scale spiked. (Bot. Mag. 3829.) Compositæ. Syngenesia Æqualis. A hardy herbaceous plant, blooming freely during the end of summer and autumn. The flowers are numerous, produced on a spike which rises about half a yard high: they are of a rosy pink colour.

**RHODODENDRON ARBOREUM.**—Cinnamomeum, floribus roseis. Tree Rhododendron; cinnamon leaved variety, with rose-coloured flowers. (Bot. Mag. 3825.) Ericæ. Decandria Monogynia. This very splendid flowering Rhododendron bloomed during the last season in the Manchester Botanic Garden. The curator, Mr. Campbell, remarks:—"We have flowering bunches on it upwards of double the size of that herewith sent." The one sent was about eight inches in diameter, and each blossom about three inches long and two and a half in diameter at the mouth; of a beautiful rosy white, tinged with yellow inside, and beautifully spotted with deep blood red. It is by far the handsomest flowering kind we have seen.

**SENECIO HERITIERI, var. Cyanophthalmus.**—Heritier's Groundsel, blue-eyed var. (Bot. Mag. 3827.) Compositæ. Syngenesia superflua (Synonym Cineraria Capitula). This is a very beautiful flowering greenhouse plant, and has bloomed in the garden of — Clelland, Esq., Rosemount, near Belfast, Ireland. It very much resembles the old and well-known Cineraria lanata, but the flowers are very different in structure and colour. The petals of the ray are of a pure white, and the centre of a bright blue, with purple black anthers.

**TAGETES CORYMBOSA.**—Corymb-flowered Marigold. (Bot. Mag. 3830.) Compositæ. Syngenesia superflua. Seeds of this plant had been received of Mr. Leeds, of Manchester, from Mexico, and has bloomed in the open border. It is an annual, flowering numerously. The flowers are of a pretty yellow, stained with a blood-coloured orange. It is a very neat and pretty addition to our annual border flowers.

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NOTICED IN BOTANICAL REGISTER, NOT FIGURED.

**BETULA.**—This birch, the finest of the Himalayan species, has at length been introduced by the East India Company, who presented its seeds to the Horticultural Society. It will doubtless be perfectly hardy, as, according to Dr. Royle, it, and the other species of that country, occupy the loftiest situations in the mountains. Dr. Wallich has given the following account of the species in the *Plantæ Asiaticæ rariores*, vol. ii. p. 7:—

"The epidermis of this species of birch is used by the mountaineers instead of paper for writing upon. It is of a very delicate texture, and peels off in large masses, of which great quantities are brought down into the plains of Hindustan, where it is employed for covering the inside of the long flexible tubes of the apparatus used for smoking tobacco, commonly called Hooks. The Sanscrita name of the substance is Bhoorja; in the Bengali language, Bhoorjapattra; and in the Hindustani, Bhojpattra. My worthy friend, Mr. Graves Haughton, Oriental Examiner to the Honourable East India Company, to whom I am indebted for the above synonyms, is of opinion that the word Bhoorja is the etymon of birch, and that it is one of the many proofs of the descent of the Saxon part of the English language from the Sanscrita."

**SPIRÆA FISSA.**—A name given to a species of Spiræa from Mexico, received by the Horticultural Society from Mr. Hartweg, who transmitted no specimens, but who calls it "a very fine shrub, near *S. arisefolia*." It is a handsome looking plant; it is quite distinct from any previously discovered.

**BALBOPHYLLUM LIMBATUM.**—This orchidea Messrs. Loddiges received from Singapore. The flowers are of a deep dull purple; the sepals and petals are both fringed with whitish hairs.

**DENDROBIUM LANGIOLLE.**—A singular kind, belonging to the same section as

*D. amplum*, which is remarkable for combining the habit of *Bolbophyllum* with the entire structure of *Dendrobium*. The flower is of a pale straw colour. Mr. Cuming sent it to Messrs. Loddiges from Singapore.

*CIRRHOPETALUM VAGINATUM*.—The flowers of this orchidea are of a pale straw colour. Mr. Cuming sent it from Singapore to Messrs. Loddiges.

*ONCIDUM INCURVUM*.—A pretty species, producing numerous flowers on a paniced raceme, of a pretty pink, spotted with white. It has bloomed with Mr. Barker.

*PLEUROTHALLIS SERIATA*.—The flowers are very small, of a pale yellowish green, marked with rows of purple dots. It was sent from Rio Janeiro to the London Horticultural Society.

*CATASETUM TRULLA*.—The flowers are green, with a brown stain upon the lip: about thirty flowers are produced on each spike.

*CYMBIDIUM PUBESCENS*.—Messrs. Loddiges received this beautiful flowering species from Singapore. It has a short raceme of rich purple flowers, spotted with a brilliant yellow. It will soon be figured in the work.

*CÆLOGYNE CUMINGII*.—This orchidea was brought to this country by Mr. Cuming. The flowers are white, with a lip that has a yellow middle.

*CATASETUM SACCATUM*.—A most extraordinary, strange species. The flowers are large, with rich purple spotted sepals and petals, and a bright yellow lip, covered closely with crimson dots. It has bloomed with Messrs. Loddiges, who obtained it from Guayana.

*VALERIANA NAPUS*.—Sent by Mr. Hartweg from Mexico to the London Horticultural Society, to be used medicinally in this country. It is a perennial, herbaceous half-hardy plant. The flowers are white.

*SOLANUM MACRANTHERUM*.—A half-hardy herbaceous plant, having large clusters of beautiful deep purple flowers. It was raised by Mr. Page, nurseryman, Southampton, with whom it has bloomed.

*CATASETUM CORNUTUM*.—From Demerara. The flowers are produced on racemes, having about sixteen on each, of a dull green, richly spotted with deep blackish purple; lip of a light green, spotted with dark. Bloomed with Messrs. Loddiges.

*CATASETUM CALLOSUM*.—The flowers are, sepals and petals of a dullish red brown, without spots; lip green, with a yellow tubercle. Bloomed at Messrs. Loddiges.

*MYCARANTHUS OBLIQUA*.—Another orchidea from Singapore to Messrs. Loddiges. The flowers are small, white.

*SARCANTHUS PALLIDUS*.—Flowers of a greenish white, with a faint streak of purple through the middle of the sepal, and the intermediate lobe of the lip of a dull yellow. In the Chatsworth collection.

*COMPARETTIA ROSEA*.—At Messrs. Loddiges. It is a very delicate little plant, having a drooping stem, bearing four or five flowers that are of a rich rose colour. It was sent from the Spanish Main.

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NOTICED IN NURSERIES.

*At Mr. Lowe's, Clopton Nursery.*

*TRYALIS BRACHY CERAS*.—The plant has not yet bloomed, but has the pretty appearance in habit and foliage of a Jasmine.

*GESNERIA MOLLE*.—The plant is of a dwarf habit. The flower is scarlet, having the end of the corolla very like *Tropæolum tricolorum* in form.

*HIBISCUS CAMERONI*.—The flower is large, yellow, with a dark centre; the outer edges of the petals are nearly white.

**LECOMNAULTIA** (nova spec.)—It is said that this new and beautiful species is named *L. Drummondii*, but of that we are not positive. The plant has the habit of *L. formosa*, equally hardy, thriving well in the greenhouse; the flowers are blue.

*At Messrs. Loddiges, Hackney.*

**BORONIA LEDIFOLIA**.—The foliage is very pretty, and, with the comely habit of the plant, highly recommends it to notice.

**HIBBERTIA CUNNINGHAMIA**.—The leaf is of the willow form, having yellow flowers.

**PROSTRANTHERA ROTUNDIFOLIA**.—The plant is of pretty growth, but we could not learn that it had bloomed.

**THOMASIA** (nova species).—The leaf is very like that of *Ceanothus azureus*. It is grown in the greenhouse, and makes a pretty plant: not yet bloomed, we believe, in this country.

**THUJA FILIFOLIA**.—The leaves are very small, produced on very long drooping twigs, having the appearance of *Russelia juncea*. This new species of *Arbor Vitæ* is grown at present in the greenhouse; it is a native of New Zealand.

**PHYLLOCLADES TRICHOMANOIDES**.—A shrubby plant, with a pretty foliage. It is grown in the greenhouse.

**LAURUS TAWA**.—From New Zealand. The foliage is a pretty lively green, of a peach-leaf form; grown in the greenhouse.

**DODORA SPATULATA**.—From New Zealand, having a willow-leaved foliage; grown in the greenhouse.

**LEIOSPERMUM RACEMOSUM**.—From New Zealand. The leaf is beautifully serrated and pinnate, giving it the appearance of a handsome kind of *Bignonia*; grown in the greenhouse.

**DACRYDIUM TAXIFOLIUM**.—From New Zealand. It has the beautiful foliage of the yew tree; grown in the greenhouse.

**DACRYDIUM CUPRESSUM**.—From New Zealand. The foliage is of a dark green, but beautifully fine, like a fine small-leaved *Pinus*.

**VITIA LITTORALIS**.—From New Zealand. It has a beautiful pinnate leaf, divided into five; grown in the greenhouse.

**ARALIA CRASSIFOLIA**.—From New Zealand. The leaf is sword-shaped, with distant serratures; it has a singular but pretty appearance; grown in the greenhouse.

**ALSEUOSMIA** (nova spec.)—From New Zealand. The foliage and growth is very like a *Correa*, but the plant is quite smooth.

*At Messrs. Rollisson's.*

**PASSIFLORA NEILLII**.—The flower is white, with a blue filamentous ray; very pretty and interesting.

**AMARYLLIS SWEETHI**.—The flowers are very large, of a bright crimson. A plant of it was splendidly in bloom in the plant-stove. It deserves a place in every collection of this tribe of plants.

**CHOROZEMA LONGIFOLIA**.—The leaves are long; and though we did not see it in bloom, we understand it flowers in clusters of twenty in each. The present price is five guineas.

**QUERCUS GLABER**.—This is the finest leaved oak we ever saw, being about a foot long, and proportionately broad. It has much the appearance of a fine *Magnolia*. We don't know from whence it has been obtained; but whether it will require to be grown under glass or in the open air, it merits a place in either situation. It is a noble looking plant.

*JASMINUM SYRINGAFOLIUM*.—We did not see it bloom; but the information received with it was that it was a most profuse bloomer, and delightfully fragrant: it is a greenhouse species.

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## PART III.

### MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

#### LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Tuesday, Oct. 20.—Dr. Henderson, V.P., in the chair.

A communication was read to the meeting from Mr. Scott, gardener to Sir George Staunton: it appears Mr. Scott was lately successful in blooming the *Nelumbium speciosum*, and the Society requested from him a statement of his treatment, of which he gives the following particulars, viz.:—The plants were kept dry in the winter till the month of February, in a house at the temperature of 50. They were then divided and removed to a stove kept at 80, with a bottom heat supplied to the soil by water at 90. In May they were placed in a box of loamy soil, covered with water at 80, and the temperature of the house ranging from 65 to 95, where they threw up flowers in the month of August, measuring about 10½ inches in diameter, of a bright red colour, and much handsomer than *N. luteum*.

The only plants shown were a collection of Heaths from Mr. Jackson, of Kingston, containing *E. acuminata longiflora*, *Caffra*, *Ventricosa superba*, *Colorans*, *Elata*, *Declinata*, *Concinna*, *Hyemalis*, *Vernix nova*, *Insurgens*, and *Pyramidalis*, all good specimens; and from the Society's garden two varieties of *Catasetum laminatum*, *Zygopetalum crinitum*, *Calanthe densiflora*, and *Bifrenaria aurantiaca*.

Messrs. Lane and Son, of Berkhamstead, sent several boxes of *Roses*, which were stated to have bloomed in the open ground, exposed to the frosts which cut down the whole of the *Dahlia*s.

Messrs. Wood and Son, of Maresfield, exhibited a box of beautiful *Roses* grown under the same condition with those of Messrs. Lane.

From S. W. Silver, Esq., F.H.S., were blooms of *Calyonictum speciosum*, raised from seeds imported from Ceylon. This is the *Ipomea bona nox*, or moon-plant of Ceylon, so called from opening its flowers at six o'clock in the evening and closing the following morning; also *Hibiscus caunabiensis*, and new species of *Physalis* and *Clytoria*.

Mr. Lee, nurseryman, Hammersmith, sent a *Cactus turbiniformis*, and two others.

A basket of *Camellia* blooms were shown by J. Allnutt, Esq., F.H.S., and from the Society's garden, flowers of *Hibiscus Wrayæ*, one of the most beautiful of the introductions from the west side of New Holland; the plant from which they were taken is still flowering, and from the appearance of fresh buds promises to continue in bloom during the winter.

A box of seedling *Heartsease* from Messrs. Lane contained several good varieties, some of them larger than any that we have seen through the season.

