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THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET

AND

FLORISTS' MAGAZINE.

JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1840.

VOLUME VIII.

CONDUCTED BY JOSEPH HARRISON

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P R E F A C E.

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 stedfast 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-

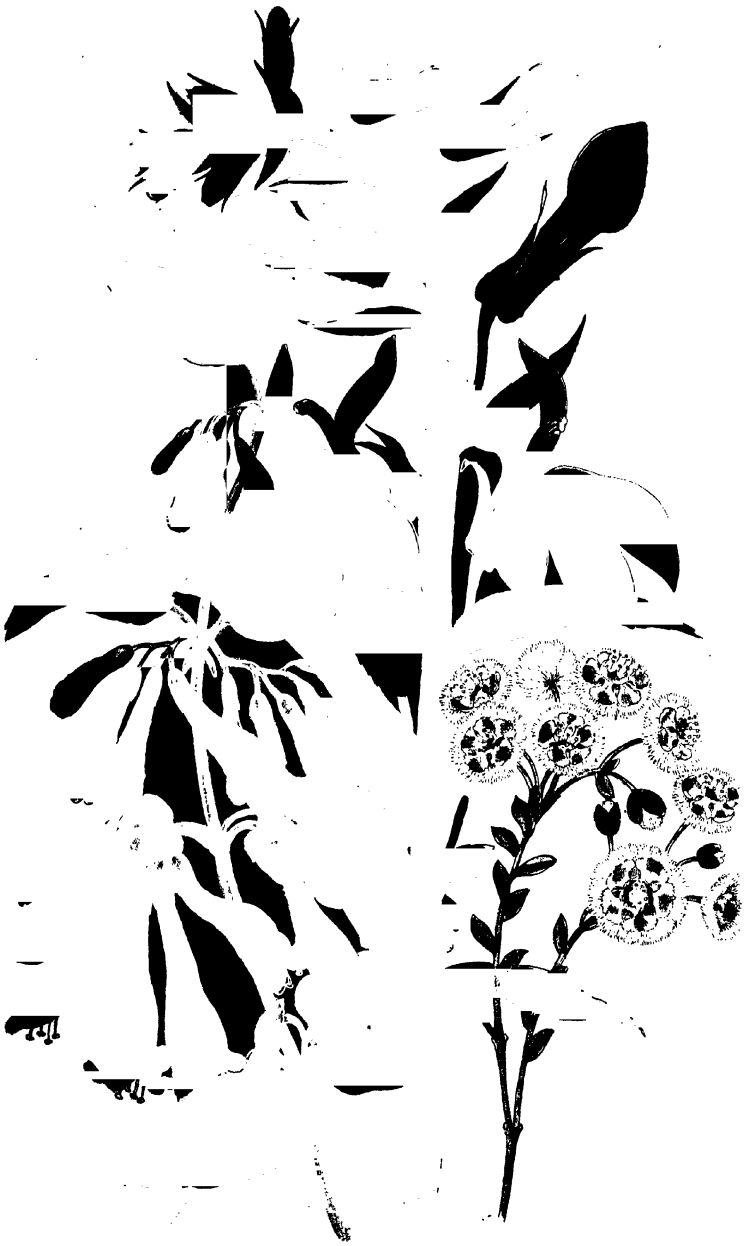
most in what is really interesting and useful to the Floriculturist. To have been raised to so elevated a position we are deeply indebted to our obliging friends and correspondents, who have so kindly assisted us with manuscript communications, drawings, specimens of flowers, &c., and we beg again to 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.





Gordyia multiflora. *Solola ignea.* *Verticordia insignis.*

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*.

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.

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

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.]

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.]

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.

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 Eyratina*, 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 Lauranceana* 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 Kamschatkan 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 Caucasea*, 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 Mäialis*, 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 *Flôra* 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."

ARTICLE VIII.

ON THE UTILITY OF PRUNING AND THINNING AWAY PLANTS.

BY MR. WOODMANSEY, 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.) Ericaceæ. 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.) Cactææ. 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.) Orchidææ. 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. *DIPLOPELITIS HUGELII*, Baron Hugel's. (Bot. Reg. 69.) Sapindacææ. 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 CEPIFORME*, Onion Rooted. (Bot. Mag. 3765.) Orchidææ. Gynandria Monandria. Sent to this country from Mexico in May, 1838, to the Woburn collection. The flowers are produced very numerously 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.) Orchidææ. 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 numerously 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.) Liliaceæ. 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.

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
 ——— *Frazerii*, 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
Stenanthera ciliata, flowers red
Styphelia tenuifolia, flowers long, pretty
Lysinema curvatum, handsome
 _____ spicatum, handsome.

GOODENIACEÆ.

- Velleia 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 yellow

The 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 *Lobeliæ*
 _____ 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.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

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.]

ANSWERS.

ON *VIUSSEUXIA PAVONIA*, &c.—My notice was drawn to the subject of the *Viusseuxia 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 *Viusseuxia 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 Liliaceæ, 42, under the name of *Viusseuxia glaucopsis*; if Aiton is right Loudon is wrong, who refers to these plates as belonging to two separate plants, which he calls *Viusseuxia 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 *London*, 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.

SCOTUS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.



THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,
February
~~JANUARY~~ 1st, 1840.

PART I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

ARTICLE V.

ON THE SPORTING AND UNCERTAIN CHARACTER OF FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

BY MR. W. WOODMANSEY, HARRHAM, 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 garden¹ 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-scrappings, 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.]

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*, *Coburgia*, *Gloriosa*, *Chlidanthus*, *Cyrtanthus*, *Polianthus*, *Nerine*, *Brunsvigia*, *Hæmanthus* and *Ammochoas*, 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*, *Orchidaceæ*, *Goodeeniaceæ*, *Compositæ*, *Lasiopelateæ*, *Hæmodoraceæ*, *Rutaceæ*, *Leguminosæ*, *Stylidaceæ*, *Chamælanciæ*, *Droseraceæ*, and *Pittosporaceæ*. 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 MYRTACEÆ.

- * *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
Melaleuca 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 ericifolia, greenish white
 ————— fimbriata, rich purple
 ————— pilosa, pink.

LEGUMINOSÆ (OR FABACEÆ.)

- Mirbelia floribunda*, fine azure blue
 ————— dilatata, bright purple
Oxylobium cuneatum
 ————— dilatatum
 ————— obovatum
 ————— parviflorum
Jacksonia densiflora
 ————— floribunda
Pultenea ericifolia
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 well worth possessing.

- Aotus cordifolius*, yellow
Acacia auronitens, deep yellow
 ——— *alata*
 ——— *diptera*
 ——— *Drummondii*
 ——— *extensa*
 - *oncinophylla*
 ——— *pulche*
 ——— *squamata*
Lalage hoveaefolia
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.
 ——— *eristachya*, 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 *Grevillæ*), 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 brachypetala*, *longipetala*, *uniflora*, 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.
Cassia hirsuta, *micrantha*, *versicolor*, flowers pink, changing to blue.
Sowerbæa laxiflora, flowers pink.
Thysanotus asper, flowers purple, aniceps, 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*.
Pawlonia imperialis, flowers trumpet-shaped, in large panicle, purple, a very
 magnificent plant.
Diervilla hortensis, *grandiflora*, *floribunda*, and *versicolor*, shrubs, flowers trumpet-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 forwarded 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 particularly

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 Arnott's Stove in a Conservatory, 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 exhibitions 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

any one of the numerous readers of the "Floricultural Cabinet," *not novices or pretenders*, if they would give me, in an early number, a few hints on the *best means* of drying and preserving wild and cultivated flowers. A paper on this subject would, I am sure, prove most acceptable to many of your subscribers—to none more so, than

A SUBSCRIBER FROM THE COMMENCEMENT.

ON ERECTION OF A STOVE AND GREENHOUSE.—As a constant reader of your periodical from its commencement, I trust you will pardon the liberty I am taking in requesting an opinion upon the following. I purpose to erect shortly a greenhouse and hothouse, the whole length to be 30 feet by 16, divided by a glass partition, making the greenhouse 18 by 16, and the hothouse 12 by 16; the height to the eaves from the floor $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet, with a span roof rising 5 feet in the centre. It will be glazed east, south, and west; the north forming the back wall, and the usual appurtenances behind it. The form of the panes of glass I purpose to have is the same as I used in a greenhouse and found it answer well, viz., the circular mode, bringing the glass to a point at the middle of each pane; in that the steam, which condenses on the glass and which in a damp day will remain in the lap, verges to the point and then runs down the light. My object in forwarding this is to know the opinion of some of the readers of the Cabinet, who have had experience, as to the best method of heating them. I think the common flue best for a greenhouse. I wish to know what size is best, with what they should be covered, how swept, and whether better under or above the floor; and also the opinion of Chantler's Patent Smoke-burning Furnace, its expense, and where it is to be procured; also, whether it would be worth while incurring the additional expense (if any) for a greenhouse. For a hothouse, I fancy, hot water would be best; and I wish to know whose plan is best? Corbett's seems simple and economical, but rather dangerous, for one might slip a foot into it. What is thought of Thompson's Egg-shaped Boiler? and what would be its expense, and where could it be had? In fact, I should be glad to have the opinion on any thing respecting it.

Leicestershire.

H. T.

A LIST OF DAHLIAS.—I should feel obliged by your giving me a list of the names of three or four *dozen* of the most beautiful shaped Dahlias,—plants that have been out about three years, and that can now be obtained for about half a-crown or three shillings each; these, in my estimation, like old friends, are much preferable to new ones. Be kind enough to attach *the colour*, and the price they are *this season* to be sold at;—let me have such as always prove good cupped flowers.

A SUBSCRIBER FROM COMMENCEMENT.

ANSWER TO THE ABOVE.

Mont Blanc, *white*; Era, Dod's Mary, Jones's Frances, *blush*; Antiope, Lady Kinnaird, *lilac*; Topaz, *yellow*; Harrison's Gem, Spary's Don John, *sulphur*; Dod's Duke of Wellington, *orange*; Diadem de Flora, Countess of Liverpool, *scarlet*; Springfield Rival, Sir H. Fletcher's Marquis of Lothian, Climax, Whales's Royal Standard, Hylas, *light crimson*; Horwood's Defiance, Conductor, Purple Perfection, Amato, *purple*; Stanford's Egyptian Prince, *plum*; Girling's Ruby, *light ruby*; Bowling Green Rival, *dark ruby*; Suffolk Hero, Essex Rival, Cambridge Hero, Victory, Springfield Rival Major, *dark crimson*; Duchess of Richmond, *deep pink*; Hope, Miss Johnstone, *rose*; Grand Turk, *maroon*; Unique, Clark's Julia, Ward's Mary, *yellow laced*; Beauty of West Riding, *light red*; Glory of Plymouth, Lady Dartmouth, Masterpiece, *white, laced with lilac, &c.*; Ne Plus Ultra, Rienzi, *shaded crimson*; Brown's Rosette, *shaded salmon*; Ringleader, Stuart Wortley, *shaded purple*; Granta, *shaded claret*; Dod's Grace Darling, *shaded salmon pink*.

[The above may be purchased for five pounds.—CONDUCTOR.]

REMARKS.

ON HORTICULTURAL GARDENS, &c.—As a Subscriber to the Cabinet from the commencement, I beg to express my approbation of your account of the

“London Horticultural Society’s Gardens,” &c. The list of half-hardy plants is peculiarly interesting and valuable, and I trust you will continue it, and give your readers a full account of every thing interesting, as such information is particularly useful to the inhabitants of a distant county.

A DEVONIAN.

[We shall use our utmost endeavours to do so, and have spent several months in visiting the principal nursery and garden establishments, during the past summer and autumn, and have taken many notices of what we judged most useful and interesting, which we shall give in each successive number.—CONDUCTOR.]

REFERENCE TO PLATE.

COMOSPERMA GRACILIS. This very interesting and pretty flowering plant is a native of South Australia, from whence it was introduced in 1834. In consequence of its rather delicate habit, and being so profuse a bloomer, it has hitherto been considered a slow grower, but several plants that we have seen have grown very freely. It is a very pretty greenhouse climber, well meriting a situation in every one, its interesting appearance, and very profuse bloom, giving it a pretty effect. In its culture it requires to have plenty of drainage, to have a compost of rich loam and sandy peat. The plant to be raised rather high in the centre of the pot, or it will be liable to damp off. It is easily increased by cuttings or seeds.

FUCHSIA STANDISHI. This very handsome hybrid production was raised from seed, obtained from *F. globosa*, which had been impregnated by *F. fulgens*. The foliage is about intermediate between the parents, and the plant of a stiff and erect habit. It grows to five or six feet during the single season, and branches so as to form a complete tree. The corolla, which in most other *Fuchsia* blooms is blue, in the present kind is a fine deep red, and, as will be seen, is much larger than any other, making it very conspicuous. It blooms as freely as *F. globosa*. If the plant be placed in a stove during autumn and winter, the outer portion of the flower (the calyx) blooms of a pale pink colour, but the centre (corolla) remains a deep red, which produces a beautiful contrast. This very handsome variety was raised by Mr. John Standish, Nurseryman, Bagshot, Surrey, who has also raised a number of other pretty seedlings, but Mr. Standish informs us that none of them have flowers as large as the one figured.

LASIANDRA PETIOLATA. This pretty *Melastoma*-like flowering plant is a native of Brazil. It is an erect growing plant, producing numerous showy flowers on each terminal panicle. It merits a place in every warm greenhouse or stove. The plant is a vigorous grower, and easily propagated by cuttings. When grown in a stove it blooms from May to July, and in a warm conservatory or greenhouse from July to September.

NEMOPHILA ATOMARIA. This very pretty hardy annual we have remarked upon in former numbers of the FLORICULTURAL CABINET, and have now given a figure of it, with a view to promote its more general culture. When the plant is in bloom, in contrast with *N. insignis*, *grandiflora*, &c. it produces a very pleasing effect, whether in patches trailing or trained, or in masses as a bed of it. We saw some large beds of each of the kinds in splendid bloom, during May, 1839, in the London Horticultural Society’s garden, and the contrast of the fine blue of one bed with that of the pretty spotted white of the other was peculiarly pleasing. Plants from seeds sown in autumn, or early in winter, bloom from May to August, and when sown in March or April, from the end of June to October, or even later, as it endures a strong frost.

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY.

GREENHOUSE.—This department should have good attendance during this month. 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. 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 *Conoclinium rubrum* 2 *Suaeda frutescens* 3 *Peristichia sp.*

THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

MARCH 1st, 1840.

PART I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

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—"Bizzards, 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 stainless 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 :

	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 byblomen, 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.

ARTICLE II.

ON THE CULTURE OF PELARGONIUMS.

BY J. M., STOKE 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 composit, 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.

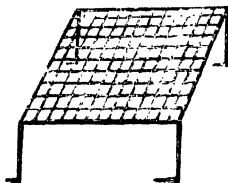
ARTICLE III.

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.

ARTICLE IV.

HINTS ON PACKING PLANTS.

BY MR. CAREY TYSO, FLORIST, 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, Polyantheses, 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.

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.

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.]

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 flowerz. 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.) Iridaceæ. 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 spathea of several flowers. Each flower is in form and size like a smallish crocus, and of a fine azure-blue colour. *Gelasine*, from *gelasinus*, 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 SUAVEOLENS*, Sweet-scented. (Bot. Reg. Fig. 7, 1840.) Apocynaceæ. 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.)

Orchidææ. *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.) Bromeliacææ. *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.

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 aspected wall, the plant would be ornamental.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

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 COBÆA, AND P. MURRAYANUM.—Being a great admirer of that splendid plant, Pentstemon Cobæa, 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.

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.
 Kroon 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 funebre, 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

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

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Dulcinea.....	2	6	Ne plus Ultra.....	8	0
Fleur des Dames.....	2	6	Prince Regent.....	2	6
Georgius Tertius.....	2	0	Princess Charlotte Cenatoph ..	5	0
Grande Rose Imperiale.....	10	0	Reine de Egypt.....	2	6
Hebe Superfine.....	2	6	Roi de Bornea.....	3	6
Julia.....	7	6	Roi de Siam.....	5	0
Manteau Ducal.....	3	6	Rubens.....	3	0
Maria Theresa.....	2	6	Violet Lelat.....	5	0
Monsieur Pitt.....	2	6	Walters.....	3	6
Perle Brilliant.....	2	6	Washington.....	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			

BIBLOEMANS.

(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
Holmes's King.....	2	6
Hugobert.....	3	6
Impératrice de Maroc.....	10	0
La mère Brun Incomparable..	2	6
Laura.....	2	6
Moreau.....	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
Oetimus.....	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 Arnott'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 Kyvanized 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. Arnott'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 **TROPEOLUM** bulbs, that have been kept dry during winter, should now be potted, and gently brought forward.

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

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

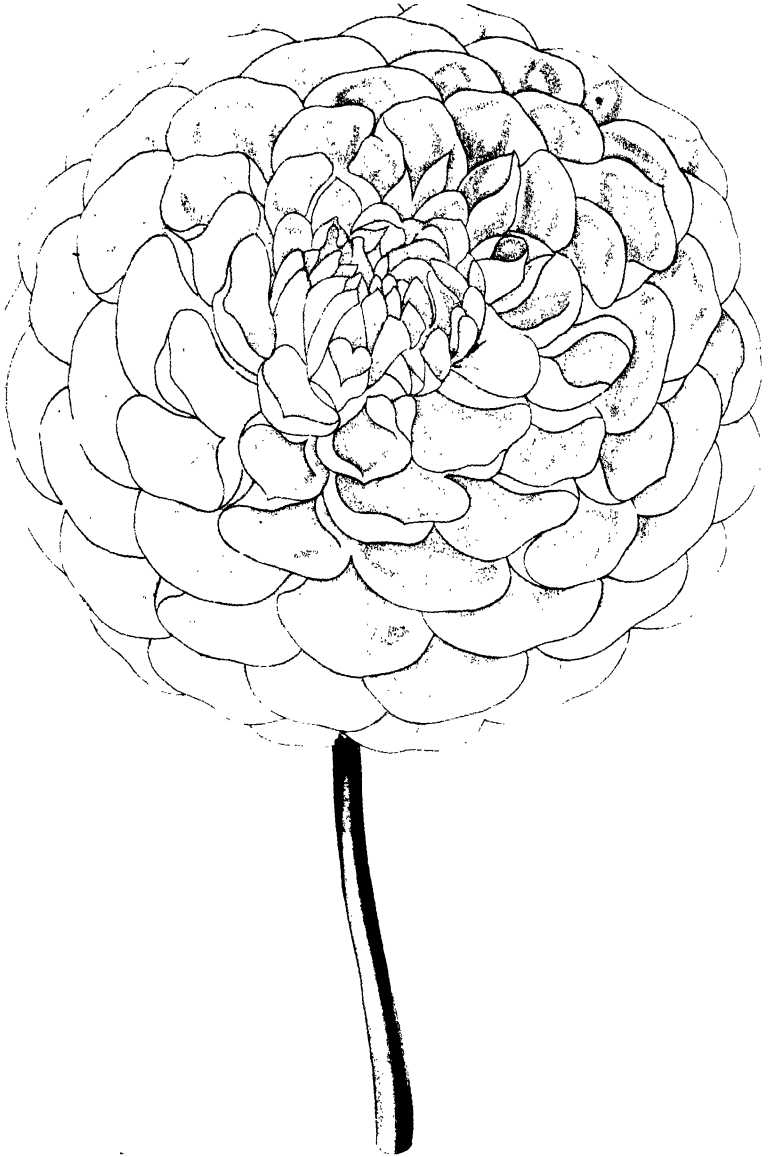
POLYANTHUSES—should now be top dressed, as directed for Auriculas, only the soil need not be so rich. Seed may now be sown; the best method is to raise it in heat, harden gradually, and transplant when large enough.

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

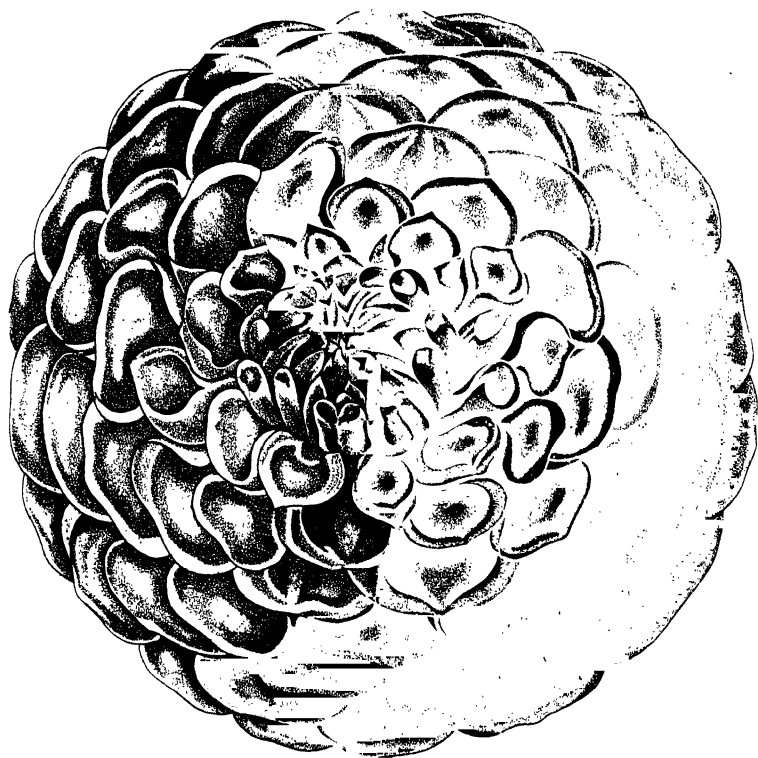
ROSE TREES—not yet pruned, if allowed to remain untouched till the shoots of the present coming season be about an inch long, and be then shortened by cutting back all the old wood to below where the new shoots had pushed, the dormant buds will then be excited, and roses will be produced some weeks later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

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

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



Chrysanthemum 'Mrs. Yellow Lorraine'



Pumplin's Bloomstary



Harrise. Charles XII

THE FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

APRIL 1st, 1840.

PART I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

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

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 awok 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 Boadicca. 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.

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, |
| 1½ | ,, | horse ditto, | |
| 1¼ | ,, | 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.

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.

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 parouquet, 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.]

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

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 SCHILOIDES, Chinese Barnardia. (Bot. Mag. 3788.) Asphodelææ. 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.) Asclepiadææ. 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.

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 belying; 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.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

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 hardier 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 verberna; 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	Tuberose
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
Tuberose	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., 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.

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.

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.



THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

MAY 1st, 1840.

PART I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

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

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, Eason'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 barrowful of good rotten turf, well-broken with the spade; two barrowful 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 *Cactæ*, 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 *Cactæ*, 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 *Opuntiacæ*, no fewer than eleven species of true *Cacti*, twenty of *Mammiliaria*, 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.

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.

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 full influence of the sun, thereby avoiding its too sudden and injurious when preceded by frost. It delights in a dry substratum, and to be supplied with plenty of water in its growing state. Every autumn, or immediately after the blooming, 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.

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.]

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 Orchideæ 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. *CRANOTHUS 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.) Balsamineæ. 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 having 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. *COLOGYNE 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. *COBÆA 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. *CUTONEASTER 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.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

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 tobacco-nist 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 TWEEEDIA 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 SIBEROLDII.—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 Surreyensis, 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.

SCOTUS.

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 10*d.* or 1*s.* per gallon. Inarching Orange or Lemon trees may still be performed. It is a good time for increasing plants by cuttings striking in moist heat. Greenhouse Annuals—as *Salpiglossises*, *Globe Amaranthuses*, *Balsams*, &c.—should be encouraged by a little warmth, and shifted into larger pots, early in the month; so that the plants may make a show, to succeed the removal of the general collection of greenhouse plants. Cuttings or suckers of *Chrysanthemums* should now be taken off, if not done before. *Triverania coccinea* 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.

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.

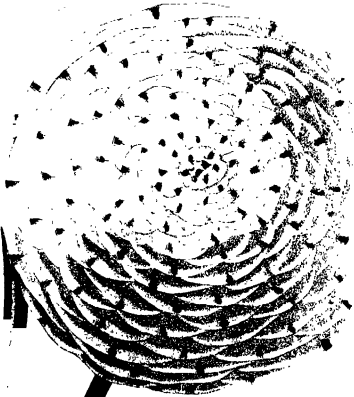
CORREAS.—These very handsome flowering hybrids were raised by T. Milner Esq., of Stockwell, and are very valuable additions to this lovely tribe. The habit of the plant, the graceful mode of flowering, and affording a profusion of flowers in winter and early spring, and even up to autumn, by proper treatment,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



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THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

JUNE 1st, 1840.

PART I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ARTICLE I.

ON THE CARNATION.

BY MR. JOHN FREDERICK WOOD, NURSERYMAN, 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 braken 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 sprout, 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 Picotée seed has been sown when not a single Picotée was the result.

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, &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.]

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.

ARTICLE VI.

ON THE SCOTCH THISTLE.

BY T. D. 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.

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.

Kennedya 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.

Kennedya 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.

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 COMPELLINA.* 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 greenhouse 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. *ARCTOSTAPHYLOS 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* [Orchideæ]. (Bot. Reg.) Flowers very small, green.

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

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

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

16. *EPIDENDRUM CRISPATUM* [Orchideæ]. (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.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

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 *tout 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 Trill; 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.

Tulps.—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 Piice.

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 Nectanines, in Dishes of six specimens.—Silver Knightian, Mr. W. Tillery, 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 AWARDED 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.

CHRYSTANTHEMUMS.—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.

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.



Verbena buxifolia & *Verbena thibetica* (Hu) S. Wats.

THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

JULY 1st, 1840.

PART I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

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 Mauritanie, 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	men.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 title 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.

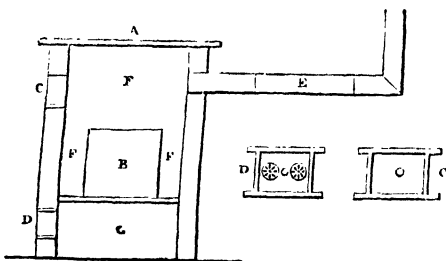
ARTICLE VII.

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 20*s.* or 25*s.* 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. | II. The regulating valve. |

PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

FROM PERIODICALS.

1. *ODONTOGLOSSUM MACULATUM*.—Yellow and brown. Orchideæ. 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.) Solaneæ. 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. Cunninghame 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. *VESBASCUM 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.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

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.

- 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 Heaths, 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 foliolaris*, Mr. Butcher.

Silver Knightian, a *Pelargonium*, Mr. Cock.

Silver Banksian, *Erica Globosa*, Mr. R. May.

Do. *Hydrangea*, Mr. Clark, gardener to Sir James Linond.

Do. *Styedium fasciculatum*, Mr. Mountjoy.

Do. *Azalia Danielsiana*, Mr. Smith.

Do. *Lachenaultia formosa*, Mr. W. Barnes.

Do. *Elichrysum humile*, Mr. James Garner.

New ornamental plants, single specimens.

Silver Banksian, *Fuchsia sanguinea*, Mr. Standish.

Silver Knightian, *Alstromeria Ehrenboldtii*, Mr. Scott.

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. Catclough 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*, *Calceolaria pulchra*, two *Cuphea Melvillea*, two *Erythrina*, *Poirrea coccinea*, a seedling *Fuchsia*, *Swainsonia coronifolia*, *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*, *Statie foliosa* and *arborescens*, *Pimelia sylvestris*, *Kennedyia monophylla*, *Metrosideros lanceolata*, *Digitalis sceptrum*, 2 *Pimelia decussata*, and 2 of a dark variety, 2 *Anigozanthus Manglesii*, *Campanula laciniata*, *Psoralea aculeata* and *pinnata*, *Turneria elegans*, *Ipomea Sellowii*, 2 *Cactus speciosa*, 3 *Cactus speciosissima*, 2 *Cactus Ackermannii*, *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. Ackermannii grandiflora*, 2 *C. speciosissimus*, 1 *C. Malinsonii*, and 4 seedlings, 2 *Manettia cordifolia*, *Gompholobium polymorphum*, *Diplacum puniceum*, *Polygala oppositifolia*, *Alstromeria tricolor*, 3 *Calceolarias*, *Eriostemon buxifolia*, *Mirbelia reticulata*, *Cosmelia rubra*, 2 *Boronia serrulata*, 3 *Lachenaultia formosa*, *Mahernia bipinnata*, 2 *Pimelia decussata*, *Statie puberula*, *Helychrisum superbum*, and *H. philiformis*, with the following heaths. *Erica vestita*, *coccinea*, *bergiana*, *humea*, *Coventryana*, 4 *ventricosa superba*, 2 *v. carnea*, 2 *perspicua nana*, 1 *Westphalingia* and *ovata*, with *Epacris Hietronema*.

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 *Chorozema ovata*, *Helichrysum superba*, *Oncidium flexuosum*, *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*, *Humca*, *odorata*, *pendula*, *perspicua mutabilis*, *intermedia*, *brevifolia*, *mutabilis*, *hybrida*, *suaveolens*, *Beaumontia*, *pubescens*, and *rubella*. The smaller collections of Mr. Alhutt 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*, *Citræa 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, (Orchidaceous plants excluded,) large silver medal, Mr. Coultts.
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. Cateleugh.
35. For the second best ditto, middle silver medal, Mr. Gaines.
37. For *Calceolarias*—in collections of twelve pots, middle silver medal, Mr. Cateleugh.
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 Orchidaceous plants in flower, large silver medal, Mr. Coultts.

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 Ranunculuses 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 Marylebone-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 *Aerides 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 Polyanthus, and keep them in a shady place. Pansies may still be propagated by slips of the young shoots; the seed should be sown either in pots or borders, in a shady place, and well supplied with moisture. All sorts of Roses (with the exception of the China and its varieties) should now be budded. Many sorts of bulbous rooted plants, as Ranunculuses, Tulips, Anemones, &c., which will now be past flowering, and their leaves decayed, should be taken up, well dried, cleaned, and the offsets separated, and put in a cool, airy place, till the planting season again commences. The double scarlet Lychnis, and such like plants, should be propagated by cuttings. Geraniums may now be increased by cuttings. Dahlia cuttings will easily take root if placed in a brisk heat. Continue to cut box edgings, and hedges, where it was not done last month. 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 in next year, so as to prepare them for extra specimens for the year following.

REFERENCE TO PLATE.

PORTULACCA THELLUSONII.—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 *Verbeua Hendersonii* at the Pine-Apple Nursery some time back. We were informed that it had the habit of *Verbena tucroides* 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, Limpsfield, near Godstone in Surrey. Pansies in general have not done well this season, but the blooms Mr. Burley sent us were of very good form.

THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

AUGUST 1st, 1840.

PART I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

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 pinnata*, palms, &c.; and the third, a miscellaneous set of green-house 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, Saharunpur, 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.)

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 roscate 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.

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 procea*, 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. *Calandrinia 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.

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, &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 CÆRULÆUM*; 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 superbens*, 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 bracteota*.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

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.

Gloxinia 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.

Isora (new species), with fine heads of beautiful white flowers; by Baron Dimsdale.

Isora 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.

Chorozeina 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.

Avigozanthus, (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. Rollisson, 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:—

PHELARGONIUMS.—*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 Douro. 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 siphon 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 piccotees, 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 Chilian 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 Swan River. *Philibertia gracilis*, *Rodriguezia planifolia*, *Russelia multiflora*. The flowers are not so long as *R. juncea*, of a deeper red, but produced very numerously. *Statiche 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.

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 Chuck 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 oxy muriate 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.

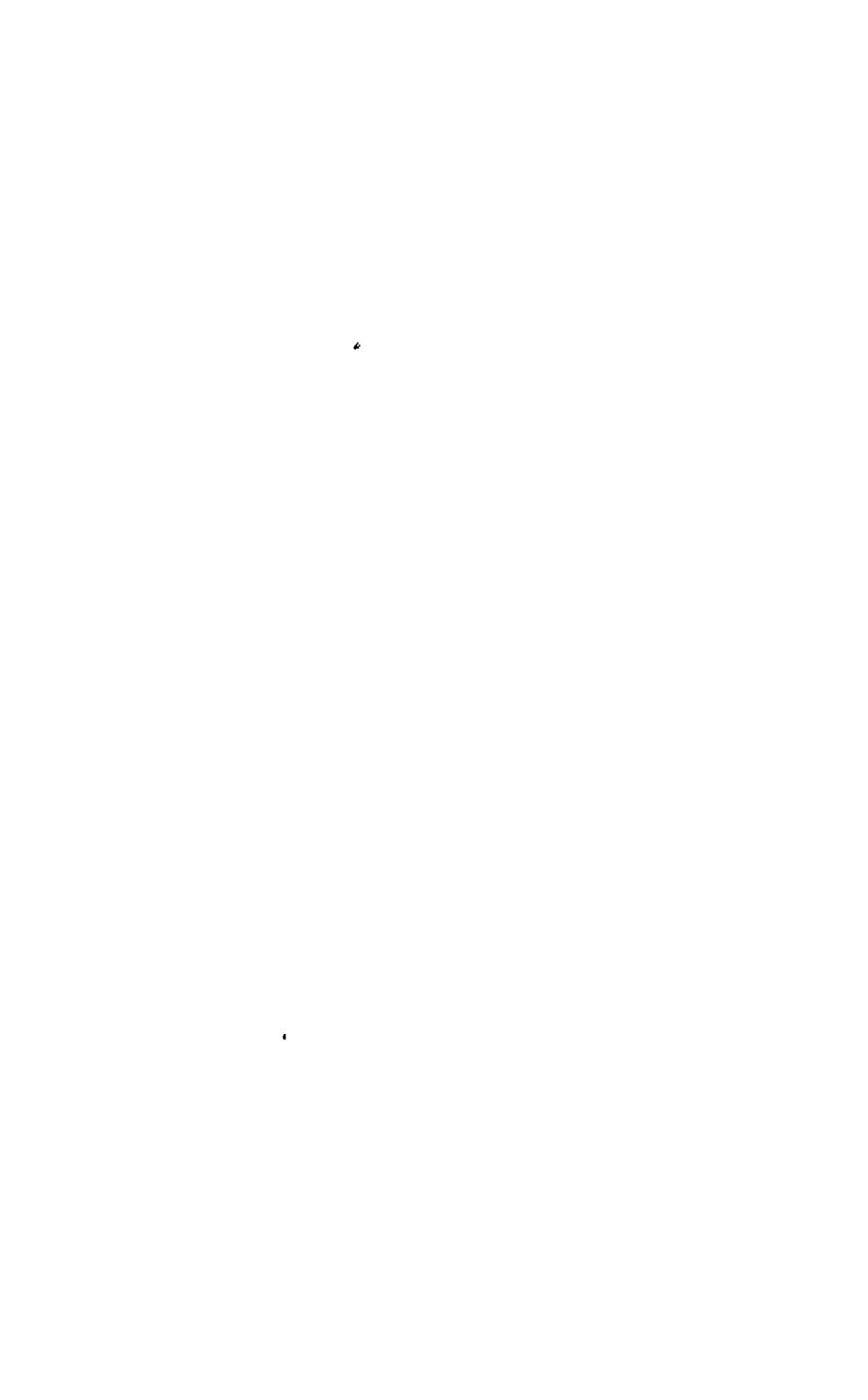
FLOWER GARDEN.—Heartsease, towards the end of the month, should be propagated by slips, put into a shady border, and kept quite moist till they have taken root; these will form fine strong plants for blooming the spring following. *Chrysanthemums* should have their shoots stopped to make them branch, 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.



PART I.
ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

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 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.]

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 blindfold 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 alpinæ 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 alpinæ, 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 alpinæ. 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.

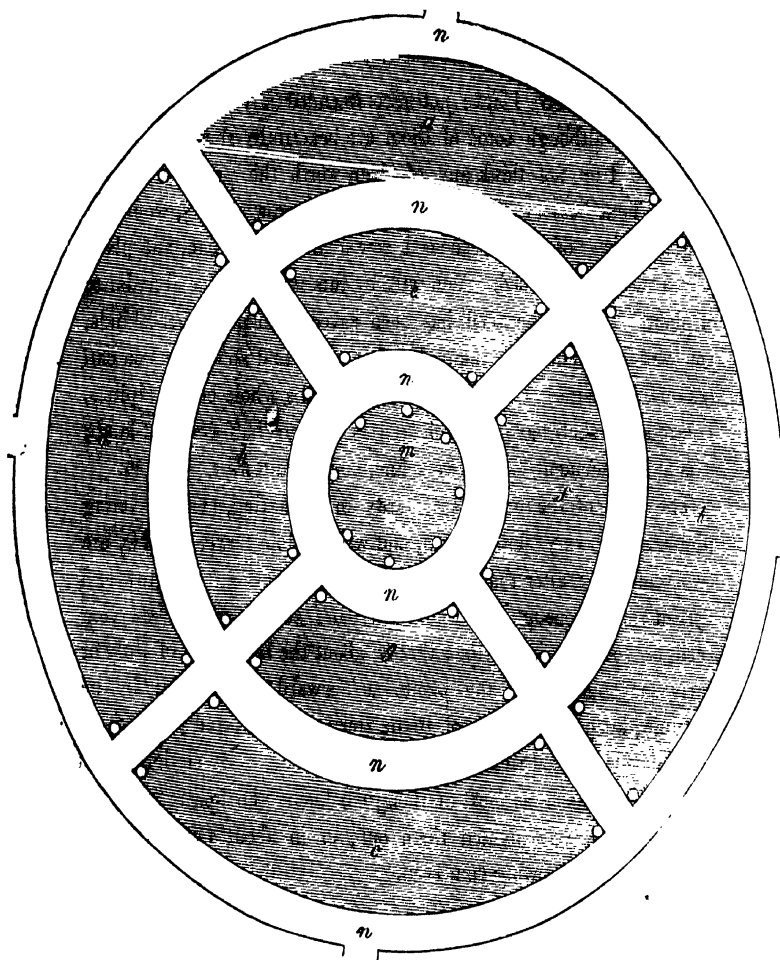
July 20th, 1840.

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.

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.

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.]

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 naturæ*,—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.

“*Palmam 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. *Tetradynamia 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 SPECTABILE*.—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 ANGUSTIFOLIA*.—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. *BATEMANIA 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 Caudolle, 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 labellum 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 Cactæ, 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. *LÆLIA 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.) Malvacæ. 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. *STYLIIDIUM FASCICULATUM*.—Fascicled-leaved. (Bot. Reg. 3816.) Styliideæ. 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.

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. *MALVA 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. *BRACHYCOME 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. Batesman 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. *EUTHALIS 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 Singapore, and bloomed with G. Barker, Esq., Birmingham. Flowers straw-coloured; lip marked with brown lines.

16. *DENDROBIUM TERRES*.—From Singapore to Messrs. Loddiges. Flowers whitish, fragrant; lip stained with deep orange.

17. *DENDROCHILUM VILIFORME*.—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 HIAS*.—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.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

(Continued from page 180.)

PELARGONIUMS.—*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.

Sylph. 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.

Gaunilet. 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.

Maitilda. 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.

Irora 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.

Irora 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.

Spiræa ærifolia. 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 *Gardouquia*. 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 Arraniana grandiflora*. Similar in colour to *V. Arraniana*, 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 Shuuiiana. 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*, *Clerodendron 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 *Tristania nerifolia*.

Mr. Pamplin, nurseryman, Hornsey, a collection of Heaths, consisting of the following varieties, *inflata*, *inflata alba*, *jasminiflora*, *eximia*, *Bandoua*, *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 *Pinilea 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 tender 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.

Cork, 15th August, 1840.

W. G. B.

[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.]

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 unstabled 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 feniculea*, (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 10s. 6d. 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 *Chrysanthemus* 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 *Penstemons* 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.

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.



THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

OCTOBER 1st, 1840.

PART I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

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 ROSAMERE."—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.

"PHOENIX."—Brilliant crimson: this is quite new.

"CYTHERÉE."—Pale rose.

"MILLÉSIE."—Light rose, double cupped petals.

"OLD BOURBON."—Bright deep rose.

NOISETTES.

"CERISE."—Rapid growth, bright crimson, very late bloomer, semi-double.

“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 rosc.

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.

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.
 BOURSULT. *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 HELÈNE, 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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'Euphraisie, 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 Carlew. An herbaceous plant, with trailing shoots. Flowers yellowish, tinged with pink.

STANHOPEA BARKEII.—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.

ANGRECEUM 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 LANGIFOLIUM.—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.

OPIHELIA 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.

PERIODICALS.

ALLIUM CÆRULEUM.—Blue Leek. (Bot. Reg. 51.) Liliaceæ. 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.

APIHELANDRA CRISTATA.—Crested. (Pax. Mag. Bot. 173.) Acanthaceæ. 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.) Ericaceæ. 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.

CATASETUM INTEGERRIMUM.—Entire lipped. (Bot. Mag. 3823.) Orchidaceæ. *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.) Ranunculaceæ. *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. Boraginaceæ. *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.) Orchidaceæ. *Gynandria Monandria*. Discovered by Mr. Gibson, the Duke of Devonshire's Collector, on the Khoseea 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 RAMONA.—White flowered. (Bot. Mag. 3824.) Francoaceæ. 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.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. Originally discovered in French Guiana by Martin, more recently by Mr. Ross, the Collector of George Barker, Esq., at Kisitapa, 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.) Orchidaceæ. 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 VERRUICIFERA.—Warted Passion flower. (Bot. Mag. 52.) Passifloraceæ. 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.) Orchidaceæ. 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 *Russellia 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*, *Epidercnum 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, Fifehire, 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 Mauritiana*.

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, Edgware-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 Mauritiana*, *Pentstemon gentianoides*,

Static scoparia, ditto ditto *præcox*, ditto *latifolia lævis*, and *Helianthus orgyalis*.

Pears.—*Drapiex d'été*, Waterloo, Ambrosia, Washington, Poire Figue, and Dunmore.

Apples.—Wormsley Pippin, Transparent de Christ, Autumn Pearmain, Reinette de Laak, De Lande, Baleborodova, Marmorier 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 Bermondsey.

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*, *Mannettia glabra*, *Erica grandinosa*, *E. Boveana*, *E. Irbyana*, *Witsenia corymbosa*, *Selago Gilesii*, *Thunbergia aurantiaca*, *Statice puberula*, *Polygala grandiflora*, *Elychrysum proliferum*, *Boronia pinnata*, *Fuchsia globosa*, *Gomplacarpus 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.

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 Jewess, May's King Leopold, Willmer's Lady Fuller, Burlby's Lord Nelson, May's Maid of Judah, ditto Manlius, ditto Marc Anthony, ditto Peter Dick, ditto Helen Macgregor, ditto Dandie Dinmont, 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 William 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, Granchester.

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 Kinnaird, 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, Ives'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—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 Gammell, 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, Dane 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*, *Philadelphus 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*, (*πικροσίλιον*, 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."

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.

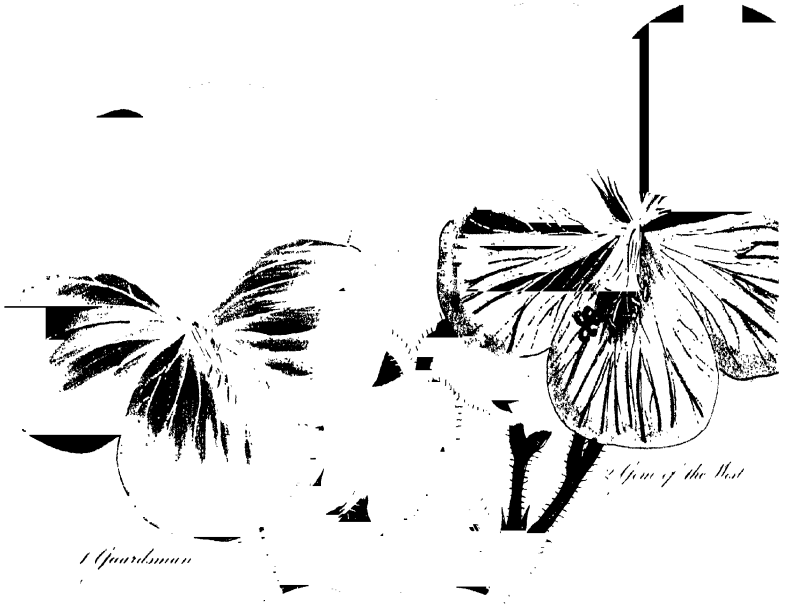
FLOWER GARDEN, &c.—Auriculas must now be removed to their winter quarters and all dead leaves picked off. Carnation layers potted off should be placed for protection during winter. Offsets of the herbaceous kinds of Calceolarias in beds or borders should now be potted off. Cuttings of all greenhouse 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 GARNERIANA.—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,



1 *Apartament*

2 *Queen of the West*



3 *Bridesmaid*

THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

NOVEMBER 1st, 1840.

PART I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ARTICLE I.

REMARKS ON THE NECESSITY AND ADVANTAGES OF THE
LABOURS OF THE LANDSCAPE AND ARCHITECTURAL GAR-
DENER.

BY MR. J. MAJOR, KNOSTHORPE, 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 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.

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 *Phœnicea*, *Smithii*, and others, under any other mode of treatment:—instead of producing here and there a flower, as is commonly the case, the *Phœnicea* 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.

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.]

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 offsets 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.

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.

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 frost or otherwise.

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 promineny 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.* Phillpart, 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. Phoenix 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; in 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 *Acidalic*, 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 *Phœnix*, 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 *Ipomea 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 recurving 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.

HYMENOXYS CALIFORNICA.—Californian. (Bot. Mag. 3828.) Compositæ, Senecionideæ. 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 trifoliate. 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.

TAGEDES 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.

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 variores*, 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. arizifolia*." It is a handsome looking plant: it is quite distinct from any previously discovered.

BALBOPHYLLUM LIMBATUM.—This orchiden 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.

CIRRHOPELALUM VAGINATUM.—The flowers of this orchidea are of a pale straw colour. Mr. Cuming sent it from Singapore to Messrs. Loddiges.

ONCIDIUM 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.

NOTICED IN NURSERIES.

At Mr. Lowe's, Clapton 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.

LECHENAULTIA (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.

PHYLOCLADES 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.

JANMINIUM 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.

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*, *Fentricosa 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 Dahlias.

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.

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

Roeampton, Sept. 21, 1840.

A SECOND GARDENER.

[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.

ANDATE.

[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.

CLERICUS.

Near Lincoln, Oct. 20th, 1840.

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
Bruidsklead
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
—— terrestre
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
Heroine
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 :*

Orondates
 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 loosened at the surface, to prevent its forming a mossy or very compact state.

The plants of the Cactus that have been kept in the open air during the summer may be brought to bloom successively, by taking such as are desired to bloom immediately into the heat of a forcing pine house. Other plants, to bloom afterwards, should be kept in a greenhouse protected from the frost.

Plants of the Calceolaria that have been grown in the open borders during the summer months should now be taken up and potted, afterwards kept in a cool frame, or cool part of the greenhouse, being careful not to give too much water, just sufficient to keep the soil moist will only be necessary. Offsets will be found rooted, take them off and pot them.

Chinese Primroses that have been grown in the open borders will require to be taken up.

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 Commelinas, 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.

Guardsman 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.



Hybrid Tea Rose



Hybrid Tea Rose

Hybrid Tea Rose



THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

DECEMBER 1st, 1840.

PART I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ARTICLE I.

ON PROPAGATING THE TREE PÆONY.

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.]

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.]

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 tonguing 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 cratægi*), 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. Francfurtensis*).—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. atrorubens*.) 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.

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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.]

ARTICLE VIII.

REMARKS ON THE CARNATION POPPY.

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.

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.

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.

PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

IN PERIODICALS. †

BARRINGTONIA RACEMOSA.—Raceme flowered. (Bot. Mag. 3831.) Barringtoniæ. 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.) Juncæ. 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

CYRTOCHILUM MACULATUM, var. Ecornutum.—Spotted, hornless, var. (Bot. Mag. 3836.) Orchidaceæ. 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.) Ranunculaceæ. 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.) Orchidææ. 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.) Orchidææ. 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.) Ericaceæ. *Arbatesæ*. 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 *Menziezia*, 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.

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.

CHRESSIDA.—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.)'

[IN BOTANICAL REGISTER, NOT FIGURED.]

PERISTYLUS GOODYEROIDES.—From the north of India. It is an herbaceous species of Orchidæ, 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*.

ORCIDIUM 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. Amherstiae*. The flowers are of a dull green, stained with purple.

PHOLIDOTA CONCHOIDEA.—Mr. Cuming sent this to Mr. Bateman from Manilla. It has been six months in forming its flower spike; it has, however, bloomed, and the flowers are about twice the size of *P. inabricata*.

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 CEREA.—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. Bentham.

OLIVIA GARRNERI.—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 OTTONI.—A native of Chili, having bright yellow flowers. It is in the collection at the Birmingham Botanic Garden.

MICROSTYLUS HESTIONANTIA.—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.

TAORHOLUM.—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 ROSCOBANA.—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. carnosa*, 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.

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.

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.]

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.
Glasgow, Nov. 19, 1840. AN ORIGINAL IRISH SUBSCRIBER.

[We have taken drawings of several of the best we saw in the Glasgow 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 Épuisé, double, white.

Successions.

Grootvorst, double, bluish.
Prince of Waterloo, double, clear white.
Diebistch 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.
Bonaparte, 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, Jasmines, 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.

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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THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET

AND

FLORISTS' MAGAZINE.

JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1841.

VOLUME IX.

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P R E F A C E.

IN an annual address to the readers of the FLORICULTURAL CABINET, we are aware it is expected of us to point out in the volume completed the accomplishment of past promises, and state our purposes as to the future; also to express our gratitude for the unceasing encouragement which has been afforded us, and mention the sources we rely upon for perpetuating and extending the countenance with which we have been through another year so extensively and liberally favoured.

By referring to the prefatory remarks of last volume, our readers will find the recorded promises we made, and in glancing over the pages of the present one, they will obtain a truer opinion of their fulfilment than we can allow ourselves here to express. We hesitate not however to say, that the present volume is superior in every point to any previous one, and that, as a Floral publication, our work not only stands on an eminence far beyond any other in point of circulation, but in the subjects introduced into its pages as to their real utility. To attain this elevated position, we are deeply sensible that it has been by the generous aid of a Floral Public; and in order to retain this advancement, we look especially to them, and most respectfully solicit a continuance of their aid.

For the past, we beg again to record our grateful sense of obligation to them, and our utmost exertions shall be directed to render each successive Number worthy of their continued confidence and support by adopting every available means for maintaining increasing interest and usefulness. The repeated kindness of our correspondents and readers justifies our expectations as to future assistance, and as it will lay us under additional obligations to be grateful, we pledge to give the proof by our deeds.

Downham,
November 22nd, 1841.



THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

JANUARY 1st, 1841.

PART I.

EMBELLISHMENT.

ARTICLE I.

FUCHSIA CORYMBIFLORA. (*Cluster-flowered Fuchsia.*)

ONAGRACEÆ. OCTANDRIA, MONOGYNIA.

[*Fuchsia* ; so named in honour of LEONARD FUCHS, a noted German botanist, and author of " *Historia Stirpium.*"]

THE entire family of *Fuchsias* are objects of considerable interest and attraction; the growth of the plants is graceful and pleasing, but when ornamented with a profusion of their elegant, pendent, highly coloured blossoms, they become objects of peculiar beauty, and give them a superior claim to a situation wherever they can be introduced. They possess an additional recommendation, inasmuch as they can be grown alike successful in the open air, pit, frame, green-house, conservatory, or sitting-room, and if in-doors can be kept in bloom for ten successive months.