The Banksian medal was awarded to Mr. Jackson for Heaths, and Messrs. Wood for *Roses*.

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#### QUERIES.

ON *THUNBERGIA ALATA*.—You would confer a great favour if you could inform me, through the medium of your valuable CABINET, the most successful mode of cultivating the *Thunbergia alata*, as mine does not grow so luxuriously as I should wish it to do, the foliage dropping off. An early answer will oblige

Roehampton, Sept. 21, 1840.

A SECOND GARDENER.

Y 2

[We refer our correspondent to articles on the subject which are given in former numbers of the *CABINET*. It is very easy of culture: give it a rich soil; and being very liable to be affected by the red spider, the plant should frequently be syringed underside the leaves,—if occasionally with soap suds, or tobacco water, or immersed overhead in the liquid, if the plant be small, the insects will certainly be destroyed, and by such attention may be kept vigorous.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON CULTURE OF GERANIUMS.—Having read in your number of the *FLORICULTURAL CABINET* for August that you had in preparation an article for the next month on the management and culture of the Geranium, I looked with anxiety for the September publication, and was much disappointed at not seeing the promised information; this I write, hoping that you will not omit giving us some treatise on the cultivation of a plant on which at this side of the water we lay the greatest value.

Roscrea, Sept. 16th.

A CONSTANT READER.

[We hope the article in the present number will be found useful to our correspondent.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON SELF AURICULAS, &c.—Will you have the goodness to inform me if the enclosed flower of a Geranium is Mr. Foster's Sylph; also to give Mr. William Woodmansey a hint to answer my question about Self Auriculas (see January Number, 1839). If it is not convenient at present, he may think of it after next season.

AN DATE.

[The Geranium is *Fosterii* Rosea. From the past kindness of Mr. Woodmansey we feel assured that the matter will have his attention.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON CANVAS.—Will you have the goodness to inform me in the next month's *CABINET* whether the canvas recommended by S. A. H. in the September number, page 191, is the kind used by ladies for worsted work, or whether it is a strong kind of muslin he means, and at what price it can be purchased.

P. A. R. T.

[We shall feel obliged if our correspondent S. A. H. will supply the information as early as possible, and on its receipt we will address a letter to be had at the post-office where the above communication was posted.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON CACTI.—I should be glad if some one would give their successful treatment of Cacti. My plan has been nearly to starve them during winter, give them very small pots, and let them grow naturally. My success has been VERY, VERY PARTIAL, having obtained no flowers but on the *Speciosa*. I have followed this plan from seeing it stated particularly that they should not be watered. A nurseryman now tells me that that plan is quite fallacious. On the contrary they should be watered like other plants, good pot room, well drained, and in the autumn should have their heads lopped off. I have given sand and peat soil; he adds loam and dung. Now, before changing soil, pots, &c., I should like very much either to have a confirmation of this plan, or a recommendation of any other known to succeed. If I mistake not, Cacti grow abundantly on the borders of the Nile; if so, the overflowings of that river must be a proof of their requiring much water.

J. G.

I wish particularly to know soon from some correspondent, whether in *budding* Camellias it is better to let the end of the scion remain in water or no; and whether either plan will succeed with greenhouse temperature; also whether the single red cuttings will strike in a *greenhouse*?

J. G.

ON RAISING TULIPS.—Will you, or some of your readers, be kind enough to give a few remarks on raising Seedling Tulips, and how long they are before they flower from seed? An early answer will oblige

Northampton, Sept. 21, 1840.

G. P.

[On receiving the above communication we were in company with Mr. Groom, of Walworth, who has raised numerous valuable seedlings: that gentleman most obligingly gave us his mode of raising seedlings.—Mr. Groom observed, that if the seed be sown early in autumn, the foliage becomes so far advanced before winter as generally to damp off; he therefore does not sow before the end of November, and he finds that the foliage then pushing forth continues to grow without any check till summer, and thus the bulbs attain a good size the first season. The seed is sown in a pot of rich sandy loam and peat, and is placed in a cool frame, taking care to keep the soil just moist. When the plants have completed their growth, he transplants them very carefully at a suitable distance apart. At the second time of planting out they are planted in the open bed, as done to established kinds. The period before blooming depends usually upon the treatment given; sometimes they bloom the fourth year, and break at the sixth or seventh.—We refer our correspondent to excellent articles on the Tulip in several numbers of the CABINET during the present year, viz., March, July, &c.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON A DEFECTIVE DAHLIA BLOOM.—In Dahlia shows, whether preference is given to a flower that is beginning to decay at the back, though good in every other respect, or one that is fresh, but has what is termed a hard eye. There seems to be some dispute down in the North relative to it: sometimes the parties judging decide one way, and sometimes the other.

Keswick.

A NORTH COUNTRYMAN.

[Certainly the preference should be given to the first-mentioned flower: it appears to have possessed every desirable property, only past its meridian; whilst the latter had a very glaring defect.—We have drawn up in part some regulations for Dahlia judging, which we shall finish soon, and give in an early number. The mode of procedure, we are persuaded, will, wherever attended to, lead to a proper decision as to the best flower, or stand of flowers; and thus, we trust, prevent disputings.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON ENGLISH IRISES.—I see a fine collection of English Irises, colours given, &c., are advertised in the October CABINET by Messrs. Lockhart, of Cheapside, London. I have never seen any of the kinds, and should be glad if the Conductor of the CABINET would give me his opinion of them, as to their merits.

Whitehaven, October 15, 1840.

G. B. WATSON.

[We have seen the collection grown in an open bed, and they were highly beautiful. We can strongly recommend them to our correspondent, as well deserving a place in every flower garden, their variety and beauty being very attractive. They grow about two feet high.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON HYACINTHS, &c.—In the last month's CABINET I observe the excellent catalogue of bulbs offered by Messrs. Lockhart. I am desirous of having a quantity to grow in the open bed, as well as two dozen for glasses. There are so many beautiful sorts described that I scarcely know which to select. So I may have real good double flowers in each class of colour. I am informed that Messrs. Lockhart grow them by acres near London, and far superior to any other collection in England: they have an opportunity of making a better selection in proportion. I should be much obliged if they would give me the names of twenty-four best for glasses, and fifty of the best for open bed culture. If not too much trouble to them, I should be glad if the list extended to one hundred kinds. I don't care about *newest sorts*, if not of superior quality. I wish to have the best propertied flowers. I will thank them to give it me for the next month's FLORICULTURAL CABINET, to afford me the opportunity of planting, &c. early in November.

Near Lincoln, Oct. 20th, 1840.

CLERICUS.

We have great pleasure in replying to the query of "Clericus," and at the

same time to express our sense of the compliment he has paid to our catalogue and collection of Bulbous Roots. We shall commence by giving a list of twenty-four of the best double Hyacinths for glasses, though, with a few exceptions, we do not consider them so fit for *this purpose* as the single varieties, which surpass in brilliancy of colour, quantity of bells, and early blooming. We beg to inform "Clericus" that we only grow three beds of Hyacinths at our nursery at Parson's Green, Fulham, and that we import our stock annually from Holland, where we both were engaged during fifteen years in their cultivation.

*The twenty-four best double Hyacinths for glasses:—*

**DOUBLE RED AND ROSE-COLOURED :**

Bouquet Royale  
Comtesse de la Coste  
Grootvorst  
Matilda  
Panorama  
Perruque Royale  
Rex Rubrorum  
Waterloo

**DOUBLE BLUE OF DIFFERENT SHADES :**

Comte de Bentinck  
Duc de Normandie  
Koning Asingaris  
Kroon van Indien  
Laurens Koster  
Parmenia  
Pasquin  
Passetout

**DOUBLE PURE WHITE AND FRENCH WHITE :**

A la Mode  
Anna Maria  
Don Gratuit  
Herman Lange  
La Déesse  
Triomphe Blandina  
Virgo  
Waterloo.

*The best sixty-six varieties for the open border or pots, though the above twenty-four may be selected for the same purpose with equal success:—*

**DOUBLE RED AND ROSE :**

Acteur  
Belvidere  
Bruidskleed  
Duchesse de Parma  
Enterprize  
Flos sanguineus  
Gloriosa superba  
Göthe  
Goudbeurs  
Honneur d'Amsterdam  
La Beauté Suprême  
La Guirlande  
Madame Catalani  
—— Zoutman  
Maria Louisa  
Miss Betsy  
Moore  
Rouge charmante  
—— pourpre et Noir  
Temple of Apollo

**DOUBLE BLUE OF DIFFERENT SHADES :**

A la Mode  
Bouquet Pourpre  
Bucentaurus  
Buonaparte  
Commandant

**DOUBLE BLUE—continued.**

Comte de St. Priest  
Duc d'Angoulême  
Globe céleste  
—— terreatre  
Habet brillant  
Keizer Alexander  
King Alfred  
La Majestueuse  
La Renommée  
Lord Wellington  
Madame Marmont  
Parel boot  
Pourpre superbe  
Susannah Elizabeth  
Violet Foncé

**DOUBLE WHITE :**

Carolina  
Couronne blanche  
Duc de Chartres  
—— Valois  
Francina  
Gloria florum  
—— suprema  
Grand Monarque de France  
Heroïne  
Hoofd



DOUBLE WHITE—*continued.*

La tour d'Auvergne  
Madame de St. Simon  
Miss Kitty  
Ne plus ultra  
Og Roi de Basan  
Pyrene  
Sceptre d'or  
Sphera secundi  
Sultan Achmet

We much regret that "Clericus" does not ask for a list of the best single Hyacinths. We, however, take the liberty to add the following, which we know are unrivalled, either for pots or glasses:—

## SINGLE RED AND ROSE:

Charlotte Marianne  
Drebits  
Felicitas  
La Dame du Lac  
L'Ami du Cœur  
Le franc de Berkley  
Mars  
Monsieur de Faesch  
Princess Elizabeth  
Queen Victoria  
Temple of Apollo  
Trinandra

## SINGLE BLUE AND BLACK:

Appius  
Baton Noir  
Buonaparte  
Grand Mogul  
La grande Vedette  
L'Ami du Cœur  
Nimrod

DOUBLE WHITE—*continued.*

Violet superb

## DOUBLE YELLOW:

Bouquet d'orange  
Duc de Berri d'or  
Heroine  
Louis d'or  
Pure d'or  
Van Speyk.

SINGLE BLUE AND BLACK—*continued:*

Ondates  
Pronkjuweel  
Roi des Bleues  
Tubalcain  
Vulcan

## SINGLE WHITE:

Belle Esdre  
Duchess of Kent  
Hercules  
La Candeur  
Madame de Talleyrand  
Monarque du monde  
Premier noble  
Prince de Galitzin  
Vainqueur  
Voltaire

## SINGLE YELLOW:

Lord Brougham  
Prince d'Orange.

We have grown and forced the whole of the above, and have found them to be invariably of the best varieties.

156, Cheapside, 23d October, 1840.

THOS. CH. LOCKHART.

## REMARK.

**FUCHSIA CORYMBIFLORA.**—This splendid plant is a native of Peru; was imported by John Standish, nurseryman, Bagshot, and has now flowered with him. This plant is the most noble of its tribe, both in beauty of foliage and magnificence of flower, that has yet been introduced into this country. It is much more hardy than fulgens, starting early to growth in the spring, without any excitement, growing well, turned out in the summer months, in the most exposed situation, and is now thriving with the greatest luxuriance in a cold frame. The foliage is about the size of fulgens, only thicker and of a very green colour. It throws out an immense raceme of flowers on a flower stalk quite out beyond the foliage, which, like fulgens, lengthens as it flowers, only being many more in number, it is longer than fulgens, and having several branching racemes on the same flower stalk, which hang down and cover the naked part where the first flowers drop. The main raceme and the branching racemes are produced so as to form a handsome corymbose head, and the whole when in full flower is two feet long. Each flower is rather longer than fulgens, the calyx of a deep red colour, and quite reflexed; the corolla is nearly one inch long, of a crimson scarlet, and expanding like the calyx of a common Fuschia, which makes it very conspicuous.

## FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR NOVEMBER.

All greenhouse plants should now be housed without delay, and air admitted, except when it is frosty. The plants should not be watered in the evening, but in the early part of the day, so that the damps may be dried up before the house is closed, as they are during the night prejudicial to the plants. The soil in the pots should frequently be loosed at the surface, to prevent its forming a mossy or very compact state.

The plants of the Cactus that have been kept in the open air during the summer may be brought to bloom successively, by taking such as are desired to bloom immediately into the heat of a forcing pine house. Other plants, to bloom afterwards, should be kept in a greenhouse protected from the frost.

Plants of the Calceolaria that have been grown in the open borders during the summer months should now be taken up and potted, afterwards kept in a cool frame, or cool part of the greenhouse, being careful not to give too much water, just sufficient to keep the soil moist will only be necessary. Offsets will be found rooted, take them off and pot them.

Chinese Primroses that have been grown in the open borders will require to be taken up.

Plants of some of the Chrysanthemums that are grown in pots, and taken into the greenhouse, will be found to have pushed a number of suckers. If the offsets are wanted for the increase of the kind, it is advisable to pinch off the tops, so as to prevent their exhausting the plant to the weakening of the flower. If the offsets are not wanted, it is best to pull up the suckers entire. Attention will be required to watering, as the roots absorb much if given. If the plant is allowed to wither, it checks the flowers, whether in bud or expanded. And so much do we admire this handsome genus of flowers, that we are fully persuaded their beautiful blossoms, exhibited in form and colour, will most amply repay for any labour that may be bestowed on the plants.

The Dahlia seed, where not cut off by frost, will now be perfected. They are best retained in the heads as grown, spread singly, where they will not be liable to mould, and kept in a dry, but not too hot a situation; being thus kept in the chaff, the small seeds will not shrivel, but be kept plump. The roots will now require taking up, if not done last month.

Dutch roots may in this month be successfully planted. See articles on culture as to potting, burying under ground, &c.

Fuchsias and greenhouse plants intended to be inured to the open air will require to have protection at the roots, &c.

Tubers of Commellinas, and bulbs of Tigridias, should be taken up and preserved dry through winter.

Newly planted shrubs, in exposed situations, should be secured to stakes.

Herbaceous border plants may still be divided and replanted.

## REFERENCE TO PLATE.

In recent numbers of the Cabinet we have remarked upon the Pelargoniums; we give figures of them in the plate of our present number. They are amongst the very best, and deserve to be in every collection.

*Guardman* we saw in fine bloom at Mr. Gaines's.

*Bridesmaid* equally so at Mr. Catleugh's.

*Gem of the West* we had sent from Mr. Nairn, Stoke, near Devonport.

UNIVERSITY OF  
CALIFORNIA



1 *T. Coker's Pink*



2 *Miss Moleworth*



3 *Black Knight's Hair*



D. Hayes del.

THE  
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

DECEMBER 1st, 1840.

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PART I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

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ARTICLE I.

ON PROPAGATING THE TREE PÆONY.

BY L.

In the last number of your useful Cabinet, I observe an article on an easy and successful method of propagating the Tree Pæony, by a gentleman of Italy.

As I have been very successful in raising it from cuttings, in a somewhat different manner from the Italian gentleman, I take the liberty of sending you my mode of practice.

Having two very large plants in pots, that have been forced the last five years, and were become inconveniently tall, I therefore, in February last, cut down and placed them in a forcing house. They soon sent out a great many shoots, but without blossom-buds. Having selected a few of the strongest to remain on the plants, I cut off all the others, when about two or three inches long, with a very small portion of the old bark to each; and, having some pots filled with a rich light soil, I inserted the cuttings without taking a leaf from them. After sprinkling them with water, I covered them with bell-glasses, and placed them in a shady part of the house. They were occasionally sprinkled over head afterwards, but water was more frequently poured on the glasses, which, running down the sides, moistened the soil without wetting the leaves.

I potted them off in July, and had the satisfaction to find that not a single cutting had failed. The pots were so filled with roots, that

I had some difficulty in parting them. About the beginning of May they were turned out of doors, but the glasses kept over them.

In the same number of the Cabinet, I see a mode of propagating plants from single buds. I have reason to know that the last experiment of the late lamented T. A. Knight, Esq., was to ascertain if plants could be propagated from a single bud and leaf. His death unfortunately took place before the experiment was fully proved; but it has since been ascertained that they may be so raised, and even some kinds that do not easily strike in the usual way. If you think the process will be acceptable to your readers, I may make it the subject of another communication.

Ludlow, 27th Oct., 1840.

[We shall feel highly obliged by the favour of the article our correspondent refers to, at an early opportunity.—CONDUCTOR.]

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## ARTICLE II.

### REMARKS ON NAMING NEWLY-DISCOVERED PLANTS, ETC.

BY B. S., NEWCASTLE, BALLYMAHON, IRELAND.

As the study of botany is so rapidly on the increase in Great Britain and Ireland, I am induced to call the attention of the numerous readers of the FLORICULTURAL CABINET, and especially those of them who are successful in introducing new kinds of plants, either by importation from other countries, or by hybridization in these, to the generally prevalent practice of naming new plants after individual persons or places. I consider the method of application usually adopted highly prejudicial to botanical arrangement; but still, I am not for doing away altogether with the name of a person or place affixed to a plant, as I think that object may be attained with, at the same time, a due attention to a systematic botanical nomenclature. Where and how I would admit it I shall now describe.

When a new genus is discovered, then it may be named consistently, either by a reference to its nature, habit, or in compliment to or commemoration of the person by whom discovered or introduced; but when a new species, then for it to have applied a

systematic botanical name, and not the name of a person or place, which can convey no idea of what the plant is: as, for example,—

The *Spirea rotundifolia* noticed in the FLORICULTURAL CABINET for October, a species which I never saw, yet, being well acquainted with the rest of the genus, I can form an idea of the plant; and if a person, through being wrong informed, should show me a plant of *Spirea lanceolata*, and say this is the *S. rotundifolia*, I would tell him at once that it was not, though I had never seen either. I would then show him that *rotundifolia* signified round-leaved, and that this was oblong, narrow, and tapering towards each end, and that the leaf was lanceolate, and not round; and that if this species was named after the leaf, it was *Spirea lanceolata*, and not *S. rotundifolia*.

I might show a thousand such instances; but to the point in hand. Suppose that *Spirea rotundifolia* had been named after the place from whence it was introduced into this country, viz. Cashmere, and called *Spirea Cashmerea*, and the *S. lanceolata* to be named *Spirea Hendersoni*, it would then have been impossible for me to distinguish one kind from the other by botanical knowledge; and then if, in purchasing my plants, they were wrong named, or by casualty the labels be lost, I should not know the true kinds. I have known many instances of this sort of confusion, one name being substituted for the other.

Some readers of the above remarks may conclude that I object entirely to any individual naming a plant after a person, except he introduced a new genus; and that to every variety of a species he might be successful in raising he must give a systematic name. I mean no such thing; I want to show the absurdity of naming species after *persons* or *places*. I would rather recommend the gardener that raised a variety to name it after his master or mistress, as a mark of respect, or after some distinguished botanist, promoter of the science of gardening, practical gardener, or even after himself.

It is probable that some persons, on reading the above, may object to my remarks, and say that a person may never be successful in introducing a new genus, or raising a variety worthy a name, but still might be fortunate enough to introduce a new species; and, to pursue the method I have above recommended, he would be prevented from naming it after either person or place he might desire to

do. To such persons I would say, first name it after something remarkable in the plant, as in the radix, caudex, caulis, folium, corolla, or parts in the fructification, &c. This may be easily and significantly done, as there must, in every plant being a separate species, be some natural distinction from the others. In such a case, I think then, as an appendage, name it in honour of or compliment to the person or place desired; as, for instance,—*Ipomæa Horsfalliæ* might properly be denominated *Ipomæa speciosa Horsfalliæ*, which would immediately distinguish it from *Speciosissimus*, if there was one of that name.

Having used the terms genus, species, and varieties, it is possible that, in the very extensive circulation of the FLORICULTURAL CABINET, they may come under the notice of some persons unacquainted with their proper application; for the information of such, I would observe that, by a genus, is meant *the family*; by species, the members of that family; and by varieties, the kinds which are produced from the seed of species, and which are in some respects different by having sported into various stripes, &c., in either flower, leaves, &c., &c.

I shall refer to the subject again in another communication.

[We shall be glad of any further observations from our correspondent. We think there is a good deal of propriety in the views taken of the method regretted and objected to, and that generally it might be obviated; whilst at the same time, any desired commemoration of person or place might be attached to a systematic, distinctive, specific name. We do not approve of the application of the term which our correspondent has selected in order to illustrate his views, as the term *speciosa*, signifying showy, will apply to many of the genus *Ipomæa*; and unless it did exceed in that particular all others, with the exception of an *I. speciosior*, or an *I. speciosissimus*, it would not be properly applied; and a person not knowing it, receiving a plant, unless he well knew all the species in the genus, would be nearly as puzzled as if the name of a person or place had been given to it. Some systematic distinctive difference in the plant should be the distinguishing characteristic to name after.—CONDUCTOR.]

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## ARTICLE III.

## ON THE CULTURE OF THE HEARTSEASE.

BY A VOTARY OF FLORA.

*On the Preparation of the Soil for planting, &c.*—In the properties of the heartsease a most extraordinary improvement has been effected during the last few years, and is still proceeding with such rapidity that vast numbers are annually discarded, and their places supplied with new and improved varieties; indeed, there is scarcely a show-flower now cultivated in first-rate collections which has not been produced from seed during the last three years. In connexion, however, with these facts, is another, with which every cultivator of the heartsease should be acquainted; viz., that in proportion to the rapidity with which the improvement has been effected, is the tendency to degenerate. This fact has so frequently presented itself to my observation, that I cannot doubt its correctness; and, for the purpose of rendering it evident to all concerned in the matter, I shall say a very few words on what are termed “florists’ flowers” in general, dividing them into two classes; placing in the first class those flowers which have been brought to their present state of perfection rapidly; and in the second class, those which have been improved slowly, and by almost imperceptible degrees. In the first class, then, we shall find the dahlia and the heartsease, both of which, it is well known, exhibit considerable tendency to degenerate. In the second class we find the pink, carnation, tulip, rose, &c., which show no such tendency, or, if at all, in a very trifling degree. Without, therefore, extending these observations further, we may fairly consider the above fact as established. But it may be asked, what has this to do with the subject of this article, viz., “the preparation of the soil for planting?” It has much to do with it; for it must be observed that, of all the above-named flowers, the heartsease, which has been improved the most rapidly, flourishes the least, or shows the greatest tendency to degenerate when planted in the common unprepared soil of the general flower-border. It is therefore evident that, as a stimulating system of cultivation has produced the present splendid varieties of the heartsease, and as, without that stimulation, they evince a considerable disposition to go back, the

natural inference is, that it is only by continually enriching the soil that they can be produced in the desired state of perfection. This is indeed the "secret," and in this consists the "art and mystery" of pansy culture. Having therefore considered these points, we shall be enabled to judge, "with understanding," on the immediate subject of this paper, and on which the following remarks, founded on experience, are offered:—

Having fixed upon a suitable situation (which, if possible, should be open to the sun until the middle of the day only), mark out a bed three or four feet wide, allowing one foot to each row of plants. Throw out the soil to the depth of eight inches; and, after having well loosened the bottom, put in a layer, at least two inches thick, of fresh,\* strong, stable manure, as free from straw as possible; and, before replacing the soil taken out, mix with it a portion of horn-dust and shavings (one-half of each), in the proportion of at least a quarter of a peck to every moderate-sized barrowful of mould, which, if very adhesive, should be lightened by the addition of a little white river or sharp pit sand,—red sand generally contains oxide of iron, which is injurious to vegetation. Having well pulverised the soil thus prepared, fill up the bed to the height of six inches above the manure, slightly covering the whole with fine rich mould, taking care that the bed so filled up shall be at least three inches above the paths. Rake the surface smooth and even, and prepare for planting. Where a choice of plants can be had, preference should be given to well-rooted cuttings, choosing those with thin, smooth, solid, green or light-coloured stems, as those with thick, yellow, ribbed stems are much less likely to endure through the winter, or to grow freely in the spring. If the bed is three feet wide, plant one row down the centre, ten inches apart, and another row on each side, six inches from the edge. The roots should not be more than three inches

\* By *fresh* manure is meant such as has not lain sufficiently long together to have undergone fermentation, by which process a considerable quantity of carbonic acid gas (which enters largely into the composition of plants) is disengaged and driven off, and the quality of the manure thereby deteriorated. The application of horn-dust to the soil is beneficial, not only on account of its strong stimulating qualities, but also from its particles undergoing considerable expansion during decomposition, by which the soil is kept light and airy, forming a kind of drainage during the wet season, and facilitating the extension of the young roots.

deep in the ground: if the plants are too long to admit of this, place them aslant, so that the roots may be at the required depth.

If the bed be much exposed to the north or north-east, I would advise that a moderate-sized garden-pot be turned over each plant during severe weather, frequently uncovering them during the day. I have found this plan of essential service, especially when the cold easterly winds prevail in the early part of the spring, or during the heavy rains which frequently fall towards the end of February. The pots should never be removed, after a frosty night, while the sun shines. Many thousands of valuable heartsease, which stood uninjured through the winter, were lost in March last, in consequence of the frosty nights being succeeded by hot sunny days. If the plants had been shaded from the sun, they would have been saved.