Up to the year 1823, there were but two kinds grown in this country; viz., *F. coccinea* and *F. lycioides*. So much was the former species admired and sought after, that in a few years there was scarcely a greenhouse or conservatory but what was ornamented with its graceful beauties; in fact, its charms and ease of culture were such as to entitle it with a residence even from a palace to a cottage. Since the above named period there has been a considerable addition of kinds, most of which far exceed in beauty the former introduced species; in fact, several of them are very magnificent.

All the kinds grow well, with nearly the same mode of treatment. They delight in a well enriched loamy soil, made rather light with a portion of sandy peat. When grown in pots, they require a liberal drainage, so that a free supply of fresh water is necessary, and essentially promotes their growth.

Propagation.—This is very readily done by cuttings. As early in the season as young shoots of three or four inches long can be had, insert them firmly in sand, and whether inserted in a pot or open ground with a hand-glass over them, they will strike root in the course of a few weeks. As soon as rooted, they should be potted off into sixty-sized pots. It is better to have them rather under-potted, as it is termed, than over, they much sooner get established, and an early re-potting being required, greatly facilitates their growth.

Plants are readily raised from seed. If well ripened in July or early in August, it should then be sown, but if later it is better to defer it till early the following spring. The pulpy berries should be gradually dried, if to be retained to a spring sowing, and the seeds rubbed, or washed out at the time of sowing. If sown as soon as gathered, the seeds can be readily separated from the pulp. A fine even surface of soil is necessary on which to lay the seeds, which must be covered about one-eighth of an inch. The pot should be placed where there is a gentle moist heat. The surface must never be allowed to become dry till the plants are up, for if it is when the seeds have commenced vegetation they are immediately destroyed. Seedling plants require the same treatment as rooted cuttings. By cross impregnation very interesting additions may be obtained, and is well worthy attention. By such means numerous splendid flowering kinds have recently been raised, and far the most successful person we believe in the country in this particular is Mr. Smith, who raised the very interesting one figured in the Number for last September, being one of a considerable quantity of superior ones he raised, and will ere long offer to the public.

When the plants are grown in pots, they always look best to be grown with a single stem, and be stopped at any desired height. As they produce numerous lateral shoots, a regular supply is easily retained, all unnecessary to be rubbed off. By such attention an uniform handsome plant is easily obtained, and as every such lateral branch produces a profusion of flowers, their pretty pendent blossoms

give a most peculiar interest to it, and well repay for every attention. When a plant becomes too large, the branches can safely be cut back to any extent required. When a plant fills the pot with roots, it should be turned out early in spring, have the ball reduced, prune in the roots, and be re-potted.

All the kinds do well when grown in the open ground. We have succeeded admirably with upwards of seventy. A well enriched sandy loam is most suitable. In such a soil, the frost does not affect the plants as when grown in a strong loam.

Well established woody plants should be planted out, with balls entire, early in May. If an entire bed of them, the strongest growing kinds should be planted at the centre, and the arrangement of the whole be so that they regularly decline to the outside. By such attention they appear to advantage. The very rapid extension of the numerous fibrous roots causes the plants to require a very free supply of water in the growing season, and the more vigorous the greater the profusion of flowers.

Early in November the entire bed should be covered to the depth of six inches with dry leaves, and a small portion of soil be spread over in order to prevent them being scattered by the wind, and it contributes to keep the leaves in a dry state. This kind of protection for the roots is the best we have seen adopted; by it any of the Fuchsias are preserved from injury at the roots, even *F. arborea*, and *F. fulgens*.

The plants should remain undisturbed till the beginning of April, when all dead portions of the shoots should be cut away, or be cut close down. In mild winters we have seen well ripened shoots three or four feet long remain without injury, and thus the bushes attained a proportionate height the following season. The lateral shoots however, pushing from them, do not grow as long and vigorous as new shoots which proceed from the ground. It is an injurious practice to cut the Fuchsia down before winter, even should the usual protection over the roots be given; as the sap, being in circulation even then, oozes out at the wounds, and weakens the plant, so that, if it even survive the severities of winter, it will only bloom weakly the following season. We have seen numerous instances where, from premature cutting down, the roots have perished. When plants thus cultivated have pushed shoots about half a yard long, a shoot

may be bent down to the ground ; tongue them as done to a carnation, and peg the branch down to some fine soil ; in a month the young twigs will be found well rooted, and may be potted. Such bloom finely in autumn and often through winter.

Although the *F. fulgens* will survive and bloom when grown altogether in the open air, yet it does not do so well as when grown in a pot for one year ; and having *the wood well ripened*, turn it out entire into the bed in May, the plant then blooms much superior to being grown in a pot. Each following November it should be taken up, be preserved in a greenhouse or cool pit, through winter, and planted out the following May. We have seen *young* plants turned out in May ; they bloomed one raceme of flowers each, but the wood not ripening in the open air, they died down to the ground during winter, though taken up and kept in a greenhouse ; but when a plant is grown in a pot and becomes woody by being well ripened, it survives the winter, and is prepared to be one of the greatest ornaments to the flower garden.

By impregnating the previous kinds of Fuchsias with the farina of *F. fulgens*, many very interesting kinds have been obtained, the plants possessing the shrubby habit of the former, whilst the flowers had a greater affinity to those of the latter. We have seen many plants raised from seed saved from *F. fulgens*, but not one when bloomed had distinction enough to recommend it.

Of all the kinds that have come under our notice, the one we give a figure of in our present number stands the most superior. It was raised from seed by Mr. John Standish, nurseryman, of Bagshot, to whom we are also indebted for *F. Standishii*, *figured in our number for January*, 1840. Mr. Standish informs us that seeds were forwarded to him by a friend residing at Montreal in Canada, who had received them from Cusco in Peru. It is described, in the *Flora Peruviana*, as a splendid species, of upright growth, attaining the height of six feet, and had been found growing in shady situations in the woods at Chincao and Muna ; places which are situated north-east of Lima, where the climate is much more temperate than the neighbourhood of Mexico, from whence we had *F. fulgens*, and consequently, we have no doubt will be found to be more hardy than that species. It is a plant of easy culture, growing luxuriantly in a compost of rich loam and sandy peat. It readily propagates from

cuttings struck in sand or sandy peat. No doubt it will flourish in the open ground, and become one of its greatest ornaments. It deserves a place in every greenhouse, conservatory, and flower garden.

Besides this noble and truly splendid species, it is noticed in the "Flora Peruviana" that there are still more magnificent kinds; viz., *F. serratifolia*, growing in the manner of *F. macrostemma*, and its varieties, having flowers an inch and a half long, of a pretty pink colour. *F. apetala* and *simplicicaulis* are more striking than *F. corymbiflora*; whilst *F. denticulata* is stated to grow four yards high, loaded with flowers larger than *F. corymbiflora*, of a beautiful purple colour. Those of our readers who have friends in that part of Mexico would render an essential service to the floricultural public by obtaining seeds or roots of all the kinds not yet introduced into this country. So extensively does this beautiful tribe of plants abound in Mexico, that it is said forests are richly adorned with them, whilst the rivers and brooks are most interestingly ornamented with the profusion of their pretty drooping flowers. Poets have been enraptured by it, and sung—

"The babbling brooks, the fall
Of silver fountains, and the unstudied hymns
Of cageless birds, whose throats
Pour forth the sweetest notes;
Shrill through the crystal air the music swims;
To which the humming bee
Keeps careless company,
Flying solicitous from flower to flower,
Tasting each sweet that dwells
Within their scented bells;
Whilst the wind sways the forest, bower on bower.
That evermore, in drowsy murmurs deep,
Sings in the air, and aids descending sleep."

WIFFEN.

ARTICLE II.

FIVE MINUTES' ADVICE TO A YOUNG FLORIST.

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

PAPER 1st.

[N.B. Owing to a Post Office accident, this paper is misplaced; it ought to have appeared in the August number of the "Cabinet."—
CONDUCTOR.]

My Young Friend,

I WILL suppose you have long been an admirer of the beauties of Flora; you have travelled far to behold, and have not failed to

seize every opportunity of beholding, all the collections of florists' flowers within your reach: and now you have come to the determination of cultivating a collection for your own pleasure and amusement. Allow me to congratulate you on your praiseworthy determination: it will afford you that pleasure which you may in vain look for elsewhere; and amusement at once rational and innocent, and admirably calculated to promote both your health of body and peace of mind.

You have seen the splendid productions of several growers and amateurs, and you are, perhaps, thinking: "Why may not I succeed in raising good and splendid flowers as well as others?" Why not indeed! It is not only possible, but highly probable, providing you take the same pains, and use the same means as they have done. But let me beg of you never to lose sight of the old hacknied proverb, "NO GAINS WITHOUT PAINS," for it is absolutely worth its weight in gold. However I advise you not to be too sanguine in your expectations; you will probably have many disappointments; and sometimes, perhaps, when you fancy you have gained your point, and raised something very splendid, you will have the mortification to find it condemned by some one who knows better than yourself the merits of a first-rate flower. You must, therefore, make up your mind to be patient under such circumstances, and try your luck again; for you must always remember, that it is not merely raising a pretty good flower that will gain you celebrity; but it must be fully as good, or rather better, than any other in the same class, otherwise it is not worth keeping. However, should you meet with such disappointments, be not dismayed, nor give up in despair; remember, your motto ought to be PERSEVERE, and it is your duty to *proceed*, till you *succeed*. When this is once the case, you will want no other spur to urge you forward.

I remember when I first began to cultivate flowers, I thought within myself—I will have at the outset a small, but first-rate collection. Hence I went to the different shows in the vicinity, for the purpose of choosing a stock; and whatever struck my fancy, if it came within my slender means, I did not fail to purchase it; fondly calculating, that every such purchase would be a valuable acquisition to my stock. But, alas! in this I was miserably disappointed; for in numerous instances, owing perhaps to different soil and situation—

not to mention now and then receiving a wrong plant by mistake, or perhaps something worse—many of my purchases proved comparatively worthless, and rather a disgrace to my collection than otherwise. When I have witnessed such things, I have felt so disgusted for the moment, as to be half inclined to give up the cultivation of flowers altogether; but by waiting a few days longer, I have found other parts of my purchase exceed my expectations. This has restored me to good humour again, and after several years of such disappointments and gratifications, I am, if possible, more devoted to the fancy than ever.

It is not enough that you go to an exhibition to make your purchases, for although, if there *be* a good flower, it is to be found there as a matter of course; yet it will often happen, that it is the only good bloom that the plant from which it was cut has borne during the season, such is the uncertain character of most florists' flowers. Now, suppose you want to purchase a couple of dozens of first-rate pansies. Go to an exhibition in May or June, and mark the best stand in the whole collection; and after ascertaining to whom it belongs, find out the owner, and proceed to make your choice, noting down not only the names of the flowers fixed upon, but also affix a minute to each separately, as it regards shape, substance of petal, colour, and size. Then at your first opportunity go to the place where they were grown; ask the owner to point out to you (if possible) the precise plants from which the flowers you chose were cut. Mark well their appearance and habit, and then have recourse to your minutes, to ascertain whether the flowers you see growing upon the several plants correspond with the notes you took of them at the exhibition. If they pretty nearly agree, you may safely make your purchase of the kinds as first chosen: but if the flowers in general appear much smaller, more flaccid, and too angular in shape, strike out all such from your list, (they are inconstant, and will be sure to disappoint you,) and fill up their places with others whose habit is more to be relied on.

One sentence more, and I will close this paper; and if the Editor approve of it, I shall, as opportunity offers, present you with a few more papers on the choice of other flowers.

As soon as you have made choice of a plant, examine minutely the texture and richness of the soil in which it is growing; and be care-

ful to notice whether its situation be fully exposed to the solar rays, or wholly or partially shaded ; and as far as is in your power, when you get it home, give it the same soil and aspect. If you attend to these simple directions, I have no doubt but you will succeed in procuring a splendid collection of good habited and constant flowers ; and only make up your mind never to bloom your plants more than one season, but strike cuttings from them for the next year's blooming, and throw the old stools away ; then, and only then, you will continue to maintain a healthy, handsome, and strong blooming collection.

ARTICLE III.

ON OBTAINING AN EARLY BLOOM OF DAHLIAS.

BY MR. CAREY TYSO, WALLINGFORD, BERKS.

THE continuance of Dahlias in bloom during the past season was unusually short—grievously and disappointingly short to those who had speculated in new flowers at large prices, many of which had not even time to display their imperfections. If the circumstances had only affected one class of flowers, it were little to be lamented ; but true it was that one event happened to all, and many excellent varieties were suddenly arrested while unfolding their beauties to their admiring possessors.

The brevity of the flowering season was the result of two causes—a late beginning and an early termination. In consequence of the long drought experienced in some parts of the country in the months of May, June, and July, the plants were very slow in growth, and the flowers very late ; and an early and severe frost (September 18th*) suddenly terminated the season. Seeing it was the result of natural agency, over which man possesses little control, we cannot expect to exempt ourselves from a similar visitation in future. As, however, the baneful influence of dry weather is more easily prevented or ameliorated than that of frost, the cultivator should direct his efforts to the production of earlier blossoms than attempt to prolong them.

* It is worthy of remark, that the frost on the morning of this day was not universally felt ; and though the thermometer stood at 29° Fahrenheit. in a sheltered situation, the effects were hardly perceptible at places thirty miles distant.

I will now briefly detail a method I adopted to obtain a few early blooms of Dahlias. It is no doubt known to most of your readers, but the precise effects may not have been observed by all. The past season was exactly the one to make them obvious.

Two beds, A and B, containing twelve Dahlias each, were planted the last week in May in an exposed situation. The ground roots had been previously placed on a gentle heat, and slightly covered with rotten tan, in which they had made an abundance of fibrous roots, and shoots eight or ten inches in length. These roots were split or quartered with one shoot to each piece of tuber, and in this state were planted. On the same day, and immediately beside them, two beds, C and D, were planted with strong rooted plants from cuttings struck in pots in the usual way. They were all treated alike, the superfluous shoots being displaced by picking out when quite young, which saves cutting away vigorous shoots, and almost supersedes the use of the knife in pruning.

On the 1st of July the plants were measured: the average height in beds A and B was three feet; those in C and D two feet. In A and B, three plants had one expanded bloom each, and eleven showing colour; in C and D none. On the 10th of August the following memorandum was made:—Plants in A and B all blown; of the twenty-four plants, fourteen had not less than eight blooms, several had twelve blooms on a plant; average height five feet; one or two had reached six feet. Those in C and D, eight had one bloom expanded, eight showed colour, eight nothing; height three to four feet.

The probability is, (for it was not noted down at the time,) that the aggregate number of blossoms and expanding buds on A and B was upwards of two hundred; those of C and D sixteen. The quality of the flowers throughout the season was about on a par.

Nov. 10, 1840. Took up the roots, and found the tubers in A and B much more plump, and nearly as large again as those in C and D. These are the different results arising from the planting parts of roots and plants raised from cuttings; and the extreme simplicity of the former plan, and its not being attended with more than half the trouble, commends it to the attention of amateurs desirous of having their Dahlias bloom early in the season. Of course it can only be adopted with sorts of which dry roots are possessed.

ARTICLE IV.

ON RAISING GERANIUMS (PELARGONIUMS) FROM SEEDS.

BY MR. COCK, OF CHISWICK.

THERE is scarcely anything connected with Floriculture that is so interesting as raising seedling flowers, with the object of obtaining superior varieties. The very circumstance of rearing the young progeny is pleasing, and affords increasing interest as the period of blooming approaches; but as the opening beauties display their merits, each successive day is looked forward to with avidity, and when a *ne plus ultra* is obtained, it affords a pleasure they only know who are thus successful. I have paid some attention to raising seedling Geraniums, and having been very successful in blooming them, I give the detail of my method of treatment, hoping it will be of service to the readers of the FLORICULTURAL CABINET.

I sow the seeds as soon as they are ripe, which is usually by the beginning of August, and ought not to be later. I sow in pans, and place the seeds about one inch apart, using a rich soil, and having that at the top sifted fine, the seeds are covered nearly a quarter of an inch deep. When sown, I have them placed in a frame, where there is little bottom heat. Being shaded from hot sun and kept regularly moist, they quickly push forth.

As soon as the plants are fit, I pot them into sixty-sized pots, and have them replaced in the hot-bed frame, where they remain *until they have struck fresh roots*. Whilst in this situation I take care not to over-water them, as they are rather liable to damp off, and to prevent which caution is required. When re-established sufficiently to bear the change without risk of loss, I have them placed in a greenhouse or pit, where a little gentle heat is afforded, until the following April or May, as the circumstances of the weather may dictate. By the period mentioned many of them will show for flower, on the appearance of which I shift them, with the balls entire, into thirty-two sized pots, and retaining the others in their first pots till the beginning of July. *If they do not show flower by this time I plant them out on a south aspected border, in a good rich soil, at a foot or eighteen inches apart; by the middle of August the greater part of them will bloom.* In order to preserve the flowers from injury by wind, rain, &c., I have a stake cut of a suitable length, on the top of which I

fix a board, with a piece cut out from the side up to the centre; the truss of flowers is thus brought to the middle, and a hand glass is placed over for protection, which materially contributes to induce the flowers to expand more fully than would otherwise be the case.

I see that Mr. Lynn requests, in the December CABINET, a list of some of the best Geraniums for showing at floral exhibitions. I annex a list of the kinds which I have selected to grow for exhibition, the major part of which I flowered the past season, and in consequence can strongly recommend them as first-rate show flowers. Alicia superba, Annette, Amethyst, Beauty, Bridegroom, Beatrice, Foster's Bridesmaid, Clarissa, Conservative, Comte de Paris, Coronation, Corinne, Corona, Criterion, Duenna, Diadematum rubescens, Diadematum superbum, Emily, Elizabeth, Eliza superba, Erectum, Florence, Firebrand, Fosteri rosea, Fanny Garth, Gauntlet, Grand Duke, Gaines, Janus, Jupiter, Jehu, Jewess, Joan of Arc, Juba, King John, Life Guardsman, Lady Carlisle, Lady Murray, Lady Flora (Hill's), Lady Douro, Lady Clifford, Lady Denbigh, Matilda, Masterpiece, Mabel, Modesty, Nonsuch, Nymph, Orange Boven, Oliver Twist, Prince Albert (Foster's), Rienzii, Rosetta, Roseum elegans, Ruby, Sultan, Sidonia, Una, Victory, Vulcan, Wildfire. As I did not take notes of the peculiar colours, arrangement of, &c., I could not from memory do it correctly, so decline it wholly. But as no two of them are alike, and every one of them good, a selection that will prove satisfactory can readily be made.

Chiswick, December 11, 1840.

[We feel exceedingly obliged to Mr. Cock for the favour of the communication sent for insertion in the CABINET. The plants which he exhibited as an amateur at the London Horticultural Society Shows very far exceeded all others we ever saw, and the perfection of growth was much beyond what we had' previously conceived to be possible.—CONDUCTOR.]

ARTICLE V.

ON THE CULTURE OF MIGNONETTE IN POTS.

BY MR. JAMES CUTHILL, FLORIST, LOVE WALK, DENMARK HILL, CAMBERWELL,
LONDON.

THE following method of treating Mignonette I sent for insertion in Loudon's Magazine, when I lived as gardener at Durham Park.

After four years' sowing, without the least failure, I consider my system established, and by it, without the least variation, Mignonette in flower by Christmas, and as strong as border Mignonette. On the 20th of August I sowed one hundred pots of thirty-twos, filled with the following compost: half sandy loam, the other half made up with leaf mould and road sand, not sifted, but very dry when used, and pressed into the pots to the brim. When the seeds are sown, a little of the compost is sifted over them; the pots are then put into a pit or frame, and set very near the glass. The lights are kept off at all times, except during rainy weather, when they are always put on, as above all things a drop of rain must never fall upon the pots, for several reasons. The first of these is, because rain is often very heavy, and washes the seeds out of the pots. Secondly, the rain is often too little and only moistens the surface. And, thirdly, after the 1st of October, rain is too cold. I water the plants with a very fine rose, and always twice over, but never until they are on the point of flagging. After the 1st of October I either warm the water or use it out of the stove. I remove the Mignonette to the front of the greenhouse about the 1st of November, for fear of damps. If a succession is wanted, I cut down as many as may be necessary about the middle of December, and these make a better blooming and thicker pot of Mignonette than a second sowing. I leave only six or seven plants in each pot. I do not vary in any way from the above now, excepting it is kept in pits all winter, instead of the front of an airy greenhouse, and I have at this time (December 10th) about one thousand pots, and I do not hesitate to state that better Mignonette is not in the neighbourhood of London, which will be in full flower by February and March.

I have flowered Smith's scarlet Geranium with seven trusses upon it. Your old subscriber must give it plenty of room, and good rich light mould to grow in. I have got a quantity of what is called Compactum, a light scarlet; the trusses are nearly as big as Smith's, and is by far the finest blooming one of all the scarlets. I sent a plant to the South London Horticultural Society's Show, with eighteen large trusses upon it. It is hardly known, excepting with a few round London. A clump planted with the above must be splendid.

ARTICLE VI.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF PRIZES OBTAINED BY THE
BEST DAHLIAS DURING THE SEASON OF 1840.

BY MR. W. WOODMANSEY.

ACCORDING to my promise, I send you the tables of the number of prizes the following Dahlias have taken this season, at all the shows published that have come under my notice, and I hope they will prove acceptable to some of your numerous readers.

Harpham, November, 1840.

OLD AND ESTABLISHED KINDS.

<i>Names of Flowers.</i>	<i>Prizes.</i>	<i>Names of Flowers.</i>	<i>Prizes.</i>
Advancer, Squibb's	35	Lady Kinnaid, Kidd's	36
Amato, Mountjoy's	79	Lewisham Rival, Mead's	98
Annot Lisle, Begbie's	26	Lilac Perfection, Harding's	16
Alpha, Simmond's	10	Marquis of Lothian, Goodhall's	123
Beauty of the West Riding, Evans's	7	Mary, Dod's	92
Boutisholl, Allen's	22	Mary, Ward's	14
Bowling Green Rival, Lawes'	22	Marchioness of Lansdowne, Keynes's	16
Calliope, Spencer's	9	Miss Johnstone, Willison's	87
Cambridge Hero, Widnall's	8	Miss Scroop, Hedley's	36
Climax, Jeffrey's	89	Model of Perfection, Neville's	6
Conductor, Widnall's	62	Mont Blanc, Groom's	2
Conqueror, Springall's	11	Mungo Park, Young's	10
Countess of Torrington, Allman's	10	Ne Plus Ultra, Widnall's	92
Defiance, Horwood's	50	Ovid, Mountjoy's	13
Don John, Spary's	17	Perfection, Mackenzie's	13
Duchess of Devonshire, Widnall's	23	Perfection, Hedley's	33
Duchess of Richmond, Fowler's	68	Premier, Bowman's	10
Duchess of Portland, Tillery's	20	Primrose, Gaines's	33
Duke of Wellington, Dod's	29	Queen of Sarum, Dod's	24
Egyptian King, Willmer's	22	Rienzi, Widnall's	100
Egyptian Prince, Stanford's	23	Ringleader, Willmer's	12
Essex Rival, Sorrell's	109	Rival Queen's Superba, Wright's	4
Eva, Foster's	73	Rival Sussex, Stanford's	109
Fireball, Squibb's	41	Royal Standard, Whale's	32
Frances, Jones's	36	Ruby, Girling's	38
Glory of Plymouth, Rendle's	18	Sarah, Brown's	13
Grace Darling, Dod's	115	Sir J. Astley, Squibb's	32
Grand Turk, King's	7	Sir H. Fletcher, Richardson's	31
Hero of Wakefield, Barrett's	6	Springfield Rival, Inwood's	122
Hero of Nottingham, Shilton's	18	Suffolk Hero, Girling's	118
Hon. Stuart Wortley, Barrett's	18	Topaz, Girling's	77
Hope, Neville's	105	Unique, Ansell's	164
Hylas, Squibb's	36	Victory, Knight's	50
Knockhault Rival, Scale's	9	Virgin Queen, Protheroe's	87
Lady Bathurst, Squibb's	8	Wallace, Neville's	18
Lady Dartmouth, Widnall's	12	Windmill Hill Rival, Mitchell's	23

Remarks on the above.—With regard to these, I have only to say that I have not purposely added or omitted a single prize to any of the kinds. There may have been many exhibitions which have not

come under my notice, and of course some of the flowers may have been placed more times; but what is seen from the above table will be a pretty safe guide to future purchasers. I must not however forget to mention one circumstance, and that is, I have bloomed two plants of the yellow Dahlia, "Rival Queen's Superba," in quite different soils, and almost every bloom on both the plants has been perfect; far superior to any yellow Dahlia I have seen this season, except a single bloom of "Cox's Yellow Defiance," shown at the Beverley Exhibition. How it happens to be placed only four times this season I am quite at a loss to define; perhaps it has not been much grown. My original intention was to report upon one hundred of the old flowers; but the other twenty-eight were placed so seldom, I thought it not worth while to include them.

NEW KINDS OF 1840.

	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.	4th Prize.	5th Prize.	6th Prize.	Total.
*Argo, Widnall's	21	15	8	5	2	..	51
Arabella, Wick's	1	1	..	..	..	1	3
*Bloomsbury, Pamplin's	11	3	4	1	..	2	21
*Bloomsbury, Lee's	15	3	3	3	..	..	24
*Beauty of the Plain, Sparry's	44	26	14	4	1	..	89
*Bishop of Winchester, Jackson's	8	3	2	..	..	..	13
Bedford Rival, Mayle's	1	2	2	1	..	..	6
Bishop of Salisbury, Squibb's	3	2	..	2	..	..	7
*Charles the Twelfth, Harrison's	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Miller's	1	2	..	..	..	..	3
Mortiboy's	1	1	1	..	..	..	3
Pamplin's	3	1	..	..	1	..	5
*Countess of Pembroke, Dod's	10	11	5	1	..	..	28
Challenger, Brown's	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Coronal, Squibb's	4	4	..	..	..	..	8
Constance, Ansell's . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
*Defiance, Cox's	41	10	10	2	2	2	67
Defiance, Squibb's	7	1	..	1	..	1	10
*Defender, Squibb's	8	6	..	1	1	1	17
*Danecroft Rival, Girling's	9	4	..	..	..	..	13
Fat Boy, Low's	2	..	3	..	..	..	5
Fair Rosamond, Parson's	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Henrietta, Begbie's	5	3	1	1	..	..	10
Iver Hero, Thompson's	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Iver Champion, King's	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
Julia, Robinson's	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
*Lady Wetherall, Mitchell's	1	1	..	1	..	..	3
*Lady Middleton, Jeffrey's	6	10	..	1	..	..	17
*Le Grand Bauduin, Low's	9	2	..	..	1	..	12
Lady Mill, Taylor's	2	1	..	..	..	..	3
*Maresfield Rival, Mitchell's	10	..	1	..	..	..	11

NEW KINDS OF 1840.—continued.

	1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.	4th Prize.	5th Prize.	6th Prize.	Total.
Monarch, Brown's	6	1	..	..	..	1	8
Meteor, Thurtell's	3	4	1	..	..	..	8
Nero, Parson's . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
*Nicholas Nickleby, Cormack's	22	9	4	..	1	3	39
*Phenomenon, Whale's	6	1	1	..	..	..	8
*President of the West, Whale's	15	9	5	2	..	1	32
*Pickwick, Cormack's	20	12	7	4	2	2	47
Prince Albert, Squibb's . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
*Rosa, Bree's	14	8	8	..	..	1	31
Regina, Gregory's	5	1	2	..	..	1	9
Rouge et Noir, Ansell's	3	..	1	1	..	1	6
Rufus, Usher's	3	..	1	..	..	..	4
Lady Dunglass, Eagle's	7	2	2	..	..	..	11
Lady Flora Hastings, Wilmer's	4	2	1	..	..	..	7
Hon. Mrs. Fox, Wilmer's	2	..	1	..	..	..	3
Marginatum Superbum, Girling's	2	..	1	..	..	..	3
*Grenadier, Jackson's	8	2	2	..	..	..	12
Plantagenet, Furse's . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Rover's Bride, Mayle's	2	..	..	..	..	..	2

Remarks on the above.—I have affixed an asterisk to twenty flowers in the above list, which are what I would recommend to purchasers who have not grown them. I do not say, however, there are no good flowers but those I have in my list; for although I have been forced to exclude twenty-eight from my original number of new flowers chosen, for not being placed at all, yet during the season I have seen several of Harrison's, Brown's, Girling's, and other growers' flowers, placed a considerable number of times; but as they were not of those I first selected, I did not trouble myself about them. Besides, several of the shows had no names in their reports, and of the show at Birmingham, and a few others of importance, I have not seen any report at all; but I trust the above will be found useful, and, if so, it is all I desire.

[The list of the old-established kinds, which our respected correspondent has so carefully compiled from the lists of exhibitions which have come under his notice in magazines, newspapers, &c., forms a general correct estimate of the merits of each kind, and will be a useful assistant to purchasers. The latter list, however, cannot be a guide as to that particular, and we believe our correspondent does not give it with that intention, but to show what has been the result come under his notice. That such a list cannot be a correct

guide is very evident, because of several casualties. The stock of some was *very limited*, and probably in a great measure in the hands of persons not exhibiting at shows beyond the towns in or near where they resided, so precluded from obtaining that rank they were entitled to. Other kinds, from the fact of over-working, where there was but a small stock of roots and a great demand for plants, have come single, or semi-double, in numerous instances. Some very superior kinds, too, were sent out very late, and did not come into bloom early enough to be shown. And there are kinds which one season will bloom quite satisfactory, and in another be very *in-different*. From these and other causes it cannot be expected that a proper test of their merits can be obtained before the end of another year's exhibitions.—CONDUCTOR.]

ARTICLE VII.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF SMITH'S SUPERB SCARLET GERANIUM.

BY VERITAS.

AN old subscriber asks for information to flower Smith's fine scarlet Geraniums. I beg to offer a few remarks, which, if you think they will suit his purpose, you are at liberty to publish.

If you wish to grow Smith's superb scarlet Geranium, or his Emperor, which is a finer variety, in pots, when your plants are nine or ten inches high, stop their growth, by cutting their tops, which will make them produce two or three shoots, and check that luxuriant growth which prevents young plants from flowering freely. When the plants are two or three years old, their stems assume a firm frutescent (woody) habit, and produce abundance of the finest and largest flowers. They may be grown in a similar soil with other Geraniums. I would always recommend old plants for planting *out*, and the situation to be full sun. If the soil should be rich, deep, and moist, its exciting qualities may be counteracted by putting brick-bats, stones, or other rubbish, under the plants. Smith's Emperor will flower magnificently if planted in the border of a greenhouse, or in a large box, and trained to a trellis; in this situation it will live many years, and attain the height of twenty feet, if the house admit. In such a situation it will not fail to produce a profusion of superb large flowers, from the latter part of June throughout the succeeding months, till the dullness of November prevents any further development.

December 14, 1840.

ARTICLE VIII.

ON PRESERVING CARNATIONS AND AURICULAS IN DAMP SITUATIONS.

BY CIVES.

HAVING adopted with success numerous plans suggested by the correspondents of your FLORICULTURAL CABINET, I am induced to send for your approval a very simple one of my own, by means of which, though living in a very damp winter situation in a town, I am now able to keep through the winter in a flourishing state both carnations and auriculas, with the loss (I may say) of scarcely a plant, though before the adoption of it I invariably lost at least one third of my collection; and as many readers of the CABINET may be similarly situated, it would give me great pleasure to be the means of helping to preserve these beautiful flowers.

I have four flat upright pieces of metal, (I prefer brass, from not being liable to corrode as iron,) two at each end of the winter frames; these have a knee at the bottom corresponding with the slope of the top of the frames, where the glass light runs, and into which the knees are let, and screwed down. These brass uprights are six inches long, three-quarters of an inch wide, and about one-eighth thick, having three holes in each at equal distances, to admit brass pegs, made to fit them. In the sides of the glass lights opposite the brass uprights are let in small plates of brass, with holes of the same size to admit the ends of the pegs about half an inch, so that by raising up the lights to any of these holes, and inserting the pegs through the uprights into the holes in the glass lights, I can at pleasure admit air either at both sides of the frames or one, either much or little, regulated by the height of the different holes. The frames are on legs from twelve to fifteen inches high, and have bars of wood in steps for the pots to stand upon. I am thus able to have a constant circulation of air in the wettest weather, by raising and pegging the contrary sides of the frames to that on which the rain comes, if attended with wind; if not, both sides may be kept raised.

If I put the pegs *through* the holes at the top of the frames, I let the glass lights rest *on* those at the bottom; and when I let down the lights at night, I put in one or two pegs in the lowest holes over the glass lights, which will prevent any wind from moving them, and which cannot happen when the lights are raised and pegged in the

day-time, and prevents much loss of glass in the usual way. If I wish to water the plants, or give air altogether, I turn over the lights, revolving on the top pegs like a box-lid, and let them rest on stakes driven for the purpose.

In the frames I use for Auriculas, I have boards on the principle of shutters on hinges, to fill up the spaces between the legs in severe frosts, but which at other times are raised and fastened against the sides of the frames with hooks or brass buttons. I am aware that these frames might not answer on a large scale; mine will contain three dozen large auricula pots. I enclose a slight sketch, to show the principle; and am sorry to have been obliged to write so much to explain so simple a contrivance, and should it be found worthy of notice, I shall be glad to communicate others.

December 8th, 1840.

[We are much obliged by the favour of our Correspondent in sending a description of this very effectual habitation for carnations, auriculas, &c. It is the best we have had brought to our notice, and will be found, wherever adopted, to answer the desired purpose. Any other communications we shall feel much obliged by.—CONDUCTOR.]

A, one end of a frame, showing two legs, 1, 2. **B**, the glass light, raised on the two iron or brass uprights **EE**, and turning upon its axis at **C**, where the metal peg **D** is inserted, having a bit of chain, as represented, to attach it to the frame outside, as **FF**. The dotted line represents the circle the light would take, if turned upon its axis at **C**, so as to completely uncover any plants in the frame; the same as opening a box. The three spots in the metal uprights **EE**, represent three different holes for the admission of the peg **D**, to regulate the height of raising the glass light **B** according to the weather.

PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

IN PERIODICALS.

ANGRÆCUM GLADIIFOLIUM.—Sword-leaved. (Bot. Reg. 68.) Orchidacæe
Gynandria Monandria. Messrs. Loddiges have bloomed the present species
It is a native of Madagascar. The flowers possess little interest; they are of a
pale sulphur, each about an inch and a half across. Dr. Lindley notices that
there are many other species, not yet known to systematic botanists,—as *A. tenue*,
fasciola, *ornithorhynchum*, *polystachyum*, *brevifolium*.

DENDROBIUM MOSCHIATUM.—Musk-smelling. (Bot. Mag. 3837.) Orchidacæe.
Gynandria Monandria. A native of Pegu, Ava, and Sylhet. It has bloomed in
the collection of Mr. Horsfall, and the flowering stem measured five feet three
inches high; the side shoots being still taller, one of which was six feet three
inches. Each flower is from three to four inches across, of a tawny colour,
suffused with rose. The lip has on each side a deep blood-coloured spot. It is
a very noble plant, and well merits a place in every collection.

(To be continued.)

NOTICED, BUT NOT FIGURED IN BOTANICAL REGISTER.

DENDROBIUM CALCARATUM.—Mr. Cuming sent it from Singapore to Messrs.
Loddiges, with whom it has bloomed. The flowers are green, growing in
pairs.

OCCIDIUM PELICANUM.—Mr. Bateman received it from the Botanic Garden at
Munich. It very closely resembles *O. reflexum*, differing in the sepals and
petals being less blotched.

(To be continued.)

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON SMITH'S SUPERB PINK, &c.—Are the blush pinks generally allowed to be
exhibited at shows in competition with the other varieties, I mean such as
Smith's superb Blush, &c.?
C. P. O.

[If they be shown in classes, as is generally done, viz. dark laced, red laced,
&c., certainly not, but it is an easy matter to make a class for blush, &c. Some-
times a prize is offered for the best pink of any class; then, of course, the blush
is as eligible as the others. We have often seen them so exhibited; and in
other ways brought into competition, as best rose-leaved, &c.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON PROVENCE ROSES, &c.—I should be much obliged if Mr. C. Wood, who
gave a very good descriptive list of pillar roses, or some other rose grower,
would give a list in the February Cabinet of about forty of the best kinds of
Provence, and a few of the best of the hybrid China roses.
ROSA.

Stowmarket, Dec. 17, 1840.

REMARKS.

THE WEST LONDON GARDENERS' ASSOCIATION FOR MUTUAL INSTRUCTION.—
Monday Evening, Feb. 17th, 1840.—Mr. Shearer read his paper "On the Cul-
ture of the Camellia." He began by observing that camellias, like heaths and

geraniums, require a separate house to give them that attention and treatment which are proper for each genus. The splendid and beautiful colours in the flowers of the camellia form a fine contrast with the glossy green foliage which is so conspicuous at that early season of the year when they are most easily produced. His practice, when done flowering, was to raise the temperature of the house to 50 or 53 degrees, in which heat they are more certain to mature the wood and to set the buds. Water should then be given liberally to the root, and syringings every morning and evening. Bunting to be used to shade them, from May until September, during sunshine. If any were observed to grow too much to wood, by discontinuing the watering it would give a gentle check, which would materially assist to set the buds. He would recommend in-arching as the most certain and expeditious way of propagating camellias. Tongue-grafting he also practised, covering the part with moss, which he found preferable to clay; then putting them under hand-glasses, giving but little air, until they were united. The compost to be light and rich; two parts turfy loam, one part leaf-mould, and one part sandy peat, with a little decomposed cow-dung. When desirable to grow them large, to be potted as soon as done flowering. If low shrubby plants are preferred, he would pot them in the autumn, giving a top dressing with rich loam and cow-dung. A good drainage for the camellia is indispensable, that no stagnant water may sour the soil. When required to flower them early, plants with the most prominent buds should be selected; the temperature to commence at 50 degrees, rising gradually to 60 degrees as the buds expand. He would select the double-striped variegata, *Colvillii*, *pæoniæflora*, *Chandlerii*, and *corallina* as the best for forcing. He attributed the falling off of the buds to the want of water, and recommended gardeners to allow no more than one or two buds to remain on each branch, as he was confident that the practice would insure a more certain supply, and very much increase the size of the flowers.

Mr. W. Keane returned thanks to Mr. Shearer for bringing forward, on such a short notice, his excellent paper on the culture of the camellia. It was a subject in which he felt particularly interested, as, at Castle Martyr, the seat of the Earl of Shannon, where he lived, the camellia was the topic of conversation with all persons who visited the place. There were fourteen large specimens planted out in the open air about sixteen years ago, and they were all, in 1831, when he last saw them, from 12 feet to 13 feet high. The largest, a double white, was 13 feet 6 inches high, and 22 feet in circumference, and every season feathered with flowers from the bottom to the top. They were planted out in three quarters peat and one quarter good rich loam, three feet deep, with drainage of old bricks, lime rubbish, and rough gravel at the top. They were planted beside a wall with an east aspect. If the winter was severe, a few poles were placed in front, and mats were stretched from the poles to the wall, which was always found sufficient to protect them from the inclemency of the weather. They generally flowered beautifully in April and May. The system of propagation he recommended was, to take the cuttings in July, or any other time when the wood was perfectly ripe, and insert about ten or twelve in a large sixty-sized pot, well drained, and filled with sandy peat and loam; but very little loam to be used, as the tender roots are found to grow better in sandy peat. When struck, to be potted singly into sixty-sized pots. The cuttings to be any of the common sorts, which serve as good stocks for the better kinds to be grafted upon them. To be grafted without tonguing, as the tongue is apt to decay; then tied with bast-matting. Clay never to be applied over them, as the admission of light and air is found to be beneficial for the union of the scion and the stock. To be kept in a pit heated by dung to about 55 or 60 degrees. In March to be planted out in sandy peat, upon shelves within two or three feet of the glass, where they would grow rapidly until taken up, if required, for forcing the following season. Potting to be performed when they were done flowering.

Mr. Caie was certain that, by proper management, camellias can be flowered, by exciting or retarding the growth of the plant to mature the wood and flowering buds, at any season of the year. He considered spring the best time for shifting them. All decayed roots to be cut away; and if the plants are in a sickly state, then placed in heat from 60 to 70 degrees, where they are to

remain until they have produced roots. The soil light sandy loam, with good drainage; an abundance of water may be given with advantage; but it was a great disadvantage to keep them at a great distance from the glass, where they will not mature their buds. When the roots of camellias were coiled, he found it beneficial to tie haybands around the stems, to retain the moisture, by which they were much invigorated.

Mr. Fish saw camellias flower pretty well 15 feet and 16 feet from the glass; but, about three or four feet from the glass, he observed them to flower better and more abundantly. He would recommend crown-glass to be used for camellia houses, as defects in the glass are likely to concentrate the rays of the sun on the leaves of the plants, and to give the blotched appearance often to be observed on them. He has kept up a succession of flowering plants for seven months in the year. The temperature, when flowering, to be 60 degrees in the day, 50 to 55 degrees at night. The soil, one quarter leaf-mould, one quarter sand, one quarter peat, and one quarter loam. He considered good strong adhesive loam would be the best for growing large plants, but would not answer so well for flowering them. He agreed with Mr. Shearer, in the advantage of disbudding to produce large flowers; and also that water, by deficient drainage, stagnates and sours in the soil, which is the principal cause of buds falling off. He did not think the camellia a plant of easy culture, as it requires a great deal of attention to produce good forced flowers. He disrooted camellias which were in a bad state, then plunged them in dung-heat, with the temperature at 50 degrees, increasing as vegetation proceeded, allowing it to range as high as 80 degrees, with sunshine.

Mr. Caie objected to bottom heat, as being injurious by exciting too much the plant that had been disrooted.

Mr. Massey agreed with Mr. Caie in the disadvantage of bottom heat. He saw fine camellias at Enfield, kept in tubs, and put out in the summer in a shady place. He thinks too much water to be the cause of the buds falling off.

Mr. Caie believed that plants, at a great distance from the glass, were easily affected by too much moisture, as the air of the house would contain two parts hydrogen and one part oxygen. The open air is composed of twenty parts oxygen and eighty nitrogen, consequently there can be no carbon fixed in the plant.

Mr. T. Keane saw camellia and orange trees much injured by water, which were recovered by withholding it. He also considered that too much water was the cause of the buds falling off.

Mr. O'Loughlin admitted that camellias may be kept flowering nearly the whole year, in large collections. He was opposed to close cutting, and to bottom heat. The soil he would recommend to be three quarters peat and one quarter sand. To be potted when done flowering. The temperature to be kept between 45 and 50 degrees at night, and 75 or 80 degrees in the day. To be removed to a shady situation in the autumn, which is of advantage to mature the wood. He saw orange trees grown well in 60 degrees bottom heat, and then gradually inured to the temperature of the orange-house.

Mr. Fish agreed with Mr. O'Loughlin in the advantage of bottom heat for orange trees. He cut out the decayed roots, headed the branches at the same time, and plunged them in bottom heat, where they grew luxuriantly. From the similarity of the two genera, he considered it was confirmatory of the benefit of bottom heat for the camellias.

Mr. O'Loughlin approved of removing some of the buds, if too close or too numerous on the plant. He considered cuttings from the single red to be the best for stocks. He did not believe that tonguing was injurious to grafts, and recommended that the pots should be well drained with brick-rubbish at the bottom, with rough peat over that, to the depth of 5 or 6 inches, as the health of the plant mainly depended upon good drainage. He saw, in Dorsetshire, fine camellias, eight feet to nine feet high, planted out in the open air, protected by a few thatched hurdles: they were not injured by the severe frost of 1837-8.

Mr. W. Keane believed that sudden changes of temperature were the causes of buds falling off. The heat he considers best to flower them is 60 degrees by day, and 50 degrees at night. When done flowering, the heat to be raised to

80 degrees by day, and from 65 to 70 degrees at night, to grow them well. When the flower-buds are set, the temperature to be gradually decreased, until placed out of doors in June, in some shady situation. If wanted to flower early in the autumn or winter, they should be set growing early in the spring. He was opposed to the system of in-arching with bottles of water in which to insert the end of the scion, as it requires too much nicety for general practice.

Mr. Gilfoyle agreed with Mr. Fish in the advantage of bottom heat for the orange trees, but did not think there was such an analogy between them and camellias as to warrant a gardener to adopt the same practice for both. He believed that the camellia, by the nature of the plant, could transpire from the leaves but very little water; while, on the contrary, the foliage and the wood of the orange were naturally more permeable, and could receive a greater quantity of water at the roots without fear of cankering them, or of souring the soil.

Mr. Caie observed that the constitution of the plants should be closely studied, to direct us in removing the buds and in the application of water, which may be freely given to healthy plants in the flowering season. In his opinion, the success of grafting does not depend upon the clay, bottle, or any other practice, but is mainly to be attributed to the beneficial influence of a close atmosphere.

Mr. T. Keane was sure that the idea of Mr. Fish was borne out by the fact that the rays of the sun were concentrated on the drops of water which remained on the plants, by which the blotched appearance was given to the leaves. He approved of keeping them near the glass, and of shading them on hot sunny days.

Mr. Shearer agreed with Mr. Caie, that camellias could be grown nearly all the year round, and also in the advantage of keeping them near the glass to receive the benefit of light and air.

Mr. Croucher read an essay on the cultivation of the order Opuntiacæ. He divided them into two classes: the first ranged under *Cactus epiphyllum*, the second under *Cactus melocactus*. To raise new varieties of the *Cactus epiphyllum*, he sows seeds raised from impregnating cross varieties in pots or pans, filled with equal proportions of leaf-mould, light loam, and peat-earth, and placing them in a temperature from 60 to 70 degrees. When propagated from cuttings, the shoots are laid in the sun for a few days, and then potted and placed in the above temperature. These should be grown from March to August, when they should be removed to a dry airy situation in the greenhouse, and a little water given them. Those to be flowered in March should be placed in the forcing house in January. When done flowering, the old shoots should be thinned out, leaving the plants regularly furnished with flowering shoots for another year. They may flower in autumn again, by keeping them in a growing state, shortly after done flowering. From such treatment he had seen plants, two years old, producing fifty expanded blossoms. They may be potted at all times, and grafted on the strong growing sorts. The compost he recommends is equal portions of light turfy loam, pigeons' dung, brick rubbish, and a third of sheep's dung. For the cultivation of *Mamillaria*, *Melocactus*, &c., he recommends a house for the purpose, where the plants could be set near the glass, growing them in a high temperature, with plenty of water in summer, potting them high in the pot to prevent damping in dull weather, and keeping them rather dry in winter, in a temperature, by fire-heat, from 45 to 50 degrees. The soil he considers most suitable, to be equal portions of peat-earth, rough sand, maiden loam, and soft brick taken from any old wall; the rough pieces of the latter to be used as drainage.

Mr. R. Fish spoke in high terms of the Essay, but stated he had never been very successful in the cultivation of the tribe.

Mr. Caie made a series of remarks upon the different parts of the Essay. He also noticed that, in specimens of the *Melocactus*, &c., imported, they had often parts decaying, which it was necessary to cut out, and to fill the parts with slaked lime. When appearing too damp, it was advisable to turn them out of their pots, and allow the fresh roots to be issuing before potting them. All this tribe he invariably potted high in the pot, as, when the base was resting on the damp mould, it was very apt to rot; but when potted sufficiently high, they might have plenty of water in the growing season, without injuring them.

Mr. Thompson had been accustomed to give the *Cactus epiphyllum* rather richer compost than recommended; namely, equal portions of well-decomposed cow-dung, loam, and lime-rubbish. He had had the *Epiphyllum truncatum*, of three years' growth, with 130 flowers, and had seen the *speciosissimum* with 150. He approved of syringing this tribe rather than watering.

Mr. Judd considered that cow-dung was an excellent ingredient for growing such plants, but considered pigeons' dung preferable for flowering them. He approved of using brick-rubbish, but contended it should be old. The *Mame-laria*, &c., he considered should stand on slate, or rather stone, and be quite near the glass.

Mr. Caie went into the theory of plants growing at improper distance from the glass, so far as their healthy growth and flowering were concerned, and mentioned that he had now many plants assuming a tree-like appearance, which would assume their recumbent position when once exposed to the full influence of the sun and air. He also mentioned that he had seen the *Cactus truncatus*, under the management of Mr. Henderson, of Woodhall, grafted on *C. triangularis*, measuring nine feet in circumference.

Mr. Fish went at considerable length into the scientific principle involved by the failure of growing plants at a distance from the glass; that the tree-like appearance of the plants mentioned by Mr. Caie was produced by the same means as made the stem of a potato climb and protrude itself through a small opening in the wall of a dark room.

A gentleman from Kew, not a member of the society, made a series of interesting remarks on the subject. He considered that the *Epiphyllum* tribe succeeded best when put in the bark-stove in the growing season, and syringed.

Mr. Judd remarked that it was of importance that, when they were coming into flower, they should not be kept dry, as it would cause the flowers to drop; nor yet too moist, as it would spoil the colour.

Mr. Grey gave an account of the method adopted by a very successful grower, with whom he at one time lived. In summer he gave plenty of heat and water, and, from October till March, gave little of either. He entered into the theory of the manner in which light acted upon plants, and supposed that heat was produced by the friction of the rays. This led to remarks from Mr. Caie and Mr. Fish, respecting metallic-roofed houses, showing that plants ought to be placed farther from them than from wooden houses.

Mr. Keane summed up all the discussion, expressed his satisfaction with the evening's proceedings, adverted to the importance of syringing the *Epiphyllum* tribe when growing, as the *Epidermis* absorbed much moisture, and parted with it very scantily.

ON *BILLBERGIA ZEBRINA*.—A specimen of the *Billbergia Zebrina* is now in bloom in the stove in the garden of Sir W. E. Welby, Bart., Denton, Lincolnshire, grown and flowered by "Mr. John Dolby," gardener there. The plant was raised from seed in the spring of 1838, and has now attained the height of two and a half feet. The pedicel, previous to opening, is enveloped in ten scarlet bracts, and after it expanded it extended itself to the length of one foot three inches, upon which are thirty-four beautiful spiked flowers, each measuring three and a half inches in length. The whole has a very beautiful and curious appearance, and has been greatly admired by all who have had the pleasure of seeing it.

Oct. 20, 1840.

ON BLOOMING SMITH'S SCARLET GERANIUM.—In your Cabinet of December I see that an "Old Subscriber" is anxious to know how to cultivate the Smith's Scarlet Geranium so as to have an abundant bloom during the summer. I herewith send the plan which I adopted with great success during the past season. Early in May I planted a well rooted plant of Smith's Conqueror into an open border against a wall having a south aspect, in a good soil of dung and loam: it first of all grew very rapidly, say four to five feet high, and then commenced flowering about the latter part of June, and did not cease until the middle of October. My garden is walled round.

Camberwell, Dec. 12, 1840.

HORTUS.

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, to have surface of soil loosened, decayed leaves taken away; or if a portion of a branch be decaying, cut it off immediately, or the injury may extend to the entire plant and destroy it.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Herbar

Luna

Flos

THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

FEBRUARY 1st, 1841.

PART I.

EMBELLISHMENT.

ARTICLE I.