Cuttings of choice kinds may yet be taken, and planted an inch and a half apart, in pots or boxes filled with equal parts of light garden mould and sharp sand, and placed in a cold frame; the plants will be ready for succession-beds in the spring.

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

- |                             |                                      |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Amadis.                  | 26. Jewess (Lidguard).               |
| 2. Bathonia.                | 27. Jehu (Thompson).                 |
| 3. Britannia (Thompson).    | 28. Joan of Arc (Cook).              |
| 4. Blandina (ditto).        | 29. Lady Fuller.                     |
| 5. Beauty (Brown).          | 30. Lictor.                          |
| 6. Beauty of Hitchin.       | 31. Launcelot (Stubbs).              |
| 7. Curion.                  | 32. Lady Sarah Ingestre (ditto).     |
| 8. Coronation (Lovegrove).  | 33. Lutea Sulphurea (ditto).         |
| 9. Coronation (Thompson).   | 34. Lalla Rookh (Earl).              |
| 10. Conqueror (ditto).      | 35. Medora (ditto).                  |
| 11. Conductor (ditto).      | 36. Model of Perfection.             |
| 12. Cream (ditto).          | 37. Miss Gray (Cook).                |
| 13. Captain Cook.           | 38. Miss Stainforth.                 |
| 14. Camella.                | 39. Marchioness of Lothian (Stubbs). |
| 15. Diadem (Thompson).      | 40. Olympia.                         |
| 16. Doctor Johnson.         | 41. Perfection (Bennett).            |
| 17. Diogenes.               | 42. Robin Adair.                     |
| 18. Dowager Queen (Holmes). | 43. Reliance Superb.                 |
| 19. Eclipse (Thompson).     | 44. Rival Duke (Lake).               |
| 20. Earl of Clarendon.      | 45. Rosa (Cook).                     |
| 21. Elvira.                 | 46. Rival Yellow (Stubbs).           |
| 22. Giant's Bride (Mellon). | 47. St. Paul's (Cook).               |
| 23. Grand Duke (Thompson).  | 48. Triumph (ditto).                 |
| 24. Hampden (Cook).         | 49. Vivid (Thompson).                |
| 25. Julius (Brown).         | 50. Yellow Defiance (Sharp).         |

## ARTICLE IV.

## ON AN EASY MODE OF FUMIGATING A GREENHOUSE, PIT, ETC.

BY A CONSTANT READER AND SUBSCRIBER.

IF you think the following worth inserting in the *CABINET*, you are at liberty to do so.

Not having a house, I am obliged to winter my plants in a cold pit, which I have found a difficulty in fumigating until I thought of the following plan:—Take a piece of touchpaper, and lay on it a thin layer of tobacco; then roll it up, and tie loosely. Light one end, and place it in a flower-pan in the house or pit. I think half an ounce, used in this way, is equal to an ounce with the bellows; and it is not a tithe the trouble, as it does not require any attention after lighted.

Winchester, 2nd Nov., 1840.

## ARTICLE V.

## ON THE CULTURE AND MANAGEMENT OF THE CAMELLIA.

BY A NORTH BRITON.

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 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, and 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 seeds 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 rather kinds, although sometimes they are kept till they attain a flowering state to ascertain their relative

merits. 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, and in either case the process of tongueing is dispensed with as weakening the stock; and that mode of grafting termed side-grafting is preferred. It may be observed, that of all the stocks, for this or any other purpose, those obtained from seeds are the best.

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.

**GRAFTING.**—Side-grafting (as before mentioned) resembles whip or tongue-grafting, but differs in being performed on the side of the stock without being headed down. Having fixed on those branches where shoots are wanted to furnish the head or any part of the plant, then slope off the bark and a little of the wood, and cut the lower ends of the scions to fit the part as near as possible; then pin them to the branch, and secure them with bass, and clay them over as any other sort of grafting.

**INARCHING, OR GRAFTING BY APPROACH.**—Perform this any time from the beginning of February to the end of March; fix the pot containing the stock securely, then cut with a sharp knife a thin piece from the side, about two inches long; make a small notch downwards, at the top of this, then prepare the branch to be inarched after the same manner, but make the slit upwards. Fit the tongue of this branch into the notch of the stock, join the rind of one to that of the other, tie them well together with matting, rub on a little clay to keep out the air, and they will be united in a month or six weeks; when joined, loosen the bandages, but do not remove them until some time after the scions are separated from the parent plant.

**BY LAYERS.**—A branch of one-year old wood may be laid in a pot, or otherwise, as most convenient, any time from the middle of August until the beginning of March. With a sharp knife make an incision half way through the wood, and half an inch long on the under side of the branch, just below a good bud; slightly twist the branch so as to lodge the tongue or cut-part on the soil, peg it down, and cover it with mould.

**BY CUTTINGS.**—Double varieties strike by cuttings equally as well as single ones, but several of the choice kinds do not make such fine shoots as the single ones. In August cut off the young ripe wood four joints long, just below a bud; take off the lower leaves from each cutting, and insert the cuttings in a pot of finely-sifted leaf mould and heath mould well mixed (this is preferable to sand), fit a glass over them, and plunge them immediately in a tan bed; if this is not convenient, place them for a month in a shady part of the greenhouse, and afterward plunge them in a hotbed of dung, and in a month or six weeks they will have struck root.

**BY SEEDS.**—Seeds should be sown as soon as ripe. Plunge the pot in heat, and the seeds will vegetate in a month or two; but if the seeds are kept long, they seldom vegetate in less than a year.

**SOIL.**—The best soil for camellias is one part heath mould, one part well-sifted leaf mould, and two parts brown loam from a pasture; if leaf mould cannot be had, use very rotten dung, and mix a small portion; break the loam and heath mould fine in preference to sifting it.

**POTTING.**—Always make it a rule to pot each plant immediately after it has done flowering, and before it begins to grow. If the roots are not matted, merely turn out the plants and replace them in larger pots; but if matted, break the mass of roots carefully with the hand, and never follow the destructive practice of paring with a knife; lay plenty of potsherd at the bottom of the pots, and with a flat stick work the soil round the sides of the ball.

**HEAT.**—Place the plants, when potted, in a heat not exceeding 75 degrees by day and 60 by night, until they have formed their young shoots; then immediately increase the temperature 10 degrees, to assist in perfecting their flower buds, which will occupy about a month; afterwards expose them gradually to the air, and lower the temperature, to prepare them for their summer treatment: *i. e.*, any

time from the beginning to the end of June, place the plants out of doors, either under a north wall, or other shelter, where they will get no sun except in the morning and evening, and where they are well sheltered from the wind; the increase of heat mentioned above to be given whilst the shoots are young and tender ensures abundance of blossom buds.

**WATERING.**—When the plants are potted, and during the whole time they are subjected to a high temperature, syringe or sprinkle, with a rose watering pot, over the leaves every morning or evening in fine weather, and give a plentiful supply of water at the roots.

**SHADING.**—From the middle of March to the end of September camellias are unable to endure a full exposure to the mid-day rays of the sun, which invariably cause the leaves to blotch and become yellow; always, therefore, throw a net or other slight shade over the glass in sunny weather, from 10 till 3 or 4 o'clock.

**WORMS.**—Whilst the plants are out of doors, worms will occasionally effect an entrance into the pots, unless the pots are placed on a prepared floor, or piece of slate be put under each; to effectually prevent damage, water with clear lime water at the roots.

**HOUSING.**—In the first week in October take the plants into the greenhouse, or other cool place. As you wish them to come into flower, remove successively into temperature of 60 or 65 degrees. When the buds are near expanding, keep the heat regular, or the buds will fall without opening; when expanded, remove to any light, cool place, and the flowers will continue a long time.

**INSECTS.**—The only insects infesting the camellia are the thrips (*Thrips physapus*), the chermes (*Psylla crataegi*), the brown scale (*Coccus Hesperidum*), and the aphid (*Aphis vitis*); also, if the plants are kept in a hot and humid atmosphere during their season of torpidity they are liable to the mildew. The thrips and chermes disfigure the plants by destroying the cuticle of the leaves, causing a spotting not unlike that produced by the red spider (*Acarus telarius*); and the coccus and aphid check the growth by pumping up the juices, and thus cause the extremities of the shoots to become stunted and diseased; and the mildew, by spreading over the leaves, stops up the pores and prevents a free circulation of the juices.

THE FOLLOWING SELECTION INCLUDES MOST OF THE FINEST IN  
CULTIVATION.

1. **DOUBLE WHITE** (*C. Jap. alba plena.*)—A well-known and lovely variety, growing to the height of 12 or 14 feet, very hardy, and a remarkably free flowerer.

2. **DR. SIEBOLD'S WHITE** (*C. Sieboldi.*) Syn. *candidissima.*—Flowers with a tinge of yellow when first opening, but afterwards becoming pure white; liable to fall before having fully expanded if placed in too strong a temperature; flowers measuring nearly four inches when fully expanded.

3. **MR. WADIE'S WHITE** (*C. Wadieana.*)—Bluish paper white, petals irregular, measuring, when expanded, three and a half inches.

4. **FRINGED PETALLED WHITE** (*C. fimbriata.*)—Delicate white, more irregular in the disposition of its petals than the old double white, and the petals notched or fringed on the upper edge.

5. **WELLBANK'S WHITE** (*C. Welbankii.*) Syn. *flavescens.*—The flowers of this variety have a yellow tinge, are remarkably handsome, measuring from three to four inches diameter when expanded; the plant is a free grower and flowers abundantly.

6. **WHITE ANEMONE FLOWERED** (*C. anemone flora alba.*)—This is a lovely variety, sometimes becoming spotted or striped, but generally retaining its character as a white camellia.

7. **SEMI-DOUBLE WHITE** (*C. semi-duplex alba.*)—This, although not perfectly double, is scarcely surpassed by any of those before it; the flower is large, usually expanding upwards of four inches, of a remarkably pure white, and almost semi-transparent.

8. **DONKLAER'S STRIPED** (*C. Donklaerii.*)—The flowers of this variety expand about three inches, are very double, of a delicate white, beautifully marked with zigzag crimson lines, occasionally deeply blotched with the same colour; the petals are irregular.

9. **VARIEGATED FLOWERED** (*C. variegata.*)—This is a very common variety, but is, notwithstanding, deservedly popular; the flowers are large red, blotched with white, and very conspicuous.

10. **CHANDLER'S STRIPED WARRATAH** (*C. Chandlerii.*) Syn. *versicolor.*—The flowers of this are red, striped and blotched with white.

11. **POMPONE** (*C. Pomponia.*) Syn. *Kew blush.*—Flowers white,



tinged with blush at the base, and red stripe up the centre of each petal; the flowers, when expanded, measure from three and a half to four inches across.

12. PRESSES ECLIPSE (*C. Eclipsis*).—Flowers white, beautifully striped and feathered with pale crimson; petals remarkably regular and very delicate.

13. THE SHOWY (*C. speciosa*.) Syn. Rawesiana.—Flowers deep red, striped with white; when expanded measures nearly four inches.

14. THE GERMAN ROSE (*C. Frankfurtensis*).—This is a new variety; the flowers are large, sometimes nearly six inches in diameter; the petals are light rose, striped and blotched with dark crimson.

15. PARKS'S STRIPED ROSE (*C. Parksii*).—The ground-colour of the flowers is a delicate rose, with here and there blotches and stripes of white.

16. GRAY'S INVINCIBLE (*C. punctata*.) Syn. dotted white.—Flowers very pale red, nearly white, striped with deep red, like a carnation.

17. LADY WILTON'S (*C. Wiltoni*).—Flowers blush, striped and dotted with a darker colour.

18. THE ROSE OF THE WORLD (*C. rosa mundi*).—The flowers of this have a white ground, spotted and striped with crimson.

19. SWEET'S PAINTED LADY (*C. Sweetiana*).—This, with the exception of the Donklaeri, is perhaps the finest variegated variety we have in our collections; the flowers are large, very double, and the white, dark red, and light red, are so beautifully mixed, as to give the plant, when in flower, a very lively and elegant appearance.

20. MISS THOMPSON'S (*C. Susanna*).—This is something like the painted lady, but rather inferior to it; the stripes are faint, and the contrast, on the white ground, is not so conspicuous.

21. COLVILL'S (*C. Colvillii*).—This is another bearing a great resemblance to the painted lady; the petals are beautifully striped with red, almost like a carnation.

22. MARTHA (*C. Martha*).—The colour of this flower is pale blush, striped with darker colour.

23. FLESH COLOURED (*C. incarnata*.) Syn. Lady Hume's blush.—The petals of this variety are a rich and delicate rose colour.