RANUNCULUS ASIATICUS VAR. (*Asiatic Ranunculus, Garden Varieties.*)

HERBERT, LUNA, AND FELIX.

RANUNCULACEÆ. POLYANDRIA, POLYGYNIA.

[RANUNCULUS; so called from *rana*, a frog; many of the species inhabiting moist places, where that reptile frequently abounds.]

HERBERT.—A large flower, very double, and handsomely formed, of a beautiful rich yellow ground, with reddish chocolate-coloured edging.

LUNA.—Fine full flower, white ground, with a distinct purple spot on each petal, and is a free bloomer.

FELIX.—An exceedingly regular flower; the ground colour is a beautiful pale yellow, with a bright reddish coffee spot in the centre of the edge of each petal; a strong grower and profuse bloomer.

These three beautiful kinds were raised from seed by Messrs. Tyso and Son, florists, Wallingford, and we are informed have been exhibited and taken several prizes. These gentlemen have been very successful in introducing new and splendid kinds of Ranunculuses, particularly those of the edged and spotted classes. So very successful have they been that we perceive their catalogue enumerates the descriptions and colours of one hundred and twenty of their seedlings; several of them we have figured in former numbers of the CABINET. A valuable correspondent of ours, Dr. Horner, of Hull, had a bed of their seedlings, and remarks, in a letter dated

Sept. 12th, 1840 :—" I have no hesitation in pronouncing Messrs. Tyso and Son's *Ranunculus* seedling to be infinitely superior to any I have seen, new or old ; and not the least of their valuable properties is, their certainty of a full and vigorous bloom. One of them sent up nineteen flower stems, all strong ; another fifteen ; and many of them eight and ten ; their foliage being of the same luxuriant character. I would not have credited this, had I not seen it. I have three good seedlings from the roots I obtained from them (one year old seedlings that had never bloomed) ; one of them, a white spot, is really infinitely superior to all I have seen ; it is perfect in shape, size, &c. : the others are also striking varieties."

The raising of hybrid flowers is at all times interesting, but especially so in so pretty a tribe as is the *Ranunculus*, in its humble, modest, and in all cases beautiful flowers. The productions most amply repay for every attention. There are two excellent articles on raising seedlings in former numbers of the *CABINET*, one by Mr. Carey Tyso, Vol. IV., p. 273, and the other Vol. VI., p. 109. It now being time for what is termed spring sowing, we refer our readers to those articles, and strongly advise a trial.

In the year 1629, Parkinson informs us, there were only eight varieties in cultivation ; according to Ray, in 1665, the number had increased to twenty ; in 1764, Justice enumerates one hundred ; and in 1792, Maddock had upwards of eight hundred. Since that period many very superior ones have been raised. A list of one hundred and forty fine kinds is given by a correspondent in Vol. VI., p. 26, to which should be added the subsequent blooming seedlings of Messrs. Tyso.

The last week in February is the most approved time for planting. For rules to guide in planting, &c., we refer our readers to Vol. I., p. 26, Vol. II., p. 145, and Vol. VII., p. 25.

We have observed that in very dry seasons a small portion of mulchy manure, laid over the spaces between the rows, has proved very beneficial ; water, too, may be given freely, but should never be sprinkled over the foliage, but poured between the plants, otherwise it tends to turn the foliage brown,—and apply it in the evening.

When the bloom begins to fade, the plants must be carefully attended to, for if left but a few days beyond the proper time, they

begin to vegetate again, especially so if the bed be moist; it is best, therefore, to select them out as they appear to be ready, and not have an entire taking up at once. Every portion of soil adhering to the roots should be cleaned away about a fortnight after taking up, either by washing or other safe means; the claws then close nearly together, and are not so liable to break as when kept distant by soil adhering, which when removing at spring the brittle claws often get injured.

A judiciously arranged bed of *Ranunculuses*, when in bloom, is a striking object of admiration, and renders it replete with proofs of the infinite kindness and transcendent wisdom and power of the Almighty Creator.

“ Not a flower

But shows some touch, in freckle, streak, or strain,
Of his unrivalled pencil. He inspires
Their balmy odours, and imparts their hues,
And bathes their eyes with nectar, and includes,
In grains as countless as the sea-side sands,
The forms with which he sprinkles all the earth.”

ARTICLE II.

A FEW OBSERVATIONS UPON RAISING HYBRID FUCHSIAS FROM SEEDS.

BY S. R. P.

THE acquisition of the *Fuchsia fulgens* has expanded the field for multiplying the beautiful family of which it forms so splendid a member, and the day is approaching when its varieties in shade and habit will be as numerous as the *Pelargonium*, *Calceolaria*, or any other popular flower of the day. The graceful beauty of the *Fuchsia* has long made it a favourite, and much had been effected in the production of hybrids before the possession of the well-named *fulgens*; but the introduction of this noble plant, so dissimilar in habit, foliage, and flower, marks a new epoch in the cultivation of this deserving favourite, and must stimulate every lover of floriculture to the increasing of new varieties. This I learn from the CABINET is progressing, and that many pretty hybrids are before the public; but much remains to be effected: the field is wide, and but few are preserved from the many that are “doomed to blush unseen.” As some

may be deterred from the attempt at raising hybrids, from the apprehension of not possessing the necessary means of culture, I trust it will not be considered officious or presuming in one who, for experiment, has proved the possibility of raising them to any required extent, with the assistance of only a garden frame, without any artificial heat. It is generally known that the old varieties, which are mostly deciduous, may be taken up, potted, and, when denuded of their foliage, be packed, as close as the pots will allow, in coal ashes, and covered with anything that will keep out the wet and frost: these, when the growing season arrives, may, for the purpose in question, be either turned out or retained in the pots. The *fulgens*, in order to be kept vegetating, may be placed in the window of a warm room, where, by the usual treatment of watering, re-potting, &c., it will come into flower a month earlier than if the roots be suffered to remain dormant in a dry state through the winter. The several sorts being in blossom, whatever bloom may be selected for the production of seeds should have the anthers removed immediately the flower can, by a slight pressure on the extremity of the calyx, be made to open. Although the best time for impregnation is when the apex of the stigma presents a cloven appearance, I would nevertheless recommend that the pollen be applied immediately the calyx, by being expanded, exposes the stigma to intrusive insects that might mar the success of the operation. Let the pollen, then, be taken in abundance from the sort intended to effect the cross, and applied to the stigma of the flower required to produce seed, so as to completely envelope it in the downy particles. If this be repeated once on each of the two succeeding days, all the other flowers on the shoot be removed, and something be placed over the flower to protect it from rain, should it prevail, the pod will swell and produce good seed in the open air:—so far the shrubby or old sorts. The *fulgens* being somewhat more tardy in ripening, its seed will be better kept, pending the whole process, which should be precisely the same as with the shrubby, in the window as before, giving it plenty of air. From this I merely remove the pods not required for seed, as the flowers fall off, so that the plant may be kept in its full beauty whilst it is ripening its seed. On the seed-pod assuming a purplish hue and semi-pellucid appearance, it should be gathered and laid in an airy situation till siccation shall have reduced it to the state of an over-dry

raisin; fold it in paper, and so keep it till the latter end of March or middle of April, according to the season, when the seed must be carefully extracted and thinly sowed in pots of mould, composed of one quarter light loam and three quarters peat, made very fine; let the surface be kept slightly moist, and the pots be placed in a frame very near the glass. In about six weeks the seed may be expected to break through the earth. As soon as the plants have four leaves, take an early opportunity of planting them in the smallest-sized pots, in equal parts of loam, peat, and leaf mould, with a little white sand. On taking to the earth their growth will be rapid. When the roots reach the side of the pot, shift them into large sixties, and ultimately into forty-eights, keeping them all the time under glass; but give abundance of air and water, and many of them will blossom before the end of the season. They are capable, of course, of more rapid progress by the rise of artificial heat, when that medium is at command; but, as already stated, I have pursued the above plan as a matter of experiment only, and such has been my success that from four pods I have more than one hundred and twenty plants. Many of those saved from the shrubby sorts flowered the first season, and promise some pleasing varieties; but being late in the year, it will require another season to test their qualities fully; there is, however, in most a great improvement in the beauty of their foliage. I have amongst them about thirty-five plants raised from one pod of *fulgens* impregnated by *grandiflora*: not one of these have flowered: they have more the appearance of *fulgens*, but yet present great variety in habit and foliage. Whilst the tallest of these is not more than eight inches high, many of those from the shrubby exceed two feet.

I am aware that these simple rules are at variance with, or rather fall short of, the elaborate process pursued by the scientific hybridist; but they are, nevertheless, capable of producing very pleasurable results to the amateur; and if they be followed out by reseminification with *fulgens* on the most promising of the present hybrids, I feel assured that such experiments must lead to a race of plants far surpassing, in splendour of blossom and stateliness of habitude, any of their progenitors.

December 23rd, 1840.

ARTICLE III.

A LIST AND DESCRIPTION OF PROVENCE AND HYBRID CHINA ROSES.

BY MR. CHARLES WOOD, JUN., WOODLANDS NURSERY, MARESFIELD, SUSSEX.

I FEEL much pleasure in complying with the wishes of your correspondent "Rosa," and have therefore subjoined a list of Provence and Hybrid China Roses, although I must confess the latter class has been the hardest to enumerate, there being such an infinite variety of beautiful sorts in that splendid division that it is somewhat difficult to determine, "among so many beauties," which to give the preference to.

LIST OF PROVENCE ROSES.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
*Adèle de Senânge	splendid large rosy blush.
Athanaïs.....	rosy red, spotted.
Anemoniflora	beautiful blush.
Celery leaved	bright pink, curious foliage.
*Curled	globular bright rose.
Des Peintres.....	vivid rose colour.
Dianthiflora	curious rose, fimbriated petals.
*Duchesse	very superb large blush.
Dutch or largest.....	rose colour, very large.
Duc d'Angoulême	vivid rose, cupped, and double.
Délice de Flandres	delicate pink.
Evelina	pale blush, shaded.
*Fringed Provence.....	large bright rose, with beautiful crested buds.
Glandulosa centifolia.....	rose colour, leaves richly margined with gold.
Grande Agathe.....	pale flesh colour.
Indiana.....	large blush.
King of Holland	large rose colour.
*La Simplicité	crimson, cupped and very double.
Laura	deep rose.
*Monstrous or bullée	resembling the old cabbage rose, with the addition of large inflated foliage.
Nouveau d'Autieul	cupped, deep red.
Rachael.....	beautiful pale rose.
*Reine de Provence.....	pale blush, large and globular.
Scarlet.....	rosy carmine.
*Spotted	deep rose, spotted, globular, and very double.
Striped or Vilmorin panaché	pale flesh, striped with pink.
Striped leaved.....	deep rose, variegated leaves.
Unique panaché (sometimes sur- named Maid of the Valley) ...	pure white, with rosy stripes.
*Unique panaché	an improved variety.
Wellington	deep rosy red.
*Wilberforce.....	bright large showy cherry colour, scarlet.

The above-named are pure Provence Roses. I will venture to add a few of the Hybrid Provence Roses, which are also very beautiful.

HYBRID PROVENCE ROSES.

*Aspasie	globular, delicate blush.
Aurèlie	deep rose, spotted with white.
*Blanche fleur	very splendid, large double white.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
*Celestine	very superb blush.
Duchesse d'Angoulême	large, pale silvery blush.
General Foy	crimson, expanded, large, and double.
*Gloire de France	pencilled, bright rose, large.
La Volupté	vivid rose colour, cupped, large, and very double.
Pompon de la Queue	very superb blush

HYBRID CHINA ROSES.

*A Odeur de pâte d'amande	globular, bright red, very peculiar fragrance.
Aurora	large, bright rosy lilac, striped with white.
*Billiard	bright dazzling scarlet.
*Blarii, No. 1	very large, bright rose.
Blarii, No. 2	beautiful pale rose.
*Brennus	brilliant red crimson, very large.
*Camuzét Carnée	bright rose.
Capitaine Sissolet	rich fulgent rose colour.
*Charles Louis, No. 1	large, bright deep cherry colour.
*Charles Louis, No. 2	rich lilac blush, compact.
Comtesse Lacepède	large deep blush.
Coutard	bright rich rose colour, large.
Duke of Devonshire	rose colour, sometimes striped.
Fimbriata	rich rosy red, with incised petals.
*Fulgens	deep scarlet, very beautiful.
*General Allard	large, bright rose.
General Kleber	very deep rich scarlet.
Grilony	purplish slate colour, immensely large.
Lord John Russell	light cherry colour, curiously veined and marbled.
Lord Nelson	velvety crimson, shaded with lilac and purple.
*Madame de St. Hermine	very rich deep cherry colour.
Magna rosea	delicate light rose.
*Richelieu	very deep rosy lilac.
Triomphe d'Angers	most brilliant crimson, sometimes striped, very highly scented.
Vingt-neuf Juillet	rich vermilion scarlet.

I have marked thus * those sorts which I consider the most desirable. I have selected the above twenty-five varieties of Hybrid China Roses as being very beautiful, and which I can with confidence recommend; still there are many other varieties of perhaps equal beauty. Should a more lengthened list of Hybrid China Roses be required by your correspondent "Rosa," I shall be most happy to furnish it.

ARTICLE IV.

ON THE TREATMENT OF THE GENUS CACTI.

BY E. H., STIRLINGSHIRE.

OBSERVING, in one of the late numbers of the FLORICULTURAL CABINET, a query on the Cactus, as to growth, soil, &c., I am induced to offer you a few observations on the same; but shall not

feel at all annoyed by your not publishing them, should you not think them fit to appear in your Journal, which improves every year, and which I have had great pleasure in recommending to my friends.

Succulent plants, so far from requiring the temperature of a stove, as supposed by many, are most certainly much more injured by so high a temperature than by being kept cool, if we except the Genera *Stapelia* *Euphorbia*, and a few *Cactus*, all others are much better when kept in a cool, dry, airy greenhouse. Another notion, which I have heard people advocate, viz., that *Cactææ* and succulents should be planted in *lime*, *rubbish*, gravel, or porous matter, with a view to prevent them growing too rapidly, also that they should have hardly any water given them, is erroneous.

Soil is next to be considered. A light, rich, loamy soil is the best for plants of this description. The free-flowering *Cactææ* should be placed in the richest soil possible, at the same time it must be open and porous, such as will let water pass through it freely, and for that reason it should have broken pots, or small pieces of broken bricks mixed with it to keep it open. Poor sandy soil should be discarded.

Shifting or Potting.—There are few species of succulents, until they have attained a pretty large size, but what will be the better for being examined at least once a year. The most proper season for this is in spring, before they begin to grow. The majority of these plants require pots less in size than those of other plants in general. They require to be thoroughly drained, as stagnant water is very injurious to the roots.

When it is desired to have large specimens of plants of this genus, they must be shifted into larger pots, and supplied with plenty of water.

Many persons do not shift or pot their succulents above once in two, three, or four years: there are many kinds which do not need it oftener, but they are the small slow-growing kinds, such as the melon-shaped *Cactææ*.

In regard to temperature, most succulent plants will stand uninjured when the thermometer falls to forty-five degrees, or even lower.

During winter care must be taken that the plants are not over watered, and that the house is water-tight. A watch must be kept that the plants do not suffer from damp.

If the above observations, although they be few, are worthy of a place in your February number, it would be seasonable to insert them therein. I do not pretend to great knowledge of flowers, but the study of them gives me great delight, and I have derived much useful information from the FLORICULTURAL CABINET.

January 6th, 1841.

ARTICLE V.

ON THE INTRODUCTION OF THE DAMASK AND MUSK ROSE AND THE TULIP.

BY A. E., HOXTON, LONDON.

IN a collection of voyages, compiled by Richard Hackluyt in the year 1599, is an instruction which Hackluyt wrote to a factor (or what we should now call a supercargo) about to proceed to Turkey, of which the following is an extract. It is curious, as showing that, even at that time, there was an anxiety to introduce new plants. The woollen trade of this country was then in its infancy, and no man more than Hackluyt assisted to encourage it:—

“ It is reported at Saffron Walden that a pilgrim, purposing to do good to his country, stole an head of saffron, and hid the same in his palmer’s staffe, which he had made hollow before of purpose, and so brought this root into this realme, with venture of his life; for if he had been taken, by the law of the country from whence he came, he had died for the fact. If the like love in this our age were in our people that now become great travellers, many knowledges, and many trades, and many herbs and plants, might be brought into this realme that might doe the realme good. And the Romans having that care brought from the coasts of the world into Italie all arts and sciences, and all kind of beasts and fowles, and all herbs, trees, busks, and plants that might yield profit or pleasure to their country of Italie. And if this care had not been heretofore in our ancesters, then had our life bene savage now, for then we had not had wheat nor rhie, peaze nor beanes, barley nor oats, peare nor apple, vine, nor many other profitable plants; bull nor cow, sheepe nor swine, horse nor mare, cock nor hen, nor a number of other things we enjoy, without which our life were to be said barbarous; for these things, and a

thousand that we use more, the first inhabitants of this island found not here. And in time of memory things have bene brought in that were not here before, as the Damaske Rose by Doctour Linaker, King Henry the Seventh and King Henry the Eight's physician; the Turkey cocks and hennes about fifty years past; the artichowe in time of King Henry the Eight; and of later time was procured out of Italy the Muske Rose plant, the plumme called the Perdigmena, and two kindes more by the Lord Cromwell after his travel, and the Abricot by a French priest, one Wolfe Gardiner, to King Henry the Eight; and now, within these four yeares, there have bene brought into England from Vienna, in Austria, divers kind of flowers called Tulipas, and those and other procured thither a little before from Constantinople, by an excellent man called M. Carolus Clusius. And it is sayd that since we traded to Zante, that the plant that beareth the coren is also brought into this realme from thence, and although it bring not fruit to perfection, yet it may serve for pleasure and for some use, like our vines doe, which we cannot well spare, although the climat so colde will not permit us to have good wines from them. And many other things have bene brought in, that have degenerated by reason of the cold climat; some other things brought in have by negligence bene lost. The Archbishop of Canterburie, Edmund Grindall, after he returned out of Germany, brought into this realme the plant of Tamaris from thence, and this plant he hath so increased that there be here thousands of them, and many people have received great health by this plant; and if of things brought in such care were had, then could not the first labour be lost. The seed of tabacco hath bene brought hither out of the West Indies; it groweth here, and with the herbe many have bene eased of the reumes, &c. Each one of a great number of things were woorthy of a journey to be made into Spaine, Italie, Barbarie, Egypt, Zante, Constantinople, the West Indies, and to divers other places neerer and further off then any of these; yet, forasmuch as the poore are not able, and for that the rich settled at home in quiet will not, therefore we are to make sute to such as repaireth to forren kingdomes, for other businesses, to have some care heerin, and to set before their eyes the examples of these good men, and to endeavour to do for their parts the like, as their special businesses may permit the same. Thus giving you occasion, by way of a little remembrance, to have a desire to do your countrey good,

you shall, if you have inclination to such good, do more good to the poore ready to starve for reliefe, then ever any subject did in this realme by building of almehouses and by giving of lands and goods to the reliefe of the poore. Thus may you help to drive idlenesse, the mother of most mischiefs, out of the realme, and winne you perpetual fame, and the prayer of the poore, which is more woorth then all the golde of Peru and of all the West Indies."

January 1, 1841.

ARTICLE VI.

ON THE CULTURE OF THE PANSY.

BY H., EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

THE Pansy, although it is thought generally a small and insignificant plant, yet I think deserves a place in every amateur's garden, especially those of the finer sorts. Having grown them very successfully, I forward for insertion in the CABINET the mode of treatment I find them flourish the best in, and which I strongly recommend to others.

Choose a situation with an eastern or western aspect, and during the great heat of the sun cover them over with a matting or with a hand-glass, or they will not retain their moisture, and give them plenty of water, either early in the morning or late at night, being careful not to give them too much. The following is the mixture for the soil:—Take out of the common ground about a foot of earth, and then lay a bedding of good, strong, and wholesome horse manure, about a foot or a foot and a half in depth; then put over that three-fourths of fine rich soil, with about one-fourth of white sand, and rake it well over before you plant the roots, and set them about six inches apart from each other. In the winter I generally take them up and put them into pots, and then place them in a cold frame, to protect them from the great rains that fall about the months of November, December, and February.

The following is the list of the best sorts of Pansies that I have tried and succeeded with this experiment, viz.:—Thompson's Victoria, Vesta, Coronation, Masterpiece; Cook's Joan of Arc, Diogenes, Vivian, Amadis, Somnambula; Forsyth's Beauty of Anlaby, Lady Blessington, Dido, William Tell.

December 6th, 1840.

ARTICLE VII.

A LIST, AND CULTURE, OF CINERARIAS.

BY AMICUS CINERARIUS, CLAPHAM, SURREY.

ON perusal of the December CABINET, I was pleased to notice that one of your numerous subscribers requested some person to furnish him with a list of the best Cinerarias. I think, as an early flowering plant, we have not one that is more deserving a place in the greenhouse or conservatory. On account of the splendid variety of colours and profusion in blooming, it is most certainly a tribe that cannot be too highly prized. Being a great admirer of it, I have visited the principal collections in the south, as Henderson's, &c.; but of all I have seen, the collection of Mr. Joseph Smith, nurseryman, Westerham, in Kent, is the most superior. I took a list of the kinds, with descriptions of the flowers, which I forward for insertion in an early number of the CABINET.

SMITH'S SEEDLINGS.

Empress	white and purple, very beautiful.
Victor	fine dark puce.
King of Westerham	light and crimson.
Hero of ditto	crimson.
Egyptian Prince.....	light crimson, very showy.
Pulchella Nana	light purple, dwarf habits, very neat.
Mundula grandiflora	light, with dark eye.
Magnet	fine light red.
Masterpiece.....	fine light crimson.
Eliza	light mottled.
Queen superba	tall light.
Queen of Queens	fine light, tall.
Azure Blue	light blue.
Splendidum.....	fine crimson.
Elegans	fine lilac.
Dumosa	pink, dwarf.
Purple perfection	fine purple.
Lilacina	fine lilac.
Rosea.....	rose.
Grand Duke	fine red.
Persiciflora	fine peach blossom.
Queen of Sheba	very fine rose.
Fulgens.....	fine large crimson.
Blue King.....	light and rose, with blue edge to the petals.
Prince Albert	fine large crimson, tall.
Flora Queen	fine large light.
Grand Duke	splendid red.

GOOD OLDER VARIETIES.

Hendersonii	deep bluish purple.
Formosa.	
Pulchella.	
King.	

Queen	tall, light, and pink.
Floribunda	tall, light.
^A Waterhouseana	large, bluish purple.
Atro Cœruleus (Smith's)	deep blue purple.
Fanny Tripet	} new seedlings sent out last spring by Messrs. Henderson.
Fandago	
Lilacina	
Grandissima (Henderson's blue)	
Boyceii	very good, crimson, and light eye.
Tussilaginius	not worth growing.

Relative to the height of the kinds, and the habit of each, &c., it depends, Mr. Smith states, principally on the mode of culture practised; but he observed that if the kinds not marked tall or dwarf are well grown, and have plenty of pot room, they will make large bushy plants, growing from one foot to half a yard high; those marked tall, to two or two and a half feet; and those marked dwarf, from six to nine inches. The varieties, Mr. Smith further observes, have been selected from several fine collections, including his extensive stock of seedlings.

No tribe of plants is more easy of cultivation than the Cineraria; and by due attention it will most amply repay it. By the following mode of treatment plants may be obtained in great vigour, and scarcely appear to belong to the same genus when contrasted with the too general meagre ones to be seen.

About the middle of May, I separate offsets from the parent plant, potting them into sixty-sized pots, in a compost of equal portions of loam and sandy peat, and place them in a frame where there is a gentle bottom heat. When offsets (which are always to be preferred) cannot be obtained, I take off cuttings, cutting them off clean to their origin, or close under a joint, and strike them in sandy peat. As soon as they are rooted, I pot them in the same manner as is done with offsets.

When the young plants are fairly established, I remove them into a cool frame, and in a short time after expose them to the open air. As the pots fill with roots, they are successively repotted, in a compost of equal parts of good loam, sandy peat, and well rotted hot-bed dung. I give them due attention to watering daily, and once a week water with liquid manure, avoiding it being poured upon the foliage, or it would turn it brown: this greatly contributes to their vigour. About the middle of September I place them in a cold frame or in a cool greenhouse, putting them as near to the glass as possible,—the

nearer the better, provided they do not touch it. All air possible is given them, as long as the season admits. As those in the frame push flowering stems they are removed to the greenhouse, and are put in a light and airy situation. As the flower stems advance to a blooming state, they are very liable to be attacked by the green fly: on its first appearance the tops are immersed in tobacco water; this immediately destroys them.

Plants thus treated bloom magnificently from the end of January to July; but if offsets or cuttings be taken off in July and August, and the plants be treated in all other respects as those taken off in May, such plants will bloom from June to the end of autumn, and thus a blooming period may be enjoyed for at least nine successive months, and afford an interest which can only be duly appreciated by those who give the tribe its merited attention.

[We most cordially unite with our respected correspondent in praise of this beautiful flowering genus, which are deserving a place in every collection where practicable. They may be obtained, too, at a very low price. Mr. Smith informs us he has but a few sets left.—CONDUCTOR.]

ARTICLE VIII.

ON RAISING AND SUBSEQUENT TREATMENT OF SEEDLING GERANIUMS (PELARGONIUMS).

BY MR. JONES, FLOWER GARDENER TO WILLIAM NICHOLSON, ESQ., ROCHESTER.

BEING a subscriber to your useful work, the FLORICULTURAL CABINET, nearly from the commencement, and having derived much information from it, I feel much pleasure in contributing in some degree to assist others. With this object in view, I herewith send you the following remarks on my method of raising and cultivating seedling Geraniums, which I have practised for several years, hoping it will be of service to your numerous readers.

In the first place, as to the way I obtain the finest and the greatest quantity of seed. I keep my plants in the greenhouse till the flowering is over, and those I wish to save for seed I take and plunge up to their rims close under a south-aspected wall. When the seed begins to ripen they require frequent watching, ~~for~~ the seed, being very light, is very soon blown away by the wind and lost. As soon

as I have a sufficient quantity of seed ripe to sow a middling sized pot, I sow it, and do not wait till all my seed is ripe. When I again collect as much, I sow it, and so on until I have sown all I wish. When sown I keep them in the greenhouse, and in a very short time they vegetate and appear. I then keep them very close to the glass. As soon as the plants are fit, I pot them into seventy-two-sized pots. In this potting, I place them from the glass a few days, and keep them close shut up till they have struck fresh roots; and when I find they are able to bear the sun, I put them close to the glass, and in that situation they grow very rapidly and vigorously. When I find they require shifting, I repot them into sixty-sized pots, not disturbing the roots more than I possibly can help, and when potted I still keep them close to the glass. In this potting they make very fine plants in a short time. When I find they begin to root freely, and have grown large enough, I stop the leading shoot, which induces them to throw out five or six strong lateral ones. About the middle of November, when I find they have filled their pots with roots, I pot them into forty-eights. By stopping them when in the sixty-sized pots, and then giving them another shifting, they grow amazingly, and by the beginning of January I have them strong and bushy, at which period I stop them wholly again. I do not stop them any more from this time; but about the middle of February I shift them into thirty-twos, and I find many of them require twenty-fours by the end of March. Those that have the finest foliage, and seem to be different from the parent plants, I pot into twenty-fours; the others I flower in thirty-twos. I am confident, if any person will follow the same mode of treatment, he will not fail to flower ninety out of a hundred the first year. The stopping of them in the infant state most essentially promotes an early flowering, and the attention to repotting and situation renders them vigorous and bushy.

ARTICLE IX.

ON BLOOMING THE SCARLET GERANIUM.

BY A HUNTINGDONSHIRE GARDENER.

“AN Old Subscriber,” in your very excellent number of last month, inquires the best method of blooming the scarlet Geraniums. The method which I have adopted for some time past, with great success,

is to take off the cuttings the middle or latter end of June, and plant them in an open border till the latter part of August. I then take them up and pot them into forty-eight-sized pots, larger or smaller, according to the size of the roots. 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.

Towards the latter end of September I put them in the greenhouse, letting the windows be opened every mild day to their full extent. If frost happens, or sharp cutting winds, or damp foggy weather, I keep the house closed more or less. No forcing is requisite further than to screen them from the frost.

As early as the weather will permit in the following May, I transplant them into beds in the flower garden. The soil which I employ is composed of the following materials, viz. : one part road scrapings, which is collected in the winter season, and kept in a large heap twelve months at least before I use it. The winter following I turn it over two or three times, exposing it to the frost as much as possible. One part well-sifted leaf mould ; and two parts loam. All are well mixed together, along with a very little rotten dung from an old cucumber or melon bed. The above compost in the beds is a good spade deep. If the weather is dry in summer, I water them two or three times a week with manure water.

I have invariably found that by treating them thus they bloom beautifully, until overtaken by the frost. I never pinch the heads of the shoots, as it induces such a production of lateral branches, and causes the plants to become short and bushy, and is a great hinderance to their blooming. The same course of treatment applies to Smith's new scarlet, and succeeds equally well.

PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

IN PERIODICALS. (*Continued from page 19.*)

GERANIUM RUBIFOLIUM.—Bramble-leaved. (Bot. Reg. 67.) Geraniaceæ. *Decandria pentagynia*. Seeds of this plant had been collected on the Himalayan mountains, and presented to the London Horticultural Society, by Dr. Royle. It is a hardy perennial, growing about a foot high, and blooms freely. It is very liable to be destroyed by wet during winter ; and, in order to

succeed, should be planted on rock-work. It blooms in July and August. Each flower is about an inch and a half across, of colour, with a whitish eye. It is a very pretty flowering plant, and a valuable addition to rock plants.

GRABOWSKIA DUPLICATA.—Toothed. (Bot. Mag. 3841.) Solanaceæ. Pentandria Monogynia. Mr. Tweedie sent seeds from Buenos Ayres to Mr. Moore, of the Glasnevin Botanic Garden, with whom it has bloomed. It requires a moderate stove-heat. It is a rambling shrubby plant, growing to twelve feet high. The flowers are produced in fascicles, from among the upper leaves. Each flower is about half an inch long, of a greenish white.

HIBISCUS WRAYÆ.—Mrs. Wray's Hibiscus. (Bot. Reg. 69.) Malvaceæ. Monadelphia Polyandria. Dr. Lindley states that his first knowledge of this plant in a living state was from Mrs. Wray of Oakfield, near Cheltenham, sending him specimens. That lady has been singularly successful in raising rare and beautiful plants. Mr. Drummond had collected seeds at the Swan River colony, and from a plant so obtained, it has bloomed in the garden of the London Horticultural Society. It is a shrubby greenhouse plant, growing to eight or ten feet high in one season, if allowed plenty of root room. The plant at the Society's garden has been in bloom since the end of September, and is likely to continue blooming, Dr. Lindley observes, throughout winter and spring. This renders the plant a very valuable acquisition for a greenhouse or conservatory. Each flower is about four inches across, of a pretty lilac colour. The plant is readily propagated either by layers or cuttings.

ISOMERIS ARBOREA.—Tree-like Isomeris. (Bot. Mag. 3842.) Capparidææ. Hexandria Monogynia. This shrubby plant was discovered by Mr. Nuttall in California, and sent to the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh. At first sight it strongly resembles a small-flowered Edwardsia. In a stove belonging to the Caledonian Horticultural Society it has bloomed; the top of the plant had been secured in a pendant position, and Mr. McNab thinks this promoted its blooming. The flowers are produced numerously, solitary in the axils of the leaves, but they are collected into terminal pseudo-racemes. Each blossom is near an inch long, of a bright yellow colour.

MONOLOPIA MAJOR.—Larger Monolopia. (Bot. Mag. 3839.) Compositæ. Syngenesia Superflua. A native of California, from whence it was sent by Mr. Douglas. It has been distributed in this country under the name Helonium Douglassii. It is an annual, which grows from two to three feet high, every shoot terminating with a flower. Each blossom is near two inches across, of a bright yellow colour. The appearance of the flower is somewhat like that of a Gaillardia, without a dark eye.

ONCIDIUM LEUCOCHILUM.—White lipped. (Pax. Mag. Bot. 241.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. Sent from Guatemala to Mr. G. H. Bunney, of the Kingsland nursery. It has bloomed in the collection of the Hon. Baron Dimsdale, Campfield-place, Herts, under the skilful management of Mr. Dunsford. It had a scape nine feet long, with thirteen or fourteen lateral branches, which were from half a yard to four feet long, the whole beautifully bedecked with its finely variegated blossoms. Each flower is near two inches across. Sepals and petals of a greenish-yellow, marked and blotched with brown velvet. Labellum white, stained with rose. It is a very interesting and beautiful species, deserving a place in every collection. Mr. Dunsford did not plant it in heath soil, as is usually done to the *Oncidiums*, but had a pot nearly filled with drainage, upon which he reduced a sufficiency of moss, in which he fixed the plant. In this it required a free supply of water, and the result was it grew most vigorously, and is an evidence of the great advantage of cultivating many other *Orchidææ* in the same manner.

PUTA HETEROPHYLLA.—Various leaved. (Bot. Reg. 71.) Bromeliaceæ. Hexandria Monogynia. It has bloomed in the collection of John Rogers, Esq., jun., Sevenoaks, Kent, who received it from Mexico in 1838. The flowers are produced in a close oblong spike, of a pretty flesh-colour, shaded with poy-carmine.

RIGIDELLA FLAMMEA.—Flame-coloured. (Pax. Mag. Bot. 247.) Iridaceæ.

Monodelphis Triandria. A native of Mexico, discovered by Mr. Hartweg, a collector in the employ of the London Horticultural Society, and bloomed in the garden at Chiswick, and since with Mr. Groom of Walworth, who possesses another kind, which he supposes to be only a variety, his being raised from seeds. The root is a bulb. The flower stem rises to the height of three feet, and the plant in its appearance somewhat like the *Tigridia pavonia*, and it requires in culture a similar treatment to it. The flowers are enclosed in a two-valved spathe, terminal, and drooping. On the flower opening, its petals immediately become reflexed, similar to a Dog's-tooth Violet. Each of the petals is about an inch long, of a fine rich red colour, and not a flame colour, as its specific name implies. The other kind Mr. Groom possesses has dark chocolate stripes upon the ground colour. It thrives well in a greenhouse or cold frame, but it is probable that plants will even succeed well in the open border with a slight winter protection. It requires to be taken up when the leaves decay, and be replanted early in November. A compost of loam and sandy peat suits it well.

SIDA PICTA.—Painted-flowered. (Bot. Mag. 3840.) This plant is generally known by the name of *Abutilon striata*, but Sir Wm. Hooker designates it as above. Hitherto Dr. Hooker observes that it has been treated as a greenhouse plant, but in all probability will succeed in the open air, especially in the summer months. Its gaily painted drooping flowers, orange-yellow striped and marked with red, render it highly worthy a place in every collection.

PAULOWNIA IMPERIALIS.—Foxglove Tree. This deciduous plant is a native of Japan, where it grows thirty or forty feet high, with a trunk near a yard in diameter. The leaves are large oval. Flowers are produced in panicles, like the Horse Chesnut. Each flower is about two inches long, tubular-campanulate, of a pale blue colour, slightly spotted inside. A plant has been growing vigorously in the Jardin des Plantes, in Paris, for several years, and is now twelve feet high, and proves to be quite hardy. Mons. Neumann, the principal gardener, states that some of the lower leaves are fifteen inches broad and eighteen long, and he styles it the king of hardy trees. It will be a valuable addition to the pleasure ground, lawn, &c. There are some specimens of it in the garden of the London Horticultural Society.

POINSETTIA PULCHERRIMA LUTEA. A plant of the yellow flowered variety is in bloom at Messrs. Henderson's nursery, London; and a large specimen of that truly beautiful flowering plant the *LUCULIA GRATISSIMA*, with eight fine hydrangea like heads of pretty pink, fragrant flowers. Both these plants deserve a place in every collection of stove plants, especially the latter.

ÆSCHYNANTHUS GRANDIFLORUS.—Large flowered. (Bot. Mag. 3843.) Cyrtandraceæ. Didynamia Angiospermia. A stove plant, native of Nepal, introduced into this country in 1837, but not as extensively cultivated as it merits. The plant grows from two to three feet high; it is an epiphyte, which produces its flowers at the extremity of the shoots, in clusters of from twenty to thirty in each cluster, the umbels being drooping. Each flower is tubular, about two and a half inches long, and three-quarters across, of a deep orange-scarlet colour. It is a profuse bloomer, and flourishes the best when grown in broken pots and chopped moss. *Æschynanthus*, from *aïschos*, modesty; and *anthos*, a flower.

ANGELONIA CORNIGERA.—Horn-bearing. (Bot. Mag. 3848.) Scrophularinæ. Didynamia Angiospermia. Synonym *A. ciliata*. A native of Brazil, discovered by Mr. Gardner in 1839, growing in sandy places. It has bloomed in the Glasgow Botanic Garden. It is an annual, growing about a foot high, branched from the base. The flowers are produced in profusion, axillary, solitary, but so extended is each shoot as to appear in long racemes. Each flower is on a longish footstalk, and is about three-quarters of an inch across, of a rich purple colour.

BRUNONIA AUSTRALIS.—Southern. (Pax. Mag. Bot. 267.) Brunoniaceæ. Pentandria Monogynia. A native of New Holland, and blooms very freely when grown in an airy greenhouse, where we saw it plentifully at the Clapton Nursery. The plant is an herbaceous perennial. The flower stems rise about a foot high, crowned with a solitary head of flowers, of a bright blue colour. It

very much resembles the Sheep's Scabious of our own country. It is easy of culture, and would be an interesting ornament to any greenhouse.

CATASETUM CALLOSUM.—The tumour-lipped. (Bot. Reg. 5.) Sepals and petals of a dull brownish-red, without spots; column of the same colour; lip green, with a yellow tubercle near the base, and a stain near the apex. Each flower is near three inches across. Grown by Messrs. Loddiges.

CATASETUM CORNUTUM.—Horned. (Bot. Reg. 5.) From Demerara. Each raceme has sixteen or more flowers, of a dull green, beautifully spotted with very dark purple. Each flower is about two inches across.

CATASETUM BARBATUM VAR. *PROBOSCIDEM*.—Long-beaked. (Bot. Reg. 5.) Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle, received it from Brazil by Dr. Gardner, who found it near Sertao, growing on a small species of palm. Flowers green, beautifully spotted with dark purple, having however a lip which is entirely green. Each flower is about two inches and a half across.

CATASETUM LAMINATUM VAR. *EBURNEUM*.—White-lipped knife-blade *Catasetum*. (Bot. Reg. 5.) From Mexico to the London Horticultural Society by Mr. Hartweg. Lip of a pure white; the entire flower is without spots; sepals of a deep brown-red; petals of a rosy-pink towards the upper part, green below. Each flower is near four inches across.

CATASETUM LANCIFERUM.—Lance bearing. (Bot. Reg. 5.) From Brazil, sent by Dr. Gardner. It has bloomed in the collection of the Hon. and Very Rev. William Herbert. Sepals and petals green, beautifully spotted with brownish-purple; lip green. Each flower is about two inches across.

CHELONE LYONII.—Mr. Lyons. (Pax. Mag. Bot. 269.) Scrophulariaceæ. *Didynamia Angiospermia*. A native of Carolina, a hardy herbaceous plant. It has somewhat the resemblance to the well-known *C. obliqua*, but is more robust. The leaves are broader, and the flowers larger, of a pretty purplish-pink colour. The plant grows about two feet high, flowering profusely in large terminal spiked heads, from June to the end of the season.

ECHEVERIA LURIDA.—Lurid *Echeveria*. (Bot. Reg. 1.) Crassulacæ. *Decandria Pentagynia*. A hardy greenhouse perennial, having a good deal the appearance of a house-leek. It differs from *E. secunda* in the leaves being longer, more blunt, and the flowers of a much richer scarlet.

NOTICED, BUT NOT FIGURED IN BOTANICAL REGISTER.

(Continued from page 19.)

BOLBOPHYLLUM SORDIDUM.—From Guatemala. The spike is six inches long, and scape about a foot. The flowers are fleshy, of a dull olive brown, mottled with purple.

RODRIGUEZIA MACULATA.—From Guatemala. The flowers are delicately spotted with red.

ERIA CLAVICAUJIS.—An Indian Epiphyte, bloomed with Messrs. Loddiges. The petals and sepals white. Lip white, edged with pink.

IPOMÆA FIGIFOLIA.—Messrs. Salter and Wheeler, nurserymen, Western Road, Bath, have raised this new and beautiful flowering species. It is a stove climber, having very rich purple flowers.

GARDOQUIA BETONICOIDES.—This Mexican plant has generally been cultivated in the greenhouse, and there blooming so scantily as not to be much regarded. We have seen specimens of it in the Epsom Nursery, growing in the open ground, blooming profusely, and the pinkish-purple flowers gave it a very ornamental appearance. The blossoms are larger as well as more numerous than when grown in the greenhouse.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON PLANS FOR CONSERVATORIES, GREENHOUSES, &c.—Allow me to suggest to you the utility of occasionally inserting in your numbers some plans for ornamental conservatories and greenhouses, together with the ground before it, laid out as a flower garden. If the elevation, dimensions and estimate for building, accompanied the plan, no doubt but it would be most useful to many of your well wishers, and of whom I happen to be one. R.

Monday, 7th December.

[We will attend to the subject our correspondent mentions, having some plans ready. But as particular situations require accommodation, if we had any guide of that, we could give our opinion and sketch suitable. No doubt many of our readers may have constructions suited to peculiarities: if they would furnish us with particulars of form by sketch, and how they succeed, &c. &c., we should be much obliged, and the insertion of the plans would be useful to persons about to erect, or desirous to alter the form of any existing erections.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON CACTÆA.—Being an admirer of the succulent tribe of plants, and having a small collection which consist principally of the Epiphyllum, I am desirous of adding a few of the melon-shaped Cactæa. If you would inform me through the CABINET where to obtain a few of the flowering kinds, and at what price, you will greatly oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

[Most of the public nurseries now possess a collection; apply to such, and description and price will easily be obtained.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON TREATMENT OF LILIUM EXIMIUM, &c.—You will confer a favour on a constant subscriber to your very useful book THE FLORICULTURAL CABINET, if you can induce some practical gardener to write a few lines explanatory of the treatment of a beautiful tribe of ornamental plants, the new lilies, such as *L. eximium*, *longiflorum*, *punctatum*, &c. Also of some *Gladioluses*, such as *cardinalis*, *floribundus*, &c. There are years favourable to flowering; again years occur in this climate most unfavourable; yet by good management this may, no doubt, be counteracted. The soil, the time for planting, the time for rest, the degree of excitement by artificial heat—whether some sorts may not succeed best in open borders, and if so, should they be taken up at a season? All these are points essential to a successful treatment, and not very much known in this country. A few short directions would much oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

ON THE CULTURE OF GERANIUMS, AND LIST OF, &c.—Myself and a few friends would be obliged to you, or some of your correspondents, if you will give us a treatise on the geranium, so as to grow them as large as some of your correspondents speak of, and please to name about a dozen sorts that will be likely to come near the size, as I think now would be a good time to have the information, as we shall have the season before us. And what is the best time to sow scarlet ten-week stocks to pot for blooming in the spring, as we see the florists round London bloom them beautiful in forty-eight and thirty-two sized pots. J. S.

Chiselhurst, Kent, Dec. 16, 1840.

[The November and December numbers of the last year contain two excellent articles on their culture, one by a grower at a nursery, and the other by the first rate amateur grower in the country. It is very likely the latter gentleman has a peculiar treatment in getting his plants to such an extraordinary size. As he

has to compete at exhibitions, it cannot be expected that a detail of what gives him the pre-eminence would be given. Our correspondent must try to equal. A list of sorts for showing is very liberally given by Mr. Cock, in our present number.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON PLANS OF GREENHOUSES, &c.—One of your earliest subscribers wishes to remind you that the promises held out in the prefaces to the third and fourth volumes of the FLORICULTURAL CABINET have not yet been fulfilled. I allude to the intention of giving a number of plans of conservatories, greenhouses, cutting houses, pits, frames, &c. I have looked in vain for information on such erections, and the preface of the volume just concluded does not hint at such subjects being soon discussed. I therefore beg to call your attention to this matter, and I dare say that many other of your subscribers will be glad of information on these points, so intimately connected with the preservation of their choice plants.

The gradual improvement in the colouring of the plates must call for the approbation of your numerous supporters, and by proving your efforts to please them, ensure you an increased number, and extend the circulation of your very useful publication.

A. Z.

[We will fulfil the promise made.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON SEEDLING FLOWERS, &c.—Would it not be most proper for all Horticultural and Floral Societies to pass resolutions that no prizes be awarded to seedlings of any flowers that are not superior, in every respect, to those already in cultivation? If this was done, I think it would prevent so many inferior kinds being offered for sale, and which are stated to have been exhibited and obtained several prizes, such as some of the dahlias that came out the last season, which, when bloomed, were not worth sixpence.

C. P. O.

Stowmarket, Dec. 17, 1840.

[No doubt the kinds our correspondent refers to which obtained prizes were considered by the judges at the respective meetings to be deserving of them, and probably superior to every other of the class that they were acquainted with: but had such flowers been exhibited at some other show, the judges would have considered them undeserving, because they knew much superior ones in the same class of colour. Or in the former cases, the standard of merit was a very different one from what would have guided the decision in the latter. It is evident that there ought to be but one rule whereby to decide the merits of flowers, then the object of our correspondent might be more fully realized than at the present. We do not agree with our correspondent that no seedling flower is to have a prize unless it be superior in every respect to any other of its class that have been sold out, because a seedling flower may be superior in some desirable particular over every other, when it may be inferior in another way. We could point out, if necessary, many instances to illustrate this, if required; but our readers, no doubt, are acquainted with such.

In an early number of the CABINET we shall insert a rule which relates to dahlias, and which, if judges adhere to, will lead to a correct decision.—CONDUCTOR.]

REMARKS.

ON A BEAUTIFUL LILY, &c.—In passing through France lately, I saw in several towns an elegant white Lily, growing (in pots) about 2 feet high, having very broad leaves, ribbed almost like the Saxifrage leaf—the flowers drooping, not much expanded. I think that the calyx and spathe were something like my sketchy representation of it, but I did not pay particular attention to its botanical characters, and my memory is not over good. The name attached to it was *Lilium miracale*. I do not find it in the first fifty volumes of Curtis, which are all I possess of that valuable work. I do not find it in the seven volumes of your still more useful work, barring the fifth volume, which I have not, and can-

not yet, though I sadly want it. (A quantity of Vol. V. is now at Messrs. Whittaker and Co.'s.) Nor is it in Rees' Cyclopædia, neither among the *Lilium* nor *Amaryllis*. If it is not cultivated in this country, it deserves to be. It is fragrant, as well as graceful. Perhaps it is among the *Narcissuses*. Will you allow me to call your attention to the smallness of the letters giving the names of the flowers in the plates? I am not young, and cannot read them by candlelight without a magnifying glass, much stronger than the spectacles I commonly use. This of course is to me a great inconvenience; might they not be larger, without injury to the beauty or symmetry of the plates? [It shall be attended to.—CONDUCTOR.]

One of your correspondents, speaking of the Banksian Rose, says they require a greenhouse. Seven years ago, when I left the house I then resided at, I had a Banksian (white) Rose, which had stood many winters (some without the protection even of a mat) and had reached an elevation of 20 feet, intermixed with a red Boursault. I have also seen the yellow (in my opinion much the handsomer) blooming against a wall, and reaching to a considerable height. I think it was at the Horticultural Garden at Chiswick. What protection it had in winter I am unable to say.

Fulham, October 26, 1840.

A. A.

[We judge the plant seen to be one of the *Hemerocallidæ*, or Day Lily tribe, and of the genus *Funkia*; the foliage and form of flower resembling those kind, we know. If any of our readers should know the plant, we shall be obliged by the name.—CONDUCTOR.]

FUCHSIA CORYMBIFLORA.—Grows very vigorously in the open ground when planted in a light and rich soil. It should be planted out in May when danger from frost is over. A free supply of water is required. If desired to have it to bloom in the greenhouse, it can be taken up, ball entire, very readily, water after potting and keep it a few days in a close place; it gives it very little check, and does not injure its blooming. Planted out in a conservatory it forms a splendid specimen, if it has only plenty of root room. If cuttings of the flowering shoots, at an early stage, be taken off, put into thumb pots, and placed under a bell-glass in heat, or in a hot-bed frame, they soon strike root, and make unique dwarf flowering plants. It is considered the hardest fuchsia yet introduced into this country.

MRS. HAMILTON NESBITT FERGUSON, BIEL, EAST LOTHIAN, lat. 55° 55' N.—At this northern station, where the climate is so variable that in 1826 harvest was almost finished by the end of July, and in 1838 was not gathered in by the end of the year. Mr. Street has succeeded in acclimatising several plants. In the spring of 1839, he planted on an open border near a south-wall, *Achusa capensis*; it flowered and ripened its seeds freely. The following spring several seedling plants came up on the border, which began to flower in August, and continued till late in December. These plants ripened their seeds the same year, some of which were eaten with avidity by mice. During the early part of last summer, Mr. Street planted out under a south wall, trellised, *Lophospermum erubescens*; it grew well, and was in full flower by the end of July, and continued to bloom till December, the flowers being of a much deeper and richer colour than when grown under cover. It has produced some seed-pods, though it is uncertain whether they will ripen. A small bulb of *Pancreatium Illyricum*, planted out on an open border in 1829, five inches deep, produced two bunches of flowers in 1832; the flower-stems were 17 inches high, and had each 12 flowers. In August 45 seeds were ripened, six seeds being swelled off in each pod. In 1833 and 1834 this plant produced three flower-stems, each bearing 13 flowers, and ripened its seed freely both years. In 1835 it sent up fine flowering stems, each having 15 flowers; and in July its foliage and flower-stems were two feet long, the former being two inches wide. In 1836 it produced 11 flower-stalks, each bearing 17 flowers, and this year it ripened half an ounce of seed. In 1837 and 1838, 12 stems were produced, each having 21 flowers, and a great deal of seed was ripened. In 1839 each stem had 20 flowers on it. In November of

this year the group was taken up, and after a few days was weighed, and found to be fully 9 lbs. in weight: one bulb, with a few offsets, weighed 1 lb. 10 oz.; a second, 1 lb. 1 oz.; and a third, 1 lb. 9 oz. The soil the plant grew in is rather light, with a cool clayey subsoil. Early in February, 1840, some of the seeds, old and new being mixed, were sown in a pot, and placed in a greenhouse for two or three months. After this the pot was set out in the open air till late in the autumn, when it was replaced in the greenhouse. Soon after this the plants came up thickly, about 40 in a pot, where they are to remain for two years. Mr. Street has also been successful in growing Fuchsias as standards in the open border. He has proved the Port Famine Fuchsia (*F. discolor*) to be the hardiest species here. A large bushy plant of this kind, exceeding five feet in height, survived the winter of 1837-8, without any protection beyond the covering of snow. It grows in rather a heavy loam, begins to flower early in summer, lasts a long time, and ripens a quantity of seed. Last February some seed was sown, and hundreds of plants came up. Several fine varieties were produced, which flowered freely, and ripened a number of long and large berries, containing a great deal of seed. Blackbirds are very fond of these berries. At the present time there are hundreds of seedling plants come up round the parent plant, not only on the border, but even on the hard gravel-walk. The only protection given at Biel to exotics planted out, is to put over the tenderest some old tan or leaf-mould.—*Gardener's Chronicle*.