24. CHINESE ROSE (*C. rosa Sinensis*).—Flowers nearly four

inches in diameter; pale red, with dark purplish veins; a very free flowerer, and well deserving cultivation.

25. CHANDLER'S ELEGANT (*C. elegans.*)—Flowers much like the last in colour, but scarcely so large; form of the flowers like the anemone flora.

26. MIDDLEMIST'S ROSE (*C. carnea.*) Syn. flesh-coloured, rose-coloured.—This is not very double, but a beautiful kind; the veins on the petals purple.

27. KENT'S THICK NERVED (*C. crassinervis.*) Syn. hexangularis.—Flowers the same shape as anemone flora, but the colour paler, and in other respects very distinct.

28. CORAL FLOWERED (*C. corallina.*)—This is another anemone flowered, with petals semi-transparent and very beautiful.

29. WOOD'S (*C. Woodsii.*)—Flowers large, nearly four inches broad, but not very double.

30. ROSY (*C. rosea.*)—Flowers measuring upwards of three inches broad, very handsome.

31. DARK RED (*C. atropubens.*) Syn. Loddiges' red.—A beautiful variety, flowers deep scarlet.

32. OLD DOUBLE RED (*C. rubro-plena.*) Syn. Greville's red.—Flowers crimson; this is a well-known variety, but has of late become somewhat scarce in collections, probably from its not flowering so freely as some of the other kinds. To make it produce flowers, cripple it at the roots with a small pot, give it plenty of heat at the season of forming buds, and as soon as these are fully formed, place it entire in rather a larger pot, and in general it will flower freely.

33. CRIMSON SHELL (*C. imbricata.*)—This has been reputed as the finest variety in cultivation, although we can scarcely assent to this, yet it is without doubt a lovely kind; the colour is a rich carmine, very conspicuous amongst the green leaves.

34. HOLLYHOCK FLOWERED (*C. althea flora.*)—Flowers not so deep coloured as the three preceding, but is a good variety.

35. ANEMONE FLOWERED (*C. anemone flora.*) Syn. warratah.—This is a well-known old, but very excellent variety; it is a very free flowerer, of a deep crimson red, and remarkably showy.

36. THE CHOICE (*C. eximia.*)—Flowers are large, but paler coloured than the anemone flowered.

37. CLUSTER FLOWERED (*C. florida.*)—Flowers upwards of three inches across, fine dark rose-coloured, resembling the warratah.

38. ALLNUT'S SPLENDID (*C. splendens.*) Syn. *coccinea.*—Flowers remarkably profuse, brilliant scarlet, very showy, one of the very best kinds.

39. CARNATION WARRATAH (*C. insignis.*) Syn. the remarkable, Chandler's splendid.—Flowers large and conspicuous, of a fine deep rosy red.

40. KNIGHT'S (*C. Knightii.*)—A very fine kind, but the flowers not so large as some of the forementioned.

41. ROSS'S (*C. Rossii.*) Syn. *gloriosa.*—Flowers dark red, measuring nearly four inches broad; a fine variety.

42. EXPANDED FLOWERED (*C. expansa.*)—Flowers dark red, very showy, and produced in abundance.

43. AUCUBA LEAVED (*C. aucubæ folia.*)—Flowers much like the last, but the appearance of the plant is very different.

44. THE NEAT (*C. concinna.*)—Flower deep rose colour; not so showy as some of the others, but a kind well deserving extensive cultivation.

45. RED PÆONY FLOWERED (*C. Pæonia flora.*)—Is a free flowering variety common in most collections.

## ARTICLE VI.

### ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE HYACINTH.

BY AN EXTENSIVE GROWER IN PARIS.

THE double-flowered hyacinth has generally had the preference of single kinds by the florist growers; but, though such is the case, there are some of the latter which are in very high repute in this country.

I grow upwards of one hundred kinds of the single flowering; which are truly beautiful; the colours are uniform, deep, and rich; and the kinds selected are of vigorous growth, most of them having spikes of bloom a foot long. The most beautiful of the collection is the imperial purple; it was raised at Haarlem. All the single ones I have flower equally well, whether grown in the open bed, in pots, or bloomed in glasses.

I was glad to observe, in the November CABINET, that Messrs. Lockharts recommend the growing of single-flowering kinds; they most assuredly merit every attention.

In the open-bed culture, the following is the mode of treatment I pursue with both single and double kinds, and which succeed to admiration:—

The bed is prepared as for the tulip. The surface is raised near a foot above the level of the surrounding ground, and an edging of green turf supports the sides.

The compost is composed of one-third of fine river sand, one-third of virgin earth, and one-third of manure or leaf soil (well decomposed), all well mixed together.

In the bed the bulbs are planted in fives, arranged like the spots of a playing card. These, too, are placed in regular lines: due attention, too, is paid to an arrangement in contrasting and harmonising the colours.

The period at which I plant is the first fortnight of October, as weather permits. The bulbs are placed six inches deep, after being covered over by the compost. I lay over the bed two inches deep of well-rotted manure. As soon as frost sets in, the bed is covered four inches deep with leaves or dry litter, and a slight sprinkling of earth is spread over it to prevent its being blown away. At the return of spring the entire covering is removed, and the spaces between the plants are carefully lightened up, and about two inches deep of fresh mould is spread over the whole.

Early in April the plants bloom; and, in order to prolong the period of beauty, canvass coverings are used to prevent injury from the sun or rain; but which, being fixed on rollers, are easily removed at pleasure; so that all the air, when not sun or rain, can be admitted.

When the bloom is over, all the flower-stems are cut off except those that are desired to retain for seed. The time of gathering the seed is when it is black and ready to escape the ovaries.

When the leaves are dry and yellow, the bulbs are taken up and placed carefully by, and covered with a layer of dry sand, about two inches deep. In this position they are allowed to dry for about three weeks; this prevents them shrivelling up. They are then placed on shelves, in some dry and airy place. When quite dry,

they are cleaned, the suckers taken off, and they are stowed in the drawers prepared for their reception in the seed-room.

The suckers are stowed, planted, and treated in every other respect as the parent bulbs. They do not usually bear flowers till the fourth year.

When the suckers are too much confined in the scales of the parent bulb, they often fail, and cause the decay of the entire bulb. To prevent this, an incision is made around it, just deep enough to prevent injury to the centre, but as far as to cut through the coat inclosing the bulb. This facilitates the formation of the suckers, and increases the size. Seed is sown in September, under a glass frame, and is covered with fine soil, two inches deep. In spring the glass is taken off, guarding only against a return of sudden frost. Seed sown in pots, and placed for winter protection, is equally successful, only they require transplanting; but those sown on a bed in a glass frame do not require it the first season, and the bulbs become finer than if checked by transplanting. The bulbs are each following year allowed more space in the bed. Sometimes at the fourth year a few will bloom, but at the fifth the bulb is in full blooming vigour, if treated properly before. It is at this age the Dutch send out their bulbs. Previously to being named, they give them the appellation of "Conquests."

When cultivated in pots, they are planted at the same time, and in the same kind of compost. After planting, they are plunged up to the rim in a south-aspected border. As winter approaches they are covered half a yard deep with rotten leaves. This not only protects, but causes the bulb to push forth early, and is a most essential attention to success. As desired, a few at a time are taken in to force, placed in frames or other similar convenience. When the shoots have pushed up into the leaf, covering about three inches, one foot deep of it is taken off. This prevents them pushing up too weakly or unseemly long; but enough is left to protect from injury by any frost. When the pots are placed in a room, they are put as near the light as possible.

When grown in glasses, a small portion of salt or saltpetre is put into the water. They are kept in the dark till they have pushed about three inches, when they are removed to a light situation, in or near a window.

Paris, 7th Nov., 1840.

Vol. VIII. No. 94.

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## ARTICLE VII.

## HINTS ON THE CULTURE OF THE CALLA ÆTHIOPICA.

BY T. W., WALTON NURSERY, LIVERPOOL.

PERHAPS the following hints on the culture of the *Calla Æthiopica* may be interesting to the admirers of that interesting and, I am sorry to say, too much neglected flower.

It is generally known that the *Calla* (Richardi) *Æthiopica* thrives best when treated as an aquatic; and that, when planted on the margins of ponds or other ornamental pieces of water, it is hardy enough to endure the severity of our winters. Though it will not bloom so finely, or flourish with the luxuriance, when treated in this manner, as with the ordinary culture, however, the noble appearance of the plant, mingled with the *Nymphæa*, *Nuphar*, &c., is peculiarly striking and beautiful.

But, as every flower-garden has not the appendage of a piece of water, persons are induced to cultivate this beautiful flower in pans, troughs, &c., with the plants growing in pots plunged or placed in water. This mode of treatment shows too much art, and often has a very slovenly appearance. To obviate this, I adopt the following plan:—Having a large stock of fine plants, I removed the earth from a large oval-formed clump, to the depth of eighteen inches below the surface. I then had a water-tight vessel made of the same size and depth of the bed. I gave this vessel a good coat of pitch, to prevent its rotting. In the bottom of it I placed about six or eight inches of fine gravel: this is placed principally in the middle, and brought down to nothing at the sides. Its object is to raise the plants high in the centre, should they chance to be of the same height. Having placed the pots (which should be of one size) in a regular manner, the tallest of course in the centre, I fill the vessel with water. Around the edge of the vessel I drive round-headed nails, about three or four inches asunder. From these nails I then stretch some fine pliable wire, lengthways; other pieces are stretched crossways; so that the whole resembles a net. With the plants growing through the meshes, on this wire I place a quantity of clean fresh moss, working it tight into the meshes of the wire, and close to the stems of the plants, keeping it pretty high in the centre to preserve the convexity

of the bed. By this treatment all clumsiness is avoided, and the vessel, water, and pots are totally concealed. The moss, lying so near the water, is, with an occasional sprinkling on the surface, kept always fresh and green; whilst its porosity admitting air and heat, the temperature of the water is considerably heightened. Nothing more noble than a mass of plants thus treated can be well imagined; the vivid green of the broad, ample, leathery-looking leaves, contrasted with the large, showy, white flowers, forms at once an object both beautiful, imposing, and magnificent.

To prevent the unseemly appearance of the pit, after the plants are taken to their winter quarters, I place a quantity of evergreen flowering shrubs, in tubs or large pots, in their place for the winter, filling the interstices with moss, in a neat manner.

I have several other articles in hand, which I had intended sending with this; but having, through my desire to be as explicit as possible, made this article more lengthy than I at first intended, I have reserved them for some future opportunity.

[We thank our respected correspondent for his many very useful and interesting communications sent us already, and shall feel highly obliged by the other promised favours.—CONDUCTOR.]

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## ARTICLE VIII.

### REMARKS ON THE CARNATION POPPY.

BY MARIA.

BEING in the neighbourhood of Boston, in Lincolnshire, during the past summer, I was much pleased with a bed of beautiful carnation poppies. The bed was on a lawn, round, and about twelve feet across. It was raised to the centre; and the culture of the plants was so managed, that near the side they were in profuse bloom, and only about half a yard high. On inquiry, I found it was effected by the following treatment:—The bed was enriched with vegetable mould at the centre, and gradually allowed to be less enriched to the side, a foot of which at that place was a very poor gravelly soil. The bed being a foot lower at the side than the grass, the flowers were about six inches above; and the growth being regulated as above

described, the flowers formed a cone of most striking beauty. The admirable silky delicacy of the petals, their beautiful and varied colours, of scarlet, rose, pink, white, lilac, purple, striped, mulberry, black, &c., gave it a most enchanting effect. So highly did the object gratify me, that I presumed to apply for a portion of the seed, though an entire stranger at the place; a promise of which I had given me, and which now has been realised. When I have had an opportunity of growing them, I shall be glad to send a quantity (as they produce seed in such quantities) to the Conductor of the *CABINET*, for those readers of the work who may desire to have a portion. The same kind of poppy can be had of the florist seedsman, at Messrs. Lockharts, of London, and others, but not perhaps in such a beautiful variety. Those I saw blooming had been raised from selections made during several years: they certainly exceeded all I ever saw before. It is certainly worth while to procure some of the seeds, being so very cheap, and adopting the plan I saw, and strongly recommend to the readers of the *CABINET*.<sup>1</sup>

Chelmsford, 9th Nov., 1840.

The situation selected was a sheltered one from mid-day sun and west winds, which afforded a protection to the delicate petals, which are liable to injury by their strong operations upon them.

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## ARTICLE IX.

### ON THE CULTURE OF PELARGONIUMS.

BY MR. COCK, OF CHISWICK.

NOTICING several queries and remarks in the *FLORICULTURAL CABINET*, on my plants exhibited at the exhibitions in the gardens of the London Horticultural Society, of the mode of treatment pursued in the culture of this most deservedly admired flower, I most cheerfully forward for insertion the following detail of practice, which it will be observed is the same in principle as is given in the November number by a "Foreman of a London Nursery."