ON WATERING SUCCULENTS.—“ In watering the species of Aloe, and all those succulents which have leaves diverging in a half-erect position from a common centre, near the ground, the greatest caution is to be observed in the colder months, and, indeed, during the entire year, with the exception of the hottest and growing season. Being so formed as to permit water to lodge in the axils of their leaves, or in the centre of the plants among the younger and more tender foliage, the fluid supplied should not be poured over the plant, but directly on the soil or on the margin of the pot. In the summer months, as before mentioned, such a precaution may be disregarded, and the specimens will be benefited by watering over the leaves, as well as by the occasional and sparing use of the syringe. There is still a point connected with the administration of water to all succulents,—and we might very properly add, to every sort of exotic grown in pots, did our dissertation include these,—which is too momentous to pass over silently. We refer to the mode of its application as it respects the employment or rejection of a rose to the watering-pan. In some collections it is customary to adopt a comprehensive system of watering, in order to save labour; and to throw fluid most copiously through a rose over the whole of the plants to be supplied. In the summer too, when a large amount of water is essential, it is furnished in that manner till a pool of it is left standing in each pot. Now, without taking into account the number of specimens that thus receive more water than they need—the mischief caused by which can hardly be over estimated—if watered by the heavy falling of large drops of fluid from the rose of a watering-pan in such quick succession as to create a puddle, the subsequent influence of the sun, when it has its ordinary summer power, will literally bake it into a solid incrustation, through the fissures in and around which liquid can alone reach the roots of the plant. That this hardened earth is particularly injurious to succulents, since they have to be supplied very sparingly with water at certain periods, and that water is expected to pass to all their roots, when, in such a condition, it could at the uttermost merely reach the exterior ones, needs not to be more than hinted; and the absolute necessity of supplying water through the spout of a vessel placed close to the soil, or resting on the edge of the pot, will be strikingly obvious.”—*Paxton, Mag. Bot. December, 1840.*

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY.

GREENHOUSE.—This department should have good attendance during this month, similar in its operations to those directed in January, which see.—Oranges, Lemons, and Myrtles, &c., will require water frequently, they usu-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

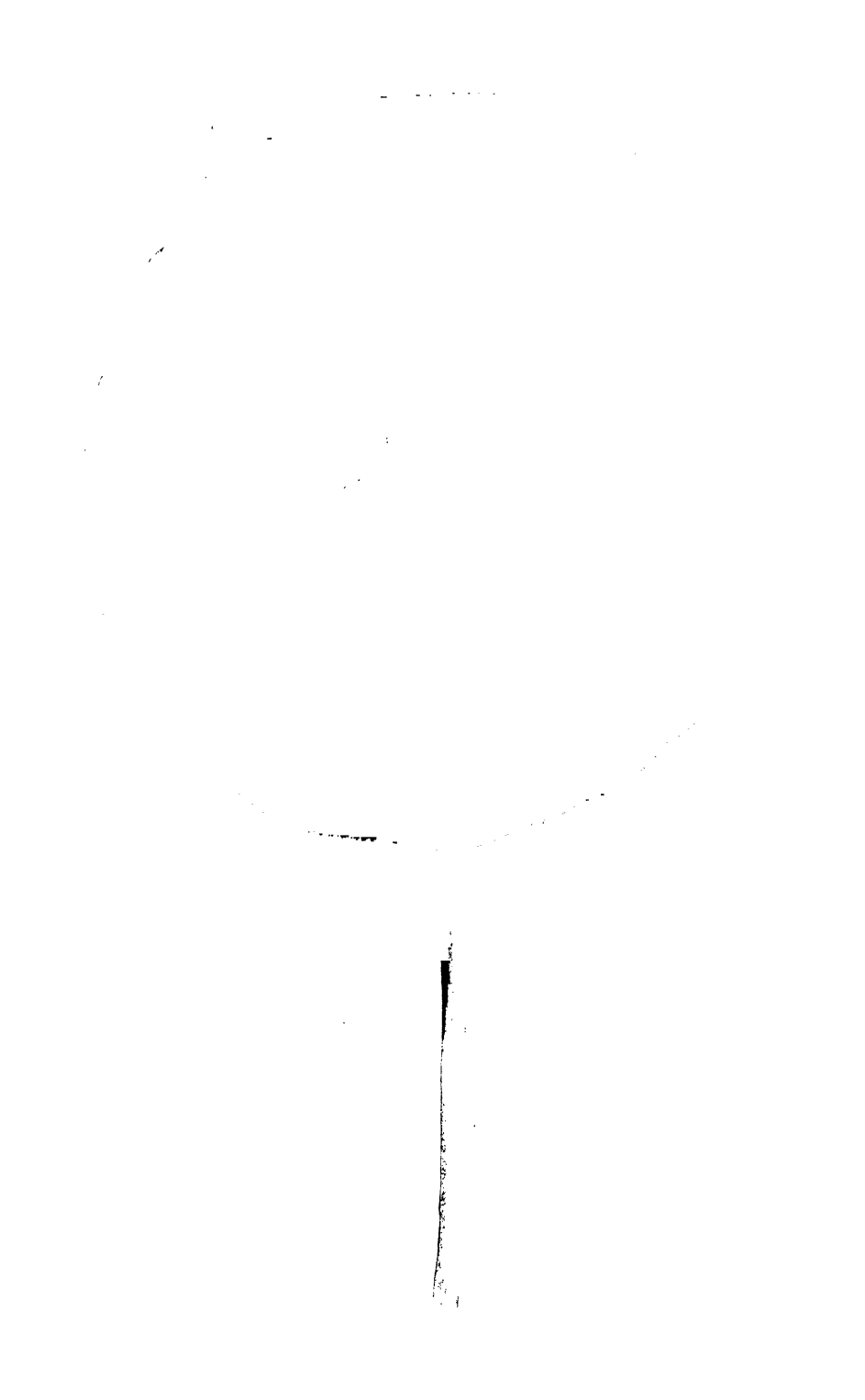
MIGNONETTE, to bloom early in boxes or pots, or to turn out in the open borders, should now be sown.

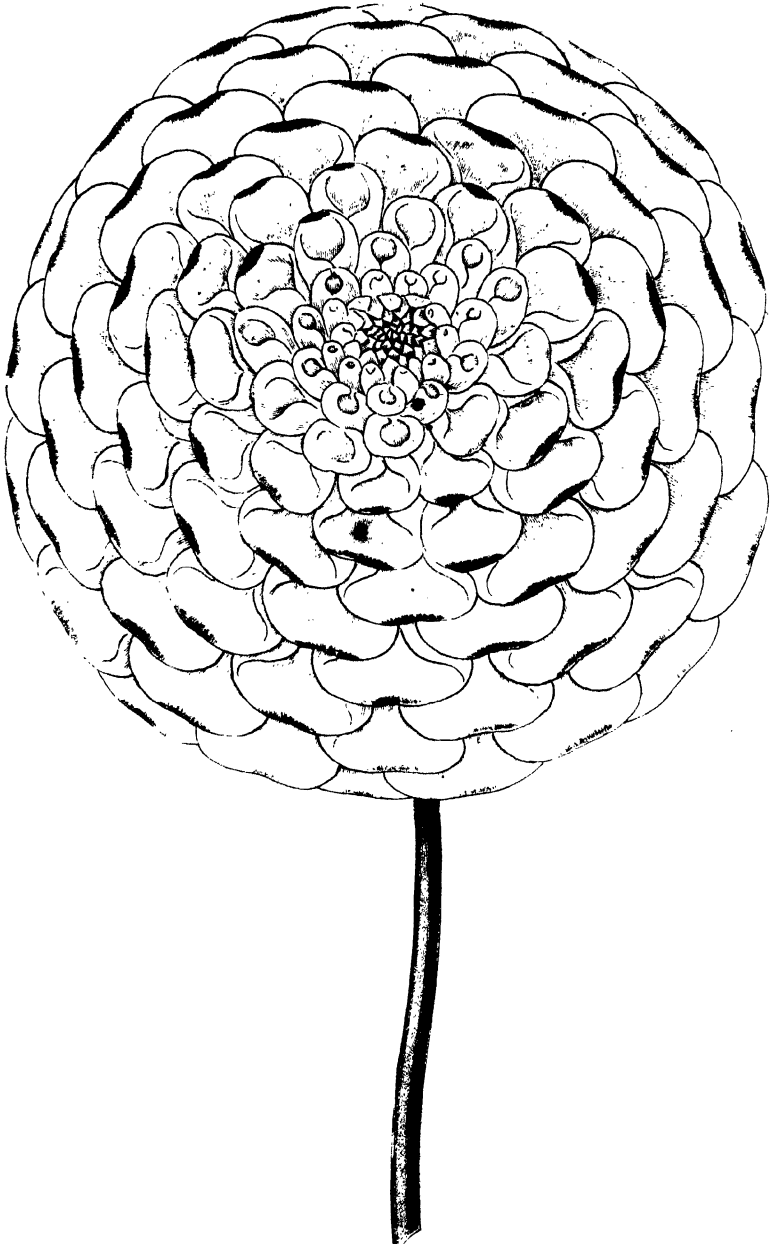
RANUNCULUSES AND ANEMONES should be planted by the end of the month.

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

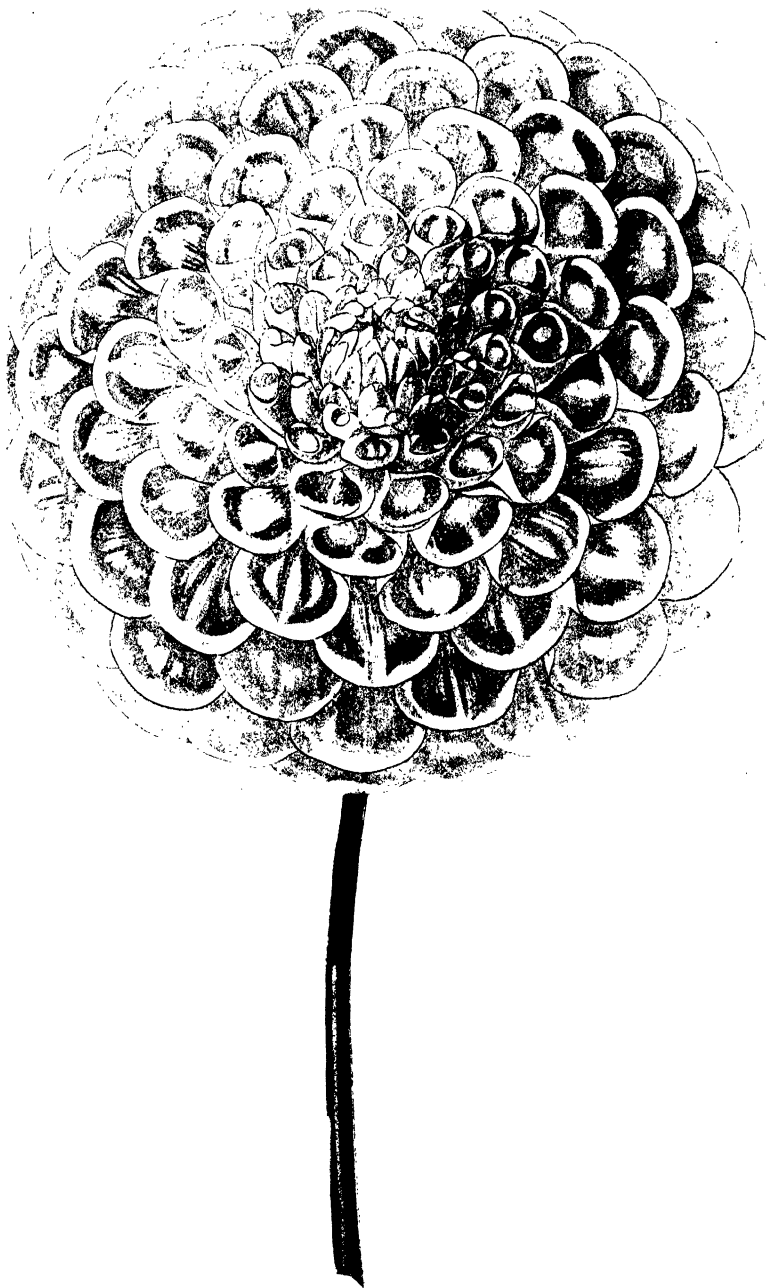
TENDER ANNUALS.—Some of the kinds, as Cockscombs, Amaranthuses, &c., for adorning the greenhouse in summer, should be sown by the end of the month; also any tender Annuals desired to bloom early in the open border.

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





Stein's.



Chrysanthemum

THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

MARCH 1st, 1841.

PART I.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

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

CONQUEROR OF THE WORLD, BURNHAM HERO, AND
RIVAL REVENGE.

COMPOSITÆ. SYNGENESIA, SUPERFLUA.

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

CONQUEROR OF THE WORLD.—A seedling raised by Mr. P. Steiu, nurseryman, Highgate, London, of *superior character and novel colour*, being a pale sulphur, delicately and regularly laced with rosy pink. It was exhibited and obtained prizes at Metropolitan, Birmingham, Sunbury, Barnet, Wanstead, and other exhibitions. The plant is of dwarf and excellent habits.

BURNHAM HERO.—Raised by F. H. Church, Esq., of Burnham Market, the stock of which we have purchased. It is of a *very perfect and uniform shape*, rising well in the centre, which is arranged exceedingly regular. We have no doubt of its becoming a very popular flower.

RIVAL REVENGE.—Was raised by Mr. W. Cox, florist, Lark-hall Lane, Clapham, and purchased by us. It is in every respect a *superb show flower*, and will be found an acquisition to the *most select collection*. It is only during a period of about fifteen years that a peculiar interest became manifested in the cultivation of the Dahlia ;

and yet during this short interval the innumerable varieties which have been produced, and the degree of perfection to which it has attained, eminently excels all other instances of improvement in any different flower.

The first notice we have of the Dahlia is given by M. Hernandez in his history of Mexico, published in the year 1651, who figures and describes two species under the name of *Acocotli*, as he informs us it was called by the inhabitants, which he found growing spontaneously upon and around the mountains of Quauhnahuac. It is afterwards noticed, in 1787, by M. Thiery Menonville, in the history of his journey to Guaxaca, where he was despatched by the French Government upon the perilous mission of stealing the Cochineal Insect from the Spaniards. He tells us that having entered one of the gardens in the vicinity of Guaxaca, and adjoining to a plantation of *Nopals*, upon which the insect feeds, he was much struck with its beauty. In the autumn of 1790 a plant, which had been introduced into the royal garden at Madrid the previous year, produced blooms, and was described by Cavanilles, in his "*Icones Plantarum*," published in the early part of 1791. Upon this introduction of the plant to Madrid, the Marchioness of Bute, then temporarily residing there, procured seeds or roots and immediately transmitted them to this country; unfortunately, however, shortly after their arrival, they were totally lost. About the year 1802 the celebrated traveller and eminent botanist, Baron Humboldt, discovered it growing upon high sandy plains, five thousand feet above the level of the sea, as described in the "*Voyage de Humboldt et Bonpland*," published in 1810. In 1802 Cavanilles forwarded roots to Paris, where, we are informed, they were planted in large pots and placed in a frame, but that they did not bloom until the end of the autumn of 1803. In 1804 they were figured and described at length by M. Thouin, in the "*Annales du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle*." In 1810 Professor Willdenow describes the Dahlia in his "*Species Plantarum*," and changes its name to *Georgina*, supposing that the name Dahlia had been applied to a totally different genus previously to its adoption by Cavanilles to the present genus; in which, however, he was doubtless mistaken, as the genus he alludes to is called *Dalea*, and was first described by Professor Thunberg, in the "*Skrivter af Naturhistorie Selskabet*," published in 1792, whilst Cavanilles'

Dahlia was published in 1791. But notwithstanding this, on account of its resemblance to Dalea, M. de Candolle and some other eminent botanists adopted Willdenow's name of *Georgina*; the original name, however, had become so generally established, besides having the priority of publication, that these efforts to supersede it failed. In May, 1804, seeds were reintroduced from Madrid by Lady Holland, which, under the care of M. Buonaluti, prospered; and during the following autumn several varieties bloomed in the gardens at Holland House, a purple one of which was figured in the "Botanist's Repository." From these kinds M. Buonaluti succeeded in 1805 in saving a number of seeds, which were liberally distributed. The extension of sorts, however, in this country progressed tardily until the peace of 1814, when numerous sorts were imported from France, Germany, and Holland, where the propagation of new varieties had been more successfully pursued, especially by Count Lelieur at Paris, M. Otto at Berlin, and M. van Eeden at Haarlem. The introduction of these kinds stimulated several intelligent cultivators to more constant attention in the multiplication of varieties, particularly Mr. Joseph Wells, gardener to William Wells, Esq., of Redleaf, near Tonbridge, in Kent, and Mr. David Douglas, gardener to Lady Grantham, at Putney Hill, and the most peculiar success attended their efforts, especially the former, who raised the first double dwarf Dahlia. Subsequently, gradually improved kinds were annually produced, until they have at length attained a very perfect and unique shape. The most decided advance, however, towards perfection was made in 1832 by Mr. George Lynes, gardener to — Perkins, Esq., of Springfield, in Surrey, in raising that generally known, and by all cultivators universally admired flower, Springfield Rival. This variety was purchased by Mr. Inwood, of Putney Heath, for ten guineas; but since then the value of a new and superior flower has most remarkably increased: for the stock of one kind during the past season no less a sum than 500*l.* was asked, and 200 guineas refused for another. The collection of named different kinds, obtained from numerous sources, cultivated in the garden of the London Horticultural Society in 1826, enumerated but sixty that were then considered good ones, the principal portion of these being semi-double; and yet since that period so rapid and immense has been the increase that the list of our own varieties at this time is one thousand two

hundred and twelve, all double ; which we believe to be considerably more extensive than any other.

The varieties of colours now presented in the different kinds of Dahlias are very numerous, and often so strikingly combined and contrasted in the same flower as to command universal admiration. We have them already regularly and most beautifully laced round the edges of the petals, and we have no doubt that ere long we shall have them uniformly striped with all the beauty of the best Carnation, not only on flowers of inferior properties in other respects, but even those of first-rate character as to symmetry ; and annually we are presented with some kinds in advance towards its attainment.

The raising of hybrid flowers is at all times interesting, but especially so in this unrivalled genus. The numerous seeds that a plant will produce, the ease with which seedlings are raised, and the rapidity of growth, blooming vigorously the first season, are pleasing inducements even for a more general attention to it. The seeds should be sown early in March, and be raised in moist heat ; when the plants are large enough to transplant, they should be potted singly into sixty-sized pots, and be placed, after taking root again, in a cool frame, as is done to young plants raised by cuttings. About the 20th of May they should be planted out, in a rich soil and good situation, each plant having a stake to support it, and have all the attention as if it was an old approved variety ; by which means good sized roots are obtained, and the development of its properties more certainly attained, than if treated in a somewhat careless manner, as is frequently done by planting them in an unfavourable piece of ground, one that is nearly otherwise useless, and putting them very close together and allowing the tops to be prostrate on the ground. As to the subsequent culture of the Dahlia, no one method will suit for every kind ; in order to have some kinds as perfect as desired, they must be grown in poorish soil, whilst others require it of the richest character. The object, too, in growing the Dahlia, whether for a profusion of flowers to produce a gay appearance, or for floral exhibition, requires a different mode of treatment. In the former case not to have the soil so rich as to produce an undue proportion of foliage when in contrast with the flowers. A sandy loam will induce the greater profusion of flowers, whilst a strong loam has the opposite tendency. Situation, too, whether a confined or open one, renders a difference in cultivation

necessary. In a desirable open situation, a strongish loam, very freely enriched, and in dry seasons abundance of water at the roots, will grow the plants as vigorous as requisite, and by due regard to having them well secured, by each plant having three or four strong stakes, a judicious pruning away of lateral shoots, pinching off the flower buds so as to leave as many as the necessity justifies, in general the flowers may be brought to the size requisite for competing at exhibitions.

We have drawn up some regulations as a guide for judging at exhibitions; but to avoid making our remarks in the present number too long, we omit them till a future number, when, before the season of exhibiting arrives, we shall insert them.

ARTICLE II.

CURSORY REMARKS ON THE TULIP.

BY MR. WILLIAM HARRISON,

SECRETARY TO THE FELTON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

BEING an ardent admirer of the various beauties of Flora, which are generally denominated "florists' flowers," I take the liberty of offering you, for insertion in your very useful and widely circulated CABINET, the following cursory remarks on the tulip, which I trust will not prove altogether uninteresting to some of your young readers who may be admirers of that most magnificent of all flowers.

If it be true, as is asserted by the poet, that there are

"Songs in the trees, tongues in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in everything;"

and to the attentive observer of the beauties and wonders of nature, this is strictly true; then most assuredly the voice which speaks most loudly of the wisdom and beneficence of that Omnipotent Being who created and overlooks all things, speaks from a bed of fine tulips; for who that has ever beheld the gorgeous sight of a bed covered with finely painted tulip cups, but would feel his mind at the same time elevated above the scene of mortality and change that lies about him, and directed to the Source from which all life and beauty first sprang into existence? or in the beautiful language of Thomson, who would not be induced to

"Look through nature up to nature's God?"

It is on this account that I am such a warm advocate for the general establishment of floricultural societies throughout the country; for surely nothing can be more innocent or more exhilarating to all than the pleasing recreation of superintending a few beds of succession flowers. It completely eradicates the inclination for those low and demoralizing sports which have spread so much vice and immorality over the land, by diffusing a wide and expansive taste for the wonders and beauties of the creation; it relieves the mind from the tedium of business, and forms a relaxation highly beneficial to all. To the man of business, it is a pleasing relief from the monotonous routine practised at the counter; to the student, it is an instantaneous balm to the mind after laborious and difficult investigations; and to the sedentary man, it possesses a peculiar charm, presenting to his admiring gaze a little paradise of his own creation, enlivened by the music of uncounted songsters, and perfumed by the various beauties which spring up to maturity under his own watchful care and cultivation.

Setting aside the value of floriculture as a mere recreation, I cannot help thinking that it is one of the best means of advancing the cause of morality by diffusing a taste for the various herbaceous and other beauties which meet the eyes of the summer Rambler on every side, and thus almost insensibly working a moral regeneration throughout society, by teaching us to think of the omniscience of that Being under whose care and superintendence all our beauties are matured. Who, for instance, can stoop down to look at a pure tulip cup, with its beautiful flame or delicate feathering, without pausing, and wondering, and admiring, and comparing its purity and elegance with the feeble imitations of the artist's pencil?—who will not be ready to admit, that the hand of more than a human artist has been there?

And to raise this feeling in the breasts of society at large is surely worthy of an effort. Surely, Mr. Editor, there is not one of your readers but who will be ready to exclaim that it is a

“Consummation devoutly to be wished.”

And I have no doubt whatever that this consummation might very easily be attained in every town and village in the empire, if there only could be raised a little more general *confidence* among the dealers

in and purchasers of florists' flowers than what exists at the present time. But so it happens that one florist goes to one market for his tulips, another tries a second, and when they have watched their beds till the expanded cups are presented to their anxious eyes, it not unfrequently happens that the bulbs which were bought under different names produce flowers so completely similar, or so exactly alike, that the purchasers cannot help coming to the conclusion that either the seller's stock has been mixed, or that *intentional mistakes* have been practised upon them. Thus the trade suffers most materially, and a damp and distaste are unfortunately thrown over the most delightful of all pursuits.

It is to prevent this misfortune, if possible, that I have taken up my pen, as well as to elicit information on the subject from all parts of the country, if any of your correspondents will be so obliging. And as the tulip is a general favourite, and deservedly so, I trust, Mr. Editor, that your pages will at all times be open to the insertion of articles which may be intended to clear away the misunderstandings which evidently prevail at present as regards the properties of first-rate prize flowers, and especially tulips.

On looking over the few articles which have appeared during the last twelve months in the pages of the CABINET, on the history, culture, and properties of the tulip, the young florist cannot but be surprised at the apparent difference of opinion which exists among growers of great eminence respecting the criteria of a standard first-rate prize flower. One writer (Mr. Forbes) says that the petals of a tulip should display a union of at least "*three colours*, harmoniously combined, so that the eye may love to rest upon the union." Another (Mr. Tyso) denies this, saying, "that tulips should be *bicoloured*, and that the existence of three colours is a complete *disqualification*;" and at the same time hazards the sweeping assertion, that the tulip cultivators in the northern part of the empire are a *century behind their brother florists in the South*. That he is perfectly right in saying that tulips ought to be strictly *bicoloured*, every respectable and experienced cultivator in Northumberland will be ready to assert; but that he is correct in saying that we are a century behind our brother florists in the South, I think they will as *unhesitatingly deny*. No better proof of his error in making this assertion need be adduced, than the well-known fact that many tulips maintain their places in

the catalogues of the south country dealers, and are put down at good prices, which would be perfectly useless here for planting in the bed of a competitor, and which they would never think of purchasing. Does this not prove that the florists in the South at least *grow* middling tulips in their collections as well as ourselves? But perhaps they grow them for sale, and not for competition; as Paddy carried his razors, “*to sell and not to share.*”

That the greatest credit is due to many gentlemen in the South for the many new and valuable tulips which they have raised in late years, every devoted tulip fancier will feel pleasure in admitting; but that they are superior to many of the *older* varieties which are still favourites in the North, I have yet to learn. Even Everard, in Mr. Slater’s opinion (see his article, p. 52), “would not be saleable here, although it possesses every requisite save one, and that is *the marking.*” Now, if this flower would not beat the finest old kind grown in the North, I would not like to give Mr. Glenny £7 for his seven bulbs, instead of £140.

I cannot help thinking that much misunderstanding exists between the northern and southern florists respecting the properties of the tulip; and it is chiefly for the purpose of obtaining accurate *descriptive* catalogues from various societies that I have trespassed upon your pages with this lengthy article. If room could be obtained in the pages of the CABINET for a descriptive catalogue of about forty of the best varieties cultivated in each of the principal societies in England, then we should be able to judge what sorts would really suit us, and what sort of tastes prevailed in the different localities. Purchasers would then know the exact properties of each flower in repute, and could order accordingly.

The difference of opinion respecting the necessary qualifications to constitute a *perfect flower* seems to me more imaginary than real. I do not exactly understand Mr. Slater (p. 53), when he says, “the northern florists appreciate all the properties save one, 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 a fault,” &c. Now I would infer from this quotation, that marks and blotches *more than the feathering* are allowed in the South on

stage flowers ; but surely this cannot possibly be the case, if the assertion be true that the 'connoisseurs in the South "are a century before their brethren in the North."

The Northumberland tulip cultivators would never award a prize to a feathered tulip with the slightest mark or blotch upon a petal *more than* the regular feathering, which would be expected to begin very near the bottom of each petal, be heaviest half way up, and also go completely round the top, without the least white spot to divide the feathering in any one place. This, united to a *good cup* and *perfectly pure bottom*, they would consider a first-rate feathered tulip, and fit for a place on any stage in the empire. A flamed tulip would be judged similarly ; a good cup, regular marking on all the petals, edges free from any incision or crack, and a perfectly pure bottom, being the four great and essential requisites.

This being, in reality, the case, where, I would ask, is the great and often alleged difference of opinion between the southern and northern florists regarding this flower? I can perceive none, as I have always understood the above to contain all that was considered the desired criteria in the southern parts of the kingdom ; and if Mr. Tyso could spare time in his travels next May to visit the exhibition of the Felton Society, I feel certain that he would acknowledge that we possessed some rare and beautiful gems, that had convinced him that we were not quite a century behind his neighbours in the South.

One word more as to the mode of making out descriptive catalogues of tulips. Every pains has been taken of late years by nurserymen in making out their *Dahlia* catalogues, so that the purchaser might be acquainted with every property possessed by the various kinds before making his selection. This, however, would be too tedious, and occupy too much space in the CABINET for tulip catalogues. Most of your readers must, no doubt, have seen the very excellent and comprehensive descriptive ranunculus catalogue of Messrs. Tyso, of Wallingford. I think, therefore, that in making out tulip catalogues we could not do better than keep it in our eye, so that when the reader came to a name which he had in his own collection, he might at once see whether the properties were the same as those possessed by his own, or not, and thus judge of the correctness of his own stock. In kinds not in his possession he would see at a glance

whether they possessed all the desired properties, and so buy with certainty. Thus, *Bien fait incomparable* keeps its place in the catalogues, possesses a good cup and fine feathering, but on account of its stained bottom will never be a prize flower here. *Constant* is a beautiful flamed byblomen, with a good cup, and a bottom as pure as satin the moment it expands, and may always be relied on. *Compte de Vergennes* has long been a favourite here, although its tendency to throw the top of its petals outwards, and thus spoil the form of the cup, is a great fault. This must be obviated by a broad circle of paper, like a ring or cylinder, put round the petals after being once expanded, till near the time of exhibition, and the purity of its bottom and beautiful feathering generally obtain it a place. *Duchess of Clarence* possesses a good cup, pure bottom, and beautiful flame, and is a general favourite. I merely mention these by way of example. Now, putting down s. b. for stained bottom, p. b. for pure bottom, g. c. for good cup, r. f. for rose feathered, r. fl. for rose-flamed, v. f. for violet feathered, v. fl. for violet flamed, &c., a catalogue may be ranged thus, in double columns:—

Bien fait, s. b., g. c., v. f.	Compte de Vergennes, p. b., g. c., r. f.
Constant, p. b., g. c., v. fl.	Duchess of Clarence, p. b., g. c., r. fl.
Violet Alexander, p. b., g. c., v. fl.	Triumph royale, p. b., g. c., r. fl.
Grand prior, p. b., g. c., v. fl.	Rose heroine, p. b., g. c., r. f.
Demetrius, biz., p. b., g. c., choc. fl.	Mary Stuart, p. b., g. c., r. fl.
Trafalgar, biz., s. b., g. c., choc. fl.	Lawrence's Bolivar, biz., p. b., g. c., choc. fl.
&c.	&c.

A catalogue may thus be extended at pleasure, sufficient to prevent the young and inexperienced cultivator from purchasing varieties which will turn out unworthy of his cultivation, and lead to nothing but chagrin and disappointment, after eight months' anxious attention and anticipation. And as the advantages of such descriptive catalogues as I am now recommending must be sufficiently obvious, not only to yourself, Mr. Editor, but also to your readers, I trust that you will have no objection to spare sufficient space in one of your summer numbers to contain all the catalogues that may be offered you in one place. A catalogue of eighty varieties, ranged in double columns and described as above, need not occupy more than a single page, so that if we could obtain a catalogue of about fifty or sixty of the best varieties cultivated in ten or fifteen of the most respectable competing societies in England, they would not, in the

aggregate, occupy more than twelve or fourteen pages—a space which I for one would be happy to see devoted to so desirable an object.

It is true that this plan would, like the dahlia catalogues of the present day, soon undermine the demand for worthless and even *middling* varieties; but what of that? The trade would not suffer by it, as the demand for the *really good* kinds would be sure to rise in proportion, and no purchaser would then have it in his power to say he had been imposed on, and that he had purchased roots which to him were valueless. He would select from the catalogues what the descriptions told him were the sorts that would *actually suit his purpose*; he would order accordingly, and thus be spared from experiencing the bitter feelings of vexation and disappointment. Mutual *confidence* would thus arise between the seller and purchaser, and the utmost good feeling would be the result.

The young tulip cultivator is, not unfrequently, disappointed at finding that some of his largest bulbs, on which he was relying for good blooms, produce *overgrowths*; that is, flowers containing seven, eight, or even so far as ten petals. This most frequently happens when the bulbs get very old, and have attained a large size. To the young florist, therefore, whose stock is small, and who will naturally be anxious to increase the number of his bulbs, it may be of some importance to know that if such flowers be *cut down* pretty near the bottom of each stem as soon as the flowers are sufficiently formed to show that they are going to turn out *overgrowth*, the old bulbs will be sure either to throw off several offsets, or to divide themselves each into two or three moderately sized bulbs, which, in a year or two, will be sure to bloom to his satisfaction. This discovery was made from a misfortune which happened to some favourites in my own bed some years ago, and which was considered a great loss at the time; but it turned out to be a great boon afterwards, and confirms the truth of the poet's words, where he says, that misfortune,

“Though like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in its head.”

So it proved to me. I lost my blooms that season, but was amply repaid when I took up my roots by the unexpected increase of my stock, and have since invariably acted upon the plan of cutting down all *overgrowths*, for the purpose of propagating the kinds. I mention this fact for the benefit of younger cultivators than myself, as all

kinds with *perfectly pure bottoms* should be propagated with the greatest care.

In conclusion, I trust that the gentlemen whose names I have mentioned in this article will not feel offended at the comments I have made upon their former contributions, as the above has been written with every regard for their *great experience*, and with the most respectful feelings towards themselves.

Having trespassed so long upon your pages, Mr. Editor, I shall only add, that I *confidently anticipate* your ready co-operation in obtaining catalogues such as I have described from different parts of the country where there is *severe competition*. I trust that the secretaries of such societies will be so obliging as to note down the properties of all the flowers that take the prizes in their respective neighbourhoods, and that respectable dealers and amateurs who feel interested on the subject will have no objection to do the same. Such catalogues, printed in the CABINET collectively, would not only show us what flowers were considered best in the different counties, but would be referred to as a sure guide ; and would not only be a great boon to all whose beds are as yet incomplete, but would be consulted with pleasure by the whole of your readers.

All that I can do is to offer you such a one from the Felton Society, as soon as the blooming season is over, if my plan should be acceptable. I trust that you will excuse the length of this article.

ARTICLE III.

ON THE CULTURE OF CACTI.

BY A COTTAGER, DORKING, SURREY.

SEEING in the November Number for 1840 of your excellent CABINET a paragraph by J. G., requesting to know respecting the cultivation of Cacti, should the following remarks be of any service, I now place them in your hands for your disposal.

The kinds of Cactus, Melocactus, Epiphyllum, Cereus, &c., are so numerous, that they require different habitats and modes of treatment, but the following is applicable to them in general.

After they have done flowering and are gradually hardened off,

place them in some open place in the garden, exposed to the full influence of sun and air, and let them remain in that situation till the autumn, when take them under cover again : if they want shifting, do it. I do it at all times according as they require it, although the latter part of the autumn or in the winter appears as good as any. When you have got them all housed, water must be kept rather sparingly from them, regulating the proportion of its application to the temperature of the house the plants are in ; if in the common greenhouse, once a fortnight will do very well, just to keep them from withering. As summer, or rather spring approaches, let them be plentifully supplied with water, with occasional syringing, which adds much to their vigorous growth. The *Rhipsalis*, *Pereskia*, and some *Cereuses* will bear much more water than many others. During the blooming season they must be rather plentifully supplied with water, and after blooming be treated as before stated.

The best soil for them I find to be the following :—one part of sifted decomposed dung, one part light turfy loam, one-third good decomposed sheep dung, one-third sandy peat, with the addition of a little white sand if the peat is not enough.

Give the pots a good drainage of potsherds, or they sodden during their exposure to the open air. When you repot, shake off all the old soil, that the roots be all entirely free from the old soil ; cut off all dead or decaying roots, and do not use the pots too large, thirty-two's or twenty-four's being sufficient for large plants. Be careful in repotting the plants not to press the soil hard round the roots, the better way being to rap the pot on the potting-board to set the soil firm.

I ought to have stated to cut out most of the old flowering shoots, so that they are regularly furnished with young shoots. By adhering to the above practice your Correspondent will not fail to have good plants and plenty of bloom.

J. G. states the Cacti grow abundantly on the borders of the Nile ; he is mistaken there. The genera "*Cereus*," *Opuntia* *Mamillaria*, are frequently found on the most sunny and hot plains of the West Indies, and other similar places ; while the other genera are natives of the colder regions of Mexico and Chili. Such will thrive exceedingly well in a common temperature, as that of an orange-house, &c.

ARTICLE IV.

ON THE CULTURE OF THE GENUS CACTUS.

BY G. N.

A CORRESPONDENT inquires in the November Number, 1840, how to manage his Cactus plants ; as no one has yet answered him, the following remarks may be of service.

Four years ago I turned my attention to them on seeing *Jenkinsonia* in bloom ; I had previously seen the *Speciosas* and *Flagelliformis*, but they were like his plants in lime-rubbish, and grew very slowly indeed. I now determined to try something better. I let the plants remain as they were till they began to push in spring ; I then turned them out of the pots and shook away all the old soil, and repotted them into the following compost:—old rotted frame dung, that had laid till it resembled peat-soil, mixed with as much fine sand as made it resemble sandy peat ; they were then watered and kept moist all summer, like the *Geraniums*, and they made fine wood. Next season they flowered, not amiss, and have bloomed well every season since.

I am averse to turning them out in summer, as the snails eat all the tops off the shoots and disfigure the plants.

They may be checked to throw them into bloom by keeping them dry during winter, and not giving much water in spring till the buds are advanced a little, as I find they run to wood if water be too freely given. At first my plants are solely grown in the greenhouse, and I find that many of them will do very well without stove-heat ; *Speciosissimus* may be flowered every year by giving the plant a good situation and keeping it dry in winter and spring till the buds are formed. I have *Jenkinsonia* and *Harrisonia* with shoots nearly four feet high, and *Speciosas* nearly as tall, and which has had in one season fifty-four fine flowers on it.

It would I am sure be useful to any one who intends trying his skill on this neglected tribe of plants, if some reader would give a list, like the *Camellia* list in last number, of the Cactus as now grown, saying which would succeed in a greenhouse.

[We hope some of our readers will favour us with such a list at an early opportunity.—CONDUCTOR.]

ARTICLE V.

ON GRAFTING AND STRIKING CUTTINGS OF THE ROSE.

BY MR. GEORGE GELDART, GARDENER, EDLINGTON, NEAR DONCASTER.

I BEG to forward for insertion in the CABINET, should you consider them worthy a place, a few remarks which have come under my notice, and a practice in Germany respecting grafting the varieties of Roses, but more particular the *Rosa odorata*, or tea-scented. As this system is something different from what is described in the fifth volume of the CABINET by "Rosa," I thought it probably might be interesting to some portion of the readers of your useful Magazine. As this season of the year affords an opportunity and comfortable employment to those who are fond of experiments, and possess a few choice kinds of Roses, and are desirous of increasing their collection, but who may not be acquainted with this method, I will briefly state how it may be done. I should first state, however, that at this season of the year the system cannot be well performed by any but those who are in possession of a stove or vinery at work, nor even by them if they have not some of the commoner kinds of roses in pots to work the rarer sorts upon.

The first thing to be successful in this operation is to cause a quantity, as may be required, of suckers or layers of the purple Noisette, Boursault, China, or common Dog Rose, to be potted the previous winter or spring; let the pots be plunged in the earth in the open garden, watered when required, and all side shoots removed from the stems through the summer. In November, or before Christmas, the pots may be taken up and cleaned, the stocks headed down from twelve to thirty inches, as best suits the taste of the operator. They may then be placed under a greenhouse stage, shed, or frame, not in use, and be introduced to a warmer temperature for working when required. When prepared with cuttings of those sorts of Roses desired, which should be the growth of the previous year, some thin strips of matting, a little grafting wax, &c., and the stocks having been excited for ten days in a vinery or stove, the operation may be commenced. After placing a seat in a convenient part of the house, take the cuttings and, with a sharp knife, cut the scions to proper lengths, viz., two or three inches, according to the distance betwixt the buds, cutting them through at equal distances between the buds.

When the sap in the stocks has begun to flow, which will be seen on removing a portion of the bark at the top, the scions may be inserted by cutting a slit about one inch long in the bark of the stock, commencing a few inches from the top, and then cutting horizontally across the top of the first incision, open the bark with a budding-knife, and pare on one side of the scion opposite the bud and about one inch below, to the form of a wedge, leaving the bark on the opposite side entire. After inserting the scion under the bark of the stock, tie round with a little matting, and cover the part with a mixture of pitch and bees-wax, and the work is complete. When the stocks are large, two or more scions may be inserted. The upper part of the scions, as well as the stocks, are left until the plants are established, which is generally in a few weeks, if the operation is rightly performed, when they are cut clean off, by allowing one or two inches of wood to remain on the scion above the bud, as well as a few inches on the stock above the grafted part. Chance of success is almost certain. To those who are interested in this art, and possessing the means, they may find the practice of the above method a very interesting employment during the severe weather of winter, besides furnishing their greenhouse stages with this lovely flower the ensuing season.

It may not be generally known that cuttings of *Rosa odorata*, and its numerous varieties, are much readier rooted in water than by any other method. When an increase of bushy plants are required, in the spring take off cuttings, place six or eight in a pot of water, having previously tied some paper over the top; the paper cover must have a proper number of small holes around the inside of the rim of the pot for the ends of the cuttings to be passed through, and a larger hole in the centre of the cover in order to supply water there. When the cuttings are thus fixed, plunge the pot to the rim in a hot-bed and shade from hot sun. In three weeks the cuttings may be planted out on a slight hot-bed in sandy soil, at nine inches apart, watered, and shaded by means of whitewashing the glass at the under side of the sashes, and admitting air throughout the day. In autumn the plants may be potted, and will form neat specimens for flowering the following season.

PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

IN PERIODICALS. (Botanical Register, Feb. 1841.)

BRACHYCOMA IBERIDIFOLIA.—The large Swan Daisy. Compositæ. Syngenesia Polygamia Superflua.—A very handsome annual herbaceous plant from New Holland, introduced by Mrs. Wray of Cheltenham. "Evidently one of the handsomest hardy annuals in cultivation. Its large violet-coloured flower heads, varying in the depth of colour according to their age, the youngest being palest, have no rival among annuals of the same dwarf habit; and it is not too much to say the large Swan Daisy deserves to be placed in the same class as *Nemophila insignis* and *Collinsia grandiflora*. It flowers freely in the open border, but is impatient of wet; at the latter end of the season it may, however, be lifted and transferred to the greenhouse, where it will go on blooming beautifully. Each flower is about an inch and a half across. It is, however, to be observed that there are many varieties, differing much in colour and size, and more particularly a lilac and a white sort. Mrs. Wray informs us that she had numbers of plants of 'every shade of blue and lustrous lilac, with considerable diversity in the size and shape of the flower-heads.'"

CRYPTOPODIUM ANDERSONII.—Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. A native of the tropical parts of America, and though it has been in this country since 1804, this is the first time that a good figure of it has been published: "those in Andrews's Repository, and the Botanical Magazine, representing the sepals and petals as being wavy, which is the case only after the plant begins to wither. The figure in the Prussian Horticultural Transactions, under the name of *Tylochilus flavus*, is dingy, and the flowers are too small. The cultivator of orchidaceous plants finds no difficulty in keeping this in a healthy condition by putting it in well-drained turf, and treating it like any of the common *Catasetums*. The flowers are of a pale yellow, each about an inch and a half across."

ENOOTHERA FRUTICOSA VAR. INDICA.—Onagraceæ. Octandria Monogynia. Among the numerous seeds obtained from India by the East India Company have been received occasionally collections of old European and American annuals and perennials, originally sent out to India from this country. If it seldom happens that such collections produce anything of interest, we nevertheless occasionally find varieties of well-known plants, whose novelty and beauty claim attention. In this manner was secured the great blue large-flowered Greek Valerian, whose blossoms are twice as large as those of the old shop variety; and the plant now figured has been procured in a similar way. This variety is not identical with, nor indeed very similar to, either *Æ. serotina*, *ambigua*, or *canadensis*, or *incana*, nor even to the common form of *Æ. fruticosa*; still less does it resemble those glaucous species called *Æ. glauca* and *Frazeri*. On the contrary, it would seem to be a peculiar variety, whose distinctive marks have been stamped upon it in consequence of long cultivation in the climate of India. It is very pretty, and well worth a place among a collection of choice herbaceous plants. It is hardy, and grows about 18 inches high, requiring the same treatment as *Ænothera Frazeri* or *glauca*. It flowers from June to August. The flowers are of a bright yellow.

ISMENE VIRESCENS.—Stalk-flowered. Amaryllidaceæ. Hexandria Monogynia. A native of Cusco, nearly related to Mr. Herbert's *Ismene pedunculata*. A greenhouse bulb, growing well in a mixture of loam, peat, and sand, and flowering from June to August. The flowers are of a greenish-white, and have a lemon-like fragrance. The leaves wither soon after flowering, when the bulb should be no longer watered, but kept dry till the following spring. It produces offsets in abundance.

SOLANUM MACRANTHERUM.—Large athered Solanaceæ. Pentandria Monogynia. A fine half-shrubby greenhouse plant, with large clusters of deep purple

flowers, whose centre is occupied by a knot of large bright yellow anthers. Each flower is rather more than an inch across. It is nearly allied to the bitter-sweet of our hedge-rows, but its flowers are very much larger and handsomer. Introduced from Mexico, in 1838, by Mr. Page, of the Southampton Nursery, and probably about as hardy as *Solanum crispum*. It is a beautiful plant, and a most profuse bloomer. In Mexico it scrambles up anything it may be near, like the English bitter-sweet; this circumstance will render it very acceptable as a training plant.

SOWERBÆA LAXIFLORA, t. 10.—Liliaceæ. A pretty little greenhouse herbaceous plant from Swan River, for which we are indebted to the Earl of Orkney. It differs from the old *Sowerbæa juncea* in having paler and smaller flowers, the stalks of which are long and slender, and in the leaves being nearly as long as the scapes, and triangular not tapering. The plant has much the appearance of an *Allium*, but manifestly differs from that genus in having three of the stamens imperfect, scales only appearing in the place of filaments and anthers, a circumstance far from uncommon among the Liliaceous order of New Holland. The plant does not smell of garlic like most of the *Alliums*, nor does it show any tendency to produce a bulb. Flowers of a pale rosy lilac, in umbels, numerous. Each flower is about half an inch across.

MUSA SUPERBA.—Superb plantain tree. (Bot. Mag. Feb. 1841.) Musaceæ. Polygamia Monœcia. The plant was raised from seeds in the Edinburgh Botanic Garden, and flowered in 14 months afterwards. "Every one who has visited the Botanic Garden of Edinburgh, for some years past, has been struck with the brilliant success which has attended the cultivation of the many forms of Banana, under the judicious management of Mr. McNab, and the immense quantity of high-flavoured fruit which has been produced; but nothing has afforded a greater triumph than the rapid perfection of this beautiful species from imported seed; though we are informed, by Dr. Roxburgh, that it does not yield a fruit which can be eaten, but one which resembles a dry capsule, rather than a berry. We learn from the same authority, that it is a native of the valleys in the southern parts of the peninsula of India. In cultivation in the Botanic Garden this and all the varieties of fruit-bearing Bananas have been planted in large tubs containing extremely rich soil, have had much water, and been kept in great heat. The flower-bud, as I have proved by cutting down full-grown plants of *Musa rosacea* and *Cavendishii*, and I think also of *M. paradisiaca*, remains at the root till a time after the plant has attained its full size, varying according to its treatment, and then pushes its way upwards; its appearance at the top of the stem being preceded by the evolution of one or more leaves smaller than the rest." The flower stem is five feet high. The floral bracts of a reddish-brown.

PENTSTEMON HETEROPIHYLLUS.—Various leaved. Scrophularinæ. One of the many handsome hardy herbaceous plants introduced by the late Mr. Douglas to the gardens of the Horticultural Society, and by that valuable institution spread far and wide in the collections of this and other countries. The plant grows half a yard high, branching. Flowers of a reddish-purple, of a good size, an inch and a half long. Well deserving a place in every flower garden.

ONCIDIUM WRAYÆ.—Mrs. Wray's. Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. A native of Mexico, whence it was introduced to the stove of the gardens at Oakfield, near Cheltenham, by one of the most intelligent and enthusiastic of cultivators, Mrs. Wray, of that place. The flower scape extends several feet high, panicle, and blooms profusely. The sepals and petals are of a bright yellow, blotched with reddish-brown. Lip yellow. Each flower is about an inch and a half across. It is a beautiful species.

IPOMŒA PLATENSIS.—(Maund's Botanist February, 1840). Plata Ipomœa. Convolvulacæ. A splendid plant (the figure of which is given in No. 49 for January) from the banks of the river Plate, and of which some varieties have already been figured in the Botanical Magazine and the Botanical Register. "The plant figured flowers freely in the garden of the Caledonian Horticul-

tural Society, running along the rafters of the stove in which it is placed. Flowers of a beautiful violet colour. It does not produce fruit, but Mr. James McNab thinks he will probably succeed in propagating it, as with other species and similarly rooted plants, by inserting a bud from the stem into a portion of the root, removed and treated as are ordinary cuttings."

LATHYRUS TOMENTOSUS.—Leguminosæ. Diadelphia Decandria. A half-hardy suffruticose perennial form Bueno Ayres, which will stand the open air if planted against a south wall. It was introduced by George Barker, Esq., in 1839, and seems a most desirable plant for covering the lower part of a conservatory wall.

EUTHALES MACROPHYLLA.—Broad-leaved. (Bot. Reg. 3.) Goodeniaceæ. Pentandria Monogynia. Captain Mangles, R.N., received seeds of this plant from a lady at Port Augusta, seeds being presented by that gentleman to the London Horticultural Society; it has bloomed in the society's garden. It is a greenhouse perennial herbaceous plant, which blooms from early in summer to the end of the season. The flower stems grow to the height of three or four feet, terminating by a profusion of panicles of gay yellow flowers, having a dark centre. Each flower is about an inch across. *Euthales*, from *eu*, well, and *thallo*, to flower; in allusion to its gay and numerous flowers.

GLOXINIA RUBRA.—Red-flowered. (Pax. Mag. Bot. 271.) Gesneriaceæ. Didynamia Angiospermia. We noticed this beautiful flowering plant in an early number of the last year's CABINET, having seen it growing in the Epsom Nursery. Since then, Mr. Young obligingly sent us a blooming specimen. Mr. Young informs us that he bought the stock of it of Mr. Buist, nurseryman, of Philadelphia, who stated he had obtained it from Rio Janeiro a few years back. When the blossoms first open they are of a deep blue colour, but change to a paler colour, so as to be of a rosy-crimson. It is as profuse a bloomer as the older kinds, and merits a place in every collection of stove plants.

GONGORA BUFONIA.—Toad-skinned. (Bot. Reg. 2.) A native of Brazil, which has bloomed in the collection of S. Rucker, Esq. The flowers have somewhat the appearance of *G. maculata* and *atropurpurea*, but the spots and stains are of a dull purple upon a dull yellow ground.

MALVA LATERITA.—Pale red-flowered. (Bot. Mag. 3846.) Malvaceæ. Monadelphia Polyandria. Mr. Tweedie sent specimens of this plant from Buenos Ayres to this country, and plants have bloomed in the open border of the Dublin College Botanic Garden. It is an herbaceous plant, with prostrate stems. The flowers are of a pale red, with a yellow centre, surrounded by a rose-coloured ray. Each flower is about an inch and a half across.

MARTYNIA FRAGRANS.—Fragrant. (Bot. Reg. 6.) Pedaliaceæ. Didynamia Angiospermia. It is said to be a Mexican plant, from the vicinity of Real del Monte mines. The plant grows to the height of three or four feet. The flowers are produced on racemes, having four or five on each. Each flower is about an inch and a half across, similar in form to a good-sized *Mimulus*, of a fine rosy-purple, having a streak of yellow along the lower side of the tubular part of the flower. It requires the treatment of a Balsam; is said to be a half-hardy annual, fragrant and beautiful.

ONCIDIUM MACRANTHERUM.—Large anthered. (Bot. Mag. 3845.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. A native of the interior of Mexico, sent from thence to the splendid collection at Woburn, where it has bloomed. It is a very diminutive plant, the flower stems rising little more than an inch high, each being two-flowered. The flower is about half an inch across. Sepals and petals of a yellowish-green, tinged with red. Lip of a lemon colour, blotched with pale purple.

ORTHOSEPHON INCURVUS.—Incurved. (Bot. Mag. 3847.) Labiatae. Didynamia Angiospermia. A native of the mountains near to Silhet. It has bloomed in the Edinburgh Botanic Garden, having been sent there from the collection in the Sion House gardens. It is a perennial, half-shrubby plant. The flowers are produced in terminal racemous spikes, in profusion; whorls four-

flowered; each flower is tubular, about an inch and a quarter long, of a pretty pale pink colour. *Orthosiphon*, from *orthos*, straight, and *siphon*, a tube; from the straight form of the tubular part of the flower.

SPIREA KAMTCHATICA VAR. HIMALENSIS.—Himalayan form of the Kamtchatka Meadow Sweet. (Bot. Reg. 4.) Rosacæ. Icosandria Pentagynia. A hardy perennial, requiring the same treatment as the garden Meadow Sweet. The flowers are produced on corymbose umbels; white.

TROPÆOLUM MORITZIANUM.—Mr. Moritz's Indian Cress. Sent from Cumana, and bloomed in the greenhouse of the Glasgow Botanic Garden the last summer. The stems are twining, about two feet high; flowers of a bright orange-scarlet, marked with red veins on the inside; the ends of the petals are deeply fringed. Each flower is from two to three inches long.

VANDA TESSELLATA.—Tessellated flowered. (Pax. Mag. Bot. 265.) Orchidacæ. Gynandria Monandria. Bloomed in the select and rich collection of S. Rucker, Esq., Wandsworth, Surrey. It is a native of China and India, especially flourishing near Bengal, attaching itself to the mango tree. Racemes erect, bearing from six to twelve flowers. Each flower is near three inches across. Sepals and petals of a light lilac, marbled with brown; labellum pinkish-lilac, becoming purple towards the end.

PLANTS NOTICED, NOT FIGURED, IN BOTANICAL REGISTER.

PLEUROTHALLIS RECURVA.—A small creeping orchideous plant, with spikes of dull purple flowers; and *P. LUTEOLA*, with small yellow flowers. Grown in the collection of Mrs. Cannon, Stratford.

APORUM SINUATUM.—Flowers of this orchidæ of a pale yellowish-green. Grown by Messrs. Loddiges.

GONGORA FULVA VAR. VITELLINA.—Very pretty. Flowers of a bright yellow, slightly spotted. From Mexico. Grown by Messrs. Loddiges.

ARUNDINA BAMBUSÆFOLIA.—A small epiphyte, with the habit of a bamboo, and the flowers of a calceya. Flowers large, rosy, with the lip of a lively red-purple; very handsome. The stems grow to, when in flower, from three to five feet high. It has recently bloomed with Messrs. Loddiges.

BRASSIA LAWRENCEANA.—The flowers are the size of *B. lanceana*, of a pale yellow, very fragrant. From Brazil, introduced by Mrs. Lawrence, Ealing Park.

DENDROBIUM TETRAGONUM.—With spider-like formed flowers, of a yellowish-green, edged with red; lip pale yellow, streaked with crimson. Grown by Messrs. Loddiges.

CLIANTHUS CARNEUS.—This plant has been in this country for a few years, and came by the name of *Streblorhiza speciosa*, from Norfolk Island. It is now found to be a *Clianthus*. It has bloomed in a cold conservatory in the nursery of Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co., Exeter. Mr. Pince remarks upon it, "It is covered with bunches of flowers (flesh coloured), and has succession enough to continue so for a month or two longer. It will prove to be a very good conservatory creeper. It twines freely, of its own accord, up one of the pillars of a Camellia house, and has fine evergreen foliage."

ACACIA PLATYPTERA.—A greenhouse shrub, a native of Swan River, bloomed with Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co. It has much the appearance of *A. alata*, but more coarsely hairy, and broader wings. The flowers are of a very bright deep yellow, in small balls, and is a pretty addition to this interesting genus.

SOBRALIA SESSILIS.—Flowers rose coloured; lip much darker colour. Grown by Messrs. Loddiges.

CALESTACIA CYANEA.—One of the most beautiful plants from Australia. It forms a small heath-like bush about a foot high, and its branches are covered with flowers resembling six pointed stars, of the most intense and brilliant blue.

ARMERIA FASCICULATA.—A shrubby thrift, which forms a pretty bush; a native of Corsica. The flowers are purple. It requires winter protection in this country. It well merits a place on a rockery.

PIMELEA SPECTABILIS.—From Swan River, raised and bloomed in the Horticultural Society's garden at Chiswick. Dr. Lindley states, "it is one of the prettiest of greenhouse shrubs." The flowers are in large heads, of a pretty pink colour, which are within broad floral leaves, finely stained, and edged with crimson.

PHOLIDOTA UNDULATA.—This orchideous plant has its flowers in a drooping raceme, of a dull reddish colour.

EPIDENDRUM GLADIATUM.—Flowers green, like those of *E. nutans*.

IMPATIENS ROSEA.—Another Indian species. Flowers of a delicate pale rose colour.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON OXALIS PIOTTÆ.—An old subscriber in East Kent will feel truly obliged if the Conductor of the FLORICULTURAL CABINET, or some correspondent, can inform her as to the proper time for planting *Oxalis piottæ*, and also the best mode of cultivating it. An answer in the March CABINET will be esteemed a favour.

4th Jan. 1841.

ON A LIST OF THE BEST KINDS OF PINKS.—A list from some reader of the FLORICULTURAL CABINET of the best kinds of Pinks would be a favour conferred on

E. H. STIRLINGSHIRE.

ON THE GERANIUM "SYLPH."—Perhaps some one of your numerous readers would inform me, through your CABINET, what good character is displayed in the flower of the Geranium called "Sylph," to recommend it so highly to the notice of the florist. I have seen many blooms, but none that at all showed a good, round, open, well-formed petal, nor the blotch on the upper petals perfect, being partly destroyed by a dirty white spot. Now surely these are not first-rate characters.

Cornwall, Jan. 16th.

C. W. F.

ON DOUBLE PRIMROSES,—Being in want of a few dozen of Double Crimson Primroses, a few dozen of Double Blue Hepaticas, and a few dozen of Double White Hepaticas (if there is such), I shall feel very much obliged if you or some of your readers will inform me where, and at what price per dozen, I can procure them. A subscriber from the first.

PHIZ.

ON DAPHNE ODORA.—I should feel particularly obliged if you, or some one of your numerous subscribers, would furnish me with the best method of growing the *Daphne Odora*. Not having a greenhouse, my plants are kept for nine months in a sitting room, the temperature not being below 70 degrees Fahrenheit; and for the other three months I have them *sunk* in the pots amongst other shrubs. Now they have always a sickly appearance, the leaves being yellow, and often dropping off, and are too of double or monstrous growth. Now I would wish to know what soil is best adapted for them, or anything else suited to their culture.

ON THE NERIUM OLEANDER.—Will you be kind enough to state in an early number the best method of cultivating the Nerium Oleander, to prevent the buds from falling off after they are once formed.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

[When the flower buds are forming, the plant should be removed to a higher temperature; the warmest part of a greenhouse may do, but if to a vinery or plant stove all the better. Particular care is required so that it never flags in consequence of a want of water, as if allowed once to droop, they would be certain to fall off soon afterwards. The plant requires plenty of pot room, and flourishes in a light rich loam having plenty of drainage.—CONDUCTOR.]

REMARKS.

ON A LIST OF PROVENCE AND HYBRID CHINA ROSES.—A correspondent requesting a list of forty Provence Roses and a few Hybrid China, a friend of mine, who is an extensive grower, an ardent fancier in Roses, has supplied the following list of sorts, and which may be depended on as being fully of first-rate excellence.

East Peckham.

J. FEATHERSTONE.

A LIST OF PROVENCE ROSES.

No.

1. Adele de Senange a very beautiful large rosy blush.
2. Des Peintres bright rose colour.
3. Duchesne very superb large blush.
4. Fringed Provence large bright rose with crested buds.
5. Glandulosa centifolia . . . very beautiful rose colour, leaves margined with gold.
6. Indiana large blush, most splendid and fine.
7. La Simplicité crimson, cupped, and very double.
8. Monstrous large rose colour, with large inflated leaves.
9. Nouveau d'Autieul cupped, deep red.
10. Rachael pale rose, very elegant.
11. Reine de Provence large pale blush, and globular.
12. Spotted large deep rose, spotted, globular and double, splendid.
13. Striped pale flesh, striped with pink.
14. Striped leaf deep rose, very beautiful.
15. Maid of the Valley pure white, with rosy stripes.
16. Wellington deep rose, large and double globular, very fine.
17. Wilberforce bright large cherry coloured, scarlet, very fine.

HYBRID PROVENCE ROSES.

18. Antiope deep reddish rose.
19. Aspasic globular pale blush, most splendid.
20. Aurelie deep rose spotted with white.
21. Belle Grise yellowish-white shaded with rose, splendid.
22. Blanche Fleur splendid large double white, very good.
23. Celestrine very superb blush.
24. Celinetta very delicate rose colour, beautiful.
25. Cleliée very large rosy blush, very good.
26. Duchesse d'Angoulême . . pale silvery blush, very beautiful.
27. ——— d'Orleans . . . very beautiful blush.
28. Elize le Mesle splendid blush, white.
29. General Foy expanded, large, and double crimson.
30. Glorie de France pencilled bright rose, very large.
31. La Volupté vivid rose, cupped, large, and very double.
32. Leontine Fay yellowish-white.
33. Le Sultan Salihe very beautiful spotted blush.
34. Lucilla Duplessis rosy pink spotted with white.
35. Melanie Waldor white, cupped, large, and double.

36. Nouvelle Pavot beautiful light blush.
37. Pompon de la Quesne .. superb blush.
38. Reine des Belges very pure white and double.
39. Sombrieul deep rose spotted with white.
40. Victory de Schrynmakers red with white edge.

HYBRID CHINA ROSES.

1. Adonis beautiful lilac rose.
2. Ancelin immense large rich rose colour.
3. Andrieu deep rose colour, very beautiful.
4. Astarode most beautiful deep violet colour.
5. Becquet very beautiful deep dark purple.
6. Bellage splendid bright, showy, rich crimson.
7. Billiard bright scarlet in large clusters, most beautiful.
8. Bremmo large red crimson.
9. Camuzet Carnée bright rose, the best of the class.
10. Charles Louis, No. 1 . . . cherry colour. }
11. ————— No. 2 . . . lilac blush. } both very good.
12. Fimbriata rich, rosy, cherry red, with incised petals, a very charming rose.

ON A DOUBLE-FLOWERED WILD PANSEY.—Being a reader of your CABINET, and having just noticed at page 207 of the last volume a remark on the double Pansey, I offer you the following remark, if you think it worth insertion in an early number.

Having travelled over some of the Sidlaw hills in Perthshire last summer, I espied a kind of Pansey of a fine yellow, with a dark centre as large as a six-pence, and of good form, having on an average from six to ten petals. I regret that I did not pay more attention to it, and introduce it to my collection, that it might operate as a hybrider under my observation. This I promise, however, to do, and may in time be able to let you know the result. As the plants are plentiful, if you or any of your readers wish to have one as a specimen, I will endeavour to furnish it for such as may apply, through the medium of your publication.

P. L.

[We shall be obliged by a plant by post, at the convenience of our respected Correspondent.—CONDUCTOR.]

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 repotted, and put into an increased temperature.

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

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

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. In each pot three plants may be placed triangularly, not planting deeper than to fix them securely. Place them in a sheltered situation out of doors.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TULIPS.—At this season, such as happened to be affected 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.



Scollony Cactaceae

THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

APRIL 1st, 1841.

PART I.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

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

SCROPHULARINÆ, DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

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

1. *NE PLUS ULTRA*.—This striking and beautiful variety was raised from seed during the last season by Mr. Joseph Plant, nurseryman, Cheadle, Staffordshire.

2. *LOVELY ANN*.—A seedling raised by Mr. Barnes, gardener, Bromley Hill, Kent.

3. *INDESCRIBABLE* is another of the many beautiful varieties raised by Mr. Plant.

In 1820 only six species of this charming flowering plant were known in this country, the handsomest of which was *C. corymbosa*, the flowers of which were yellow. During the subsequent period, up to 1830, several other kinds were introduced from Chili, two of which had purple flowers, viz., *C. purpurea* and *C. arachnoidea*. As soon as the plants bloomed in the nursery of Messrs. Youngs, of Epsom, it struck the late Mr. Penny, who was then foreman in that establishment, to attempt to hybridize them; the attempt succeeded beyond expectation, and the result was, a number of beautiful kinds were produced, and plants of which were soon offered by Messrs. Youngs to the public. The first-named hybrid was *C. Gellianiana*, the blossoms of which were dark brown and orange; this was raised by impregnation of *C. corymbosa* with *C. purpurea*. The next kind

requisite over the glass. At that time, the stems being withered, I re-pot those desired for extra-sized plants the following year, by reducing the balls of earth and potting them into pots about half the size they had been growing in. After potting, they should be placed in a cool frame, and shaded from hot sun for a month. Then expose them to the open air, placing them in the shade from mid-day sun till about the middle of October, when they should be removed into the greenhouse as before. In March and April following they should again be re-potted, and treated as above named during the former year. It is the best practice to take off a quantity of offsets each autumn, so as to have a stock of large two-year-old plants to bloom every season.

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

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

ARTICLE II.

A DIALOGUE ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE AURICULA.

BY WILLIAM HOWARD, ESQ.

LEARNER. You were kind enough to say you would give me some information on the management of Auriculas; since I am now commencing grower, I beg to remind you of your promise.

INFORMANT. I shall have much pleasure in so doing. That there are various ways of managing this plant I am well aware, since almost all fancy themselves in possession of some infallible nostrum known only to themselves. Having grown Auriculas for my amusement for the last nine or ten years, with great success, induces the belief that my plan is a good one. Much must necessarily depend on the situation, and on the texture of the compost. Evidently a retentive soil will require less frequent waterings than one more porous, therefore it must be clear that one rule of conduct is not alike applicable to all; and he who prescribes one should at the same time be particular in making known the componencies of the compost he uses with it, which I intend doing when I speak of potting the plants in August. I attribute my success not alone to the compost, but to the situation and structure of the frames in which they are sheltered, which will admit a proper circulation of air even in the most unfavourable weather. When do you purpose purchasing your plants?

L. What time do you recommend?

INF. About the end of August is the best time. From whom shall you procure them?

L. There is a florist in my neighbourhood who has some of his stock to dispose of every year or two.

INF. An amateur florist?

L. Yes, and I believe he has several varieties to part with at this time.

INF. I really do not think it a good plan, for frequently amateur florists, having a portion of their stock which they wish to part with, only select such of their plants that have been vitiated and impoverished by an over excitement, from a too stimulating compost used for the purpose of producing an extraordinary bloom; and then the consequence is, they either die, or at best produce a few offsets; for

which the purchaser has to wait a year or two, perhaps more, before they will bloom to perfection. Now I recommend to all persons who wish to raise a healthy stock of plants to bloom well the following spring, to go to some eminent florist famous in the growth of Auriculas, such as Mr. James Dixon, of Acre Lane, Brixton, from such a person you may procure better plants and quite as reasonable.

L. I have seen Mr. Dixon's stock, which were fine and healthy, but his plants were not so large as yours.

INF. Because he is continually selling off his stock and reserving young plants, whereas some of mine are seven or eight years old; a strong proof that the compost, although rich, is not too forcing, and that the situation agrees with them. I think I may venture to affirm, without any boasting, that I never yet saw any Auriculas so fine and healthy as my own. I will commence my method of treatment from the first week in October, which is the usual time to place the plants in their winter quarters; however, instead of placing them in the frame, they may be put in a shed facing the south, either thatched or tiled, with the ends well protected from cold, driving rain, or wind, and here they may remain till the end of November. They will not require a mat in the front at night, since it matters not how cold the weather is at this season provided the plants are kept dry.

When they are first placed in the shed or frame in October, if the weather is warm, and using the compost I shall hereafter describe to you, they will require a little water about twice in nine days. It will frequently happen that the soil in some of the pots will retain the moisture longer than its neighbour, which you may observe by the soil looking darker; such of course must not be watered so frequently, or it is ten to one it will be attacked by the rot, a disease which is engendered by over watering and stagnant air, and when once a plant is infected by this disease, it will be found a difficult matter to cure it. I have done so by taking out the decayed part, and filling up the orifice with tallow, keeping the plant reasonably dry till it is recovered, which, to any one accustomed to observe Auriculas may soon be known by the appearance of the leaves. In the early part of November, if the weather be fine, the treatment may be similar to the last month, and as it advances they will require less water, the days being colder, often damp, and the nights longer. At the beginning of December, place the plants in the frame, which should be thus

constructed :—let the lights be made three feet wide and five long, we will suppose a frame of three lights.

L. What sized pots do you recommend?

INF. Those I prefer in every respect are six inches wide and seven deep. The frame I have just mentioned will hold of such pots eighteen in a row ; there may be eight steps built with bricks, consequently this frame will protect a hundred and forty-four pots, which will be quite enough for a beginner ; you may come with me into the garden and look at mine.

L. You have several ; I see there is one with five lights.

INF. Yes, that is one made according to my own plan, there is little or no trouble with that frame ; you will observe the lights and the shutters are fixed to the wall with hinges.

L. And you have shutters and steps at the back also.

INF. Yes, this one answers a double purpose, it is both a summer and a winter frame, it is by far the best of the kind I have ever seen or read of, and saves much trouble in cold or wet weather ; notice, I can put down the glass and shutters in two minutes, which is a very great advantage in a stormy evening. This frame is rather expensive, there are eight ventilators ; the wall you see is about nine feet high by fifteen long ; besides the glass, there are shutters back and front, and a double set of steps inside. But here is a frame of three lights similar to the one I was before describing to you.

L. I observe there are six small doors in this.

INF. Yes, for the convenience of giving air according to the wind.

L. And you have two sets of steps here too, what is the use of them?

INF. In the winter and early part of the spring I like to place my plants within about four inches of the glass. The brickwork, for my convenience to save stooping to the plants, I have had built breast high. Then observe between the brick and the wood steps there is a space admitting a free circulation of air to pass under the bottom of the pots. When the flower stems begin to rise, I remove the wood steps and place the pots on the bricks, which are about a foot lower. Remark how the small doors are placed, two in front, two at the back, and one at each end ; by which means air can be given according to the wind, without removing the glass. If you have not any objec-

tion, since the evening is very mild and fine, we will adjourn to yonder plant shed, and I will send for a bottle of Mrs. Primrose's champagne.

L. With all my heart; and so you have a glass roof here too, and iron trellis and door, and Saul's iron chairs also. Do you use this for your Auriculas?

INF. Sometimes, when they are in full bloom or declining, but chiefly for wintering my Carnations.

L. I suppose in very severe weather you mat it round?

INF. No; you see the ivy growing up the trellis on the north and east sides, that is quite sufficient. Here comes the Champagne, and how do you like it?

L. Excellent, good: and now you will excuse me for being so anxious to hear more about the Auriculas.

INF. Well, then, in the month of December mind to give them all the free circulation of air you possibly can, minding at the same time not to let them be exposed to any heavy rain, in fact without the weather is very mild they cannot be kept too dry, and be particular to have the lights drawn over them every night by sunset, and off according to the weather in the morning. It matters not how much wind they are exposed to, or frost, provided they are dry, which at this season is quite requisite, more particularly in low, damp situations. This you see is very high, for which reason, when the weather is mild, I water my plants slightly once in about nine days throughout the winter, but in such an one as the present (1841) they had not any from December till those two or three beautifully fine days at the end of January, when, after so long a frost, I concluded we were going to have some mild weather; and yet on the first of February the frost set in again with an easterly wind more severe than ever, and continued for nine days; and had I not applied water with great care, and covered the frames well over at night, the plants in all probability would have suffered, but by keeping the frost out: even Lee's Colonel Taylor, which I find requires to be kept at this season as dry as any, was not injured by it; yet could I have formed an idea of more frost so soon, I should not have given them a drop. However mild the winter may be, in a low, damp situation I should not give them any during the months of December and January. But, I before remarked, we stand high: look at that field of mine, up at the wood;

with the exception of Ashley Heath in Staffordshire it is said to be the highest level land in England.

L. Are not your Dahlias much injured by the wind?

INF. It must be a very strong gale; observe there is a belt of Spruce and Larch all round the outside of the garden, with Hawthorn hedges, which with hare fence inside is infinitely better than any wall for plants and flowers; then again the various divisions are divided with Privet, Ribes Sanguineum, and Fuchsias, so that even my Balsams, which often grow in the open borders from three to five feet high, are never injured by the wind, but they did not ripen any seed last summer for want of sun, which was a great disappointment, since I like to keep a good store by me for five or six years before I sow it. You see this garden soil is dark coloured, light in its nature and full of white shining sand. About thirty years back it was a common grown over with wild Heath plants, in fact it was black peat; this is now well mixed with animal dung, and forms a very good soil for bog plants and most flowers, particularly Hyacinths and Auriculas, the management of which I will now continue. In January they require a similar treatment to that I gave you for December. Now comes February; in this month the sap begins to stir, and so must the Auricula fancier if he intends to have a fine bloom, with bold trusses, and stems about the thickness of the quill of a swan's wing or often thicker, however mine have. This is the month for top-dressing the plants, an operation requiring very little skill but some patience. Now the way I dress mine is, first taking care the plants and soil are quite dry, I then place the pot on a stand made for the work, with drawer and sides, then with an oyster knife loosen the soil round the pot about an inch or more deep, then turn up the pot, taking care the plant does not fall out, and shake off what soil you can without injuring the fibres of the root more than can be helped, see what offsets may be removed, for this is the very best time to do so, since they grow the quickest in the spring. Should you think that removing any strong offset may injure the blooming of the plant, you may defer it till August. Having taken off what you wish or can, then fill up the vacancy to about one inch of the rim with a compost something richer than that used for potting; after this let them have a moderate watering to settle the roots, and mind they are well covered up at night that they may not be checked by

spring frosts. If the weather be promising, you may let them have a gentle shower of rain, should there be any, but not for more than an hour or two at a time; and as I like to see the white powder on the leaves, such plants that have it I place over a small glass made on purpose to fit within the pot, and yet not to prevent the rain from getting to the root; such plants as the following I cover in that way,—Taylor's Glory, Hughes's Pillar of Beauty, Dixon's Apollo, and the like, but never let them be exposed to any heavy dashing rain at any time. At this season of the year, if the wet is permitted to remain in the heart of a plant, it will probably injure it; and should there be a frost at night or early part of the morning, it will certainly kill those pips which are formed. Either blow the wet out through a tube or extract it with a syringe. In the month of March they will require constant attention in regard to air and water; give them all the fresh air you can, to prevent the flower stems being drawn up weakly, and moisture must be given according to the state of the atmosphere. In frosty weather, such as we had in the spring of 1837, they will require but little, and that should be given them about eleven o'clock, in order that part may be absorbed and the rest something warmed by the sun, so that when at night they are properly covered over, they will not receive such a check from the sharp frosts which often prevail at this season of the year.

L. How do you cover them?

INF. With a strong thick rug, a horse-cloth, or a blanket, thrown over the glass, and covered with a tar sheet to throw off the wet. If you wish or intend to have a fine bloom, remember this covering must not be omitted for a single night from the first of January till they are declining in bloom. In this month the flower stems will shoot up and enable the cultivator to thin out the supernumerary pips, leaving five, seven, nine, or eleven, according to the plants. I remember reading somewhere in the CABINET, what I have often remarked, that "green and grey edged flowers are seldom so fine and true, when produced from a stem rising from the centre of the plant, as those produced from one rising from the side of it, and that white edges are the reverse. The most perfect flowers generally being produced from a stem rising from the centre."

L. That's strange.

INF. Yes, but it is nevertheless true; and this is the month to give

them manure water about once in a week. The way I make it is, to about a half a peck of horse or cow dung, or I believe that of sheep to be still better, I put eight gallons of water, and stir it well up in a tub, it is immediately fit for use ; this should be applied with caution, and should the spring prove frosty I would by no means use manure water, I have sometimes thought it has a tendency to rot the plants. In watering I use a can which holds about three quarts, with spouts of various lengths to take off at pleasure, rounded at the ends. The advantage of this turn is that I can water my plants without splashing over the leaves.

L. How much water do you give at a time ?

INF. Just sufficient to cover the surface of the soil equally ; in watering my plants, I always fancy I am giving a sort of meal to them, which they must consume without surfeiting. However, the great art of watering in the spring consists in keeping the soil moist without being too wet.

(To be continued.)

ARTICLE III.

ON AN ORNAMENTAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE DAHLIA, ETC.

BY MR. JAMES M'MILLAN,

GARDENER TO C. W. NEWMAN, ESQ., OAK LEIGH, NORTHWICH, CHESHIRE.

I FEEL much pleasure in tendering to you my thanks for the valuable information, both of a theoretical and practical nature, which I have received from the perusal of your deservedly esteemed FLORICULTURAL CABINET.

The Dahlia is now considered one of the most fashionable perennials that embellish and adorn our gardens, and the beauty of the flowers has drawn such attention to their cultivation that they have almost attained perfection. But the effect of the most lovely Dahlia is sometimes spoiled from the position which it occupies, and the tasteless manner in which it is disposed.

In detailing the following method of setting off the Dahlia, I do not dogmatically assert its superiority over every other method, but only that it forms a pleasing variety and contrast which can be occasionally resorted to.

In some spare clumps I plant Dahlias three and a half feet apart, observing to make a tasteful arrangement of the colours, and to place of course the tallest plants in the centre. I then plant Verbenas (and Heliotropes when more variety is desired) in the same clump, in such a manner that when their flower is in full perfection they will completely cover the ground; except where the Dahlias, rearing their lovely blossoms contemporaneously above them, present a galaxy of floral beauty that is almost enchanting. I might add that I cut away the lower branches of the Dahlia about fifteen inches from the ground, to allow of the Verbenas spreading closely around it.

I have been very successful of late years in the preservation of my Dahlia roots during winter. The method I have adopted I will disclose at some future and fitter period, for at this season the mind and attention of floriculturists are not so much directed to the preservation of the roots as to the cultivation of the flowers.

[We thank our respected correspondent for his kindness, and shall be glad of any further communications.—CONDUCTOR.]

ARTICLE IV.

ON THE CULTURE OF THE POLYANTHUS.

BY H.

As I am now going to treat on the culture of the Polyanthus, I shall first describe the various properties they ought to have, viz.—The stem should be quite upright and moderately tall and strong in proportion, with a fine large bunch of flowers at the head, on short pedicles, and the stem should be strong enough to support them without aid. The eye which in a good flower is called thrum-eyed, in the centre of the flower should be large and full so as to cover the hollow part, and it should also be very bright; if this is not the case, the flower, though it is in its natural state, will have what is called a pin eye, which by all florists is rejected as not being worth the trouble of cultivating.

I shall next proceed to the manner of cultivating it. The composition of its soil should be a large quantity of sandy loam, with a small quantity of cow or horse-dung, and a little leaf mould, in the following proportions, viz., one-half of sandy loam, one-quarter of

horse dung, and one-quarter of leaf mould or peat earth; in this composition I have found them to grow extremely well. During the winter months I put them in pots, and place them in the greenhouse for about three months to bring them into flower earlier, but indeed I keep them in pots all the year round with the exception of a month, then I put them in the border about August; though Mr. Hogg says in his treatise on the Carnation, &c., that "it is folly and a waste of both time and plants to keep them all the year round in pots." But I have found them answer extremely well in pots.

As to the propagation of the Polyanthus, I have only to say, as all other writers on the subject have said, that to get new varieties, raise them by seed, but to multiply take offsets, which is the general way of propagating them. The most usual time of parting them is early in the spring, about the latter end of February, March, and April, or late in the summer, about August or September; but I prefer early in the spring, as they have time to get tolerably strong enough to bear the winter. Persons wishing to grow them to perfection should always be careful not to let the burning sun of the summer months scorch them, but to cover them well up with a hand-glass during the middle of the day. The situation which I most prefer is a western aspect, and in this place I find them answer extremely well.

The following is the list of Polyanthuses which I think will make the choicest collection:—

Bray's Wellington.
Brown's King.
Cox's Regent.
Darlington's Defiance.
Hattersley's Invincible.
Harley's Sceptre.
Johnson's Miss Mitford.
Lombard's Highlander.
Lee's Superb.
— Harlequin.

Mason's Black Prince.
Mussey's Venus.
Parke's Lord Nelson.
Pearson's Alexander.
Radcliffe's Waterloo.
Turner's Buonaparte.
—— Prince of Wales.
—— Marquis of Titchfield.
Wilde's Gleaner.
Yorkshire Regent.

ARTICLE V.

ON THE WINTER TREATMENT OF GERANIUMS.

BY C. W. F., CORNWALL.

I AM a devoted admirer of flowers, more particularly of Geraniums, which I have cultivated for many years, and having from time to time made various observations on the culture, &c., of them, I offer

you a few remarks on the winter treatment of a class of flowers now so fashionably and extensively cultivated.

The latter end of September, or the beginning of October, as the state of the weather may be, after the plants and pots are carefully examined that no slugs, &c., are attached to them, the top soil replaced by fresh and being gently watered, they are put in the greenhouse, where they receive every possible air that can be given in mild weather by opening the windows and door; as the winter advances, and the rain and cold increase, fire will be found sometimes necessary. November and December with us in the west are the worst and most unhealthy months in the year. The weather being generally dark and damp, and the plants being of a sappy tendency, they suffer much, consequently when any thing approaching to mildew appears on the stalks of the leaves, a moderate fire is raised to dispel the moisture of the air; this is done in the morning with free ventilation, and the fire is allowed to go out before closing the house for the night, confined heat when the air is damp being injurious. During this damp season, where there is so little sun to dissipate the moisture, great care is requisite in not giving the plants an overwatering; it is advisable to give little and frequently whenever they may require it. With respect to the means of protecting the plants from frost, but a slight degree of heat is necessary, except in very severe weather, as has been experienced this season when fires both night and day are necessary, during which time the fires will occasion a degree of dryness, which quickly exhausts the juices of the plants; steaming the flues therefore at such a time is most material for the well-being of the plants, and ought to be attentively adhered to by softening the atmosphere of the house; this steaming is performed by pouring water on the tiles of the flues, which quickly generates steam: the quantity of water required to produce a sufficiency of steam depends much on the size of the house.

There are many methods of heating greenhouses, hot water is assuredly most efficient, and the plan within these few years, introduced by Mr. Corbett, is certainly deserving of every patronage; but those persons who cannot go to the expense of having such an apparatus will find steaming the flues of paramount advantage.

ARTICLE VI.

REMARKS ON THE PHYSIOLOGY OF PLANTS.

BY OLITOR, CAMBERWELL.

As the physiology of plants is a subject with which all who take an interest in gardening ought to have some knowledge, from its connexion with the scientific principles of transplanting, laying, pruning, and grafting, I have hastily put together the following remarks, which are at your disposal.

I have often heard people talk of the sap rising in spring, and falling in autumn, no doubt because they see plants make shoots in the former and cast their leaves in the latter season, whereas *sap* never falls excepting in the shape of pulp. Sap is supposed to be a fluid taken in by the spongelets of a plant, through which it enters into the root, stem, and leaf; in the last on the *upper side* only it is changed into pulp, and this passing through the leaf-stalk into the bark, and so into the root, throws out the refuse material from which no nourishment can be derived. It is from this circumstance that so many plants are injured by being tied too tight to flower sticks, by which reason the pulp cannot descend, and consequently the sap cannot ascend, so that the plant not being able to receive all its accustomed nourishment, or to throw off anything that may be injurious in the pulp, grows sickly, stunted in its growth, and often dies. It is certain that plants take in considerable nourishment during the night in the shape of oxygen, when they throw out a portion of their carbonic gas, otherwise they could not live so long during the sultry weather in summer, and become vigorous in so short a time as they do, when life has been thought to be extinct, by the mere application of a little water, and being shaded during the day from the sun.

If a plant has its leaves and shoots of a dark green, it may be considered more healthy than those of a light colour, from the simple reason that the tube in which the pulp is, being of a yellowish colour and carbon in the sap being of a dark blue, together constitute a green.

These remarks are perhaps too confused; but should you think the subject worth your attention, I shall be most happy to write a more compact article in any of your numbers.

[We feel much obliged by the above communication, and shall be glad of all additional ones.—CONDUCTOR.]

ARTICLE VII.

ADDRESS TO A HOLLY.

Oh, lively holly tree!
 How cheering thou to me
 When Winter's howling tempests drive around;
 How pleasing still to view
 Thy sweet unchanging hue
 When every other tree is bare and leafless found!
 For through the varying year
 No yellow tints appear
 To streak thy leaves with symptoms of decay;
 When Spring's mild zephyrs blow,
 And Summer's fervours glow,
 The same sweet aspect still dost thou display.
 When bounteous Autumn pours
 Her rich o'erflowing stores,
 And the descending vale is reddened all
 Into the gorgeousness
 Which does the farmer bless,
 And loudly on his grateful feelings call.
 When Winter's darken'd day
 O'er Nature's charms bears sway,
 And Flora's beauties fall beneath the blast,
 Oh! still is to be seen
 Thy everlasting green
 Delightful and still lovely to the last.
 A faithful emblem thou
 Of Friendship ever true,
 And Love that ever constant will remain;
 Though fortune may not smile
 Life's trials to beguile,
 And youth's high day-dreams cheat us not again.
 For what a varied scene
 Has human life e'er been,
 How changing is the aspect of our fate!
 To-day we gaily smile,
 Pure joys our hours beguile,
 And happiness is ours, though void of state.
 To-morrow comes a blast,
 Like Boreas sweeping past,
 And scattering Flora's beauties in the gale;
 That lays our prospects low,
 And leaves but pain and woe,
 And all the countless ills that man assail.
 But though Hope may yet deceive,
 And I be doom'd to grieve
 To see my fondest hopes still undermin'd,
 I still can wisely see
 That Wisdom whispers me
 To His just Providence to be resign'd.
 And let what'er betide
 In life's tempestuous tide,
 Sweet Gratitude shall still remain with me,
 For One kind, gentle friend,
 That, faithful to the end,
 Remains to smile upon my path, like thee, sweet Holly Tree!

WM. HARRISON.

PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

NOTICED IN PERIODICALS.

ANCHUSA PETIOLATA.—Petiolated-leaved Alkanet. (Bot. Mag. 3858.) Boraginæ. Pentandria Monogynia. Seeds of it were sent from Nepal by Colonel Colvin to the Glasgow Botanic Garden, where it flowered in the greenhouse last October, but there is no doubt it will flourish in the open border in summer and autumn, where it will prove a very interesting ornament. It is an herbaceous perennial, growing erect, and producing numerous lateral racemes of flowers, giving it a paniculated appearance. The flowers are of a pretty deep purple-blue. Each blossom about half an inch across.

BATATAS BONARIENSIS.—Buenos Ayres Batatas. (Pax. Mag. Bot. 25.) Convolvulacæ. Pentandria Monogynia. It was sent to this country from Buenos Ayres in 1839, by Mr. Tweedie. It is known by some as *Ipomea Bonariensis*, but the genus *Batatas* is founded on the circumstance of the ovary having four cells, whilst in *Ipomea* it has but two. It will flourish well in a warm greenhouse or conservatory, though it is considered a stove plant. It is an herbaceous, climbing perennial, the twining stems extending to twenty or thirty feet, but readily coils around a low frame-work, and blooms very freely. The flower is of a rosy-pink, with deeper coloured striped plaits. Each flower is about four inches across. It deserves a place wherever it can be cultivated.

BRASSIA LAWRENCEANA.—Mrs. Lawrence's Brassia. (Bot. Reg. 18.) Orchidacæ. Gynandria Monandria. A native of Brazil, and has bloomed in the very choice collection of Mrs. Lawrence, at Ealing park. Sepals and petals of a golden yellow, blotched with light red. Labellum of a paler yellow, with a white centre. Each flower is about five inches across, but the sepals and petals are not above a quarter of an inch broad. The flowers are very sweet scented.

CALLISTACHYS LONGIFOLIA.—Long-leaved. (Pax. Mag. Bot. 31.) Leguminosæ. Decandria Monogynia. A native of the Swan River colony, and has been raised by Mr. Low, in the Clapton nursery. The leaves are seven inches long, very like those of a willow. The plant grows rather straggling, four or five feet high, and thrives best in an airy greenhouse. The flowers are produced in terminal spikes, not only at the extremity of the main shoot, but at the lateral ones, each spike having about twenty flowers. The vexillum is of a pale yellow. Wings reddish-purple. Keel pinkish-white, tinged with purple. Each blossom is about an inch across. By stopping the principal stem of the plant at an early stage of its growth, and cause it to produce numerous lateral shoots, even by stopping the laterals too, if found requisite, the plant would probably bloom profusely in a dwarfish condition, and thus be more suited for any greenhouse.—*Calistachys*, from *Kallos* beauty; and *Stachys*, a spike; referring to spikes of flowers.

CYNCHES LODDIGESII; VAR. LEUCOCHILUM.—Mr. Loddige's Swan Wort, white-lipped var. (Bot. Mag. 3855.) Orchidacæ. Gynandria Monogynia. A native of Guiana, and has bloomed in the collection of Mr. Moss, of Otterspool, near Liverpool. The blossoms are very fragrant. Sepals and petals of a yellowish-green, with transverse blotches of reddish-brown. Lip white, tipped with yellow-green, the claw spotted with red. Each flower is about five inches across. The scape contains many flowers.

HELICHRYSUM NIVEUM.—Snowy flowered. (Bot. Mag. 3857.) Compositæ. Syngenesia Æqualis. A native of Swan River, raised in the Clapton nursery. The stem rises to a yard high, and the flowers are produced numerous in a terminal capitula of subsimple corymbose branches, white with yellow disk. Each flower is about two inches across. It deserves a place in every flower border, where it blooms from July to the end of summer. It is a perennial.

IPOMÆA FIGIFOLIA.—Fig-leaved. (Bot. Reg. 13.) Convolvulacæ. Pentandria Monogynia. It is probably a native of Buenos Ayres. It has been raised

in the nursery of Messrs. Salter and Wheeler, Bath. When the plant was little more than a month old it produced about 500 flowers. It is slightly shrubby, and has a tuberous root. It thrives freely under the commonest cultivation, and in greenhouse trained round a pillar, or to a frame in a pot, would be highly ornamental, being so profuse a bloomer. The flowers are of a rich purple. Each blossom is about two inches and a half across.

GARDQUA BETONICOIDES.—Betony-like. (Bot. Mag. 3860.) Labiatae. Didynamia Gymnospermia. It flowers very freely, whether grown in the greenhouse or open border. The stems grow three feet high, terminating in numerous cymes of flowers, each forming a spike six or eight inches long. The flowers are of a deep rosy-pink, having blue anthers. Each blossom is about an inch long.

SAIYIA REGLA.—The Regla Sage. (Bot. Reg. 14.) Labiatae. Diandria Monogynia. A native of Mexico, and sent to the London Horticultural Society by Mr. Hartweg. It had previously been found by Spanish collectors at Vilalpando, and at a place called Regla. Mr. Hartweg describes the plant as a shrub four or five feet high. It has bloomed in the greenhouse and conservatory of the Horticultural Society, but the flowers were not numerous produced. The stem is somewhat shrubby, branching. Leaves nearly cordate, on longish footstalks, notched, about an inch and a half long. The flowers are produced at the ends of the branches, three or four on each, of a fine crimson-red. Each blossom is about two inches and a half long.

SOBRALIA SESSILIS.—Sessile flowered. (Bot. Reg. 17.) Orchidaceae. Gynandria Monandria. It was sent to Messrs. Loddiges by Mr. Schomburgk. Dr. Lindley observes,—“Some of the finest orchidaceae known are species of this genus, which inhabit Peru, Brazil, Mexico and Demerara. They resemble reeds loaded with large red or white flowers, often fragrant, which always grow from the extremity of the reed among the large plaited grassy leaves. One species, having stems from twelve to twenty feet high, is the flower of Paradise of the Peruvians, and bears large flowers, white without and violet within, having the fragrance of the wallflower. They are said to love dry, sunny, rocky places, where the sun is excessive.” The present species appears to have only a solitary flower at the end of each stem, of a bright rose-colour, the lip is darkest, and the lower part of the petals are white, tinged with yellow.

SPREKELIA GLAUCA.—Glaucous Jacobean Lily. (Bot. Reg. 16.) Amaryllidaceae. Hexandria Monogynia. Sent from Mexico, by Mr. Hartweg, to the London Horticultural Society. It has much the appearance of the old Jacobean Lily, but the flowers are a little smaller, and of a lighter colour. It is grown in turfy loam, rendered free by a mixture of peat, leaf mould, and sand. In autumn, after the flowers and foliage have decayed, it is either taken out of the pot and placed on a dry shelf, or, if retained in the pot, it is kept dry until spring. It flourishes in a warm greenhouse. Like the Jacobean Lily, it is probable it would flower well against the wall of a hothouse in the open ground, where they often bloom spring and autumn.

STEVIA TRACHELOIDES.—Trachelium-leaved. (Bot. Mag. 3856.) Compositae. Syngenesia Aequalis. Seeds of it were sent from Mexico to Edward Leeds, Esq., near Manchester, with whom it has bloomed, both in the greenhouse and open border. In the latter it attained the height of three feet, and bore a dense large corymb of flowers, of a very deep and rich reddish-purple colour. In the greenhouse the colour is paler. Some of the native specimens have been white. It deserves a place in every greenhouse or open border. Flowering so profusely renders it very showy. It is a half shrubby, herbaceous plant.

ACACIA BIFLORA.—From Swan River. It is in flower in the Clapton nursery, and blooms during winter and early spring. The flowers are of a deep yellow, and very fragrant.

BORONIA ANEMONIFOLIA.—In bloom at Messrs. Loddiges for the first time in this country. The flowers are nearly like those of *B. pinnata*, of a delicate pink. It blooms freely in the greenhouse.

BORONIA LEDIFOLIA.—Also in bloom at Messrs. Loddiges. The flowers are of a bright pink. It is a very neat and ornamental plant, well deserving a place in the greenhouse.

DAPHNE JAPONICA.—In bloom in the Epsom Nursery. The flowers are pale pink inside, and have a purplish tinge outside. They are most delightfully fragrant. It is thought to be nearly hardy, thriving freely now in the greenhouse.

DAUBENTONIA TRIPETIANA.—From Buenos Ayres to Paris, where it has bloomed. It is about as hardy as *Dianthus puniceus*, and of a similar foliage and habit. The flowers are produced in long racemes of from twenty to thirty on each. They are pea-formed; the standard of a beautiful carmine; keel and wings nearly orange, giving a pretty contrast. Each flower is about two-thirds the size of a common garden pea. It does not endure frost, but flourishes well in the open ground up to that season in autumn. In the greenhouse or conservatory it would continue much later. It begins to bloom early in summer. It is a very valuable acquisition. We hope to have plants for sale soon.

PLANTS NOTICED IN BOTANICAL REGISTER, BUT NOT FIGURED.

LÆLIA ACUMINATA.—An orchidea from Guatemala. It is a pretty species, with pale blush flowers, and has bloomed in the collection at Sir Charles Lemon's, Carden, Cornwall.

POLESTACHIA REFLEXA.—An orchidea from Sierra Leone. It has flowered in the collection at Chiswick-house. The flowers are white with a tinge of pink, the lip tipped with green.

CITRUS DELICIOSA.—It is supposed to come from China, and to be a new species of Orange, allied to the Mandarin Orange. Plant is spiny; fruit about two inches in diameter, but not red either inside or outside.

CONVOLVULUS YERRUCIPES.—An annual plant, flowering in July, allied to *C. Sibiricus*.

EURYBIA CHIRYSOTRICHIA.—A new shrub from New Holland; but Professor Tenore does not give the colour of the flowers.

HETEROPTERIS UNDULATA.—A greenhouse twining plant from Buenos Ayres. Flowers yellow.

DENDROBIUM DISCOLOR.—It has stems four feet high, swollen in the middle, and terminal racemes of about sixteen yellowish-brown flowers, wavy and curled like those of *Gloriosa superba*. Lip same colour, having five deep wavy plates of a bright violet.

LINARIA GLANDULIFERA.—An annual plant, with small purple flowers

DENDROBIUM ELONGATUM.—This plant has bloomed with Messrs. Loddiges. It has erect stems, half a yard high, at the end of which springs a raceme of yellowish flowers spotted with red. They do not expand well.

CÆLOGYNE CRISTATA.—A beautiful species of orchidea. It has recently flowered in the collection of George Barker, Esq., Springfield near Birmingham. The flowers are large, of the purest white, except the lip, which in its centre is decorated with beautiful yellow fringes and plates. The flowers are very fragrant, and are produced numerously.

OXALIS FRUTICOSA.—Sent to Sion-house Gardens from Rio Janeiro. It is a shrubby plant, having small axillary flowers, of a deep yellow colour.

ONCIDIUM LONGIFOLIUM.—The leaves are often three feet long; it produces dense panicles three feet long, of showy yellow and brown flowers. It is from Mexico, and has bloomed in the London Horticultural Society's Garden, and with Messrs. Loddige. It is a very desirable species, well meriting cultivation.

DENDROCHILUM GLUMACEUM.—An orchidea found by Mr. Cuming in the Philippines. It has bloomed with Messrs. Loddiges. Its appearance is grassy like. The blossoms are of a pale watery green.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

A LIST OF NEW PLANTS.—The following is a list of plants I received from France in 1839, which I do not find in Paxton, nor have any of them bloomed except the first, which is not much, and is stated to be hardy, so I have put it out.

Iris Buriensis.

Philippodendron regium.

Spiræa Nikondierti.

Edwardsia velutina.

Thuja filiformis.

Ceanothus Africanus roseus.

Should any of your readers have bloomed them, and will give an account of them, they will oblige. S.

ON GRASS SUITED FOR A LAWN.—Having a small piece of pleasure-ground on a sunny bank to lay down this present season, I would be glad to inquire, through the means of your most valuable journal, the CABINET, the best sort of grasses, and what is the best mode of treatment to be followed during the first year; by answering this at your earliest convenience you will much oblige

AN OLD AND CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.

Dublin, February 27, 1841.

[It is necessary to have the ground well cleared of all indiscriminate plants before sowing. The following selection is suitable, and may be had of the principal London seedsmen. When sown, the seed should be well raked in and evenly rolled. When the seeds come up, any prominent weed or unsuitable grass which may spring should be taken away.

During the first season it will require to be rolled and mown three or four times. In subsequent years, should either daisy, plantain, or dandelion appear, they should be taken away entire; a small portion of salt laid on the crown of a dandelion or plantain will effectually destroy it.

To equal quantities of the seed of White Dutch Clover, Italian Rye Grass, *Agrostis stolonifera*, *Poa pratensis*, *Poa trivialis*, add double that of *Festuca ovina*, *F. tenuifolia*, *F. duriuscula* and *Anthoxanthum odoratum*. The above kinds, obtained pure, will form a beautiful faced lawn, and with little attention may be kept as desired.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON CULTURE OF IXIAS.—You would confer a favour if you or any of your correspondents will describe the most successful mode of cultivating the *Ixia* tribe in your next number.

February 8th, 1841.

CAMELLIA.

[An article will be given in our next.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON PLANTS SUITED TO BLOOM IN A SHADY SITUATION.—Will you or one of your readers kindly tell me what annuals or perennials flower best in the shade. I wish to ornament a narrow border, in a very sheltered situation, but under the shadow of a parapet wall, about two feet high. Is there any plant that would trail on the ground, and cover a large space at the end of this border, in the same way that *Nasturtiums* flourish? *Convolvulus minor* will not blow there.

An early answer would greatly oblige one of your first subscribers.

Bath, February 18th, 1841.

ON THE PROPERTIES OF THE FLOWERS OF GERANIUMS, &c. SUITED FOR EXHIBITIONS.—Will some correspondent be good enough to state the principal points in the flower of the Geranium, and how those different points are reckoned by the judges at the shows? I wish the same information regarding *Calceolarias*, as I have nowhere any rules for determining the preference of different plants.

SCOTUS.

ON SOIL OF A FLOWER GARDEN, &c.—On reading over your very useful and interesting CABINET, to which I have but recently become a subscriber; for I have been able to perceive the most laudable inclination on your part to render any service in directing and counselling the untaught applicant, and am therefore induced to trouble you with a few questions which, although of the most simple character, are highly necessary. In the first place, allow me to inform you that I have a garden which I wish entirely to devote to Flora. It has a south aspect, having the house on the north and a high wall on the west. The soil is rather of a light and sandy nature; I should therefore be glad if you could direct me as to whether such a soil is suitable for the growth of flowers, or whether any mixture, and what, would be necessary to their successful growth. In the next place, I should be glad to know whether there be any and what means for preserving Pansies, Pinks, Carnations, Fuchsias, *Calceolarias*, and such like plants, during winter, other than by a heated greenhouse, or pits heated with fire. Replies to the foregoing, and any necessary information, will greatly oblige

February 1st, 1841.

J. W., Kington.

[A mixture of fresh strongish loam and well-rotted hot-bed dung, dug in with the soil of the garden, would make it suitable for the purposes named. The plants of a flower garden always do best when a portion of fresh loam is annually added, and as much manure or rotten-leaf mould as the particular plant requires, the latter varying.]

Any of the plants named, and similar ones, as *Lobelias*, *Salvias*, &c. may be properly preserved, through winter, in a dry pit-frame. That portion of it above ground should have a bank of sand, or something of that kind, laid against it, at least a foot thick, to protect more certainly in severe frost.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON BLOOMING *CROWEA SALIGNA*.—I take the liberty of requesting that you, or any of your numerous correspondents, will have the goodness to inform me,

through the medium of your instructive Magazine, what is the best method of flowering the *Crowea saligna*, a plant of which I purchased some years ago, having understood it to be a very free flowering plant. Since that time it has always continued healthy, and growing vigorously, but never offered to flower. An early answer to the above will much oblige

February 16th, 1841.

A CONSTANT READER.

ON A SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF THE CYCLAMEN PERSICUM.—I should feel greatly obliged by receiving, through the medium of your interesting work, a few remarks as to the best method of treating the *Cyclamen Persicum*, to which I am very partial, but have had success. I recollect, about five years since, reading in one of your numbers the advice I now stand in need of. I remember one particular was that they seeded freely under *proper management*; that I have not yet learnt.

A CONSTANT READER.

ANSWERS.

A LIST OF BEST PINKS.—The following is a list of 48 Pinks, the best that have come under my observation; and your correspondent, E. H., will find, if grown well, they will not easily be surpassed.