In the *FLORICULTURAL CABINET* for September, page 201, I observe that a mistake has been made relative to the plant referred to, and which was exhibited by me at the London Horticultural Society's



Show, on June 13th. The kind, it is stated, was "Joan of Arc;" it was not, but "Florence." At the time it was exhibited it was twenty months old. It was cut down the latter end of August, 1839, being then in a forty-eight sized pot, potted at the middle of September, and re-potted in November. The other kinds I exhibited [all of them of magnificent growth, CONDUCTOR] varied in age, being from one to two years.

My usual mode of culture is to put off the cuttings in June, and as soon as they have struck root to pot them singly, each into a sixty sized pot. Having done this, I have them put in a shady situation, where they remain for three weeks, at which time I stop them and have them removed to a warmer and full exposed situation, as by that time they will bear it without injury, and it conduces to a better and quicker reestablishment.

In September I re-pot them into forty-eight sized pots, and in March into twenty-fours or sixteens, according to the size of the plants.

In these pots I let them remain for blooming. The plants have usually done blooming by August; I then cut them down, and re-pot as described in the previous routine of treatment.

Where a superabundance of lateral shoots are produced, they are thinned, so as to leave only a requisite proportion.

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## PART II.

### LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

#### IN PERIODICALS.

**BARRINGTONIA RACEMOSA.**—Raceme flowered. (Bot. Mag. 3831.) *Barringtonia*. *Icosandria Monogynia*. (Syn. *Eugenia racemosa*.) A native of the East Indies. A plant has bloomed in the stove in the collection of C. Horsfall, Esq., Liverpool. The plant was one foot high when received by Mr. Horsfall, three years back, but is now eight. It grows erect, simple, and at the extremity threw out a flowering raceme near two feet and a half long. The petals are yellowish, but the filaments, being red and long, are showy. The leaves have a very noble appearance, being about fifteen inches long and five broad. The plant, since producing a flowering raceme, has pushed lateral branches; and should it have a similar raceme at the extremity of each, it will make a very splendid appearance. *Barringtonia*, in compliment to Hon. Danes Barrington.

**CALECTASIA CYANEA.**—Bright Blue-flowered. (Bot. Mag. 3834.) *Juncææ*. *Hexandria Monogynia*. A native of Australia, and a most beautiful flowering plant, well deserving a place in every greenhouse. It is somewhat of a shrubby character, growing about a foot high. The flowers are produced at the ends of

the branches, of a bright violet-blue, with striking orange-coloured antlers. Each flower is rather more than an inch across. The plant is literally covered with a profusion of its lovely blossoms. The flowers, when dried, is of that character usually termed *everlasting*. In its native country it grows in sandy soil among shrubs.

**CATASETUM MACULATUM.**—Spotted Feelerbloom. (Bot. Reg. 62.) Orchidacæ. Gynandria Monandria. Very like the *C. tridentatum*, differing in the helmet-shaped lip, having its lower edges brought together so as to press the column, which, in the last-named species, is wide apart. We further noticed the present species in the October Cabinet, referring to the figure given by Dr. Hooker, in Bot. Mag. for September.

**CYRTOCHILUM MACULATUM, var. Ecornutum.**—Spotted, hornless, var. (Bot. Mag. 3836.) Orchidacæ. Gynandria Monandria. A native of Mexico, from whence it was sent by John Parkinson, Esq. It has bloomed in the collection at Woburn. The scape rises about a foot high, and bears a raceme of from six to nine flowers. Petals and sepals of a yellowish green, marked with deep purple blotches. Lip of a sulphur-yellow, having a red margin at each side of the base. The disk at the base bearing four plates edged with brown.

**DELPHINIUM DECORUM.**—Pretty Larkspur. (Bot. Reg. 64.) Ranunculacæ. Polyandria Tri. Pentagynia. A native of New California, which had been raised by Mr. Cameron, in the Birmingham Botanic Garden, where it bloomed the last summer. It is a hardy perennial. The flowers, when first expanding, are of a bluish-violet colour, but afterwards change to rosy violet-purple.

**ELÆODENDRON CAPENSE.**—The Cape. (Bot. Mag. 3835.) Celastrinæ. Tetrandria Monogynia. Seeds of it were sent from the Cape of Good Hope to the Edinburgh Botanic Garden. It is a tree growing six yards high. The leaves are about two inches and a half long and one and a quarter broad, serrated, of a dark green above and paler beneath. It is a handsome *evergreen*, well worthy a place in the shrubbery. The flowers are green, not quite a quarter of an inch across, produced in corymbs from the axils of the leaves, three flowers on each branch of the corymb. Dr. Hooker remarks that the plant generally grown by the name *Elæodendron capense* is only a narrow-leaved variety of the common bay.

**MONACANTHUS BUSHNANI.**—Mr. Bushnan's Monk Flower. (Bot. Mag. 3832.) Orchidæ. Gynandria Monandria. (Syn. *M. discolor*.) It has bloomed in the collection in the Glasgow Botanic Garden. The flowers are of a deep yellowish green, with the inside and apex of the lip of deep golden-brown colours. *Monacanthus*, from *Monachos*, a monk, and *Anthos*, a flower. Alluding to the labellum in some being like a monk's cowl.

**ODONTOGLOSSUM BICTONIENSE.**—The Bicton Tooth-tongue. (Bot. Reg. 66.) Orchidæ. Gynandria Monandria. (Syn. *Zygopetalum Africanum*.) Mr. Skinner sent it to Mr. Bateman from Guatemala. It was sent too, at the same time, to Sir Charles Lemon, and to Lord Rolle, at Bicton, where it bloomed the first. The flowers are produced on a simple raceme, having about ten on each. Petals and sepals of a greenish-yellow, blotched with brown. Labellum, claw yellow, with the large heart-shaped lip of a pretty rosy lilac. Each flower is upwards of an inch and a half across. The same kind of treatment to this plant is required as is requisite to the thin-leaved *Oncidium*s. It will grow well in a pot placed with its roots just on the top of the soil, but is best when hung up. In either way it requires a great deal of moisture from syringing, &c., in the growing season.

**PERNETTYA ANGSTIFOLIA.**—Narrow-leaved. (Bot. Reg. 63.) Ericacæ. Arbatæ. Decandria Monogynia. A stiff, erect-growing, evergreen shrub, quite hardy, said to be a native of Valdivia. It is of a dwarfish habit, very branching, having a small foliage, each leaf being about three quarters of an inch long, rather narrow in proportion, notched. The flowers are white, small, in form like the white variety of *Menziesia*, or Irish heath. The flowers are produced axillary, and so numerous along the branches, as to have nearly one from the

axil of every leaf. It is a very interesting and pretty plant, requiring care to keep it during the heat of summer, particularly if it be grown where the mid-day rays of the sun fall upon it. It requires to be grown in a peat border, partially shaded, and the surface of the bed to be covered with moss during summer, which must be removed in autumn. If the plants be watered in dry weather, Dr. Lindley states it is almost certain to kill them.

**PIMELEA NANA.**—Dwarf. (Bot. Mag. 3833.) Thymelææ. Diandria Monogynia. A native of the Swan River colony, which was sent from Mr. Low, of the Clapton Nursery, to the Edinburgh Botanic Garden, where it bloomed abundantly in the greenhouse, from April to June. The plant grows about nine inches high, erect. Leaves glaucous, hairy. The flowers are produced in terminal heads. The perianth is white, tube green. It is a very pretty little plant. *Pimelea* from *pimele*, fat.

**ROSCOEIA PURPUREA.**—Purple-flowered. (Bot. Reg. 61.) Zingiberacææ. Monandria Monogynia. A native of the northern provinces of India. The entire genus is peculiar to the Himalayan Mountains. The present species has bloomed in the garden of the London Horticultural Society. The tubular part of the flower is whitish, tinged with purple. The large-lip portion of it of a fine violet purple. *Roscoeia*, in compliment to William Roscoe, Esq.

**STATICE PECTINATA.**—Comb-flowered. (Bot. Reg. 65.) Plumbaginacææ. Pentandria Monogynia. A native of the Canaries, and is a pretty half-hardy or greenhouse perennial plant. Like several others, it flowers so freely that the plant becomes so exhausted as only to be of two or three years duration, so that fresh plants should be annually raised. It grows from two to three feet high, and blooms nearly all the summer, if planted out in the open border. It is readily produced from seed, and is the best way to obtain strong healthy plants.

**GLADIOLUS INSIGNIS.**—Remarkable Corn Flag. (Pax. Mag. Bot. 223.) Iridacææ. Triandria Monogynia. This very splendid flowering plant was purchased at the sale of the late Mr. Colville's plants, Chelsea. It has bloomed in the collection of Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co., of Exeter, and is most strikingly beautiful. The flowers are large, and of a splendid crimson red colour, the three lower petals having a purplish streak down the centre of each. It deserves a place wherever it can be grown, being one of the gayest ornaments in the flower garden. It flowers profusely, when grown in a bed of two-thirds sandy peat and the rest rich loam, with the above gentlemen. It blooms from the end of May to September.

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PELARGONIUMS. (*Continued from page 201.*)

**BEATRICE.**—Pretty blush, having a large spot on each of the upper petals, something in the way of Joan of Arc.

**BEAUTY (Foster's).**—Of a beautiful rosy flesh colour, upper petals with a large dark spot. The flower is large, and of fine form.

**ISEDORUM.**—Fine scarlet-red, having but a small spot on each upper petal. The flower is large, and produces a very glaring show.

**RIENZII.**—Pretty rosy-pink, the upper petals having each a large dark spot. Good form.

**ALEXANDRINA.**—Very pure white, the upper petals having a large dark purple-crimson spot. Good form.

**ANNETTE.**—White, with a slight tinge of blush, upper petals having a large dark spot, slightly lined to the outer edges. Good form.

**ELIZA SUPERBUM.**—White, with slight tinge of blush, upper petals having a large dark spot, much lined to the edges.

**BRIDEGROOM.**—Lower petals of a fine pale rose, upper having a large dark clouded spot, shading off at the edge to a rosy-crimson. The centre of the flower is much lighter, giving it a pretty contrast. Of fine form.

**FLORENCE.**—Rosy-pink, with a lighter centre, upper petals having a dark crimson spot. Good form.

**CERITO.**—Light blush lower petals, upper of a fine rosy blush, having a very dark spot. Of fine form.

**CYNTHIA.**—Very pure white, upper petals having a large clouded purple-crimson spot. Good form.

**RAFFELLE.**—Pretty light blush, gradually becoming lighter to the centre, upper petals having a large clouded spot. Of very fine form.

**ZENOBIA (Pince's).**—Fine crimson, light centre, upper petals having a large and very dark spot. Of first-rate form.

**MASTERPIECE.**—Fine rose, upper petals a deeper rose, having a bold dark spot. Of fine form.

**WARRIOR.**—Fine scarlet-crimson, having a lighter centre. The lower petals are lighter coloured than the upper. The latter have a large dark spot on each. Of fine form.

**MACRANTHA.**—White, with a lilac tinge, having a large clouded spot. Good form.

**JUBA.**—Pretty purple, having a large dark spot. Of good form.

**KATE NICKLEBY.**—Lower petals pink, upper ones fine rose, having a large dark spot. Fine form.

**CRESSIDA.**—Purplish-pink, upper petals having a large dark clouded spot. Fine form.

**ENCHANTRESS.**—White, having a very large dark clouded spot. Flower of large size and first-rate form.

[All the sorts enumerated in our numbers for August, September, and what are here described, are first-rate in their classes, fit for showing, &c.—CONDUCTOR.]

(To be continued.)

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IN BOTANICAL REGISTER, NOT FIGURED.

**PERISTYLUS GOODYEROIDES.**—From the north of India. It is an herbaceous species of Orchideæ, producing its pure white flowers in long spikes; they are about the size of the lily of the valley, and are equally fragrant.

**DENDROBIUM (Onychium) ACICULARE.**—Mr. Cuming sent this curious little species from Singapore to Messrs. Loddiges. The base of the stems is angular and conical; the upper part tapers and is very slender. At the end of the short peduncle a solitary flower is produced. It is yellowish, tinged with pink.

**LIPARIS SPATHULATA.**—An orchidea. A native of India, imported by Messrs. Loddiges. The flowers are produced on a long raceme; they are very small, green, and uninteresting.

**EPIDENDRUM (Aulizeum) VISCIDUM.**—Imported from Mexico by Messrs. Loddiges. It is much like *E. ciliare*; but the flowers are smaller, and have a weak smell, like cucumbers.

**MAXILLARIA MACROPHYLLA.**—A new variety of it has bloomed with Messrs. Loddiges, having the inside of the sepals and tips of petals stained with a fine purple.