R. H., Croydon.

Omega (Unsworth.)	Dry's No. 2.
Lady Hallowell.	Tom Davy.
Blackheath Hero.	Wells's Superb.
Lady Auckland (Knight.)	Britannia (Davy.)
Coronation (Holmes.)	Diana (Ibbett.)
Duchess Kent (Willmer.)	Lord Brougham.
" (Smith.)	Earl of Cheltenham.
President (Creed.)	Miss Jeans.
Queen Victoria (Willmer.)	Duke of Bedford (Coppin.)
Hon. Sir George Cook (Stevens.)	Victoria (Weeden.)
Conqueror (Barrett.)	Eliza (Agate.)
Miss Blackstone.	Ion.
Rosannah (Church.)	Sir Robert Hines.
Triumph (Church.)	Champion (Church.)
William the Fourth (Foster.)	Trump (Clark.)
One in the Ring.	Warden of Winchester.
Emma (Harris.)	Rainbow (Norris.)
Defiance (Marshall.)	Duchess Cornwall (Bragg.)
Prince Albert (Agate.)	Beauty of Sydenham.
Earl of Uxbridge (Dry.)	Lady of the Lake (Hogg.)
Countess Stanhope.	Sultana (Hodges.)
Countess Plymouth.	George Kelson.
Botley Hero.	Knight of Henley.
Triumphant (Ibbetts.)	Norman's Sir John.

ON A NEW LILY.—Probably the plant which your correspondent, A. A., in this month's Number of the FLORICULTURAL CABINET, mentions to have seen growing in France, is the White Day Lily, *Funkia subcordata*, of Sprengel, as named in Loudon's *Hortus Britannicus*, p. 126. It is of the natural order of the *Hemerocallidæ* (*Hexandria Monogynia* of Linnaeus), and its synonyme mentioned there is *Hemerocallis Japonica* of Willdenow. In Sweet's *Hortus Britannicus*, p. 409, it is mentioned under the name of *Funkia alba*, with the synonymes of *F. subcordata*, Sprengel's *Systema Vegetabilium*, *Hemerocallis Japonica* of the *Botanical Magazine* (in which it is figured 1433), and *Hemerocallis alba* of Andrews' *Botanists' Repository* 75. In Loudon's work it is mentioned as an evergreen, herbaceous plant, perennial, ornamental, growing one foot high, flowering in August and September, white, introduced from Japan in 1790, increased by division of the root, and to be grown in peat and loam. Pos-

sibly it is the *Hemerocallis Chinensis* of some foreign plant lists (though the *H. disticha* is likewise from China), as it has been long known in Belgium and France, though I cannot find it under any of the names above mentioned in the list of a well-known foreign nurseryman where I sought for it. Your correspondent will see that the name of *Lilium mirocale* attached to the plant was probably only a Latinized corruption of its French name (*lis*) *Hémérocalle*, written down possibly from pronunciation, by some one who did not know the name. It is a very beautiful plant, and well worth cultivation, both from its flowers and its foliage. It is easily raised from seed, but the young plants do not flower till the third year (as I find mentioned under the head "*Hémérocalle*," in a useful little French work, the *Manuel Complet du Jardinier*, vol. ii. p. 261); therefore the quicker mode of propagation by division of the roots, or rather by the tubercles on the extremities of the roots, is usually preferred; the roots often extend to a great distance. The same work mentions that this species requires peat, earth, and a slight covering in winter. It does, however, stand quite well in the open air in many situations. There are four or five other species of Day Lily, which are all hardy and well deserving a place in the garden; this is the only white one however.

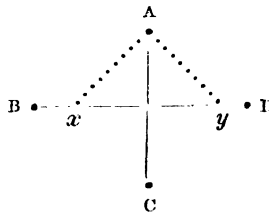
If the above observations, or any part of them, are in your opinion likely to be of use to your correspondent, they are much at your service. ALPHA.

[We shall be glad to hear from the same source at any future convenience.—CONDUCTOR.]

February 20th.

REMARK.

ON THE FORMATION OF FLOWER BEDS.—The simplest contrivances do not always occur to the mind at the moment when they may be useful in saving trouble: you will, therefore, perhaps excuse my bringing under your notice a very rude instrument, which I have found very useful in striking out the shapes of flower beds, where some of the curves are circular and require accuracy. It is simply a substitute for the common spring compasses of the carpenter, which any person may make for himself in five minutes, by bending a stick, about six feet long, into the form of an arch, and fixing it in that shape with a piece of string at any width that may be required. It may also be useful to some of your readers to be informed of a very simple mode of constructing an oval of any required length and breadth. If four small stakes be fixed in the ground at the extremities of the longer and the shorter diameter, as at A, B, C, and D, and a



line of the length of the longer diameter or axis *BD* be doubled, and the centre of it held sufficiently tight to prevent its slipping against the stake at *A*, the extremity of the shorter diameter or axis, the ends of that line will cut the longer diameter in the two points *x* and *y*, which are the exact spots (foci) where the stakes should be driven to which the string should be fixed for drawing the oval by the common method, (*viz.* running a stick along the ground in such a manner as to keep the line at full stretch); and the length of the line should be the same with that above specified, *viz.* from *B* to *D*. If the small stakes be tied at the ends of the line *BD*, they will thus fall naturally into their places.

A SUBSCRIBER.

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR APRIL.

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 be struck in moist heat.

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

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

CAMPANULA PYRAMIDALIS.—Offsets or cuttings should now be taken off and be treated as directed in vol. i. p. 48.

CARNATIONS—if not planted off last month, 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 from old roots should be taken off, where it is desired to increase the kind, and strike them in moist heat.

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

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

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

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

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

POLYANTHUSES.—(See vol. i. pp. 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.)

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

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

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



Hibiscus ruber (L.) Thunberg. Hort. japonicum

THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

MAY 1st, 1841.

PART I.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

1. GLOXINIA RUBRA. (*Red-flowered Gloxinia.*)

GESNERIACEÆ. DIDYNAMIA, ANGIOSPERMIA.

[*Gloxinia*; so named in compliment to B. P. Gloxin, a French botanist.]

THE very beautiful flowering kind we now give a figure of was sent to this country by Mr. Buist, nurseryman, of Philadelphia, to Messrs. Youngs, of Epsom Nursery. Mr. Buist obtained his original plant from Rio Janeiro a few years back. We saw the plants in Messrs. Youngs' Nursery last autumn, then showing bloom, a specimen of which was afterwards sent us. Grown in the stove, in a strong and moist temperature, the plants bloomed most profusely and brilliantly.

The flowers are of a deeper crimson red colour when they first expand, growing paler with age, and assuming in the throat a bluish tinge. It is one of the most ornamental plants that has been recently introduced into this country, and deserves a place in every stove, vinery, &c. It is sold at three guineas per plant.

The usual treatment given to the previous kinds of this lovely tribe of plants is equally successful with the present kind. In a rich loam and peat soil, with a very free drainage, the *Gloxinia* flourishes. In a growing condition abundance of water is required. When done blooming, a season of rest is required in winter, when water is withheld; and on the approach of spring the tubers are repotted, duly excited, and soon are brought into a blooming state. In order to extend the blooming period, the tubers should be potted at sundry

no way injured, as the plant depends upon them for its support ; and if the spongelets be broken off, no nourishment can be obtained, any more than we could if our mouths were fastened up. But before leaving this subject, I must add a few words about planting seedlings or any other plants by the dibble, which is of all the instruments used in gardening the most dangerous ; it causes a hardness and stiffness to the earth all round the plant for some weeks ; so that if the plant survives at all, it is only by the greatest exertion on its own part as well as that of the gardener.

And now for those principal parts of a plant, the root and leaves. By aid of the root alone it is that a tree or any plant is enabled to keep its right position in the ground ; and the more the head spreads, so much the more do the roots ; so that, in fact, there is kept up a kind of balance between the part above and the part below ground. Again, it is from the roots alone that the plant looks for sustenance, for it is not enabled to do as we or other animals can, run about to seek our own wants ; but as it is stationary, so it depends upon the roots and its spongelets for drawing to it all the nourishment that can be found within its reach. Again, roots perform the office of throwing out all the parts taken in by them from which no nourishment can be derived. It is a singular fact, that they are just as careful and anxious to avoid the light as the leaves and young shoots are to turn to it. But the leaves are nearly of as much importance to a plant as the roots, for until the bud has actually burst into leaf no growth can take place ; and when the leaf is formed, it is there that the sap is turned into pulp. In the *dark*, leaves, like our lungs, take in oxygen from the air, and part with a portion of the carbonic acid gas contained in the sap. In the *light*, the sap on the upper surface of the leaf parts with the oxygen contained in the carbonic acid gas, and as the oxygen goes off, the carbon remains, while the sap, previously little less fluid than water, is converted into a sort of pulp, a considerable portion of which consists of carbon. The high importance of leaves becomes thus manifest ; and nothing will more enfeeble a plant than taking off its leaves in the growing season, though they are no longer necessary during the cessation of growth in the winter. And we must bear in mind that their fall previous to winter is not caused by cold, but in consequence of the vessels at the root of the leaf-stalk becoming gradually rigid, so as to prevent the rise of sap, or at least the return of pulp.

And now I shall proceed with such things as tend to give life and health to plants; namely, atmospheric air, carbonic acid gas, and humic acid, not forgetting one principal support, water, which is composed of two gases, oxygen and hydrogen, which it appears plants have the power of decomposing. The more water is mixed with the air when given to plants, the more beneficial it is to them, because it is by that means enabled to obtain large portions of those gases necessary to their life; hence the smaller the holes in the rose of a watering-pot are, the finer the water falls on the plants, and the more atmospheric air it is enabled to obtain; it is this alone which makes river-water, when running a long course, better for plants than that which has been motionless for a long time, such as ponds and lakes, whose waters only contain a small portion of air; but this does not apply so well to actually stagnant water found in ditches, &c., whose deficiency of atmospheric air is made up by the greater portion of carbonic acid derived from decaying animal and vegetable substances found generally in such places.

If plants could live without a *constant* supply of water, then rain would, even during the summer months, be a sufficient support to them, as its passing through the air causes it to give more nourishment than we can ever give by the use of the watering-pot or engine. The air itself always contains more or less water in the shape of an invisible vapour, which is always in proportion to the temperature; the warmer the air, the more moisture it contains.

Carbonic acid gas is another important thing to the life of plants, and is found in great abundance in all animal and vegetable substances in a state of putrefaction, which, if mixed with the soil, will be taken up by the spongelets of plants, and is passed into the main body; otherwise what would be the use of applying dung to plants, which of itself contains a great deal of carbonic acid gas? Carbonic acid is heavier than air, and, consequently, when any rain falls, from the carbon being close to the earth, a great quantity is washed into the soil.

To describe what any of the gases are would be beyond my purpose, and the limits your work could give; so that I shall not attempt to enter more minutely upon them, and, therefore, proceed to the only acid of itself beneficial to plants, viz., humic acid, which may be found in great abundance in the water which drains from a

dunghill; but it is better not to apply it to plants without diluting it, as sometimes, from salts contained in the dung, it proves injurious. And now we arrive at sap, which is a clear fluid; indeed, I may add, so clear is it, that when a Rose-tree was once watered with indigo-water the fluid was seen to pass up it. As it flows upwards it becomes thicker, and in fact that is the only difference between it and water, excepting some small matter collected before entering the plant; as it rises it passes into the leaves, where, on the *upper side only*, by the action of light and heat, it is turned into pulp, and, passing into the leaf-stalks, and so into the root, throws out the refuse material, from which no nourishment can be derived.

ARTICLE III.

ON THE AURICULA.—ITS CULTURE, PROPERTIES, ETC.

BY MR. WILLIAM HARRISON,

SECRETARY TO THE FELTON FLORISTS' SOCIETY.

OF all the beauties of Nature which engage the particular care and attention of the competing florist, none is more worthy of his regard and anxiety than the Auricula.

It is the *Primula* of Linnæus; and, according to his beautiful arrangement and classification, it belongs to the fifth class *Pentandria*, and first order *Monogynia*, and is one of the thirty-five genera of monopetalous plants which contain the capsule within the flower. To these genera belong the *Primula*, *Phlox*, *Cyclamen*, *Convolvulus*, &c. They are called monopetalous, because the corolla consists of one entire petal, and only partly divided into segments by deep indentations from the exterior circumference. The calyx of these is called monophyllous, because it consists of one entire leaf encircling the external base of the flower, like a funnel.

The geographical distribution of the Auricula is over all the mountainous parts of middle and southern Europe; but especially on the Alpine heights of Switzerland it is found in a wild state, growing abundantly on the steep and rocky acclivities, and producing flowers of a clear bright yellow colour. In these situations it is, early in Autumn, deeply buried under a thick covering of snow, which protects it from the severities of the frost in that ungenial climate, and also from being stimulated into premature growth by the influence of

the rays of light. Thus it remains in a dormant state till the melting of the snows in spring leaves it exposed to the action of the atmosphere, which, with the stimulus of light, soon forces it into renovated activity. It then strikes deeply down into the vegetable soil in which it is situated; and, being constantly watered by the melting snows, and as rapidly drained again by the steepness of its locality, its growth is rapid, being constantly refreshed by the pure and salubrious breezes which sweep over its native mountains, till its flowers and seeds are perfected; and then, the warm weather of summer approaching, it gradually declines, and at last sinks into what may be called a complete state of annual torpidity. Its annual functions having been accomplished, it thus in a manner resigns life, and soon becomes again deeply buried under its snowy covering, till the returning suns of spring dissolve the spell, and again stimulate it into renovated activity and vigour.

Such is the Auricula in its wild state, and on its native mountains. But the Auricula of the modern florist is a totally different thing; indeed, from its mode of high cultivation, it may be almost said to have become a totally artificial plant, so different are the flowers which are esteemed by modern florists from those that are produced by it in its native situations. Instead of a yellow self, the corolla must present to the critical eye of the amateur a beautifully pure white eye, surrounded by a ring of deep velvety brown or purple; this again surrounded by another ring of the purest green; and, lastly, a very slight bordering of pure white, running completely round the whole circumference of the corolla. It must, however, be understood that this last encircling border is extremely narrow, and consisting, perhaps, more of the white powdery matter than of real pure ground-colour. It is, perhaps, also necessary to remark that those varieties, technically called "green edges," are without this powdery border; and that the "white-edged" varieties, instead of the green and white, consist of only one border of white circumscribing the ground-colour.

To produce flowers answering this description, and in the greatest possible clusters or trusses, is the chief desideratum of the modern florist, as the larger the truss the greater will be the chance of its obtaining a distinguished place on the prize table, provided the petals be all similarly marked and equal in size. But, to procure

those large trusses, an uncommon degree of vigour must be infused into the plants by the richest and most stimulating composts; but almost all modern writers differ from each other respecting the ingredients of which this compost ought to be composed. The complete theory of manuring seems at present so badly understood, that the young Auricula cultivator cannot help feeling bewildered on the subject; and it will be lucky for himself if, in attending to the many theorists who have written on the subject, he does not destroy a part of his collection before experience—that best of monitors—teaches him what sort of compost he may use with safety and success. One writer recommends blood, another goose's dung, another night soil, a fourth cow dung, and a fifth mixes all these together; so that, what with one system, and what with another, the inexperienced cultivator is as much at a loss as if he had read no directions at all.

An able writer on this subject remarks:—"All that we really know is, that manure acts simply by forming carbonic acid, which is the food of plants; and one would suppose that whatever forms carbonic acid most rapidly and constantly, would be the most efficient manure. This, no doubt, explains the cause of the different opinions that are held concerning the best manure for the Auricula. It would be worth trying the effect of putrid yeast, which is the most active stimulant of vegetation that has yet been discovered; but if this material be used, it should be diluted with water till it acquires the colour and fluidity of small beer."

But, as the result of this experiment is perhaps uncertain, it will be advisable for none to try it but the amateur whose stock is considerable, lest he should diminish instead of increase and invigorate his plants. If I might presume to offer my advice to the young florist, respecting his Auricula compost, I would advise him to spurn the idea of its being necessary for so many ingredients to be incorporated together to secure the health of his plants, and to grow them with vigour. There seems something inconsistent and unnatural in this; and, from the experience I have had, I find that my plants get most vigorous, and keep most healthy, when I grow them in a compost made simply of the following ingredients; viz., two-thirds of any required quantity of cow dung, unmixed with litter of any description, and rotted thoroughly down till it has assumed the appearance of black soil; and the other third made up of equal

portions of fine fresh light soil and river sand. These three ingredients, thoroughly amalgamated together, are quite sufficient to secure the health and prosperity of Auricula plants, and to grow them to the satisfaction of the competing florist; so that all that he has to do is to preserve a sufficient stock of this manure in store, that it may always have the above-mentioned appearance when wanted.

Some florists may perhaps object to this mixture as being too rich; but, as I speak entirely from the experience I have had in cultivating my own plants, and as I am thoroughly determined to use no other in future, I feel that it may be recommended to the beginner as perfectly safe; and if any of the readers of the CABINET should be sceptical on the subject, I would recommend them to try it with a few of their most worthless varieties; and their rapid prosperity would, I think, soon be considered a satisfactory proof that the opinion that the compost for their successful cultivation should consist of five or six ingredients is nothing but a visionary chimera. It seems to me just as reasonable to imagine that the human frame cannot continue hale and healthy without fifty or sixty different sorts of food, as to assert that the Auricula cannot grow vigorously except in a compost of five or six ingredients. Yet the good old Lewis Cornaro attained the age of a hundred, on very simple fare; and the Auricula does not sicken and die when growing in the simple soil of its native mountains.

But until a more extensive knowledge of chemistry is disseminated among us, and has become a regular part of youthful education, it is probable that the same difference of opinion, as regards the qualities of the different manures, will continue among us, both in floriculture and agriculture. Till we are thoroughly acquainted with the chemical properties of the different manures, and their action on the various soils when amalgamated with them, it is impossible to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion as to what will be the most stimulating, yet safe, food for plants. Till then, every amateur will probably suffer losses, more or less, till he finds out, from home experience, a compost which he can use with safety and success.

Culture.—With respect to the culture of the Auricula, there seems to be less difference of opinion than there is respecting the compost in which it ought to be grown. All that seems necessary is to imitate, as closely as possible, its situation upon its native mountains. The

rapid drainage furnished by its Alpine situation must be provided by broken pieces of tile or pottery thrown into the bottom of the pots, and a good glass frame, covered with canvass and mats, must be substituted for the deep covering of snow which envelops it upon its native mountains, to protect it from cold winds and intense frosts. This being done, the cultivator of the Auricula may consider his plants perfectly safe in the most tempestuous weather. He will, however, occasionally take a glance at them, even in the middle of a deep storm, to see that all is right and free from wet, which will generally be the case if his glass be perfect, his covering sufficiently thick, and his foundation dry. The writer of this article places his pots and frame upon a bed of dry ashes, a foot or so thick, which effectually keeps out the snails and slugs, and prevents the pots from imbibing too much moisture from the earth, which, at this season of the year, is anything but beneficial.

As soon as the stormy weather of winter disappears, and the balmy zephyrs of spring again begin to fan the cheek, the plants must be exposed to light and air,

“From morn to noon, from noon to dewy eve,”

except in very cold windy weather, when the frames must be kept closed. About the end of February or the beginning of March, the Auricula begins to grow rapidly after a winter of torpor. The pots must then have as much of the soil removed as can be conveniently done without interfering with the top fibres, and be top-dressed with fresh compost, such as is recommended above. Plentiful waterings, twice or thrice a-week, may now be given with safety, and the plants will begin to grow with rapidity and vigour.

(To be continued.)

ARTICLE IV.

ON THE ORIGIN OF THE PINK.

BY MR. THOMAS IBBETT,

MOUNT PLEASANT, BULL'S FIELD, WOOLWICH.

If a florist feels a greater degree of pleasure at times more than others, it is when he beholds some new and first-rate flower, which naturally leads him to an inquiry as to its name, by whom it was

raised, or its method of culture. It rarely occurs but that there is a pleasure in tracing its origin, more particularly when it comes within that sphere of amusement cultivated by himself. There having been, in my humble opinion, no true account given, or statement made, by any person relative to the above-named flower, which within a few years has raised its head almost from insignificance to a place worthy the admiration of all florists, I flatter myself that no person is in possession of better information upon this subject than myself, having been particularly acquainted with the raiser of the first-named Pink which came under the notice of the public, as also having had access to his books, as well as personal information from him. The first Pink worthy of notice was raised in the year 1772 by Mr. James Major, who was then gardener to the Duchess of Lancaster; previous to which there were but four sorts, and those of very little note, being cultivated only for common border flowers. Mr. Major having saved some seed in 1771, he reared several plants, which, blooming the next season, one out of the number proved to be a double flower with laced petals, at which he was agreeably surprised, although he considered it as being only in embryo, and the prelude to some further advance, to be developed at some future period, which is now verified by the rapid strides this beautiful flower has made within a few years. Mr. Major also informed me that he made his discovery known to a professional gentleman, (a florist,) who came to see it, and offered the sum of ten guineas for the stock; but he declined the offer till he had consulted more of his floricultural friends, which having done, one gentleman told him he had done perfectly right in not accepting the offer, and advised him to increase the stock for the ensuing year, and then offer them for sale to the public. He took the hint, and accepted this advice of his friend, and sold it out to the public at 10s. 6d. a pair, under the name of Major's Duchess of Lancaster, the orders for which amounted to the sum of 80*l*. One order to a single individual of 40 pairs was delivered at the above price; and I think I may venture to say that no person has ever been able to make half that sum by any new Pink since.

Some of my readers may have had an opportunity of seeing a work, published in 1792, "A Treatise on the Culture of Flowers," by James Maddox, of Walworth, florist, and in p. 16 they will find it

thus written :—“ The great improvements made in the Pink are of very recent date, and hitherto chiefly, if not wholly, confined to this kingdom ; in short, we may venture to assert that a Pink, called Major’s Lady Stoverdale, raised from seed in the southern part of England by the person whose name it bears, was the first that deserves to be classed among such as are held in esteem by florists. It was raised about 20 years since, and was the first Pink possessed of that singular and beautiful ornament, called a lacing, which is a continuation of the colour of the eye round the white or broad part of the petals, that gives it a most elegant appearance.”

I took Mr. Maddox’s work to Mr. Major, and pointed to the above insertion ; in reply to which he told me that Mr. Maddox was right as to his being the raiser of the first double-laced Pink, but not the one he quotes in his work, as the Lady Stoverdale was not raised by him till two years after his Duchess of Lancaster, it being a seedling from it.

With due respect to Mr. Maddox, I think I may venture to say that, in his day, no person could surpass him for general knowledge in the culture of florists’ flowers, as well as leaving behind him many valuable receipts, which do not appear to have been surpassed to the present day. He (Mr. Major) lived many years in the parish of Lewisham, in the county of Kent, and died on the 18th March, 1831, at the advanced age of ninety-four years.

Having myself been a Pink grower and shower for years, and being in the habit of attending at many exhibitions of that flower, I will endeavour to give some information that came more immediately under my notice the past year. The show of Pinks at Clapham, in the county of Surrey, at which society I had the honour of being one of its censors, as also in the same delightful capacity some years previous, on which occasions there have been a most excellent display of blooms, with good awards for merit, and the society is in a very flourishing state, being supported by many respectable individuals, and the day in question reflected great credit to the members of the society and its supporters. I was also at the West Kent Pink Society’s show, held at the Tiger’s Head, Chislehurst, and which was the finest show at which I had ever been present, and not less than seventy persons sat down to dinner provided for the occasion. Eleven prizes were awarded, eight for the stands of

two, ve dissimilar blooms, two prizes for the members' own seedlings, and one prize open to all England, and which was awarded to me for a seedling that I named Captain Dean Dundas, and have no doubt but that the ensuing season it will be the finest in the kingdom. There has been a new Pink sent out under the name of the Ne Plus Ultra. Should any grower of it feel disposed to show it against Captain Dean Dundas at the last-named society for the same sum, I will with great pleasure bring the gallant Captain into the field for the third time, and he shall be attended by my Prince Albert; and should he take the right, I will place my Victoria on the left, who will not be afraid to show herself against any Victoria at present sent out.

P.S. Should the above remarks be found worthy of a place in your valuable Cabinet, I shall at any future time feel a pleasure in forwarding any information that I think may be useful.

[We feel greatly obliged to our respected correspondent, and shall be glad of any other communication.—CONDUCTOR.]

ARTICLE V.

ON GROWING THE PETUNIA AS SPECIMENS ON LAWNS.

BY MR. G. SPARY, WESTMEON, HAMPSHIRE.

NOT having seen in any number of your CABINET a method of growing the Petunia as specimens on lawns, I beg to send you my plan of cultivating it, which, though very simple, at the same time by the mode I adopt, I have grown 'plants surpassing any I have yet seen elsewhere of the kind. To some of your numerous readers it no doubt will be nothing new, but to the majority of them it probably will.

In the beginning of February I take plants that were struck the previous autumn, and had been potted into forty-eight sized pots to the number required, always choosing the best plants I have; I then pot them into thirty-twos, filled with equal parts of loam from an old melon bed and leaf mould, with a little sand, which when filled with roots I shift them into twenty-fours, and lastly into sixteens.

After I commence potting in February, I either place the plants in a warm part of the greenhouse, or in a pit having about sixty degrees of heat, either place I find will do. If I find the plants not as

sufficiently strong as I could wish, I pinch off the tops of the principal shoots which soon induces the strength required ; and when they begin to make shoots of some length I commence training them to sticks, always giving plenty of room, and this I continue till the latter end of May, at which time I plant them on the lawn.

After choosing the place I intend them to grow, I remove the turf to make a hole sufficient to take two barrows full of the compost recommended for potting. After planting, I lay down again a good part of the turf, leaving only a small space open.

When the plant has been in this situation long enough to have made shoots three or four inches long, I drive in four stumps or sticks about six inches from the centre, forming a square, having two feet above the surface ; on these I fix a *wood hoop*, three feet in diameter, with two strips crosswise to nail it to the stumps : the hoop is made as neat as possible or it has a clumsy appearance ; I have it previously painted. To this I train the plant, which soon covers it. After it has made shoots six inches long over this first hoop, I lay on another secured to the first and made in the same way, five feet in diameter ; this I generally find sufficient.

By the above mode of cultivation I have grown a plant of *Petunia Superba* *twenty-one feet in circumference*, forming a complete table of beautiful rosy purple blossoms and much admired by all who have seen it.

Should you think the above remarks worthy a place in your valuable publication, I might offer more at some future time.

[We shall be glad to hear from Mr. Spary again.]—CONDUCTOR.

ARTICLE VI.

AN EXTENSIVE LIST OF PINKS, IN REPLY TO E. H.

BY MR. WILLIAM HARRISON,

SECRETARY TO THE FELTON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

HAVING just received the March number of the CABINET, and perceived that E. H., of Stirlingshire, is inquiring after a list of good Pinks, I take this opportunity of saying that I think his wants cannot be better supplied than by my forwarding you for insertion in your May number the following extensive list, which I have extracted from the very comprehensive catalogue of Messrs. Tyso, of Wallingford, which I have just received. I have no doubt that any of the kinds would suit the purpose of E. H., as those of them that have

come under my own observation may be relied on as suiting for floricultural *competition*.

Acre's Lord Brougham.
 Alderman Thirtle.
 Ambrose's Lady Hill.
 Bampton's Radical.
 Barlow's George IV.
 ——— Ruler.
 Barrett's Conqueror.
 Bow's George IV.
 Benby's Hero.
 Bexley's Beauty.
 Bray's Invincible.
 Bridge's Queen.
 Buffield's Beauty.
 Catlin's la Belle Alliance.
 Chappel's Faerie Queene.
 Church's Triumphant.
 Clark's Adonis.
 Collin's Majestic.
 Coppin's Duke of Bedford.
 Countess of Plymouth.
 Crud's President.
 Davey's Apollo.
 ——— Britannia.
 Dry's Earl of Uxbridge.
 Ford's Victory.
 Forster's William IV.
 Green's Botley Hero.
 Goulton's George IV.
 Hardstone's Mammoth.
 Hopkins' One in the Ring.
 Ibbett's Triumphant.
 Jelf's Mary Ann.
 Kean's Reformer.
 Kellner's Matchless.
 Knight's Lady Ackland.
 ——— Lord Brougham.
 ——— Nonpareil.

Knight's Queen Adelaide.
 ——— William IV.
 Langford's Laced Beauty.
 Lock's Oxonian.
 Lord John Russell.
 Mann's Dr. Summers.
 ——— Duchess of Buckingham.
 ——— Miss Ricketts.
 Miss Blackstone.
 Norman's Benjamin.
 ——— Defiance.
 ——— Mary Ann.
 Parry's Union.
 Pindar's Lady Hallowell.
 Rollinson's Ruler of England.
 Shenton's Queen of the Isles.
 Stevens' Sir George Cook.
 Thompson's Princess Charlotte.
 Thurtell's Climax.
 ——— Indispensable.
 Tom Davey.
 Tyso's Alexis.
 ——— Josephine.
 ——— Landgrave.
 ——— Letitia.
 ——— Otho.
 Unsworth's Omega.
 Vanderberg's Bolivar.
 Wallis's Unique.
 Weeden's Queen Victoria.
 Westlake's Hero.
 ——— Heroine.
 White's Warden.
 Willmer's Duchess of Kent.
 ——— Queen Victoria.
 Young's Joe Miller.

To the above extensive list I subjoin the following, which are a good deal cultivated by the amateurs of this county (Northumberland). They may all be relied on as fit for the bed of a competitor; and if E. H. is a member of a competing florists' society, I have no doubt that he would find them to answer his purpose.

Unsworth's Omega.
 Hogg's Beauty of Middlesex.
 Dawson's Gauntlet.
 Harrison's Emma.
 Falconer's Purple Perfection.
 Sabine's Queen Victoria.
 Neighbour's Countryman.
 Tugg's Wellington.
 Bexley's Beauty.
 Wailes's Beauty.
 Westlake's Hero.
 Lord Archibald Hamilton.

Davey's Juliet.
 ——— Britannia.
 Blanchard's Lady Jane.
 Brooks's Eclipse.
 Bradwell's Hero.
 Smith's Mistake.
 Kean's Reformer.
 Turner's Britannia. ♀
 Stephen's Waterloo.
 Barrett's Conqueror.
 Miss Cheese.
 Lock's Glory of Newport.

Some of these occur in Tyso's catalogue, but I have put them all down to let E. H. know what kinds he may expect to find in Northumberland when he takes a journey "over the border."

Many of the kinds here enumerated are surpassingly beautiful; indeed their ground colours are so pure and their edgings so perfect, that the admirer of this tribe of flowers may with justice say that in their production Nature has employed her ablest and most favoured artist. But E. H. will find that many of the smallest kinds, such as "Westlake's Hero," "Lord Archibald Hamilton," "Wailles's Beauty," &c., *lace best*, though they are least esteemed by amateurs on account of the few petals which they contain; while those with very thick pods, such as "Unsworth's Omega," "Bexley's Beauty," &c., though they have far more petals, and consequently rise higher in the centre, or, to use a florist's phrase, *crown better*, and are more prized by competitors on that account, yet they *lace* much more imperfectly, and are so apt to *burst their pods* out at one side that it is near akin to an impossibility, even with all the bandages and care that a competitor can use, to preserve them in a state fit to be presented for competition.

The hardy nature and easy propagation of the Pink, either by layers or pipings, may with great propriety establish its claim to the appellation of "The Poor Man's Flower," while its unassuming beauty and delightful fragrance make it a decided acquisition either in the flower garden or the drawing-room *bouquet*.

These few remarks will, I trust, not be considered inappropriate when addressed to a person who is inquiring after a list of good pinks, and who is probably only beginning to form his collection of them. But I have no doubt, Mr. Editor, that you are considering them *long enough*, and the above lists sufficiently extensive; and as I feel sure that E. H. will find them satisfactory, I shall not trespass farther upon your space at present than to assure you that I continue a sincere well wisher to your FLORICULTURAL CABINET.

PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

NOTICED IN PERIODICALS.

ARMERIA FASCICULATA.—Fascicled Thrift. (Bot. Reg. 21.) Plumbaginaceæ. Pentandria Pentagynia. (Synonyms, *Statice fasciculata*, *spinifolia*.) A native of the warmer parts of Europe, as Corsica, Portugal, &c. De Candolle states, "It resembles *A. Vulgaris* in many respects. From its collar rise three or four stems to about four inches high, each bearing a head of flowers similar to the common Thrift." It is cultivated in the gardens around London, where it forms a pretty bush, looking like a young Pine-fir, and produces numerous heads of pretty pink flowers in August and September. It flourishes in the open border in summer, but requires winter protection.

BOMAREA SIMPLEX.—The Simple. (Bot. Mag. 3863.) Amaryllidaceæ. Hexandria Monogynia. Three varieties were brought from Cusco by Mr. Pentland, and have bloomed in the open ground in front of the greenhouses in the garden at Spofforth. The form of the flower is like a close-flowered *Alstræmeria*, which has pendulous blossoms. Each flower is rather more than an inch long. Sepals reddish; petals of a greenish-yellow, spotted with red or purple. The flowers are produced in umbels, three or four in each; they are interesting and pretty.

CHYSIS BRACDESCENS.—Bracteated. (Bot. Reg. 23.) Orchidaceæ, Epidendriæ. Gynandria Monandria. An Epiphyte from Mexico. It was imported from thence by George Barker, Esq., in whose fine collection it has bloomed. The flowers are produced four or five in each raceme. Petals white, labellum yellow inside and white outside. Each blossom is about two inches across.

COBURGHIA COCCINEA. Scarlet flowered. (Bot. Mag. 3865.) Amaryllidaceæ. Triandria Monogynia. Sent from Lima to Spofforth by John Maclean, Esq., who discovered it in one of his excursions over the Cordillera, who dug up the two bulbs he transmitted. They were potted in rich alluvial soil, with a little rotten manure, and flourished well, standing out all the summer and autumn of 1839, the season being unusually wet and cold, but they appeared to dislike sunshine and fine weather. At the approach of winter the leaves perished, when the pots were set dry in the greenhouse. One of the bulbs flowered again at the end of October, soon after the pot had been set dry, from which circumstance it is evident that the plant may be bloomed twice a-year, allowing a season of dry rest between. The flowers are produced in a scape, four in each, pendulous, of a beautiful carmine colour. Each flower is about an inch and a half long.

COBURGHIA TRICHROMA.—Three-coloured. Amaryllidaceæ. Hexandria Monogynia. Sent from Lima to Spofforth, where it has bloomed. The flowers are of a light scarlet, about two inches and a half long. The limbs of the petals are lighter coloured at the edges, with a green stripe up the middle of each. Very pretty. The Coburgias like a strong alluvial and well-manured soil. They are often found wild on inaccessible rocks on the edge of a precipice, and sometimes deeply imbedded in the drift soil.

COLEA FLORIBUNDA.—The Yellow Rei Rei. (Bot. Reg. 19.) Bignoneæ. Didynamia Angiospermia. Inhabits the forests along the east coast of Madagascar. It is a shrub, and by the Malgaches called Rei Rei. It has recently (August last) bloomed, probably the first time in Europe, in the collection of the Duke of Northumberland at Syon. It is a stove plant, of a stately habit, growing seven or eight feet high. The leaves are very noble in appearance, something like the Walnut in form, but far exceeding in size. The flowers are produced on the last year's wood, just above where the leaves had fallen from; they are in umbels, of a bright yellow-ochre colour with a pale border. Each flower is about an inch across. *Colea*, after General Sir G. Lowry Cole, Governor of the Mauritius.

CROCUS SUAVROLENS.—Sweet-scented. (Bot. Mag. 3864.) Iridaceæ. Triandria Monogynia. Sent from Naples to Spofforth, where it has bloomed. Sepals cream-coloured striped with dark. Petals violet-purple.

CROCUS SPECIOSUS.—Showy Crocus. (Bot. Mag. 3861.) Iridaceæ. Triandria Monogynia. The flowers are large. Sepals of a bluish-purple, each having three dark lines lengthwise. Petals of a paler colour with numerous darker lines and veins, giving the whole an interesting appearance, recommending it to every early flower border.

CALLITHAUMA VIRIDIFLORUM ET ANGUSTIFOLIUM.—Narrow-leaved green-flowered. (Bot. Mag. 3866.) Amaryllidaceæ. Hexandria Monogynia. The flowers are of an emerald-green colour, near four inches long. The stem is said, in its native country (Peru), to grow several feet high, and to be an object of much curiosity. It has been introduced to the collection in the Spofforth garden.

HERBERTIA PULCHELLA ET CÆRULEA.—Pretty and blue-flowered. (Bot. Mag. 3862.) Iridaceæ. Hexandria Monogynia. A native of Buenos Ayres. Two varieties are figured; one with lilac-coloured flowers, and the other pale violet-blue. Each are slightly spotted at the claws of the petals. The dwarf growth of the plant and pretty interesting flowers recommend it as deserving culture.

IMPATIENS CANDIDA.—White Balsam. (Bot. Reg. 20.) Balsaminaceæ. Pentandria Monogynia. It is a noble growing species, from the Himalayan mountains. It has bloomed in the collection of the London Horticultural Society. The stems grow about six feet high. The flowers are white, speckled with crimson, each about two inches across. They are produced in constant succession during autumn.

TRIPTILION SPINOSUM.—Spiny. (Bot. Reg. 22.) Asteraceæ. Syngenesia Polygamia Æqualis. A most beautiful herbaceous plant from Chili, where it is called *Semperviva*, on account of the permanence of its deep azure flowers. It has bloomed in the collection of the Countess of Grenville at Dropmore. Mr. Frost, the gardener, says he has bloomed it for the last three years, but has only been able to get two young plants from seed, as it seeds very sparingly. The plant is herbaceous, with a fleshy root like a small Dahlia. The stems rise about two feet high, and produce their flowers in corymbs very numerous, making a most splendid show. The plant has hitherto been kept in the greenhouse, but it is probable a cold pit will be quite sufficient for its winter protection. It is a most desirable plant, and deserves to be grown in every flower garden.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON FUCHSIA FULGENS.—W. W. would thank any of our correspondents, through the medium of the CABINET, to inform him the best mode of treatment for *Fuchsia fulgens*; whether it is the mode to cut it down close to the pot, or not; and likewise the due time to put it to work.

ON MARTYNIA FRAGRANS.—“A subscriber” to the FLORICULTURAL CABINET, wishing to see a representation of the “*Martynia fragrans*,” will feel obliged to Mr. Harrison if he will in next Number inform him in which Number of the Botanical Register it is figured, as he does not understand the figure 6 placed after it at page 67 of the FLORICULTURAL for March, 1841.

Chelsea, March 20, 1841.

[In the Botanical Register the plates are numbered from January in each year; so that the *Martynia* is the sixth plate of the present volume, and is in the last January Number.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON A LIQUID FOR HEALING THE WOUND MADE BY TAKING CUTTINGS OFF PLANTS.—Allow me to propose a subject which your readers at large might most beneficially exercise their minds on—the application of any matter, whether in the liquid, dry, or other forms, which would act, as it were, immediately in healing the wound of a cutting; for I believe it is a certain truth, that until the callus be formed, or, in other words, the wound healed, no emission of roots takes place; and the idea has often occurred to my mind, that a good chemist may be able to suggest that which would most readily effect the object, and so hasten the time of striking a cutting. He would also be thus discovering a certain means of working all plants which can be propagated by detached portions.

February 25, 1841.

X. Y. Z.

ON TULIP JUDGMENT.—As the season for the inspection of the Tulip is again fast approaching, I take the liberty of proposing the following query, through the medium of your widely circulated Floricultural Cabinet, on the judgment of the Tulip. My motive for troubling you on the subject is simply because the very circumstance once happened at the Felton exhibition; and as it is possible that such an occurrence may happen again, your opinion, or the opinion of any of your experienced Correspondents, who may have been judges at any of the exhibitions in the South, would exceedingly oblige me.

The query is this:—A and B are competitors at the exhibition of Tulips, and each exhibits a bloom of the same flower. A's is a beautiful Tulip, of fine form, pure bottom, good cup, and perfect feathering. B's flower is equally good in form, bottom, and cup, but the feathering round two petals is imperfect, the ground colour running completely up, and dividing the feathering at the apex. A's flower is candidly admitted by all the competitors themselves to be the best flower in the room, but in brushing out the scattered pollen from the bottom of the cup, A unfortunately breaks off the half of one of the stamina, and in this state the flowers are left for the decision of the judges. The judges enter the room, and after their award is given it is found, on examination, that they have rejected A's flower and preferred B's, with its imperfect feathering, which consequently receives the prize. The question is—was this a just decision? Some have thought it was, and others the contrary; and this makes me desirous of having the opinion of some respectable and experienced gentleman, through the medium of the "Cabinet."

Some of your readers, Mr. Editor, may perhaps think that this is of too trifling importance to merit much attention; but as it is only by attending to such minutiae that a correct judgment of Florists' flowers can be attained, I trust that you will give it your attention in a future number.

By so doing, you will confer a great favour on

WM. HARRISON.

Felton Bridge End, February 17, 1841.

P.S.—It must be understood that these two flowers were of a favourite variety, such as had often taken a prominent prize, and the only two of that sort in the room.

ON HEATING A GREENHOUSE, &c.—I observe in the Number for February, 1841, some remarks upon building green-houses. You would oblige many of your subscribers by giving a few hints on this subject from your own experience and observations, but most especially as to the best method of heating small green-houses. I see many remarks upon stoves, both the Arnott stove and Vesta stove, but we should be glad to learn your own opinion upon this point.

If there are any objections to heating a green-house with a stove, if so, what are they; and what is the best stove for a green-house 19 feet long by 16 broad.

In the county Wexford, Ireland, climate milder, but less hot sun and more damp than England; many plants doing well in the open borders during winter that will not do so in England.

L. C.

[We will give some remarks on the stoves, &c. in our next. We have not tried the stoves mentioned, and so very opposite have been the opinions given us, that we have been quite perplexed in the matter.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON ECHEVERIA GIBBIFLORA, &c.—A subscriber and constant reader of the FLORICULTURAL CABINET wishes to suggest, as an improvement in your notice of "New or rare Plants," that they should *always* be described as annuals, biennials, or perennials; also as hardy, half-hardy, greenhouse, or stove plants; also it would afford much facility to your readers, if the name of the month were inserted at the head of each page. The writer also would feel obliged by your informing him the treatment required to bloom successfully the *Lechenaultia formosa*, as with him the flowers drop off, and the little branches wither and die; also what *treatment* and *temperature* is required to bloom the *Echeveria gibbiflora*. Is it a greenhouse or stove plant?

February 13th, 1841.

[We give the description of the plants as far as we possibly can ascertain what they are. If we find that in any way we can further elucidate the particulars, we will do it. We saw some very splendid specimens of the *Lechenaultia*, in bloom, at the London exhibitions last season. We hope some of our friends who exhibited them will give our correspondent the particulars of treatment to grow the plant as desired. The *Echeveria* flourishes well in a warm greenhouse, treated as succulents are.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON LIQUID MANURE FOR PELARGONIUMS.—In the excellent article on the culture of Pelargoniums, in the November number of the CABINET, contributed by the "Foreman of a London Nursery," I observe that the occasional use of *liquid manure* is strongly recommended for strengthening the growth of the plants and heightening the colours. I wish to know how this preparation is obtained. Is it extracted from horse-dung, or cow-dung? and should the manure be used *fresh*? I am unwilling to trouble your valuable contributor in giving an answer to what your professional readers may probably consider as a very silly question; but I can get no information on the subject from my gardening friends in the country, and I regard it as one of the great advantages to be derived from your publication, that there is every desire to encourage the efforts of mere tyros in this very delightful amusement. Will you also favour me, in an early number, with a list of from twelve to twenty-four of the most profuse blooming sorts, and also of the most vigorous habit, omitting the very high-priced plants?

I observe that the young leaves on many of my plants are very much curled, and the fibres of the leaves, on the under side, appear brown and corroded. The green fly was in the house a short time since, but they are now quite extirpated, and I cannot perceive traces of any other insect. Can you explain this?

February, 1841.

A SUBSCRIBER.

[The injury the green fly then effected is only now being developed. As they attack the very young leaves, by puncturing and extracting from them, the more visible the injury as the leaves enlarge. The liquid may be made by *well-rotted manure* being thrown into a tub or cistern, among water; but where there is a hot-bed, as for cucumbers, &c., a vessel should be sunk in a low situation, so as to receive the drainings. Or such a provision being had near to a farm-yard, where dung is retained for a length of time. Never use *new manure* for the purpose.—CONDUCTOR.]

ANSWER.

ON A BEAUTIFUL LILY, &c.—Observing that, in your February number, you request information regarding the beautiful Lily which your Fulham correspondent, A. A., observed in France, I may mention that the name he gives, "*Lilium Mirocale*," is evidently a corruption from the French word "*Hemerocalle*," or the Italian "*Emerocale*," and that it is, as you suppose, one of the day lilies (*Hemerocallis*). As it has a different botanical name in France from what it has in this country, you will probably pardon me for giving the botanical description from a French botanical work by M. Dumont Coursel.* This will

* *Le Botaniste Cultivateur*, Edit. 1802.

enable any botanist to ascertain the identity of the plant. He calls it, "Hemerocalle à feuilles de Plantain (*Hemerocallis plantaginea*). It is the *H. Cordata* of Cels. Leaves radical, on foot-stalks, heart-shaped, nerved like those of *Plantago major* (the greater Plantain): their foot-stalks channelled, embracing the stem; stem often drooping, one foot high, bearing at its summit several large flowers, with very long tubes, of a beautiful white, and of a sweet smell. Each flower grows in the hollow of a foliaceous and concave spathe." He mentions that it is a native of China, and flowers in August and September; and says that it requires the orangery or greenhouse, ought to have a good strong soil, and will not flower without getting much water, and a heat while in a growing state.

Although I have no doubt that the plant above described is the plant in question, I can only say that I suppose it is the same plant now known in this country as the *Funkia subcordata* spr. in "Loudon's Hortus Britannicus." This plant is figured in the "Botanical Magazine" as *H. Japonica*, tab. 1433; in "Andrews's Repository," tab. 194; in the "Botanical Register," as *H. Alba*, tab. 75; and "Kempfer Icones Selectæ," tab. 11. As the plant appears a desirable one, I fear I have encroached on your space. If so, shorten it.

SCOTUS.

[We thank our correspondent for the favour, and hope it will not be the last.—CONDUCTOR.]

Will you be good enough to state the principal points in the flower of the *Geranium*, and how those different points are reckoned by the judges at the shows?

I wish the same information regarding *Calceolarias*, as nowhere have I seen any rules for determining the preference of different plants.

SCOTUS.

REMARKS.

ON PLANTING RHODODENDRONS, &c.—Respecting the depth of peat earth required for Rhododendrons, whether they are perfectly hardy and game-proof, I beg to offer the following remarks, which, from my experience, of from thirty-five to forty years, as well as being the most extensive grower in the kingdom, I flatter myself may be relied on. You are aware that it is not, but ought to be, generally, known that all (or with but few exceptions) plants generally known as Americans will flourish in a much less portion of peat earth than is generally allotted to them, and which prevents this most beautiful family of plants being more generally introduced, as on most estates a compost may be prepared at a moderate expense to answer the purpose. Of course, when bog peat can be easily obtained, compost is out of the question; but even then I find many will carry a better foliage than when planted in all the former. I would recommend your subscriber to add to the bog an equal quantity of loam, the same of decomposed vegetable matter, such as leaf-mould, rotten wood, or turt, with one-eighth part of good sharp sand: this would carry the whole of the hardy Rhododendrons, *Kalmias*, *Azaleas*, &c. &c.; whilst the more common, such as *R. Ponticum*, with two or three of its varieties, *R. maximum*, *Azalea Pontica autumnalis*, and some others, will grow in almost any loamy soil, with only a small portion of the above composition round the roots of each to start them, if the ground is only first properly prepared, which consists in its being well trenched, keeping the surface or swardy part at top; this is most essential to the well-doing of all plants in forming a new plantation. One and a half to two feet would be quite a sufficient depth for the mould of clumps in general. The common Rhododendrons are all quite hardy, and free from the ravages of game.

I might here also observe that I consider *Berberis aquifolia* one of the prettiest hardy evergreens, and perhaps the best adapted for the outside planting of coach roads, &c.

M. WATERER.

Knap-hill and Bagshot Nurseries.—(Gardeners' Gazette.)

Mr. Appleby, gardener to Thomas Brocklehurst, Esq., M.P., of the Fence, near Macclesfield, observes:—

“In the Botanical Register for this month is an observation that the genus *Cyrtopodium* does not flower freely in the Orchidaceous houses near London. As I have been successful in blooming several of that genus last season, and they are now showing flowers again, I send you the particulars of the method by which I have succeeded. As soon as I perceive the buds springing at the bottom of the pseudo-bulbs, I take the plants and carefully shake off all the old soil, and cut off all the decayed roots; I then pot them in large pots well drained, in a compost of turfy loam chopped into pieces about the size of pigeon eggs, and peaty turf broken in the same manner, and leaf-mould about half rotten, in equal parts; to which I add about an eighth of bones, also broken into small pieces; I mix these all well together, and place the plants as near as possible level with the rims of the pots, and finish by giving a good watering to settle the compost. The plants are put in the warmest part of the house, and watered very moderately at first, increasing the quantity as the plants advance in growth until the leaves are fully developed, when I give them manure water once a week to encourage the production of strong pseudo-bulbs, without which it is in vain to look for flowers. In this I succeeded to my satisfaction; and last year had the pleasure to perceive the flower-stems appearing at the same time as the bulb shoots. I had flower-stems five feet high, with numerous side branches, making a bundle of flower-stems on one shoot more than 18 inches diameter. They are coming up this year equally strong. As soon as the pseudo-bulbs are perfected I gradually reduce the water, and when they are at rest I give them no more. To induce more perfect quiescence I have them removed to a cool dry house, the average temperature of which is about 55°. The essentials of this method are, to use a rather rich but open compost, to give plenty of water during growth, and a season of complete rest. Those who attend to all this need not fear flowering *Cyrtopodiums*. We have now in flower here *Dendrobium nobile*, a fine specimen, with spikes of 10 and 12 blossoms each; *D. corulescens*; *Cyrtochilum maculatum*; *C. Bictoniense*; *Epidendrum aurantiacum*; and a fine var. *Epidendrum ciliare*; var. *latifolium*; *E. capitatum*; *E. nutans*; *E. nocturnum*; *Leptotes bicolor*, minor and major; *Cymbidium sinense*; *Brassavola nodosa*; *B. angustata*; *B. tuberculata*; *Oncidium Cebolleta*; and a var. *O. ampliatum*; *Brassia caudata*; *Gongoras*, several species; *Lissochilus parviflorus*; *Bletias*; *Cypripediums*, &c. &c.; altogether making our Orchidaceous houses very gay, forming a strange yet pleasant contrast to the savage winter now howling around us.”

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF NEW GERANIUMS, by J. K.—Indian Chief (Gains's). The upper petals nearly black, with a small white mark round the edge, under petals pink, sometimes has a spot on each, good form and habit.

Lady Broughton (Gains's). The upper petals dark crimson, with a pink mark round the edge, the under petals pink, good form.

Incomparable (Gains's). A very fine clear white, with large furry spot, good form and habit.

Fire Ball (Gains's). A very brilliant scarlet, similar to *Isidorianum*, but much finer shape and growth.

Exquisite (Gains's). Orange pink, with large dark spot, fine form and habit.

Queen (Parsons'). Colour similar to *Lady Denbigh*, much rounder flower, petals of great substance.

Mary Guy (Stewart's). Rich, rosy purple, exquisite shape, compact habit, and immense bloomer.

Tamburini (Stewart's). Peach colour, upper petals covered with black, of good form and habit.

Duchess of Richmond (Stewart's). Similar in colour to *Fosterii Rosea*, with dark spot, and beautiful cupped petals, very fine form and habit.