**DENDROBIUM GEMELLUM.**—Messrs. Loddiges have obtained this from Singapore. The flowers are of a pale yellowish-green, and the plant is of a long grassy-leaved form.

**ONCIDIUM MICROCHILUM.**—Sent from Guatemala by Mr. Skinner. It has bloomed, we believe, with Mr. Bateman. The flowers are the colour of *O. crispum*.

**ONCIDIUM WENTWORTHIANUM.**—Sent by Mr. Skinner to Mr. Bateman, with whom it has flowered. It is a very distinct and highly-beautiful species, approaching *O. baneri* and *O. altissimum* in appearance, and though not so robust, yet rivals them in length of stems; it is much used in adorning altars in its native country. The flowers are yellow, richly stained with crimson. It does not afford compound lateral branches from the spike.

**BALBOPHYLLUM FLAVIDUM.**—From Sierra Leone. It has bloomed with Messrs. Loddiges. The flowers are of a pale yellow, arranged in a loose spike.

**ERIA NUTANS.**—An Orchideous epiphyte, having a large nodding terminal white flower. The tips of the labellum and petals is yellow. From Singapore, and bloomed with Messrs. Loddiges.

**GROBYA GALEATA.**—From Brazil. It has bloomed with Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co., and with G. Barker, Esq. It has the habit of *G. Amberstiae*. The flowers are of a dull green, stained with purple.

**PHOLIDOTA CONCHOIDEA.**—Mr. Cuming sent this to Mr. Bateman from Manila. It has been six months in forming its flower spike; it has, however, bloomed, and the flowers are about twice the size of *P. imbricata*.

**CONVOLVULUS FLORIDUS.**—A shrubby greenhouse plant. A native of Teneriffe; having long, grey, willow-like leaves, and terminal panicles of smallish cream-coloured flowers. It flowers very abundantly, and is a pretty greenhouse plant.

**PRONAYA ELEGANS.**—From the Swan River. It is a pretty twining evergreen shrub, having the habit of a Sollya, and terminal clusters of pale lilac flowers. It is a greenhouse plant, which will flourish in the open border in summer, or perhaps endure a mild winter.

**IPOMEA PENDULA.**—From Norfolk Island, and has been raised from seed by Mr. Robert Arnott, Cambrian Nursery, Charlton Kings, near Cheltenham, with whom it has flowered, during the past summer, in a pot out of doors. The flowers are about two inches long; purple. It is a woody plant, with many prickles on the stem. It will flourish freely in the greenhouse.

**THOMASIA CANESCENS.**—A dwarf-growing shrub from the Swan River, which has bloomed in the collection of Robert Mangles, Esq. The flowers are of a bright purple, and the plant is a pretty addition to the greenhouse.

**IMPATIENS CANDIDA.**—A tender annual from India. It grows two yards high; the flowers are of a pure white, spotted with crimson, and are produced in terminal clusters. It is in the collection of the London Horticultural Society.

**SALVIA REGIA.**—A half-hardy herbaceous plant, introduced by the London Horticultural Society. It has a shrubby stem, light green leaves, and long bright scarlet flowers.

**MARTYNIA FRAGRANS.**—A native of Mexico, and half-hardy annual. The flowers are large, purple, with a bright yellow streak along the middle of the lower lip.

**SALVIA PRUNELLOIDES.**—Sent from Mexico to the Durdham Down Nursery. It had been found growing on rocks upon the sides of the volcanic mountain Jorulla. The roots are tuberous, about the size of a walnut. The plant grows about eight inches high, and the flowers are blue.

**POLYSTACHYA CEREAE.**—Messrs. Loddiges received it from Oaxaca. The full-blown flowers have the colour and texture of old wax. They are produced on a dense raceme, about one inch long.

**ERIA VELUTINA.**—Messrs. Loddiges received it from Singapore. It has dirty-yellow flowers.

**PUYA ALTENSTEINII.**—From Columbia. It has the habit of *Tillandsia*, producing oval heads of rich scarlet bracts, and long snowy white flowers. It is a splendid ornamental stove plant.

**LOBELIA DISCOLOR.**—An herbaceous greenhouse spreading plant, producing

erect panicles of small blue flowers. A native of Mexico. Syn. *lobelia subnuda* of Mr. Benth.

*OLINIA CAPENSIS*.—A myrtaceous shrub from the Cape, bearing close terminal clusters of greenish flowers, succeeded with bright reddish berries. It is a greenhouse plant, blooming from April to the end of June. The fruit ripens the second year, so that the plant has at the same time flowers, green fruit, and ripe red fruit.

*OXALIS OTTONIS*.—A native of Chili, having bright yellow flowers. It is in the collection at the Birmingham Botanic Garden.

*MICROSTYLUS HISTIONANTHA*.—From La Guayra. The flowers are produced at the end of a long scape; they are small, green.

NOTICED IN NURSERIES.

*At Mr. Knight's, King's Road.*

*TROPÆOLUM*.—A new species, with flowers of a bright yellow. In colour and form, too, like *T. Canariense*, but at least three times larger. It is a very pretty and showy plant.

*At Mr. Henderson's, Pine-Apple Nursery, Edgeware Road.*

*SILENE*.—A new species, blooming profusely in the greenhouse. The flowers are about an inch across, whitish at the centre, rose coloured at the extremities. The plant grows about half a yard high.

*COMPARETTIA* 'ROSEA'.—This lovely flowering Orchidea has bloomed in the collection of Messrs. Loddiges, and though but a small plant, the raceme of its lovely flowers had a beautiful appearance. When in a vigorous state, it will no doubt be truly handsome.

*At Messrs. Rollisons', Tooting.*

*CURCUMA ROSCOEANA*.—A fine specimen has been in bloom for more than two months. The spikes are about nine inches long. The flowers are bright yellow, having fine scarlet envelopes. The plant grows about a foot high.

*SALVIA PATENS GRANDIFLORA*.—This is equal, if not superior, in colour, to the original species, but has a larger flower. The lower part of the lip, the claw as it is termed, folds up nearly round in the *patens*, but in the present kind it is quite flat and broad, rendering it much more showy.

*SOLANUM JASMINIFOLIA*.—A new species, not yet bloomed with Messrs. Rollisons.

*ASCLEPIAS ROSEUS*.—A greenhouse species, with rose coloured flowers, but not yet bloomed.

*THUNBERGIA HAWTAYNEANA* VAR. *ALBA*.—A white flowered variety, not yet bloomed. This, no doubt, will be a very interesting and valuable addition. The fine deep blue, grown in contrast with the white, would produce a most striking appearance, and ought to be grown in every collection.

*MANETTIA SPLENDENS*.—The plant has not bloomed, but it appears much more robust than any other species we have seen. If the flowers be as fine in colours as the others, and proportionately larger in its blossoms, it will be a very valuable acquisition.

*DILLWYNIA GRANDIS*.—The flowers are large, when contrasted with any others we know. Of a beautiful yellow, with a scarlet keel. It deserves to be in every greenhouse. Its numerous showy flowers, pretty habit of plant, and long period of blooming, alike recommend it.

*HOYA PENDULA*.—Imported from the East Indies. Not yet bloomed, but if as handsome as the well-known *H. carnos*a, it deserves admittance wherever it can be cultivated.

*MANETTIA*.—A new species, introduced from Mexico. The flowers are said to be blue, but has not yet bloomed in this country.

## PART III.

## MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

## QUERIES.

ON BLOOMING THE SCARLET GERANIUM, &c.—Will any of your subscribers favour me with the best method of blowing the fine Scarlet Geraniums? Every means hitherto used have failed to produce *abundant* bloom. In "Smith's New Scarlet," for instance, I have seen it growing most luxuriantly against the wall in the open ground, and likewise in pots in the conservatory, but producing only *one* large truss. I have likewise seen it growing in a *small* pot, inserted in a large one, with no better success. It may be, that from the immense size of the truss, and the time it consequently takes to form and perfect the flower, Nature is stinted in her operations.

One more question I am desirous of asking. How do the metropolitan cultivators produce such fine and fragrant pots of Mignonette? Are there *two* sorts, or does it depend alone on the manner of growing it? [On the latter.—CONDUCTOR.] No private gardeners can show such Mignonette as adorns the London houses in the spring, and certainly it is nowhere so powerfully fragrant, or so healthy in appearance.

Vicarage, near Arundel.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

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A subscriber will be much obliged by the following being inserted in the FLORICULTURAL CABINET for November:—

ON A LIST OF MICHAELMAS DAISIES.—As the much-admired autumnal flower, the Michaelmas Daisy, is now in blossom, and having only a few of the more common varieties, and wishing to increase my selection, perhaps you will oblige me by stating where an assortment of the new varieties may be obtained. Any party having such for sale might, in a penny letter, send labelled blossoms in a lozenge, or other light box, addressed C. M., 4, Butter Market, Reading, which will greatly oblige a subscriber to your valued CABINET.

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ON A LIST OF CINERARIAS, &c.—I should feel particularly obliged if you, or some one of your numerous subscribers, would furnish me, in your next CABINET, with a select list of the best Cinerarias; the height they grow under good treatment; and where I can procure them; with the price.

Also the best way to treat Seedling Geraniums to make them flower: will they flower the first year? A compliance with this request will oblige

Bexley, Kent, Nov. 9, 1840.

A SUBSCRIBER.

[A list will be given in our next number.—CONDUCTOR.]

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ON DESTROYING AN INSECT, &c.—During the whole of last summer I was troubled with a small insect, very much resembling the Cochineal, in my hot-beds, which, not content with eating the bloom of the cucumbers, melons, &c., they actually devoured the fruit. I have tried fumigating with tobacco, lime, soot, sulphur, a strong lees with soft soap, and everything I could possibly think of, but without effect; they generally secreted themselves in the mould of the bed, or crevices of the brick-work, when not committing their devastations. I have again commenced forcing, and have cucumbers just setting their fruit, but am sorry to say they have again made their appearance, with the like results. If you, or any of your numerous readers, will inform me, through your CABINET, how they are to be exterminated, you will confer an obligation on

14th Nov., 1840.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER, NEAR CHARD.

A LIST OF STOVE PLANTS.—You would much oblige a subscriber to your valuable CABINET by giving a list of about twenty or thirty of the best stove plants, such as you can recommend as a choice collection for a small stove. If it is not too much trespassing on your time, I shall esteem it as a great favour.

Knightsbridge, Nov. 12, 1840.

A SUBSCRIBER.

[A list will be given in the January number.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON PILLAR ROSES, FRAME FOR, &c.—Will you, or some correspondent, be so obliging in the next number of your very useful CABINET as to give some directions for arranging a pillar of Roses; viz., what kind of frame it should be, and the names of ten or a dozen Roses suited for that purpose, to be grown in a cold soil and low situation. How many roses to be attached to each pillar, and a sketch of the kind of frame.

November 9th.

A HAMPSHIRE GARDENER.

[The soil being a cold one, as it is usually termed, and situation low, it is better not to plant before the end of February. We therefore insert the query, so that among our numerous readers, we hope some will be able to give the information desired from practical results. We will however, if not done by others, reply to it in the January number.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON DESTROYING WORMS INFESTING A GRASSPLOT.—Having recently formed a grassplot from a piece of ground which had been for some time previously uncultivated, I am greatly annoyed to find the whole of the turf laid down perforated all over by the worms, which, as you well know, leave a deposit of mud, which completely disfigures the grass. Now, as I am a tyro in these matters, be pleased to point out (in your next number of the FLORICULTURAL CABINET) a remedy for this increasing evil. I can destroy the worm in various ways, but I am fearful of destroying the grass at the same time. If you can assist me in this matter, you will greatly oblige yours very obediently,

Park Road, Stockwell.

J. FARTHING.

[Take several unslaked lime stones; put them into a tub of water; when dissolved, stir them up, so as to diffuse the lime entirely in the water. After the same is settled and quite clear, pour it over the grassplot, so as to sink as deep as the worms retire, and it will destroy them. We have found it quite effectual in applications of it in Yorkshire. It is very useful, too, to sprinkle lime dust over the grassplot. It destroys moss, worms at the surface, and improves the green of the grass.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON A LIST OF GERANIUMS FOR SHOWING AT EXHIBITIONS.—Having of late seen much said in your FLORICULTURAL CABINET on that beautiful tribe of plants, the Geraniums, I am induced to ask you to give a descriptive list in one of your early numbers of a few of the best show-flowers, believing it will be useful to some of our numerous young florists and amateur geranium growers.

W. LYNN.

[In our numbers for August, September, and December, we have given descriptions of some of the best we saw in the exhibitions and collections around London, and shall insert more in our next. As colours and descriptions, &c., are given, from them a selection, to be varied, can best be made.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON CALCEOLARIAS, &c.—Judging from the plates of seedlings in your Magazine, and from accounts given me by a friend who visited the exhibition this summer at Chiswick, I am led to conclude that we know but little of the Calceolaria in its full perfection at this side the Channel. If not interfering with your arrangements, a plate containing blossoms of a dozen or so of the best named varieties, distinguishing shrubby from herbaceous, would be very instrumental in bringing these truly beautiful flowers into more general cultivation here, and would be very gratifying to many of your Irish readers.



Have the Seedling Fuchsias, figured in No. 91, been yet named, or sent out? Can you inform me where bulbs of *Calochortus venustus* can be obtained, and the price? An early answer to this in the pages of the CABINET will oblige,  
Clonmel, Nov. 19, 1840. AN ORIGINAL IRISH SUBSCRIBER. ¶

[We have taken drawings of several of the best we saw in the Chiswick Exhibitions, and in the first-rate collections, and they will soon be given. The Fuchsias, along with ten others, will be sent out in the spring; we take orders for them. We can supply the *Calochortus*, as can other nurserymen, at 5s. each.—CONDUCTOR.]

## REMARKS.

ON THE HYACINTH.—Being now so generally cultivated, not only by nurserymen, but by ladies themselves, I think I cannot be too particular in giving a full account of their treatment both in water and in all the other modes of culture. I shall therefore commence with that which is most generally adopted in town, which is, growing Hyacinths in glasses of water. To ensure fine heads of bloom, very great care should be taken in the selection of the bulbs. It is almost indispensable that they should be round, not only on account of the glasses being so, but when they are in flower; if the bulbs are not round, they are very liable to fall over: and should there be any side shoots attached to them, they ought to be carefully taken off before being placed in the glass, as they only tend to weaken the flower, and do not add to its beauty: it is also best to select those bulbs which appear to have but one shoot in the centre, for when there are two or three, they weaken each other, and spoil the beauty of the flower, by causing it to be small and diminutive. Before I proceed with its culture, I think it will not be inappropriate to mention the names and colours of a few of those which succeed best when grown in glasses, as there are a great many very beautiful varieties which grow very late, and are consequently quite unfit for this purpose. I have, therefore, made a selection of a few which flower very early, others which succeed them, and lastly, those which are decidedly late.

*Early.*

Waterloo, semi-double, dark red.  
L'Ami du Cœur, single, bright red.  
Herstelde Breede, single, bright red.  
Prince Talleyrand, single, clear white.  
Emicus, single, blue.  
A-la-mode Epuisé, double, white.

*Successions.*

Grootvorst, double, bluish.  
Prince of Waterloo, double, clear white.  
Diebisch Sabalskansky, single, dark red.  
Kroon Van Indie, double, dark blue.  
Parmenio, double, light blue.  
Duchesse de Parma, very double, rosy red.

*Late.*

Lord Castlereagh, double, large, white.  
Van Speyk, single, red.  
Talma, single, flesh colour.  
Comte de St. Priest, double, light blue.  
Buonaparte, single, purple.  
Envoyée, double, sky blue, with dark centre.

Besides these there are many others; but, for a moderate collection, those mentioned will be found a most excellent assortment, both as to colour and variety. After having procured the bulbs, which may be had at all respectable nurseries and seed shops about London, they should be placed into glasses, and the water poured in so as to touch slightly the bottom of the bulb; they should

then be put into a cupboard, or any dark place, for about three weeks, by which time they will have made fine long roots: the water should then be changed, and the bottom of the bulb carefully cleaned, and all mouldiness washed off. When they are again placed in the glasses, the water should rise to about half an inch above the lowest part of the bulb: they may then be placed either at the window or in any other part of the room that is convenient, where they will require water once a fortnight until they commence blooming, when they will require it almost every other day, as at that period they grow much faster and absorb more water than at any other. After they have bloomed, the bulbs should be taken out of the glasses, and if there is a garden attached to the house, they may be planted in any part that is out of the way, where they may remain until the middle of August, when they should be taken up and dried: they will then be fit either for planting in pots or in the garden; the latter would do best, as they never succeed well in glasses a second year.

When cultivated in pots, they should be planted about the beginning of November, in a mixture of mould, which may be procured at any gardener's, and placed in the garden or on a ledge, whichever is most convenient: a cellar would answer the purpose very well, where there is no garden. They should then be well watered once or twice, and covered over with ashes or mould to the depth of about one foot, until the middle of December, when, after being cleaned, they may be brought into the room, where they should be watered once a day until they begin to grow very strong, when they may stand in water, with a saucer placed under the pot. After they have done flowering, they may either remain in pots or be planted in the garden, and treated in the manner before described.

There is also another very pretty and convenient mode of cultivating them, which is in moss without any mould. This is very convenient for large vases, moss being so much lighter than mould, and therefore more easily moved from one place to another. When grown in this manner, the pot or vase should be filled with moss, and the bulbs pressed firmly into it; after which a small piece of wire or string should be placed across the top of the vase to prevent the moss from falling out. When the bulbs begin to grow, care should be taken that the moss is always kept wet, which is easily done by sprinkling a little water over it every day, in the same manner as ordinary plants. This is the only attention they require, and they will flower equally well as those that are grown in pots.

THE CROCUS requires much the same treatment as the Hyacinth; but, from the smallness of its growth, it may be cultivated in a great variety of ways. Crocuses will flower very well if placed in a common saucer filled with sand, and placed upon the table or mantle-piece: they are also quite hardy, and may be grown in pots and boxes outside the window, where, from the gay colour of their flowers, they form a very pleasing contrast to the dulness of everything around them. When placed outside the window, they will scarcely ever require water, except the weather should happen to be very mild, which it is not likely to be at this season of the year.

NARCISSUS.—The following are the best varieties of this sweet-scented flower, which thrive well in glasses.

Double Roman, white, interspersed with yellow.

Soleil d'Or, single, yellow, with orange cup.

Grand Monarque, single, white, with yellow cup.

These varieties should be treated much in the same manner as Hyacinths, and after they have done flowering should be planted in the garden, where they may remain during the winter, so as to flower early in the spring; or may be taken up in the autumn, and treated as described for the Hyacinths.

TULIPS may be flowered very early, according to the time they are planted. They may be seen in flower in December, and again in April. They do not flower well in glasses, as the bulbs are too small. They may be grown either in mould or moss, and require a good supply of water. The after part of their treatment is the same as that described for Narcissus and Hyacinths.

*Extract from Bouquet, or Lady's Flower Garden.*

As a subscriber to your FLORICULTURAL CABINET, I beg to suggest what I think would be an improvement in your future indices to that work, and that is to place the plate and the description opposite each other. As they stand at present, the plate is at the beginning of the month and the description at the end, which, when bound up, makes the reference inconvenient. I discovered this in the first volume, and on giving it out to bind I ordered the plates to be put at the end of each month, opposite the description, and I altered the numbers of the plates in the index with the pen. This plan I have adopted in binding all the subsequent numbers. By the method I have suggested there would be no plate at the beginning of the volume, which I think there ought to be. I should propose therefore that at the end of the year you should give an extra plate of some good flower, and extra pains taken in the engraving, to make the volume open well; and charge it as a double number. Your well-wisher,

Manchester, October 28, 1840.

E. B.

[We thank our correspondent for the suggestion. We shall however, in future, place the plate as usual, and the first original article in each number to contain the treatment, &c., of the plants figured. We hope this will meet the wishes of our correspondent.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON PREPARED CANVASS.—I think that the best answer which I can give to the inquiry of P. A. R. T. will be to forward to him the accompanying specimens of prepared canvass. I do not conceive that the quality of the canvass is of much consequence; but it may be as well to observe, that the fabric must be fully saturated with the resin and lard, and that the iron used for the purpose must be sufficiently heated. And, moreover, that the proportion of lard must be as small as possible, that is, only sufficient to overcome the brittleness of the resin, which latter is the substance that imparts semi-transparency to the canvass.

In a recent experiment which I have made, I find that *linseed oil* is better than lard for our purpose; but I must again repeat, that as the object of lard or oil is merely to give the requisite degree of flexibility to the resin, it is best to use of either of the former substances only so much as will ensure this condition, as a large quantity would impair the transparency of the prepared canvass.

S. A. H.

[The specimens sent to us appear admirably adapted for the purpose, and if our correspondent, P. A. R. T., will write us where to send them to, we will do so on receipt of the instruction.—CONDUCTOR.]

TAYLOR'S PINK AND PURPLE BAZAAR CARNATION.—This valuable Seedling Carnation has been purchased of Mr. Taylor, by Mr. John Sealy, of Mugland House, St. George's, near Bristol.—CONDUCTOR.

## FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER.

PLANT STOVE.—Roses, Honeysuckles, Jasmynes, Persian Lilacs, Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Carnations, Pinks, Primroses, Mignonette, Stocks, Aconites, &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, Crocuses, &c., should occasionally be introduced, so as to have a succession of bloom. All stove-plants will require occasionally syringing over the top, in order to wash off any accumulated dust from the foliage. Cactus plants that have been kept out of doors, or in the greenhouse, should occasionally be brought into the stove for flowering, which gives a succession. If any of the forced plants be attacked with the green fly, a syringe with diluted tobacco-water will destroy them. If the leaves appear bit, and turn brown (the effect of damage by red spider), a syringe of soap-suds at the under side of the leaves is effectual to destroy them.

The glutinous substance remaining not only kills those it is applied to, but prevents others returning there.

**GREENHOUSE.**—As much fire as will barely keep out frost will be necessary, and for the purpose of drying up damp arising from foggy nights, or from watering. All possible air should be admitted in the day-time, but mind to keep the plants from damage of frost. *Chrysanthemums* will require a very free supply of air, and a good supply of water. By the end of the month many will be going out of bloom; such should be cut down; and if any kind be scarce, the stalks may be cut in short lengths, and be struck in heat. Always cut the lower end of the cutting close under the joint. If greenhouse plants require watering or syringing over the tops, let it be done on the morning of a clear day, when air can be admitted; and towards evening a gentle fire-heat should be given.

**FLOWER GARDEN.**—Be careful to protect beds of what are technically called "Florists' flowers," should severe weather occur. *Calceolarias* that were cut down and repotted last month will require attention. Not to water too much, or they will damp off. Keep them in a cool and airy part of the greenhouse or pit. Whilst in a cool and moist atmosphere, the shoots will often push at the underside numerous rootlets. Where such are produced, the shoots should be taken off and potted; they make fine plants for next season, and are easier propagated now than at any other season.

*Auriculas* and *Polyanthuses* will require plenty of air in fine weather, and but little water. The like attention will be required to *Carnations*, *Pinks*, &c., kept in pots. *Dahlia* roots should be looked over, to see if any are moulding or likely to damage. Let the roots be dry before they are laid in heaps. Newly planted shrubs should be secured, so that they are not loosened by the wind. The pots of *Carnations* and *Piccotees* should be placed in a situation where they may have a free air, and be raised above the ground. If they are under a glass case, it will be much better than when exposed to the wet and severity of the winter, or many will in all probability be destroyed. Where it is desirable to leave patches of border-flowers undistributed, reduce them to a suitable size by cutting them round with a sharp spade. When it is wished to have a vigorous specimen, it is requisite to leave a portion thus undisturbed. *Ten-week Stocks* and *Mignonette*, in pots for blooming early next spring, to adorn a room or greenhouse, must not be over watered, and be kept free from frost. A cool frame, well secured by soil or ashes at the sides, and plenty of mats or reeds to cover at night, will answer well. Tender evergreens, newly planted, would be benefited by a little mulch of any kind being laid over the roots. During hard frosts, if additional soil be required for flower-beds upon grass lawns, advantage should be taken to have it conveyed at that time, so that the turf be not injured by wheeling.

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#### REFERENCE TO PLATE;

**SMITH'S DR. COKE PINK.**—This very superb *Rose-petalled Pink* was raised by Mr. John Smith, Faversham, Kent; and is considered to be equal, if not superior, to any other of its class. We recommend it to the notice of every admirer of this esteemed flower. The specimens sent us were most distinct in colour, pure white and a dark regular lacing, and of a desirable size.

**BASSETT'S MISS MOLESWORTH PANSY.**—Was raised by Mr. Thomas Bassett, the Priory, Bodmin, Cornwall. It is very singular in the contrast and regularity of its colours, of fine form, and ranks among the best we have seen, deserving a place in every collection. Mr. Bassett has the kind to dispose of at a very reasonable price.

**SILVERLOCK'S BLACK KNIGHT PANSY.**—This is the best intense dark Pansy we have seen, having every desirable property, and deserves to be in every collection. It was raised by Mr. H. Silverlock, Nurseryman, Chichester, Sussex, who has plants to dispose of at a very reasonable price.

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