Miss Hawtrey (Stewart's). Bright rose, form round, petals with pure white throat, and large black spot of excellent form and habit.

Louisa (Wilson's). The upper petals of this splendid flower have a fine dark-

clouded crimson spot shaded to the edge with rosy crimson, the eye white, the lower petals rosy pink, very large, and of extra fine form and habit.

Anna (Wilson's). The ground colour of this beautiful flower is a fine clear white, with a splendid, rich, dark crimson spot, of extra fine form and habit.

Alicy (Wilson's). Upper petals nearly covered with a very dark crimson spot, delicately shaded to the edge with light pink, lower petals rosy pink, large flower, good form and habit.

Fulgens (Wilson's). Fine scarlet crimson, with dark spot having a light centre, lower petals scarlet crimson, a good shaped flower.

Maid of Saragossa (Wilson's). Upper petals fine rose, with large dark spot, lower petals beautiful pink, good form.

Sylphide (Wilson's). Upper petals fine, dark clouded spot, shaded to the edge with rosy crimson, lower petals fine pale rose, of good form and habit.

Assassin (Wilson's). Upper petals crimson spot shaded with pink, lower petals rosy pink, good form and habit.

London, Jan. 15th, 1841.

A LIST OF SUPERB PINKS.—In answer to some person who signs E. H., Sterlingshire, wishing a list of the best sort of Pinks, I take the opportunity of sending the enclosed, being a small portion of the best sorts grown about Woolwich, which has long been celebrated for fine Pinks. They may be had of any of the florists here, viz., Messrs. Norman, Ibbett, &c.

March 9, 1841.

MICHAEL MARTIN, Harden's-lane, Woolwich.

N.B. Thanks to Mr. William Harrison for his cursory remarks on the Tulip in your last; I hope I shall hear from him again.

Twenty-five Fine Proved Varieties.

Aker's Lord Brougham.
Bernard's Bexley Hero.
Burchell's Young John.
Church's Rosannah.
" Triumph.
Coppin's Duke of Bedford.
Colis's Majestic.
Cooper's King Alfred.
Creed's President.
Cousin's Beauty of Kent.
Dry's Earl of Uxbridge.
Wardstone's Queen Victoria.
Hopkins's One in the Ring.
Ibbett's Triumphant.
Jelf's Mary Anne.
Kelson's Countess of Plymouth.
Norman's Defiance.
" Mary Anne.
Pinder's Lady Hallowell.
Stevens's Hon. Sir G. Cook.
Shenton's Queen of the Isles.
Swinth's Omega.
Willmore's Queen Victoria.
" Duchess of Kent.
" Knight of Henley.

Alpha, from Hogg.
Agate's Eliza.
Bragg's Duchess of Cornwall.
Colis's Conservative.
Cousin's West Kent Hero.
" Little Wonder.
Hughes's Conqueror.
" Lady Barrington.
" Miss Rose Morland.
Hogg's Lord Dunraven.
Hodges's Gem.
" Black and Clean.
Ibbett's Prince Albert.
" Jim Crow.
" Captain Dundas.
Jelf's Ne plus Ultra.
Morritt's William Hume.
MacCloud's Seedling.
Prior's Queen Victoria.
Robinson's Blackheath Hero.
Smith's Dr. Coke.
Wallis's Unique.
Willmore's Prince Albert.
Thurtell's Indispensable.
" Mile End Defiance.

[Twenty-five new varieties; have seen nearly the whole of them; I consider them fine.]

VICTORIA REGIA.—Seeds of this, the queen of hothouse aquatic plants, have at length been procured in a fresh state by Mr. Schomburgk, who, after distributing a part among his friends, has left a few for sale in the hands of Mr. Pamplin, Queen-street, Soho. These seeds were procured after the coloured man, who acted as cockswain during Mr. Schomburgk's last expedition, had revisited, for the third time, the region where the plant grows. The two previous times he did not find it in seed, but he brought down some plants, which, at

their arrival in Georgetown, were neglected, and consequently perished. On his return from the second trip, he brought two more plants to Georgetown, which are reported to be growing at Mr. Bach's, who has planted them in a pond in his garden. It is, therefore, probable that we may succeed in getting the plant alive to England; but some fear is entertained that it is, like Euryale, an annual.

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR MAY.

PLANT STOVES.—Very little fire-heat will now be required, only applying it in cold weather. The plants will progressively require an increase of air and water. If any want an increase of pot-room, it should be attended to as early as possible; otherwise, if not watered frequently, the foliage or flowers will be liable to suffer, turn brown, or fall off the plant. Keep the plants free from decayed leaves, moss, &c. Frequently stir the surface of the soil. When any casual irregularities in form occur, prune or tie the shoots as required. It is a good time for propagating by cuttings, suckers, seeds, &c., placing them in moist heat.

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

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

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

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

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



THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

JUNE 1st, 1841.

PART I.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

SPARAXIS, VARS. (*Hybrid Sparaxises.*)

[Sparaxis, from "sparasso," to tear; in allusion to its lacerated spathes.]

THESE three handsome varieties, represented in our plate, were raised from seed in Guernsey, with numerous others; and the drawings were sent to us by Mr. James Barbel, of that place. They are most desirable varieties, and deserve a situation wherever practicable.

In this country the greater part of the kinds will grow well in a south border, planted about six inches deep, within two or three inches of the wall; or at the front of a greenhouse, conservatory, stove, &c. The soil should be a sandy vegetable mould, as the frost is less likely to affect the bulbs in winter. When planted in such a situation, however, a covering of dry leaves, sprinkled over with soil, that they may not be blown away, is found beneficial. When so cultivated, they bloom much more vigorously than when grown in pots, and continue to bloom from May to August. We have seen them in some instances push flower-spikes to the height of three feet; and in Guernsey we have been informed they have attained even four feet.

When they are cultivated in pots, the compost should be formed of a mixture of sandy loam, decayed leaves, and peat-soil, in equal proportions. The pots should have a very free drainage.

The time of planting is October, the bulbs being inserted an inch deep; immediately after they should be placed in a cool frame, as they only require protection from frost, till the pots are well filled

with roots, when they may be set on the shelves of the greenhouse, and properly attended with water, &c.

When they have done flowering, water should gradually be withheld, the pots be placed where they will be kept dry, till the proper season for repotting, when the balls of earth being carefully broken, the bulbs can be dressed without sustaining injury. By keeping the bulbs undisturbed in the pots as they had grown, they retain their firmness much better than if disturbed, and flower more vigorously than when disturbed as soon as the foliage decays.

They are readily increased by offsets or seeds. The former may be taken off at the time of repotting. Seed should be sown early in spring, in order to allow time to obtain bulbs previously to autumn.

The varieties have been greatly increased by hybridizing, and many very beautiful kinds been obtained. This has especially been attended to by cultivators of flowers in Guernsey, and any attention paid has been more than repaid by the valuable productions.

Bulbs of the kinds now figured, and numerous others, may be obtained at a very reasonable price from the florists of Guernsey. Some of the florists have informed us that they should be very glad to exchange with any amateur or nurseryman for other kinds of plants.

ARTICLE II.

REMARKS ON THE ADVANTAGE OF DEPRIVING PLANTS OF THEIR EARLY FLOWER-BUDS.

BY S. R. P., GREENWICH, KENT.

In an article on the *Primula Sinensis*, which appeared in the *CABINET* for August last, I expressed a probability of resuming my remarks on the above subject, to which you were pleased to invite me. In now reverting thereto, I must disclaim any pretensions to reducing such operations to a rule, and content myself by an endeavour to awaken an inquiry that may add another link to the chain of culture, by which many flowering plants may be brought to exceed even their present excellence. In my treatment of the above plant, it will be seen that my aim is to retard the production of flowers until the plant shall have attained a luxuriance of growth sufficient to support the most ample display of blossom. In order to effect this in any flowering plant, it will be necessary to check precocity by immediately re-

moving every flower-bud that may appear until the greatest expansion of foliage be ensured. I fear this is too often neglected by amateurs, to whom only these remarks are addressed; and the penalty of early pubescence is defective bloom, if not total abortiveness. Permit me here to repeat the words of Mr. Joseph Hayward, which I quoted in the number for January, 1840, when treating on the *Brugmansia*, and which, by a singular coincidence, was applied to the culture of the *Dahlia* in the same number by Mr. W. Woodmansey. It is, then, remarked by Mr. Hayward, that "the leaves 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." This axiom is so good, so essential to a high state of culture, and so desirable to be borne in mind by the horticulturist, that he should adopt it as his motto. Ample foliage before the production of flowers is the desideratum: let the cultivator then, by the strictest observation, seek the best means of promoting it; he will generally find a vigorous growth adverse to the production of flowers, so long as such a state shall be sustained; but it will act conversely when it shall have reached its maximum; therefore, let him use his best endeavours to promote luxuriance until the plant shall have attained its standard of perfection; but if, during its progress, there should be any disposition to dilate the incipient flower-bud, let it be removed, and, if it be not in the nature of the plant to reproduce blossom-buds the same season, it will be better to lose a year than to have a premature and puny blossom; one plant well cultivated is worth any number badly grown. Some cultivators, in order to effect a lofty growth, lop away all the under branches, so as to force the sap upwards. Better that the plant be allowed to follow, as far as may be, its natural habit, removing only such shoots as appear stunted or misplaced; this will give girth to the stem, and preserve a more perfect symmetry. I will here instance the *Fuchsia*. If the taller sorts be so treated, and regularly stripped of their flower-buds, until they have made their desired growth, they may be made to attain their greatest altitude with a pyramidal form, sustaining themselves without any support, their bottom branches sweeping the ground, the others rising branch over branch; when clothed with their bright, crimson, pendulous

blossoms, they present a picture of floral beauty. Many are the plants that present a stunted or straggling appearance that, by like treatment, might be caused to assume the same symmetrical keeping. The Dahlia, too, (this is ticklish ground,) might, I think, be much improved in the quality of its blossom, whether for the border or as a show flower, if, instead of the unsparing lopping away of its branches, these were carefully preserved, and the blossom-buds more fully displaced; this is borne out by the Chrysanthemum and many other plants, from which, in order to produce fine blooms, we remove most of the flower-buds, while we scrupulously preserve every particle of foliage. I shall pass from this Leviathan of flowers to the more modest but equally well-known Mignonette. How to produce the tree is, I believe, generally understood; but as it will exemplify the subject, I will merely glance at the practice of depriving its leading shoot of its flower-bud; it is again surmounted by another shoot, from which the flower is again displaced; the same routine goes on till the plant has reached the prescribed height, when it is allowed to shoot freely, and it is clothed with its fragrant bloom. By a very similar treatment, the Verbenas may be made either to spread with greater luxuriance on the ground, to trail over the vase, or to climb the trellis; for any of these purposes we have only to persevere in removing the flower-buds, from time to time, as they are produced, and new shoots will be emitted, elongating to a considerable extent, at the same time multiplying in number so as to cover a much greater space. If these be allowed to fall negligently over a vase, or be carefully entwined round a trellis, attached to a large flower-pot, the effect will be in either case exceedingly ornamental. The Anagallis, Petunia, Heliotrope, and various other plants, if subjected to a like training, are capable of the same effect. The Heliotrope I once saw trained round a pillar in a greenhouse eight feet high, clothed with flowers from nearly the bottom to the top. Thunbergias, Maurandias, Rhodachitons, and the whole race of dwarf climbers, will be much improved in growth by removing, as soon as visible, the early flower-buds. If the Balsam be allowed to expand its first flush of buds, the blossoms will neither be so large or so double as they will if the early buds be plucked off. This will create a more luxuriant development of the plant, and the succeeding buds will be produced all over the plant in the greatest abundance, covering it with a pro-

fusion of double flowers, very superior to what would have been the effect if the plant had been allowed to expand its blossom while yet in its infant state. The *Schizanthus* and most annuals may be much improved by removing the first flower-buds. The cultivator will be amply repaid by sowing them (annuals) early in August, pinching off any flowers that may be produced the same year, and thus transferring them to the biennial list. *Lobelias*, particularly *Cardinalis*, *Fulgens*, and the beautiful *Ignea*, by having the centre shoot pinched out, will produce a number of laterals, clothed with elegant flowers for nearly their whole length, instead of one long and almost flowerless stem. *Pentstemon Gentianoides*, *Coccineas*, *Campanula Pyramidalis*, and a variety of the like plants, are subject to the same remark. The *Erysimum Peroffskianum* is a striking instance of this treatment; if left to flower its centre shoot, although the novel colour, under any treatment, renders it pretty, it will, nevertheless, have a straggling appearance; but let this be pinched out, and the consequent radiation of shoots will display a dense patch of rich and dazzling flowers. Many bulbs, as *Hyacinths*, *Tulips*, &c., after having been grown in rooms, in glasses and flower-pots, are reduced to a state of great degeneracy; if these be planted in the free soil, and deprived of the languid flowers that will be produced the succeeding year, the bulbs will be invigorated, and thus prepared to flower well every alternate year, so long as this treatment be continued. To enumerate all the flowering plants that might be improved by a judicious removal of the early flower-buds would be a recapitulation of nearly the whole vocabulary of plants. Thus having redeemed my promise and responded to your invitation, I trust I have said enough to induce inquiry, and feel assured that investigation will lead to a more general practice of depriving plants of their premature flower-buds.

ARTICLE III.

ON THE AURICULA,—ITS CULTURE, PROPERTIES, ETC.

BY MR. WILLIAM HARRISON,

SECRETARY TO THE FELTON FLORISTS' SOCIETY.

(*Concluded from No. 99, p. 106.*)

NOTHING can exceed the beauty of the foliage of the Auricula at this stage of its annual progress. The leaves are of the purest green, and

their deeply-serrated edges and the beardy fibres which grow over their surface, like the small bristles to be seen on the head of the dragon-fly, are sure indications of the health of the plants, and whisper to us in silent eloquence that the desolation of winter is past, and that spring, delightful spring, with its thousand enjoyments, is again about to cheer and gladden us with its bright and joyous career. Indeed, to the writer of this article their appearance possesses a peculiar charm, and raises in his breast the purest devotional feelings; they remind him of the wisdom and goodness of that Divine Being whose beneficence could think of strewing our path with such lovely ornaments, and seem to speak a renewal of the promise that “seedtime and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night, shall not cease.”

This may be called the delightful season of anticipation for the florist. Day after day passes on, and he sees before him, in beautiful perspective, the success that is to crown his efforts. April at last arrives, and the season which he has had in contemplation for the last twelve months approaches to reward his care and attention through that long period. His plants keep progressing, till at last their hearts begin to expand, and expose to his anxious eyes the rising *trusses*. Every care is now taken to protect the delicate and expanding flowers from strong winds, which would easily sully their beautiful surface, and spoil the rich, velvety appearance of the expanding corolla; even the rays of the sun must now be excluded, or the richness of the colours would soon fade. Petal after petal now expands, till at last the large circular trusses greet the admiring eyes of the devoted amateur, and far more than repay him for all his trouble and attention through the long period of their dormancy.

After the flowering season is over, the Auricula soon ceases to grow with vigour. It should then be placed in a situation having a northern aspect, where it may be protected from the scorching rays of the meridian sun, and also from all heavy and continued rains, as many plants are annually lost by the sudden transition from the close frame to continued exposure in wet weather. Whenever, therefore, continued rains prevail at this season, it is advisable to draw the lights over them, but raised up so as to admit of free and complete ventilation.

By the end of July or the beginning of August all offsets ought to

be removed and potted in compost similar to that used for the old plants. This allows them time to get established before the approach of winter, and is the best season for repotting the old plants also when they require it. This, however, should only be done every other season, as it is absurd to imagine that an Auricula plant can completely exhaust the soil in the pot in one season, as many cultivators suppose. By removing the offsets at this season, the old plants will be less liable to sustain injury than at any other period of the year, as the warm weather of summer is approaching, and they are just entering upon their dormant state, and, consequently, they will not be so apt to *bleed* at the incisions made in removing the offsets as at other times when the plants possess more vigour. These incisions will dry and heal up in the warm summer weather, and the plants, when left with only one heart, will bloom again the next season with undivided vigour. Every care should, however, be taken not to put the compost too high up the necks of the plants having such incisions, as they are very apt to imbibe moisture at these places, and damp off in the winter season in consequence, which misfortune can only be prevented by attention to this.

As soon as the wet and cold weather of the latest months of the year sets in, the Auricula again demands our best attention and care; and it is always of the greatest importance to preserve them from a superabundance of moisture. It is an easy matter to supply the deficiency when they are likely to get too dry; but it is very difficult even to preserve them after they have been bleached by long-continued rains.

Properties.—The properties of a first-rate Auricula are, in the opinion of modern florists, as follow:—The flower should consist of four principal parts,—the tube, the eye, the ground colour, and the border. The diameter of the tube should be one-sixth of the whole diameter of the corolla; the eye, including the tube, one-half; the velvety ground colour should occupy a quarter; and the green edge, including the white powdery border, the remaining quarter. The ground colour should be a deep rich velvet, quite distinct from the exterior circumscribing border, as all those whose ground colour runs into, and infringes upon, the outer border are to be considered *run* and imperfect flowers. The mouth of each tube should be well filled with the antheræ; the eye should be a little sunk below the

mouth of the tube; and the nearer the whole truss approaches a complete circle, the more perfect it will be esteemed by the connoisseur. Those Auriculas having the corolla all of one uniform colour, and technically called *selfs*, are in little esteem among the florists of the present day. Indeed, in the north of England, they are not cultivated at all as prize flowers.

In conclusion, I beg to reiterate my opinion that nothing is more worthy of the attention of the florist than the Auricula. Coming at an early season, when few other florists' flowers claim our attention, and showing us more forcibly the contrast between the stern piercing blasts and bleak desolation of winter, and the delightful and invigorating return of the season of flowers, they make a far deeper impression on the thinking mind than the flower which blooms in the height of summer, when the attention is attracted by such a multiplicity of nature's beauties; they teach us to ruminate on the wonders and beauties of creation that are scattered about us on every side, and induce us to exclaim, in the beautiful and pious language of Milton,

“ These are thy glorious works, Parent of good,
Almighty! thine this universal frame,
Thus wondrous fair; thyself how wondrous then!
Unspeakable, who sitt'st above these heavens,
To us invisible, or dimly seen
In these thy lowliest works; yet these declare
Thy goodness beyond thought, and power divine.”

ARTICLE IV.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE CARNATION.

BY E. H., STIRLINGSHIRE.

THE Carnation, which has now become a great favourite with all the florists of Europe, is a child of art, having been raised from a small “red clove pink,” which is thought to be a native of our climate, since it has often been found growing wild on rocks and old walls, and in other situations where the soil is dry (this ought to teach the young florist to grow this plant in a dry sandy soil). It does not seem to have been known to the ancients, and probably the first notice of it in this country is by Gerarde, who received it from Poland in the year 1597. The Carnation is propagated by seeds, by layers, or by slips termed pipings. Soil:—Mr. Hogg recommends the fol-

owing compost: three barrows of loam, one and a half of garden mould, ten ditto horse manure, one of coarse sand, to be mixed and thrown together in a heap or ridge and turned over three or four times in the winter, particularly in frosty weather. On a dry day in the end of November take a barrow of fresh lime, which as soon as it is slaked, strew over while hot in turning the heap; this destroys grubs, worms, &c.

If there has been much rain during winter, so that the strength of the compost is reduced and the salts washed from it, I take (says Mr. Hogg) about seven pounds of damaged salt and add them to it, either dissolved in water or strewed over with the hand. The seed may be sown in the open border (if the soil be light, dry, and fine) in the spring, at the time of sowing hardy annuals, but it is much better to sow it in pans or boxes. In March sow the seed in pans or boxes; they may be placed in a moderate hot-bed just to cause the seeds to come up, but they had better be removed before long for fear of weakening and drawing the plants. Keep the boxes in an airy, dry place, and water moderately, not over much, in case of damping off. When the young plants have six leaves and become about three inches high, they should be planted at about six or seven inches apart, taking care to water them till they take fresh root. Defend from excess of rain and frost by mats or hoops placed over the bed in the usual manner; they will in general blow the following summer. Laying is in a manner indispensable for continuing sorts; the time to perform this operation is about the 21st of July, and from that to the 21st of August; the plants should receive a good watering the day previous to laying, because they can only receive it for some time after through the rose of a very fine watering pot. Hogg says the first thing is to trim the plants by cutting off the leaves next the root, and about an inch in length of those at the end, moving at the same time the surface mould in the pots, and adding to it about half an inch in thickness of the finely sifted compost. They will then be ready for the incision, which must be made with a sharp knife longitudinally on the under side, a little below the second or third joint from the top; the knife must pass completely through the joint and extend a quarter of an inch beyond it, forming an incision of nearly an inch long, and dividing the stem of the layer in half lengthwise as far as it goes. If the weather is good, they will be fit

to take off in seven or eight weeks, when they may be planted two or three in an upright forty-eight pot, or say two in a sixty. Let them be placed on tiles or slates to prevent worms getting into the pots; they should be placed in winter quarters in October, where they should remain till spring. I hope soon to be able to send you a continuation of this paper on this plant; but before I now finish, I shall mention that persons desirous of having a curious and good collection of Carnations ought to procure a few from Germany, they are there very fine. A gentleman in this county (Stirlingshire, North Britain) some years ago procured a collection of exceedingly fine Carnations and Picotees; one of them is considered the finest dark pink Picotee that has ever been seen in this country. It flowers most abundantly every season, and the gentleman in whose garden it grows (George Macintosh, Esq., younger, of Campsie) has an abundant collection of young plants from it.

ARTICLE V.

ON THE CULTURE OF LILIUM EXIMIUM, &c.

BY MR. H. M'MILLAN, FOREMAN TO MR. J. CATTELL, NURSERYMAN, WESTERHAM, KENT.

IN accordance with the request of your correspondent (a Subscriber) I have great pleasure in sending you my method of cultivating those splendid plants, the *Lilium eximium*, *punctatum*, &c., having no doubt it will be interesting to more of your readers. By your correspondent calling one *L. punctatum*, I have no doubt he means the variety of *lancifolium* or *speciosum*. All the genus will grow stronger in some soils than in others, although you may make them nearly alike; they will die in one and grow vigorously in the other; for instance, a friend of mine has *L. Japonicum* growing very strong among his Americans, with no other care than a covering of ashes in the winter, and once in three or four years moving them to another part of the bed, while at another place they do not do well in the peat among the Americans, although the Americans grow much stronger than at the former place. In a poor, dry, sandy border, where roses die for want of better soil, they flourish exceedingly, while with me, in sandy peat where Americans grow very strong, and some varieties of Lilies do well, *Japonicum* has gone off for these two last years; I

state this merely to show the necessity of trying various soils under the same treatment. The soil I use for the varieties of *L. lancifolium* or *speciosum*, *eximium*, &c., is three parts good light loam and one part turfy peat (such as *Ericas* will grow well in) with some white sand. The best method of propagation is—as the plants advance in growth, put some pieces of turf round the stem, leaving room for some very sandy loam and peat, sifted very fine to fill the space round the stem, water must be applied on this to keep it moist, the bulbs will form at the axils of the leaves, which will not weaken the bulb as in the old way of taking scales off; these may be taken off when the stem is decayed, and treated as the old bulbs. I prefer fresh potting the bulbs every autumn, taking care not to injure the old or permanent fibres, but shaking the soil from them as much as possible. The bulbs should not be parted until there are too many to allow them to grow strong, when the smallest may be taken away, leaving as many as you think will do well. In potting, care should be taken to keep the bulbs deep in the pots, as Lilies have fibres to the stem beside those of the bulb, which are of great assistance to the stem.

The latter end of October will in general be about the time for potting, the soil should be used dry. After potting they should be placed in a cold frame for the winter, keeping them only just damp, giving all the air you possibly can, but keeping out the frost. About the beginning of February they start to grow, when they will require more water, always taking care to give plenty of air. The varieties I grow in this way are *L. eximium*, *longiflorum*, *concolor*, *sanguinea*, *venustum*, *Nepalense*, *lancifolium* or *speciosum*, *lancifolium punctatum*, *lancifolium album*, and *lancifolium roseum*.

I have no doubt that all these interesting and splendid plants are sufficiently hardy to grow in the open ground, with some light mulch laid on in winter to keep out the frost; in short, any trouble that may be taken will be amply repaid by the elegant, noble, and, in some instances, fragrant flowers.

ARTICLE VI.

ON THE FORMATION OF SHRUBBERIES.

BY A NORTH BRITON.

THE shrubbery may be defined to be the link which connects the mansion and the lawn to the flower garden, or to the other parts of a residence, and is most generally planted either for shelter or shade, although often as a screen to hide disagreeable objects, for which the plants which compose it are better suited than for forest or other trees. The shrubbery is often a matter of utility as well as of ornament, in which case it gives the highest satisfaction when formed for the purpose of shutting out the offices or the kitchen-garden from the view of the house; for sheltering the latter or the garden, or for connecting the house with the garden and the orchard, the shrubbery becomes useful and interesting.

Sometimes a shrubbery is formed merely for the purpose of growing rare shrubs, and for obtaining agreeable walks; in this case it is necessary to be at more pains, and to display a greater degree of taste in the laying of it out than in the formation of the useful shrubbery; in the former case a tasteful arrangement of plants is a matter of less importance than the choice and disposition of kinds that will soonest afford shelter and ultimately become thick screens.

In planting shrubberies for screens, to hide disagreeable objects, evergreens should form the principal mass, as affording a permanent blind and giving a cheerful appearance even in winter. A few deciduous shrubs of the most showy sorts may, however, be with propriety added, which will give relief to the more sombre appearance of the evergreens, particularly while the former are in flower; but from their nature of annually shedding their leaves, and consequently becoming thin in winter, they are not so well calculated for a permanent blind.

In the disposal of shrubs the tallest should be planted farthest from the walk or front side, and the lower in stature in front, but if an immediate effect be desired it is better to elevate the ground than to plant trees of too great an age; it is also a matter of importance that they may be planted thickly, as it is an easy task to thin them out when required. Little taste has generally been displayed in the formation of shrubberies as to the production of picturesque beauty; they

are planted too generally in the form of sloping banks, without the least natural beauty whatever, although in this way they may answer the purpose of blinding out disagreeable objects of little merit when seen even from their best side.

Great attention should be paid in their planting, to give them a somewhat natural appearance, and not that of a surface as regular as if they were clipped with the garden shears. Straight lines should also be avoided as much as possible, and the margin of the shrubbery should be broken with deep indentures or sinuosities, and these should be neatly turfed over and kept mown. The walks which lead through this department should not be to any great distance in a straight line if it can be avoided, neither should they be too much twisted. There is something in a fine gentle sweep or curve so pleasing in a road or walk, that few are insensible of its beauty. The breadth of the walks should be regulated according to the length and scale of the place, as too narrow walks for principal ones have never a good effect; they should scarcely, under any circumstances, be less than five feet wide, and unless for terrace walks of great length should not be more than eight; if the greater breadth, they assume the appearance of a carriage drive, and if narrower, they dwindle in appearance to a mere footpath.

By combining the more distant parts of the grounds with the lawn and house by means of shrubberies, much may be done if executed with judgment. Space does not always give the idea of grandeur, for a limited sphere is often better adapted to the display of ornament and beauty. By good management a small strip of ground may be varied by taking advantage of the ground (if any); or, if it be a level and monotonous spot, art can readily step forward and assist by raising banks, sinking the walks, and planting shrubs in thick masses, chiefly evergreen species, and conducting the walks in the most circuitous manner, so as not to intersect each other but as little as possible; however, care must be taken to give sufficient breadth of walk, and also a margin of grass on the sides of unequal breadths, which will naturally assist in adding to the picturesque appearance of the whole. This may also be aided by forming the banks to be planted of unequal heights, which banks in small places need not occupy much surface at their base, so as to admit of as great a breadth of grass margin between them and the walks as possible; in some

parts narrow, where it is deemed necessary, either for variety or for the more completely concealing objects which should not be seen ; at others broad, and disappearing as it were in natural glades in the distance. This margin of grass, where of sufficient breadth, should be planted with the finer species of ornamental trees and flowering shrubs, singly or in groups of three or five together, which would not be seen to sufficient advantage if planted generally amongst the shrubs.

Some attention to botanical arrangement might be paid in the distribution of the shrubs and ornamental trees, but this must not be carried to the extent likely to infringe upon picturesque beauty ; however, such families as *Pinus*, *Juniperus*, *Buxus*, *Laurus*, &c., may be grouped with good effect, and if judiciously done will give a bolder effect to the whole than if they were planted promiscuously. Fine specimens of larger growing kinds should be so placed as to give effect and relief to the thicker masses of more humble growth. In the back ground may be placed a few fruit-bearing trees, which will display their beauties in spring with their blossoms, and in autumn with their fruit ; in such situations also should be planted the stronger growing species of *Cratægus prunus*, &c.

On leaving the mansion, the walks should be conducted through the lawn in a graceful and natural manner to the shrubbery, and should be as much hidden from the principal windows as possible ; they should then be continued through the shrubbery, the most circuitous walks leading to interesting objects, so as to relieve the mind and remove the idea that they lead to nothing. Fine specimens of trees, ruins, either natural or artificial water, distant views of villages, churches, woods, cottages, or the like, will always be pleasing. Shorter walks should also be contrived on which to return (as most objects lose their effect when seen over and over), as well as for a more convenient mode of reaching the more distant parts of the grounds. Neat resting places should be placed in different parts, choosing the situation of some in shaded groves, others upon elevated spots commanding the finest views of the grounds or surrounding country. Much taste may be displayed in the formation of such seats, from the polished temple of *Flora*, *Venus*, &c., to the rude roots of trees and misshapen fragments of rocks or rude stone. Arbours of living trees of flexible habits, such as mountain-ash, willow, &c.,

may be planted and formed in bowers, and covered over with creeping plants, such as Clematis, Ivy, Honeysuckle, &c. Moss houses of various construction, root-houses, Russian, Swedish, Lapland, Scotch, and Swiss cottages should be disposed of in situations peculiarly adapted for them. Sometimes situations are naturally to be found adapted for the one or the other; in such cases the house should be chosen to suit the situation, and this will always be found to have the happiest effect. Where the situation has to be formed for either, much judgment and taste are required in the arrangement: this is not sufficiently attended to: thus a Russian cottage composed of oak timber-trees, and the adjacent ground planted with laurel and other polished shrubs, natives of southern latitudes, and close-shaven grass lawns, is as preposterous as the chaste Grecian temple in a rocky dingle. The ground should be chosen or arranged so as to persuade the observer that he is really in Russia, and the house should be composed of the same timber-trees used in the formation of cottages in that country, and be of the same form and size. The internal construction and furniture should also come as near to reality as possible. Hermitages and caves are also interesting when proper situations are chosen: in these should be kept a small collection of books calculated for private study, and the furniture of this sequestered retreat should be exactly of that simple and useful nature as would be suitable to a recluse.

ARTICLE VII.

ON THE CULTURE OF DAPHNE ODORA.

BY C. T., COLE GARDENS, HERTS.

OBSERVING in your valuable CABINET, of March, 1841, page 69, that one of your numerous subscribers requests to be informed of the best method of cultivating that much admired plant, the *Daphne Odora*, and as it is now the blooming season with that deservedly esteemed plant, I should advise your correspondent to pot the plant in peat and sandy loam, or equal portions of peat and loam, with a little sand added, taking care first to drain the pot with plenty of drainage, that the plant may not get what is termed water-logged, which is very injurious to it. Particular care is requisite too not to let it get dry, for if it does, it often proves fatal to the scented flowers.

I would advise keeping it in a heat of about 55 to 56 degrees, which is quite warm enough. The plant should stand in a window where it can get plenty of air. If your correspondent has not any greenhouse or stove, it is very injurious to plunge it in as a shrub in a conservatory or in any ground, as it keeps it too wet.

Care should be taken not to *over pot* the plant, as it seems to thrive best if rather under potted. If your correspondent follows this treatment it will, I have no doubt, be attended with complete success. With such attention we now have a splendid plant, blooming at every young shoot. If my mite of practical knowledge in floriculture be thought worthy of insertion in your invaluable CABINET it is at your service.

[We shall be glad of any further communications.—CONDUCTOR.]

ARTICLE VIII.

A LIST OF FIFTY BEST PINKS.

BY MR. H. BRIDGES, CARSHALTON, SURREY.

IN conformity to the wish of E. H., Stirlingshire, that appeared in your March number of the CABINET, for a list of the best Pinks, I beg to forward him a list of fifty good show flowers, the greater part being rose leaved.

Aker's Lord Brougham.	Kelson's Countess of Plymouth.
Bray's Invincible.	Kelner's No. 1.
Burnard's Bexley Hero.	Lovegrove's George IV.
Bragg's Duchess of Cornwall.	Norman's Defiance.
Barratt's Conqueror.	Norris's Rainbow.
Copping's Duke of Bedford.	Prior's Miss Blackstone.
Cooper's King Alfred.	Pinder's Lady Hallowell.
Church's Triumph.	Robinson's Blackheath Hero.
——— Rosannah.	Stevens's Sir George Cook.
——— Forester.	Seal's Mrs. Austin.
Dry's Earl of Uxbridge.	Terry's Earl Grey.
——— No. 2.	Tilt's Reform.
Forster's William IV.	Unsworth's Omega.
Harriss's Emma.	Willmer's Queen Victoria.
Heartstone's Queen Victoria.	——— Sam Davy.
Hopkins's One in the Ring.	——— Duchess of Kent.
Holmes's Coronation.	——— Morning Star.
Hodges's Cyclops.	Wells's Superb.
——— Gem.	——— Brilliant.
——— Oriel.	Weedan's Victoria.
——— Jupiter.	White's Nonpareil.
——— Black and Clean.	——— Majestic.
Ibbett's Triumphant.	Young's Joe Miller.
Jelf's Mary Ann.	——— Beauty of Levyford.
Knight's Lady Auckland.	——— Marquis of Winchester.

PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

NOTICED IN PERIODICALS.

COBÆA STIPULARIS.—Changeable Cobæa. (Bot. Reg. 25.) Polemoniaceæ. Pentandria Monogynia. Introduced by the London Horticultural Society from Mexico. It is a perennial, half-shrubby, climbing plant, like the old *Cobæa scandens*. It is easily raised by seeds sown in the spring, or by cuttings. Like the latter named species, this grows rapidly, and blooms freely. The flowers are often, on first opening, of a dull purple, but soon change to a greenish-yellow.

ÆSCHYMNANTHUS MACULATUS.—Spotted Blush Wort. (Bot. Reg. 28.) Cyrtandraceæ Didynamia Angiospermia. A native of India, and has bloomed in the fine collection of Mrs. Laurence, Ealing Park. It is a stove plant, requiring a strong heat and moist atmosphere when growing. It is cultivated best when secured to a large piece of rough stick, fixed erect in the pot, the soil being a mixture, sandy peat and leaf mould, with a small portion of loam. The flowers are produced numerously, in umbels of ten or more in each. They are of a vivid crimson, and the end of each corolla of a deep yellow. Each blossom is near two inches long. In the hot damp sands of India, where ferns and orchidæe delight to grow upon rocks and trees, are found many species of the beautiful genus *Æschynanthus*, the stems of which cling to such surfaces, and maintain themselves by their aerial roots, like those of our Ivy. The present species is a desirable one, well deserving a place in every stove collection.

IMPATIENS ROSEA.—Small pink Balsam. (Bot. Reg. 27.) Balsamineæ. Pentandria Monogynia. Introduced by the East India Company from the Himalayas. The paper which contained the seed was marked Woolly-podded Balsam, found growing on old ruins. It appears to require exactly the treatment of the old Balsam. The flowers are produced in clusters, as in the old kind; the sepals are of a deep rose colour; the petals paler, each blossom being more than an inch across. It is a very interesting species.

POSOQUERIA VERSICOLOR.—Changeable Posoquery. (Bot. Reg. 26.) Cinchonaceæ. Pentandria Monogynia. A very handsome stove, shrubby plant, a native of Cuba, imported by Messrs. Loddiges, with whom it has lately flowered. The flowers are near six inches long, pendulous, changing from white to crimson, through pink. It is a very interesting and beautiful flowering plant, well deserving a place in every collection.

BOMAREA ACUTIFOLIA, VAR. PUNCTATA.—Sharp-leaved speckled variety. (Bot. Mag. 3871.) Amaryllidaceæ, Subord. Alstræmeriformes. A native of Caraccas, imported from thence by T. Harris, Esq., of Kingsbury Grove. The flowers are produced in umbels, ten or more in each. The sepals are of an orange-red colour; the petals of a bright yellow, spotted with brown. It will flourish with same treatment as the hardier *Alstræmerias*.

CROCUS ANNULATUS ADAMICUS.—Mons. Adam's variety. (Bot. Mag. 3868.) Iridaceæ. Triandria Monogynia. Flowers pale blue, lined with dark; edges white, and a yellow centre.

CROCUS LAGENÆFLORUS VAR. LACTEUS LUTESCENS.—Pale yellow gourd-shaped *Crocus*. Flowers pale sulphur, with a deep yellow centre.

CHOROZEMA SPECTABILE. From the Swan River Colony, and has bloomed with Mr. Standish, nurseryman, Bagshot. It is a climbing plant, of small size, but admirably suited for covering a small trellis frame, usually fixed in a garden pot. The flowers are of a pale orange, with a slight tinge of crimson, very handsome, and are produced numerously. It well deserves a place in every greenhouse.

BEGONIA INCANA. John Rogers, Esq., imported this new species from Mexico. The flowers are produced in a downy panicle; white.

BROGONIA PAPILLOSA. Native country not known. It has bloomed in the London Horticultural Society's Garden, where it had sprung up, it is judged in some imported soil. The leaves are broad, flowers white, handsome.

LALAGE HORÆFOLIA. This fine species has bloomed with Messrs. Pince and Co., Exeter. The plant, when in bloom, is loaded with blossoms of a dull yellowish-orange, the standard stained with purple. It is a greenhouse, shrubby plant, of the pea flowered tribe, closely allied to the *Pultenæa*.

PULTENÆA BRACHYPROPIS. From New Holland. It has something of the habit of *Chorozema Dicksoni*, but the flowers grow in heads, and are of a pale orange. Seeds of this pretty plant were sent by a lady to Captain James Mangles, R.N.

STYLIDIUM PROLIFERUM. From the Swan River. An herbaceous plant, with red branching stems and small pink flowers, and when in bloom is very pretty. It appears to be annual. It has been raised by Messrs. Veitches, of Exeter, who also raised *STYLIDIUM PILOSUM*, from the same country. The flowers are of a pale pink, exceedingly pretty when in perfection, but of short duration.

OXYLOBIUM CAPITATUM. From the Swan River. A greenhouse plant, which has bloomed in the fine collection of Robert Mangles, Esq., Sunning Hill, Berks. The flowers are produced on short stalked heads; they are yellow and brown.

ZICHYA VILLOSA. From the Swan River. It has bloomed with Mr. Standish, at Bagshot Nursery. The flowers are small, of a bright vermilion, tinged with violet; very pretty.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON A DAHLIA BOX.—Will you, or any of the contributors to your very valuable publication, give in an early number an old subscriber a plan of a compact box that would be best suited for carrying blooms, per coach, fifty or a hundred miles; also that if a box, made for carrying thirty-six blooms, could be arranged so as only to take half of the above number, or twenty-four with as much safety as the whole?
B. J. C.

ON SEEDLING CARNATIONS, DAHLIAS, &c.—Perhaps some one of your numerous readers would give me, through the medium of your excellent *CABINET*, the proper treatment of seedling Carnations from their infancy to their time of blooming; also the management of pot-roots of Dahlias during winter.
Durham, April 17, 1841.
PHILODAHLIA.

ON EPIGEÆA REPENS.—Can you or any of the numerous readers inform me where I can get the rose-coloured *Epigea repens*? I have the white, but having seen the rose-coloured one figured in a work of Sweet's, viz., *The Flower Garden*, I feel desirous to have it. An early answer, by means of the *CABINET*, will very much oblige
J. F. J.

ON THE SCARLET-FLOWERED RHODODENDRON.—Having obtained an answer in the last number of your work the *CABINET*, I take the liberty of again troubling you with a question relative to the culture of the Scarlet Rhododendron (*Hybrid Arboreum*), which I have had for some years in a tub, and which has grown freely, but has not blossomed well with me. By some reader giving me an early answer as to the best mode of treating it, it will much oblige
A SUBSCRIBER.

ON BLOOMING THE AMARYLLIS.—I shall feel greatly obliged if yourself or any of your correspondents will inform me which is the best way to flower the Amaryllis tribe in pots. I obtained a few roots three or four years ago, and they blossomed the first year, but not since.

Wiltshire, February 20, 1841.

A SUBSCRIBER.

ON FIGURES OF ROSES, &c.—May I take the liberty of suggesting to you, as you have recently given some figures of Dahlias in your valuable work, that some other flower seems now to have claims upon you? I would suggest the Rose, and particularly that you should from time to time give an outline engraving of such flowers as will best exemplify the distinctions of the Chinese, Bourbon, Provence, Macartney, Noisette, Ayrshire, &c. &c. classes, by a description so minute as shall enable youngsters like myself to discriminate them at sight.

A YOUNGSTER.

ON CULTURE OF CAMELLIAS IN ROOMS.—I shall feel very much obliged if you, or some correspondent, will give me a few directions in your FLORICULTURAL CABINET as to the management of Camellias in windows, as I have neither hothouse nor greenhouse, but am told they will do well, with a little management, without. Please to name a few sorts that would suit me for the purpose.

ONE OF YOUR OLD SUBSCRIBERS.

ON MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.—On perusing your valuable periodical, the CABINET, and seeing there, amongst other very useful matter, numerous queries, I take the liberty of proposing one relative to the culture of the Magnolia grandiflora. I have one situated against a wall on a southern aspect, and which I have kept covered during the winter, and though having now had it for more than seven years, and having tried all the means I know of, it has not as yet flowered, although being of the Exmouth variety. By having the goodness to reply to the foregoing it will greatly oblige

Kingston, April 3, 1841.

W. M. B.

ON THE VESTA STOVE.—Probably some of the readers of your interesting miscellany have tried the influence of the Vesta Stove (advertised on the cover) to regulate the temperature of a greenhouse. I should be very much gratified to hear how it has been found to answer, and whether in any respect better than the Arnott stove.

Lane End, High Wycombe.

J. P.

ON SOILS.—Having a small greenhouse in the suburbs of London, I have been induced to attempt the cultivation of a few of the common sorts of plants that thrive tolerably well near the Metropolis, but find much difficulty in procuring heath, peat, or bog mould, in small quantities, say a barrow or two, at a time. The gardeners in the neighbourhood appear unwilling to part with any, though a refusal is obviously against their interests, as they cannot expect persons to buy plants without they have the means of supporting them in a healthy state; the result is, they become sickly, and the young florist, from repeated disappointment, gives up the amusement.

The dealers in silver sand will do nothing that way, unless they fetch a cart-load, at an expense of 25s. to 30s.

Can any of your correspondents assist me with information on this matter, or would it not answer for a few persons to deal in compost, also pure peat, bog, loam, old dung, &c., all kept for a year or two, ready for use? When they were known, they might take orders at home, and go round once or twice a month with their carts, and deliver what was required. I am satisfied, if properly managed, it would pay them well.

Pray think of some means to assist us gents. in a small way, and oblige

D. F.

ON BONE-DUST IN COMPOST FOR GERANIUMS.—Can you, or some reader, inform me, through the medium of your florists' magazine, whether any of your subscribers are in the habit of growing Geraniums in compost of bone-dust, and, if so, in what proportion to the soil? I should also be glad to hear if it is advantageous to Dahlias, Pansies, or any other of the most popular kind of flowers. Also, can you inform me whether seed of the *Brachycome Iberidifolia*, the large Swan Daisy, mentioned in the notices of new and rare plants, is sold by any of the nurserymen, and at what price?

March 27, 1841.

ISMENE.

ON A LIST OF GERANIUMS, &c.—I was much disappointed this month in not finding, as heretofore, in your truly valuable work, a list of Geraniums, with their prices. To ladies resident in the country, who take delight in their greenhouses, the gardeners' lists were a great convenience, as they were enabled to know the names and value of the new flowers, and could order to the amount they chose to expend on these beautiful plants. We are certainly told lists of Geraniums are ready, and may be had on prepaid application; are *they* to be paid for, or only the letter? if the former, how are we to manage? By your assistance in the affair you will greatly oblige a very constant reader,

Gloucestershire, March 9.

M. B.

ANSWERS.

ON AN INSECT INFESTING PLANTS IN A FRAME.—In page 283 of your December CABINET, 1840, a "Constant Subscriber" asks a question respecting an insect on cucumber plants; and as I have felt its devastating powers for three successive years, I feel disposed to offer a few remarks respecting it.

In the autumn of 1837 it made its appearance with me. I have every reason to believe that I caught the insect in the following manner. About the beginning of September I took some cuttings from the cucumbers on the natural ground. The fruit at that time was a little spotted. I put the cuttings into a good heat, and sowed some seed at the same time. The seedlings grew well, but the cuttings did not strike root, consequently they were thrown away. The young seedlings grew well, and a bed was made up for them. They grew very strong for some time, but all of a sudden the leaves began to look a bad colour, and the fruit spotted and gummy. I could not imagine what could be the reason of it, but as they got worse daily I threw them away. At the same time I had some cuttings of different things growing in the said cucumber-bed. I removed them into a pit where I always grow my early cucumbers, in which pit I had a gentle heat, with some pine crowns and succours in it. In a short time the leaves and plants were all taken out of the pit, and the mould put in and the heat up, and some young cucumbers planted. The plants soon showed symptoms of disease. At that time I tried every means in my power to find out the cause. On examining the leaves, and to my great astonishment, I found a little red insect, much the size of the red spider, but of very different shape and habits. It is very much like a louse in shape, very red and shining, with a sort of hard shell over its back; it makes no web. I tried fumigation, and washing the plants with poison, without the least signs of checking the little pest. I cut a leaf off the plant, and soaked it in a strong solution of tobacco water for fifteen minutes, and to my great astonishment, when the leaves were dry and warm, the insect was as active as ever. I likewise soaked them, in the like manner, in a strong solution of corrosive sublimate, with no better success. In the autumn of 1839 I had all my frames washed clean, and after that I washed every part of the frame and glass with boiling salt and water; a pound of salt to a gallon of water. Towards the end of December I made up my one-light box, and in process of time the seeds were sown and the plants up, looking very healthy, until nearly ready for planting out, about which time the insects again made their appearance, and so they continued to increase. By this time I thought of another expedient. I took a three-light frame, and scraped all the putty out of the joints of the wood, and put some very thick paint into every crevice; after

that was done I filled up the vacancy with putty, and when dry I washed every part of the frame and glass with a strong solution of corrosive sublimate. This done, I made up a bed for the said three-light frame, and when the bed was at a proper heat the seeds were sown. The plants came up and continued to grow most luxuriantly; the plants showed fruit, and swelled them off admirably. At that time I never saw plants look more healthy. After the plants had been bearing some time, on examining the leaves I found a few stragglers had again made their appearance, and in a short time some of the leaves had shown a little deformity. As I had never yet tried nitre, I thought this a very good opportunity to commence some experiment with it. I therefore put an ounce of nitre into two gallons of hot water, letting it stand till rather better than lukewarm. I then syringed every part of the plant, having a person to hold the leaves up till I syringed the under side of the leaves. I repeated the syringing daily. I had not used the nitre more than a week before resuscitation in the plant was manifest. I continued to syringe them with the nitre, and to my great delight I found the insect quite eradicated from this frame. I was delighted to think I had found a specific to destroy this tiresome insect; but, alas! my delight was of short duration. I had four lights of young cucumber plants in a brick pit; the plants were infested with the insect, and the more I washed them with nitre, the more numerous the insect was. I have shown the insect to many gardeners, but none of them ever saw it before. We have had all our frames painted this autumn, and all the putty taken out of the joints and puttied afresh, and the glass whitewashed with boiling lime and water. I am in hopes this precaution will have the desired effect. If you think the result worth knowing, at the proper season I will let you know. Should you think the above worthy a place in your CABINET, it is at your service.

Sandy-place, Bedfordshire.

J. WEBSTER, Gardener.

[We feel greatly obliged to Mr. Webster, and shall be glad to hear from him at every opportunity.—CONDUCTOR.]

A LIST OF STOVE PLANTS.—In looking over the pages of the January number of your valuable CABINET, I see the list of stove plants is not there, as promised in your December number. In answer to your correspondent, A Subscriber, I have taken the liberty of trespassing in your columns with a list, such as I hope will meet your correspondent's approbation.

Æscyranthus grandiflorus.

Ardissia crenulata.

Allamanda cathartica.

Aphelandria cristata.

Brownea grandiceps.

———— *racemosa.*

Brunsfelsia Americana.

Cactus speciosus.

Catesbæa spinosa.

Caladium bicolor.

Cephalotus follicularis.

Clerodendrum paniculatum.

———— *speciosissimus.*

Combretum macrophyllum.

Dillenia speciosa.

Dionæa muscipula.

Desmodium gyrans.

Echites suberecta.

Euphorbia splendens.

———— *bryonii.*

———— *jacquiflora.*

Eugenia Malacensis.

Gardenia florida.

Heliconia Braziliensis.

Isora alba.

———— *crocata.*

———— *coccinea.*

———— *rosea.*

———— *grandiflora.*

———— *obovata.*

Iatropa pandurifolia.

Jonesia asoca.

Justicia calycarthaica.

Mandevillea suaveolens.

Nepenthes distillatoria.

Pavetta caffra.

Pergularia odoratissima.

Portlandia grandiflora.

Poinsetta pulcherrima.

Rondeletia speciosa.

Stropanthus dichotomus.

Tabernæmontana coronaria.

To the above may be added *Gloxinias*, *Gesnerias*, and that most beautiful tribe of all bulbs the *Amaryllis*, as they all require rest at some period of the year, and may be laid by in a small compass.

If your correspondent gets the above plants, I hesitate not a moment in saying

he will have some of the finest sorts which adorn our stoves. And he may, if he chooses, add the following Orchidæ to his collection, which he will find of easy culture, very free bloomers, and highly ornamental.

Acropera Loddigesii.	Gongora atropurpurea.
Brassia maculata.	Oncidium flexuosum.
——— caudata.	——— luridum.
Catasetum Hookerii.	——— leucocilium.
——— tridentatum.	——— papilio.
Cattleya labiata.	——— altissimum.
——— crispa.	——— lanceanum.
——— Harrisoniæ.	Peristeria elata.
Dendrobium fimbriatum.	Stanhopea insignis.
——— pulchellum.	——— oculata.
——— cucullatum.	——— grandiflora.
——— Pierardii.	Zygopetalon Mackayii.
Epidendrum cuspidatum.	

January 12, 1841.

A YOUNG GARDENER.

REMARKS.

ON SUPERB CALCEOLARIAS.—Observing a paragraph in your December number of the CABINET, from one of your Irish subscribers, wishing for a plate of some of the best Calceolarias; perhaps, in the mean time, the following list of that beautiful class will not be unwelcome to him. These I have grown myself with great success, and can strongly recommend them to all lovers of the plant. I have after much trouble procured a quantity of seed from Italy, France, and Germany, from which I have great hopes of raising some new varieties, which I shall be happy to forward to you if successful.

Manchester.

Lady Antrobus	delicate buff, spotted and shaded carmine.
Lady Pakenham	large dazzling crimson-puce.
Foster's Adonis	splendid flower.
Mirabilis	large, rich velvet.
Maculata superba.....	very pretty, veined.
Chancellor	excellent.
Lord Douglas	exceedingly beautiful.
Victoria	good.
Splendidum	very fine.
Invincible	„
Mackayana.....	magnificent.

King of the Fairies, Spotted Beauty, Eliza, Village Maid, Prince Albert, Sylva, Vicacity; all these are good.

[We shall be glad to hear the result of the seedlings, and to receive flowering specimens.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON NULLI SECUNDI PICOTEE.—Having observed in your answers and notices to correspondents that you are desirous of receiving for insertion in the FLORICULTURAL CABINET accounts of any extraordinary flowers that may fall under their observation, I take the liberty of sending you a short notice of a very fine Picotee raised by Mr. Wm. Mitchell, of Warley, near this town. This extraordinary variety is a purple, of a large size, well formed, and possessing all the qualities essential in a perfect flower. It was sold out last autumn; twenty-one pairs, at 10s. each pair; and was named *Nulli secundi*, previously to which it had been shown several times, and invariably carried away the first prize. A single layer will now sell for 20s.

Halifax, January 21, 1841.

ROBERT MANSBY.

A LIST OF SIX OF THE BEST IN EACH CLASS OF CARNATIONS.—Being a great admirer of Carnations and Picotees, and a practical amateur cultivator of them for many years, I am anxious to smooth the path of the inexperienced amateur

by directing his choice, in forming a collection of those truly beautiful flowers, to half a dozen of the best in each class that I have yet seen. These may be added to, without doubt; but the following may be relied on as being first-rate good show flowers; and as I am desirous of adding my mite to the general stock of information contained in your widely-circulated CABINET, your insertion of the list will oblige
HANNIBAL.

SCARLET BIZARRES.

- *Twitchett's Don John.†
Headly's Achilles.
—— William Cobbett.
*Hale's Prince Albert.
Rainford's Game Boy.
Hepworth's Leader.

CRIMSON BIZARRES.

- Knott's Comte Vergennes, *alias*
Young's Earl Grey.
Wakefield's Paul Pry.
Gregory's King Alfred.
Woodhead's Spitfire (late flower).
Barringer's Euchartrass (thin, but
beautiful).
Jarrett's Lucretia.

SCARLET FLAKES.

- Addenbrooke's Lydia.
Wilson's William IV.
Hodges' Bright Phœbus.
Stearn's Dr. Barnes.
Willmer's Middlesex Hero.
Wood's Lord Strathaven.

PURPLE FLAKES.

- *Headly's Empress of Purples.
*—— Incognita.
Lascelles's Queen of Sheba.
Turner's Princess Charlotte.
Franklin's Dr. Franklin.
Leighton's Bellerophon.

ROSE FLAKES.

- Fletcher's Duchess of Devonshire.
Dalton's Lancashire Lass.
Wood's Rosabella.
Malpas's Lady Grey.
Brookes's Flora's Garland.
Tyso's Princess Alexandrina Victoria.

RED PICOTEEES (heavy-edged).

- Sharp's Duke of Wellington (unri-
valled).
*Giddins's Sir Robert Peel.

- Martin's Prince George.
Sharp's Red Rover.
Barnard's Cornelia.
Wood's Lord Byron.

RED PICOTEEES (light-edged).

- Sharp's Hector.
*Headly's Sarah.
Sharp's Criterion.
Russell's Incomparable.
Giddins's Teaser.
Sharp's Flora.

PURPLE PICOTEEES (heavy-edged).

- Hufton's Queen of Sheba, *alias* Hogg's
Queen of England.
Crask's Queen Victoria.
*Headly's Julia.
Dickson's Trip to Cambridge.
Giddins's Mrs. Hennell.
Martin's Queen of Violets.

PURPLE PICOTEEES (light-edged).

- Kirkland's Queen Victoria.
Russell's Lady Hardwicke.
Barnard's Colonel Foreman.
Sharp's Fairy Queen.
*Thurtell's Norwich Rival.
Martin's Queen Adelaide.

ROSE PICOTEEES (heavy-edged).

- Green's Queen Victoria.
Sharpe's Coronet.
Sykes's Eliza.
Purchas's Granta.
Carter's Reform.
Millard's Fair Ellen.

ROSE PICOTEEES (light-edged).

- Waine's Queen Victoria.
*Twitchett's Fair Rosamond.
Giddins's Diana.
—— Mrs. Desborough.
Brooks's Miss Read.
Purchas's Matilda.

* Those to which asterisks are prefixed are, I believe, not let out.

† The very best Scarlet Bizarre I have yet seen; petals stout, and perfectly smooth edges; white pure, scarlet beautifully vivid. I was present when the raiser challenged to show twelve blooms of it against any other for 20/.

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR JUNE.

ANNUALS.—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, and 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, and repotted, as they require it. Finish transplanting perennial and biennial plants, sown in the spring.

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

CARNATIONS AND PINKS.—Laying the former, and piping the latter, must be done by the end of the month. Seedlings should be planted out singly into pots or open borders. 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 laying by the middle of the month. Pinks may still be propagated by pipings, as in June. Auricular plants in pots will frequently require a little water 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. See p. 53, vol. i.

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, cleaned, well dried, and the offsets separated, and put in a cool airy place, till the planting season again commences.

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—which have been grown hitherto in small pots, should be repotted into larger for the summer's growth.

AURICULAS—may now be repotted, and be placed in a shady, but airy situation. Transplant seedlings; also of Polyanthus. See page 47, vol. i.

PANSIES.—New beds may be made by taking off rooted offsets, or by piping, shading them for a few days after their removal. Such will bloom profusely at the end of the summer.

CAMELLIAS.—If the new shoots have nearly done growing, place the plants in a warm greenhouse, or in a stove at 70°, in order to assist the plants in producing flower buds.

HERBAGEOUS PLANTS—should regularly be tied up as they advance in growth, not allowing them to grow too far before this attention is given, or many kinds will become unsightly.

BALSAMS.—See culture of, in vol. i.

TRIVERANIAS.—See vol. i.

SEEDS OF HARDY BIENNIALS, such as Sweet Williams, Scabious, &c., should be sown for plants to bloom next year.

THE DOUBLE SCARLET LYCHNIS, &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.



1. *Chorizanthe latifolia*; 2. *Symphoricarpos Youngii*

Floricultural Cabinet, July, 1841.

THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

JULY 1st, 1841.

PART I.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

1.—CHOROZEMA LATIFOLIA. (*Broad-leaved Chorozeina*.)

LEGUMINOSÆ. DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

[Chorozeina, from *choros*, a dance; and *zeina*, a drink.]

THIS name was suggested to Labillardière, who originally discovered the plant upon the south-west coast of New Holland, at the foot of the mountains, near a spot where, after finding many salt-springs, his party met with an ample supply of fresh water.

We received seeds (along with many others) of this very beautiful flowering kind from Edward Young, Esq., Codrington, near Newark, and it has recently bloomed with us. The plant is of vigorous habit, a very free bloomer, and is far handsomer than any other kind we have seen; it deserves a place in every collection of greenhouse plants. Like all the other kinds it grows freely in a compost composed of two parts turfy peat, one part sand, and one part of light loam, with a little well rotted manure. The compost should not be sifted but chopped with a spade; this attention is essential to success. A free drainage should also be given. Wide and shallow pots too are much better than narrow and deep ones. In pots of the latter kind the plants grow spindling, but in the former generally bushy and vigorous, having plenty of surface room for the roots. The plants require to be kept in the greenhouse all the year, having plenty of air. When they are growing, a free supply of water is required; but when dormant, very little, or the points of the roots will rot, and the plants be sickly. Plants are easily raised by cuttings of the young ripened shoots, of three or four joints long, slipped off, and

made smooth at the edges; these soon root when inserted in pure white sand upon a pot half filled with rough peat drainage. Before inserting the cuttings the sand should be watered and pressed firm. A bell glass should be placed over the cuttings when inserted, and the pot be put where it can have a gentle bottom heat, and the glass be dried every morning. When the sand appears dry, a little soft water should be given. When rooted, pot into thumb-pots, and re-pot as soon as the pots become filled with roots, or the plants will become stunted.

2.—GOMPHOLOBIUM YOUNGII. (*Mr. Young's Gompholobium.*)*

LEGUMINOSÆ. DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

We received seeds of this plant too from Edward Young, Esq.; it has recently bloomed with us, and far exceeds in beauty any other we have seen. The plant grows very freely, blooms profusely, and merits a place in every greenhouse. The same mode of treatment as is given above for the chorozema is applicable to the present plant, and will be equally successful. As to form of growth, it may be grown as a very interesting object over trellis-work.

ARTICLE II.

ON THE CULTURE OF FUCHSIA FULGENS AND LECHE-NAULTIA FORMOSA.

BY MR. JAMES M'MILIAN, GARDENER TO C. W. NEWMAN, ESQ., OAK LEIGH, NEAR NORTHWICH, CHESHIRE.

HAVING observed in your last CABINET that one of your correspondents requests information on the best method of cultivating the *Fuchsia Fulgens*, I herewith send you a description of the method which with me has produced a very favourable result. The soil I use is a strong rich loam, mixed with rotten dung and a little white sand. This compost I have not the least hesitation in recommending, as being exceedingly well adapted for the purpose. Care however must be taken that the plant has plenty of pot-room and a good drainage. Amongst the various tribes of green-house plants, I have never found any that answers forcing better than the *Fuchsia Fulgens*; it was among the first that I moved from the greenhouse or any other department when I began forcing.

* *Gompholobium*, from *gomphos*, a club; and *lobos*, a pod; alluding to the form of the seed-pod.

Your correspondent desires to be informed whether it is the mode to cut it down close to the pot or not; I have operated upon it both ways successfully. But I would prefer the latter method, from this consideration, that it invites the growth of foliage from the very bottom of the stem, and thereby enhances the beauty of the plant.

When it begins to shoot, I choose three of the strongest and healthiest stalks, and suppressing the growth of the rest, allow them to run, sticking each by itself, inclining a little outward in such a manner as to form a triangle. Under this management, and supplied with the compost I have above described, they will push with vigour and strength, and produce a most graceful appearance, from the expanded luxuriance of its massy foliage, to the elegantly trumpeted blossoms that hang from the corners of the triangles in clusters of pendant beauty.

I also observed a query on the *Lechenaultia Formosa*. Although this plant is not of that description which commands our admiration and attracts our attention by a gigantic structure, or massive embellishments, yet it is one that seduces our observation and regard by the interesting neatness and beauty of its deep crimson flowers. The querist states that with him the flowers drop off, and the little branches wither, but pursuing the management underneath described, I find that it blooms very freely; in fact it is scarcely ever without some portion of bloom. I imagine that a fruitful cause of decay may be attributed to the unprepared condition of the soil that is used. As well might the gastric juice attempt to reduce to chyle, fit for the lacteal vessels, and the proper and suitable nourishment of man, raw and unwholesome food, as the ramifications of the roots of a tender plant to imbibe proper and appropriate sustenance from raw and unseasoned soil.

For my part I would not consider my plants safe if I were to place them in soil new and sour from the pasture. I invariably allow it to lie up in a heap in an airy situation ten or twelve months before using. The compost I use for the *Lechenaultia Formosa* is composed of some peat soil, a little leaf mould, and plenty of white sand, observing that there is plenty of drainage—that it is placed in an airy and warm part of the greenhouse, and never overwatered. This I can confidently recommend, from tried experience, to be a safe and efficient mode of cultivating the *Lechenaultia Formosa*.

ARTICLE III.

A DIALOGUE ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE AURICULA.

BY WILLIAM HOWARD, ESQ.

(Continued from April Number.)

INFORMANT. In admitting air to the plants, take care you do not let any keen cold draughts drive on the expanding petals; if you do, they will cup.

LEARNER. What do you mean by this term?

INF. Not well expand or lie flat, and when this takes place, it will be found a difficult task to make the flower fit for exhibition. I have found certain plants more liable to cup than others, such as Kenyon's Ringleader, Bearless's Superb, Pollitt's Standard of England, Jingling Johnny, &c. During the time the bloom is opening, they require to be kept from withering, drying, easterly winds, or they are certain to curl up; then some persons use a flattener.

L. What is a flattener?

INF. An instrument used by florists to cause the petals of Auriculas and Polyanthususes to lie smooth; however, to prevent this malady is far preferable to mending it.

L. I do not see why this should be designated a malady, the rot may.

INF. And so is a cold in the head; and if you intend to keep your plants free from it, mind the wind when it blows keen from the east, north, or north-east; give them air from the west, south, or south-west, and so with discretion from all points of the compass. Remember, never raise the lights, or open the ventilators in the face of a cold driving current of air.

L. And what time do you cover them in the evening; with rugs I mean?

INF. Generally at sun-set; and in cold, wet, unfavourable weather sooner; at the same time minding to close the ventilators. In frosty mornings it is better not to uncover them before the sun has warmed the atmosphere, but in a fine congenial spring morning they cannot be uncovered too soon. Now I think I have cautioned you enough for this month. In April they will require a similar treatment as regards air; watering, in all probability, may be increased; yet there is no rule without an exception, as in the spring of 1837, when

Auriculas, particularly the mealy-leaved ones, required no more than usually allowed in October; however, that spring was an exception. There was not that year an Auricula in bloom, in this part of the country, before the 25th of April. My directions regard the usual seasons. The Auricula ought by this time to be fully expanded; in hot days they will require shading from the sun, from ten to four o'clock in the evening, which I do by throwing a green baize over the glass, at the same time giving them all the air, with discretion, you possibly can, by opening each ventilator when the wind is not too rough, to prevent the stems being drawn too fine. I still continue to cover them up at night. By no means leave the lights off in the day longer than you remain in the garden, for the slightest shower would at this time quite spoil their bloom by mixing their colours, and reduce to a nullity all your præter trouble. In this month the first exhibition for the Auricula and Polyanthus is usually held. Persons who are in a floricultural society generally, after the first show day is over, remove their plants to summer quarters. Should the weather prove very warm in May, the sooner the plants are placed where they will receive the morning sun only the better. Those plants I reserve for seed I put where they will have the full day's sun, minding to supply them well with water, and in hot weather I keep soakers under them; yet I do not expose them to a long continuance of heavy rain, since it often causes the capsule to burst before the seed is matured.

L. When do you consider the best time to sow the seed?

INF. As soon as it is ripe.

L. I have heard that February is the best month.

INF. If the seed is sown in the spring, it will be two years from the time of sowing before the young plants will bloom; whereas if the seed be sown in August, in all probability, with proper treatment, the plants will bloom the next spring twelvemonth. I have, however, three plants now in bloom, which were sown only in February, 1840, being only fourteen months to the present time. They were transplanted the end of September, the rest were left in the seed-bed to bloom where they were sown: there are about three hundred in all. I sometimes sow them in large pots, taking care to put plenty of draining under them.

L. What do you use for draining?

INF. Broken pieces of pots or bricks, small stones, or the bone

dust that will not pass through the riddle ; but potters' fret, which is used for making china, when broken to the proper size, (it looks like pieces of crystals, or "Snowdon diamonds,") and when covered with a little white moss to prevent the compost trickling in, it cannot be surpassed. I then fill up the pot with the best old compost, and keep it in a fine vegetating state, just moist ; I place it in a slight hot-bed till they are up, which will be in about a month.

L. Will they not sooner spring in heat ?

INF. Yes, if placed in stronger heat than I think prudent ; for it only draws them up fine, and makes it more difficult to harden them. Those who have the advantage of a greenhouse cannot do better than sow the seed in boxes and place them near the glass. My old floricultural friend at Offley Hay, in Staffordshire, always raised his under a hand-glass. He was the grower of Lord Nelson, Sweepstakes, and Eclipse, which last is said to be one of the best grey-edged in the kingdom, but it is in few hands at present. He had seven plants of it, and gave me my choice of one ; he sold the remainder to a person in Shrewsbury for two guineas ; if they had been in the possession of some London florists they would not have parted with them for less than twenty. Poor old man ! he died about two years since, upwards of eighty, and devoted to flowers to the last.

L. He was your namesake, I think.

INF. He was, and that's all ; but a more honest, well-disposed man in his station could not be. I never had a flower from him but it proved to be what he called it ; this is more than I can say for some others. However, to return to the seedlings : remove them from the hot-bed as soon as they have formed three or four leaves ; transplant them carefully ; screen them from hot sun and heavy rain ; keep them free from snails ; not too wet. It is a good plan to place small stones round them to prevent their roots rising out of the compost, and then you may water them with a fine rosed watering pot, which is less trouble than using a brush, as recommended by some. There is trouble with them, but the interest that a person feels who is fond of these plants in watching them expand into bloom is intense. I have grown as beautiful Selfs and Alpines as ever were seen ; but to grow good green, white, or grey-edged is rare.

L. Now, how do you manage your old plants in May, after they are placed in their summer quarters ?

INF. By taking care to supply them with water in very hot weather ; if not so hot, every other day, and putting the shutters up in a continuance of heavy rain, for they will not bear too much of this at any season. In this month the plants are very liable to be troubled with the aphides ; they must be brushed off and the plants washed with tobacco water.

L. How strong do you make it?

INF. The great desideratum seems to be the exact proportions of the tobacco and water ; this I have not yet discovered to my own satisfaction. From a subscriber to the CABINET, I learn, vol. viii., page 183, that some which he purchased was so strong that it killed his plants ; whereas others have used it so weak, that they have only had their trouble for their pains. I think it may be easily discovered : suppose a series of experiments were tried on a few plants of trivial value, in pots, common border Auriculas, beginning with three or four ounces of tobacco to a quart of water, and increase or decrease till you find what the plants will bear to have the desired effect without injury ; a rule can then be given by the proportions being known, without which it is a folly to say tobacco water is a cure for the aphides. To return to these green plagues of Auriculas, it is necessary to keep them under ; I have known plants killed by them, particularly Polyanthuses. The fly is easily destroyed, by placing your pots in a frame rendered air-tight and fumigating them with tobacco. I know not a better method than that described in the CABINET, vol. viii., page 264. Carefully watering and keeping off the aphides is the chief business with Auriculas, in May, June, July, and August ; remember they will not bear to be saturated day after day at any season.

(To be continued.)

ARTICLE IV.

ON THE CULTURE OF THE CYCLAMEN PERSICUM.

BY G. E. GROVE, WITHAM.

HAVING observed in the last Number of the FLORICULTURAL CABINET a request of a constant reader on the Culture of the Cyclamen, I have endeavoured to comply with his request by sending the following for inspection.

This beautiful bulb appears to have been introduced about the year 1731, from the island of Cyprus; and though it has been a century in our possession, yet the general culture certainly cannot be successfully understood, as we seldom find it in any thing like perfection, being generally a weak plant both in leaf and flower, with seldom more than twenty blossoms at a time on the bulb. The method generally practised with this handsome bulb is to suffer it to blossom in the greenhouse; and the latter end of the summer and autumn months it is usually put away in some dry place, and frequently the pots turned on one side in a dry state, and not suffered to vegetate till the following spring, when the bulb is frequently found as dry as possible: it then undergoes the same treatment as in the preceding year. After a renovation by moisture, heat, and nature having performed its office, it is again assigned to the drying system. As this plant blossoms early, I should advise assisting it with a little heat. Select a few pots and place them in the hot-house in the beginning of February, they will soon show their blossoms; remove them by degrees into their old quarters, the greenhouse, they will soon form their seed-vessels if assisted with plenty of air; and when you find the seed sufficiently ripe, sow it immediately in pans, the plants will appear in the autumn; let them remain in the greenhouse till about the beginning of May. In removing the plants from the pans, you will find they have formed bulbs about the size of a pea, and some as large as a hazel-nut. Prepare a bed for their reception by digging and raking the soil to a fine mould; cover the same over with about two inches of sandy peat, plant the bulbs six inches apart, cover them over with a frame, and in the day-time admit what air is required according to the state of the weather. About the middle of summer, when you apprehend all danger of frost is over, the frame may be taken away, as the plants will require no further care than sufficiently watering them. About October, take them up and pot them in the following compost:—Two parts loam, two parts leaf mould, one part rotten dung that has lain two years. Add to it one part of sand, mixing them well together before using it, and if a fine growing summer succeeds, some of the bulbs will be two inches in diameter, and produce as much blossom as a plant two years old by the drying system.

PART II.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

EXHIBITION AT THE GARDENS, MAY 15.

THIS exhibition took place on one of the finest of May days, with no north-east winds to chill the throng of visitors, nor a single threatening cloud to raise the apprehensions of the invalid. The gardens, too, with the Rhododendrons and Azaleas in full flower, the noble *Glycine sinensis* decorating the walls with its countless bunches of fragrant blossoms, and the bright, clear, full-grown foliage of the trees, uninjured by frost or drying winds, were in a state of greater beauty than is often seen at the close of an English spring. Five thousand seven hundred visitors filled the grounds, among whom were H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Devonshire, Lady Carlisle, Lady Dover, Lady Mary Howard, Lady Newburgh, Lady Bridport, Lady Grenville, Countess de Salis, the Marquis of Northampton; Earls Fitzwilliam, Carlisle, Talbot, Ilchester, Bradford, and Delawarr; Lords Hill, Portman, Rodney, Burghersh, Oranmore, Sandon, Morpeth, Stavordale, and Prudhoe; Sir William and the Hon. Lady Middleton, the Hon. Mrs. Rushout, the Count and Countess Bjornstierna, Baron Blome, M. de Gersdorff, the American Minister and his lady, together with a crowd of other persons of rank and station. The bands of the Coldstream, the Royal Horse Guards, and the First Life Guards, played during the afternoon.

Never was there a more signal exemplification of the benefits which an institution like this is capable of conferring. The establishment of horticultural exhibitions, by encouraging competition, excites a degree of emulation which could not be obtained without the prospect of public praise or reward. Hence, though there was exhibited last Saturday a varied collection of whatever is either beautiful or rare at the present period, the most remarkable feature in the objects brought forward was the singularly successful manner in which they had been grown. The majority of the specimens possessed vigour and prodigality as well as richness of blossoms, which a knowledge of the true principles of culture and a correct acquaintance with the habits of individual tribes could alone have produced.

Azaleas formed one of the classes in which the most striking improvement has occurred. When the beautiful varieties now cultivated to such perfection were originally introduced, there was a barrenness of stem, a deficiency of foliage, and a scarcity of flowers which detracted much from their splendour. Enlarged acquaintance with the different modes of treating them has brought them into a totally opposite condition. In the specimens of Messrs. Green, Butcher, Falconer, and others, the stems are barely perceptible; the shoots bend over the edges of the pots, and the blossoms and leaves are so dense that it is almost impossible to see through them, patches of the latter being only here and there visible, and thus giving greater brilliancy to the flowers. The character here spoken of was especially conspicuous in *A. Indica lateritia*, *variegata*, *Smithii*, and a magnificent crimson variety in Mrs. Lawrence's group, with blooms of an immense size and dazzling brightness. It is probably the one called *A. Indica splendens*. Mr. Green's double red kind, though not so compact in habit, was likewise particularly showy. Next to Azaleas, the Cactaceous race was most noticeable. The *Cereus Jenkinsonii* and *Epiphyllum speciosum* from Mr. Green, gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., of Cheam, were amazingly large, and well covered with blossoms. Specimens of the same kinds, together with a large *Cereus speciosissimus*, and a fine plant of *C. Mallisonii*, with its rich crimson flowers, were supplied by Mr. Butcher, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, of Ealing Park; while Mr. Bruce, gardener to B. Miller, Esq., Tooting, exhibited a dwarfier plant of *Epiphyllum speciosum*, which was literally a complete mass of delicate pink bloom; and Mr. Jackson, of Kingston, contributed a charming *E. Ackermanni*, which was nearly as broad as it was high, and of the most elegant proportions; the flowers of the last were very gorgeous. In all these, and many more, which

there is not space to mention, the high state of health, conjoined with the prodigious quantity of blossoms, elicited much admiration. The climbers dispersed through the larger collections, exhibited singly or arranged in detached groups, were a source of great allurements to the lovers of this interesting tribe. Considerable prizes having been offered for plants of this description, it was to be expected that there would have been a larger number of competitors; but the specimens were, on the whole, highly meritorious, and it is hoped that some of them will have the effect of inducing not a few cultivators to bestow on them that attention they so much deserve. Decidedly the most lovely, though not the most novel, of the climbing species, was *Tropæolum tricolorum*, a plant which will ever retain its high character. Two specimens of this, trained on a trellis, which partially covered the pots, the blossoms being disposed all over with as much regularity as if they had been purposely fastened in the proper position, were subjects of universal esteem; they were shown by Mr. Green. A large plant of *Stephanotus floribundus*, with its sweet-scented white blossoms just beginning to expand, formed a part of Mr. Butcher's 'main collection. *Gompholobium polymorphum*, from Mr. Barnes, gardener to G. W. Norman, Esq., was attached to a flat trellis, and its numberless large crimson flowers created a display which was hardly exceeded by any other object. From the same individual there was a beautiful *Poirrea* (*Combretum*) *coccinea*, which shows that it can be grown almost as finely in a pot as when planted in the border of a stove. The vivid scarlet of its copious floral racemes was very conspicuous. There was considerable merit in the culture and training of *Zichya coccinea*, brought by Mr. Upright, gardener to G. C. Ridge, Esq. of Morden, and Mr. Wilson of Streatham. *Zichya pannosa*, from Mr. Butcher, was also exceedingly fine; and another species of *Zichya*, from the collection of Miss Traill, was highly creditable to Mr. Hunt, the gardener there. A noble *Clematis Sieboldii* was sent by Mr. Garrett, gardener to Sir H. Jenner; an enormous *Zichya glabrata*, by Mr. Fraser, of Layton; and *Echites suberecta*, with its pretty pale yellow blossoms, together with *Thunbergia Hawtayneana*, having large deep blue flowers, appeared among Mr. Butcher's climbers. It is needless to specify the particular manner in which each species was treated. The principal things to be observed were, that they were grown on circular, cylindrical, flat, or other trellises, according to their habit; and that flat ones are preferred for those kinds which are of weakly growth, and produce great numbers of small flowers; while the more luxuriant sorts, and such as bear larger and scattered blossoms, are affixed to a cylindrical trellis, or to one in the shape of a barrel. In *Pelargoniums*, a very great and manifest improvement has been effected since last year; and this is not so much in the size or figure of the flowers as in their colour, abundance, and the appearance of the plants. We never saw three plants so large and so similar in size, form, and habits, as those exhibited by Mr. Catleugh,—*Climax*, *Cecilia*, and *Discount*,—measuring nearly 4 feet in width. The specimen of *Victory*, in Mr. Cock's collection, was perfect. In the distribution of medals for these flowers our florist friends will be glad to know the names of the winning growers and varieties. The Gold Banksian was awarded to Mr. Cock, for the best collection of six varieties, containing *Jewess*, *Louis Quatorze*, *Joan of Arc*, *Bijou*, *Coronation*, and *Victory*; and among nurserymen, to Mr. Catleugh, for *Erectum*, *Jewess*, *Coronation*, *Florence*, *Victory*. *Una*; the large *Silver* to Mr. Gaines, for *Beauty of Ware*, *Joan of Arc*, *Climax*, *Lineatum*, *Eliza superb*, *Juba*; *Silver Banksian* medals were also obtained by Mr. Gaines, for a brilliant seedling called the *Rising Sun*; and Mr. Catleugh, for *Prince of Waterloo*, a seedling variety, fine in habit, form, and colour, a decided improvement upon *Jewess*, to which it bears a strong resemblance. A variety called the *Shrubland Scarlet*, well adapted for either pots or beds of the flower-garden, must not be passed over. It has large leaves, and copious trusses of the most splendid scarlet flowers; Mr. Conway, of Old Brompton, was the exhibitor of this. Among the *Cinerarias*, the best was one something like *King*, but larger and darker, from Mr. Kyle, gardener to R. Barclay, Esq., Layton, and a beautiful crimson variety from Mr. Green, of Cheam. Of *Calceolarias* there was a profusion, the chief new ones being from Mr. Green and Mr. Catleugh, of Chelsea. A neat little variety was furnished by Mr. Standish, of Bagshot,

which was spotted and blotched, like a leopard, on a yellowish ground. Much notice was taken of six *Hydrangeas*, shown by Mr. Dowson, the gardener to W. Leaf, Esq., of Streatham; and for the size and form both of the individual flowers and heads, they were surpassingly excellent. Heaths of many kinds were abundant, and more than usually good. *Erica persoluta alba*, and *E. perspicua nana*, from Mr. Barnes, both presented a lovely mass of white blossoms; the former we can compare to nothing so well as a snow-wreath. Mr. Plumbly, gardener to E. G. Dimsdale, Esq., produced *E. aristata major*, than which no variety is more showy; and a fine plant of *E. regerminans*, thickly loaded with its small pinkish-white flowers. *E. Hartuelli*, not inferior to *E. aristata major*, *E. elegans*, with a curious habit and delicate pink blossoms, and *E. ventricosa carnea*, which was little excelled by any other, were from Mr. Venables, gardener to W. Harrison, Esq., of Cheshunt. *E. ampullacea rubra*, and *E. Hartuelli nova*, beautifully grown, were sent from Messrs. Young, of Epsom. But the loveliest Heath, and the most charming specimen, was *E. propendens*, grown by Mr. May, gardener to E. Goodhart, Esq.; nothing could exceed the beauty of this plant, which was covered with pretty pink bells, and constituted, both from the immense quantity of its flowers, its low nature, and partially pendent habit, a perfect gem of its kind. In the above enumeration, simply a few of the most striking sorts have been noted; it would occupy half our columns to remark on all. Of specimen plants, not ranking with any of the foregoing classes, yet meriting distinction for their superior culture, such numbers presented themselves that only a selection can be named. In Mrs. Lawrence's collection were *Cytisus racemosus*, about six feet high, spreading in all directions nearly as wide; *Ixora Bandhuca*, with nearly thirty prodigiously large heads of flowers, looking like hemispheres of fire; *Acacia cordata*, a singularly graceful species, in remarkable perfection, and fully five feet high; with a plant of *Euphorbia splendens*, which would half fill an ordinary stove, studded all over with lively crimson ornaments. A specimen of *Chorozema cordatum*, from Mr. Barnes, was, perhaps, the most noticeable instance of good cultivation which the show afforded. Every one knows the rambling nature of this species, and how seldom it can be reduced within moderate dimensions. The plant in question was, however, of a greater diameter than height, the branches numerous, dense, hanging down over the pot, and having a bunch of uncommonly large blossoms at the extremity of each. In short, it might be regarded as a model of perfection; its beauty had apparently been caused by frequently pinching off the points of the young shoots. *Erythrina Christa-galli* was as well grown in a pot by Mr. Butcher as we have ever seen it in the open border. It no doubt requires merely a rich soil and plenty of pot room. The brilliant little *Lechenaultia formosa* was exhibited by several persons, but none had it finer than Mr. Falconer, gardener to A. Palmer, Esq., of Cheam; neither stems, branches, soil, nor the upper part of the pot were at all discoverable; nothing could be seen but a few spots of green foliage, and one blaze of glowing flowers. *Pimelea decussata* and *Coleonema pulchrum*, from Mr. Pawley, of the White Hart Inn, Bromley, were exceedingly well cultivated. *Boronia pinnata*, from G. Alston, Esq., of Birmingham; *Dilwynia speciosa*, from Messrs. Young, of Epsom; *D. floribunda*, and *Chorozema Dicksonii*, from Mr. Hunt, gardener to Miss Trill; *Campanula garganica*, shown by Mr. Taylor, gardener to J. Foster, Esq., Streatham; *Templetonia glauca*, from Mr. Upright, gardener to G. C. Ridge, Esq., Morden; with *Selago Gilliesii*, and *Ixora rosea*, from Mr. Venables, gardener to W. Harrison, Esq., all bore testimony to the sterling value of the plants and the great merits of their cultivators. If there was one object among the specimens which, after the *Chorozema cordatum*, carried away the palm for its splendour, and for the talent displayed in its management, it was probably the *Helichrysum pumilum* of Mr. Bruce, gardener to B. Miller, Esq., of Tooting. This specimen was most magnificent. The plants which obtained an entrance for the sake of their curiosity were *Chamerops humilis*, a dwarf half-hardy Palm, with thick clusters of minute yellow flowers in the axils of its leaves. It was flowered and shown by Mr. Dowson, gardener to W. Leaf, Esq., Streatham. Another object which was singular, and at the same time very ornamental, was *Poinsettia pulcherrima*, from Mr. Edmonds, gardener to his

Grace the Duke of Devonshire, at Chiswick. The scarlet of its bracts was unusually dark, owing to the lateness of its flowering; it was destitute of leaves, which rendered its aspect still more extraordinary. *Ardisia paniculata*, from its spreading pyramidal spikes of pink blossoms; *Aitonia capensis*, for the red hue of its flowers, which have the appearance of a red bladder capsule; and *Bignonia picta*, a shrub with flowers not much unlike those of *Siphocampylus bicolor*—have all claims to beauty as well as singularity; they were exhibited by Mr. Venables, gardener to W. Harrison, Esq. New or particularly scarce plants were by no means so frequent as specimens of older ones; nevertheless, they were not quite wanting, and comprised a few that were very ornamental. *Gloxinia rubra*, exhibited by Messrs. Young, of Epsom, and Mr. Green, of Cheam, maintains its original character, and will be a great favourite. From Mr. Standish, of Bagshot, there was an enormous plant of *Fuchsia corymbiflora*, which, allowing for the injury it had sustained in travelling, is in every respect as fine as has been represented, and has bloomed all the winter in a warm greenhouse. *Fuchsia Youellii*, with long red flowers, seems a hybrid between *F. fulgens* and some of the smaller species. Cut specimens were at the exhibition from Mr. Youell. There were, moreover, cut flowers of *Aquilegia glandulosa*, from Mr. Smith, gardener to C. Mills, Esq., of Hillington, which showed this species to be one of the handsomest hitherto introduced; they were of a beautiful blue colour, with a pale whitish centre. *Pimelea spectabilis*, grown by Mr. Barnes, was very generally noticed; it had twenty-five bunches of its pinkish-white blossoms, and is of a better habit than most of its allies. A new species of *Gesnera* came from Messrs. Young, of Epsom; it has very broad, large leaves, which are curiously and prominently veined at the back, and panicles of dark scarlet flowers, somewhat of the shape and dimensions of those of *G. Douglasii*. Mr. Watson, gardener to J. Wells, Esq., had a handsome plant of *Platylobium formosum*, the flowers of which are of a great size, yellow, with a dash of brown in the middle. Allied to *Azalea indica variegata*, though not nearly so beautiful, was a novel *Azalea*, sent by Messrs. Rollisson, of Tooting; the flowers are almost white, sparingly and only occasionally striped with reddish pink; it was named *A. Gledstaesii*. Mr. Smith, of Norbiton, again brought forward his new yellow *Rhododendron*, and two others which have a considerable tinge of brown in the ground colour of the blooms. They are all striking objects. *Buronia crenulata* was in Mr. Butcher's exhibition, and is a pretty species, with pink flowers; it is rather inferior to *B. serrulata*. A species of *Cytisus* gave much pleasure, from its elegant pensive branches and diminutive white flowers. This was from Mr. Jackson, of Kingston. Passing to *Orchidaceæ*, the collections of which were not particularly brilliant, we encountered in that of Mr. Mylam, gardener to S. Rucker, Esq., a stately plant of *Saccolabium guttatum*, with its long pendulous racemes of lovely pink and white flowers; *Aerides affine*, somewhat similar, but wanting the spots in its blossoms, and with a larger lip; *Epidendrum cinnabarinum*, with showy red flowers, elevated on a long stalk, which constitutes a continuation of the slender stem; *Cattleya Mossie*, with two flowers, which, though of a less glowing tint than those of *C. labiata*, have a more rich appearance; *Oncidium crispum* and *O. luridum guttatum*, both eminently beautiful. From Mr. Hunt, gardener to Miss Traill, there were *Oncidium sanguineum*, with prettily mottled dark purplish blossoms, and *Epidendrum cristatum*, having small whitish flowers, spotted with brown, and a curiously crested lip. Mr. Barnes had *Cymbidium madidum*, bearing pendent racemes of dingy-brownish blossoms, and the superb *Vanda teres*, of which the blooms were unusually pale. *Peristeria guttata*, a species with drooping scapes, and particularly pretty spotted flowers; *Oncidium divaricatum*, so well known for the airiness and gracility of its flower-spikes, and the rich tints of the blossoms; and a fine plant of the old *Phaius grandifolius*, whose inflorescence must have been greatly retarded by some means, were in Mrs. Lawrence's principal collection. *Chysis aurea* and *Oncidium stramineum* were also from the same establishment. Messrs. Rollisson, of Tooting, furnished, among other *Orchidaceæ*, a plant of *Cyrtochilum filipes*, which has a tall slender flower-stem, brownish sepals and petals, and a spreading yellow labellum. To connoisseurs, however, the greatest novelty

was a specimen of *Cattleya Aclandia*, which was superior in size and colouring to the published figure. The plant is not more than three or four inches high, and the flowers are large and solitary, the sepals and petals being agreeably mottled, and the lip of a deep pinkish-purple. It was sent from Mr. Pascoe, gardener to the Earl of Falmouth, and unfortunately the flower was slightly faded. The other flowers worth mentioning are some collections of cut blossoms, which were well arranged, but contained nothing novel; a stand of handsome German Stocks, from Mr. Wilmer, of Sudbury; some cut Roses, exhaling a delicious odour, from Messrs. Lane, of Berkhamstead; and some Seedling Heartsease, of which one was very large, and approaching to black, came from Mr. Silverlock, Chichester; and there were three from Messrs. Brown, of Slough. Among the Tulips from Mr. Wilmer many of the flowers were exceedingly fine, the cups large, ground-colour pure, and the markings fine. Among others we noticed excellent specimens of Rubens, Franciscus Primus, Imperatrice de Maroc, Rose Bianca, Quarto, Triomphe Royal, Mason's Matilda, Ponceau très blanc, and two Roses unnamed broken by Mr. Wilmer—Weltzie's Monarch, Charbonnier, and the finest Gloria Mundi we ever saw.

Of course the number of medals awarded upon such an occasion as this was considerable. The following is the official return of them:—

THE GOLD KNIGHTIAN MEDAL.—To Mr. Green, gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, and Mr. Butcher, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, for large collections of stove and greenhouse plants. To Mr. J. Davis, gardener to Sir S. H. Clarke, for a miscellaneous collection of fruit. To Mr. W. Barnes, gardener to G. W. Norman, Esq., for twenty species of Cape Heaths. To Mr. Mylam, gardener to S. Rucker, Esq., and Messrs. Rollisson and Sons of Tooting, for collections of six species of Orchidaceous plants.

THE GOLD BANKSIAN MEDAL.—To Mr. W. Barnes, gardener to G. W. Norman, Esq., for a large collection of stove and greenhouse plants. To Mr. Hunt, gardener to Miss Traill, and Mr. C. Young, of Epsom, Surrey, for small collections of plants. To Mr. E. Davis, gardener to the Lord Boston, for a miscellaneous collection of fruit. To Mr. J. Falconer, gardener to A. Palmer, Esq., for greenhouse Azaleas. To Mr. R. May, gardener to E. Goodheart, Esq., for six species of Cape Heaths. To Mr. Butcher, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, for three species of Orchidaceous plants. To Mr. Cock, of Chiswick, and Mr. Catleugh, of Hans-street, Chelsea, for large collections of Pelargoniums.

THE LARGE SILVER MEDAL.—To Mr. T. Jackson, for a large collection of stove and greenhouse plants. To Mr. Venables, gardener to W. Harrison, Esq., for a small collection of plants. To Mr. Bruce, gardener to B. Miller, Esq., and Mr. Hunt, gardener to Miss Traill, for collections of six species of plants. To Mr. Butcher, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, for stove and greenhouse Climbers. To Mr. Chapman, of Vauxhall, for Grapes. To Mr. C. Judd, gardener to G. Knott, Esq., for Pine Apples. To Mr. Butcher, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, and to Mr. T. Jackson, for twenty species of Cape Heaths. To Mr. Bruce, gardener to B. Miller, Esq., for six species of Cape Heaths. To Mr. Hunt, gardener to Miss Traill, for a collection of six species of Orchidaceous plants. To Mr. J. Pascoe, gardener to the Earl of Falmouth, for *Cattleya Aclandia*. To Mr. Mylam, gardener to S. Rucker, Esq., for *Saccolabium guttatum*. To Mr. Falconer, gardener to A. Palmer, Esq., for *Lechenaultia formosa*. To Mr. Bruce, gardener to B. Miller, Esq., for *Helichrysum pumilum*. To Mr. W. Smith, for a new *Rhododendron*. To Mr. C. Young, for *Gloxinia rubra*. To Mr. Standish, for *Fuchsia corymbiflora*. To Mr. Slow, gardener to W. R. Baker, Esq., and to Mr. Gaines, for large collections of Pelargoniums. To Mr. Cock and Mr. Catleugh, for small collections of Pelargoniums. To Messrs. Lane and Sons, for a collection of Roses. To Mr. Green and Mr. Catleugh for Herbaceous Calceolarias. To Mr. Green and Mr. Catleugh, for Shrubby Calceolarias. To Mr. Green, for Seedling Calceolarias.

THE SILVER KNIGHTIAN MEDAL.—To Mr. Venables, gardener to W. Harrison, Esq., and to Mr. Upright, gardener to G. C. Ridge, Esq., for collections of six species of plants. To Mr. W. Dowsou, gardener to W. Leaf, Esq., for Hy-

drangeas. To Mr. Venables, gardener to W. Harrison, Esq., for Cut Flowers. To Mr. Bruin, gardener to R. Gunter, Esq., for Grapes. To Mr. Mann, gardener to J. Bishopp, Esq., and Mr. Appleby, gardener to T. Brocklehurst, Esq., for Pine Apples. To Mr. Mann, gardener to J. Bishop, Esq., for Cucumbers. To Mr. Green, gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, for Melons. To R. Brook, Esq., for Apples. To Mr. Upright, gardener to G. C. Ridge, Esq., for greenhouse Azaleas. To Mr. Venables, gardener to W. Harrison, Esq., for twenty species of Cape Heaths. To Mr. Green, gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, for Tall Cacti in flower. To Mr. W. Barnes, gardener to G. W. Norman, Esq., for a collection of six species of Orchidaceous plants. To Mr. Bruce, gardener to B. Miller, Esq., for *Oncidium pumilum*. To Mr. Butcher, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, for *Erythrina laurifolia*. To G. G. Alston, Esq., for *Boronia pinnata*. To G. G. Alston, Esq., for *Erica fastigiata*. To Mr. Barnes, gardener to G. W. Norman, Esq., for *Pimelia spectabilis*. To Mr. Bromley, gardener to Miss Anderdon, for a small collection of Pelargoniums. To Mr. W. Watson, gardener to J. J. Wells, Esq., for Herbaceous Calceolarias. To Mr. Wilmer, of Sunbury, Middlesex, for Tulips.

THE SILVER BANKSIAN MEDAL.—To Mr. J. Kyle, gardener to R. Barclay, Esq., for a seedling *Erica*. To Mr. Sellers, gardener to L. V. Watkins, Esq., and Mr. G. Hall, gardener to W. B. Harcourt, Esq., for Grapes. To Mr. Mann, gardener to J. Bishopp, Esq., and Mr. Bruin, gardener to R. Gunter, Esq., for Pine Apples. To Mr. Baldwin, for Apples and Pears. To Mr. Hardy, gardener to J. Jarrett, Esq., for Melons. To Mr. Falconer, gardener to A. Palmer, Esq., for *Ixora coccinea*. To Mr. Pawley, for *Pinelea decussata*. To Mr. Davis, gardener to Lord Boston, for *Azalea indica splendens*. To Mr. Hunt, gardener to Miss Traill, for a large collection of Pelargoniums. To Mr. Gaines and Mr. Catleugh, for Seedling Pelargoniums. To Mr. Mountjoy, for Heartsease.

Exhibition at the Garden, June 12.—The visitors amounted to 9080 persons. The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke of St. Alban's, the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, Lady Carlisle, Lady Newburgh, Lady Mary Howard, Lady Elizabeth Gower, Lady Grenville; Earls Talbot, Ilchester, and Brownlow; Lords John Russell, Portman, Leigh, Prudhoe, Walsingham, and Stavordale; the representatives of the courts of Bavaria, Denmark, Sardinia, Sicily, and Portugal, with great numbers more of the fashionable world, were among the company.

Although the exhibition in June is generally inferior to that of May, yet, on the present occasion, it is doubtful whether the display was not still finer than what was witnessed here a month ago. We would fain hope that the results of these meetings on horticulture will continue to develop themselves till the British Isles shall be one great garden, and their inhabitants, through the medium of countless local associations, shall form a single grand and comprehensive institution for the advancement of the gardening art.

The Cacti, which, of all the more dazzling objects exhibited, were the most noticeable, were covered with an astonishing profusion of blossoms, and appeared in the most exuberant condition. Most of them testified to the high cultivation they had received, and either to the application of manure-water while growing, or the employment of an enriched soil. But the circumstance which had evidently tended most effectually to produce their superiority, was their having been grafted on stronger sorts. *Cereus speciosissimus* is generally chosen as a stock for this purpose, not requiring itself any extraneous aid; though even larger kinds, such as *C. heptagonus*, were occasionally seen with the lovely flowers of *Epiphyllum speciosum*, or the singular branches of *C. flagelliformis*, depending gracefully from the summit of their stems, these last being reduced to three or four feet in height. Mr. Green, gardener to Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart., Cheam, who extensively adopts the grafting process, exhibited some noble specimens, which abundantly attested its advantages. A plant of *Epiphyllum speciosum*, about four feet high, and of a rather greater diameter, was remarkably fine; and it is no exaggeration to say that scarcely anything but flowers could be perceived. A similar plant of the same species, and of *E. Ackermannii*, from Mr. Barnes, gardener to G. W. Norman, Esq., and

of *Cereus Jenkinsonii*, from Mr. Falconer, gardener to A. Palmer, Esq., of Chesham, were quite as liberally bedecked with their beautiful blossoms, *Cereus Maitlandii*, again, shown by Mr. Bruce, gardener to B. Miller, Esq., Mitcham, had a considerable number of fine crimson buds, but a sufficient quantity of them was not expanded, and the plant, by being trained too closely round a cylindrical trellis, looked somewhat formal. A charming new variety, called *Ephyllum speciosum grandiflorum*, was brought by Mr. Upright, gardener to G. C. Ridge, Esq., Morden, and stood forth conspicuously, on account of its flowers being nearly twice the size of those of the original species, and of a deeper pink hue. This, too, was a grafted specimen. The collection of new seedling Cacti, sent by Mr. John Green, contained several very valuable hybrids: the principal ones had the habit of *Cereus Jenkinsonii*, with a large proportion of that inimitable blue colour in the centre which characterises *C. speciosissimus*. One, likewise, partook of the character of *C. flagelliformis*, but had fewer spines, deeper green stems, and dark crimson flowers, richly tinted with bluish purple. It was grafted on *C. speciosissimus*, and had an elegant effect. Many of these were trained to interestingly formed trellises. After the Cacti, the Heaths created the most striking display among the more popular tribes of plants. The specimens were so symmetrically grown, the foliage of such an intense green colour, and the flowers disposed in such enormous and dense masses, that, considering the immense quantity present to which these remarks are applicable, it may be said to be demonstrated that the difficulties supposed to attend the culture of this inestimable genus are altogether imaginary. Every plant, we may observe, had evidently been guarded against the injurious exposure to which they are sometimes subjected near London, for the sake of preserving them from mildew, and a continual preservation in a house or frame through which a regular current of air can be freely circulated. No list of the species or varieties most beautifully in flower can here be attempted; but *E. splendens*, with its large, inflated, bright scarlet blossoms, and the many varieties of *E. ventricosa*, *vestita*, and *tricolor* were particularly splendid. *E. Patersonia monstrosa*, exhibited by Mr. Barnes, deserves mentioning as a handsome variety, with large and copious yellow flowers; and *E. depressa*, from Mr. Dickson, of Brixton, had a peculiarly deep verdure to its foliage, and an abundance of pretty yellow blossoms. Climbing plants were neither numerous nor extraordinary; and it is to be regretted that more attention is not bestowed on so interesting a group. When every one comes to know that they are enhanced in beauty and fertility by being kept in a pot, and trained spirally round a cylindrical trellis, we hope to see them more common in gardens and at exhibitions. Mr. Butcher, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, Ealing Park, furnished two handsome plants of *Manettia cordifolia*, which completely concealed a round wire frame to which they were attached, the pretty red blossoms standing out at nearly equal distances over the entire surface; it had 500 flowers. From the same establishment there was a gigantic trellis-trained plant of *Stephanotis floribunda* loaded with its fair white and odorous flowers, and almost exceeding its natural luxuriance; and *Echites suberecta*, with scattered bunches of pale yellow blooms. A specimen of *Chorozema cordatum*, treated as a climber, and supported by a trellis five feet in height, was from Mr. Hunt, gardener to Miss Traill; and, by the freedom with which it had been induced to branch, from constant decapitation, and the clusters of flowers which consequently adorned each of the shoots, it was rendered very attractive. *Clematis Sieboldii* affixed to a neat trellis, by Messrs. Young, of Epsom, though quite hardy, shows itself to greatest advantage when retained in a pot and thus treated; for if fastened to a wall, or any flat surface, the flowers are too scattered, and their showy centre is not sufficiently apparent. The plant in question was bearing upwards of fifty flowers on a frame not more than three feet high and about the same circumference. All the flowers were so protruded that the observer could look down on them, and at once discern their beauties. It would be well if this plan were more extensively practised. Of general greenhouse plants there were many magnificent collections. We shall enumerate a few of the best species, as well as point out the finer specimens. *Lechenaultia formosa* was again contributed by Mr. Falconer, gardener to A. Palmer, Esq.; and some younger and rather

more healthy plants were sent by other exhibitors, of whom Mr. May, gardener to E. Goodhart, Esq., Beckenham, Mr. Hunt, gardener to Miss Traill, and Mr. Barnes, gardener to G. W. Norman, Esq., were the chief. Those from the three last persons were in all respects perfect, and the manner in which Mr. Falconer's plant has maintained its beauty since the May exhibition, with the promise it gives of continuing to do so for a yet indefinite period, shows that it has few rivals in point of ornament. *Pimelia hispida*, from Mr. Barnes, was only inferior in the dimensions of its floral branches to *P. spectabilis*. *P. decussata*, in Mr. Butcher's collection, assumed the form of a small tree, its single stem and drooping head being fully six feet above the pot, the branches presenting a nearly continuous sheet of delightful pink blossoms. Perhaps this was one of the most astonishing of all the objects of its class. A very dark and rich-flowered variety of the same species—the specimen being likewise distinguished for size and good culture—was brought forward by Mr. Barnes. *Jacksonia scoparia*, a *Cytisus*-like plant, with a simple stem, long slender pendulous branches, no leaves, and a prodigality of sweet yellow blossoms, came from Messrs. Young, of Epsom. To *Helichrysum humile*, anew exhibited by Mr. Bruce, as well as by Mr. Barnes and others, the commendation so freely granted to *Lechenaultia formosa* for the duration of its flowering period seems alike applicable. The plants had more than 100 blossoms on each. *Dracophyllum gracile*, shown by Mr. Barnes, and an enormous plant of *Epacris ceræiflora*, by Mr. Green, were both extremely beautiful. Each has numberless small white flowers, those of the former being collected into terminal heads, while the blossoms of the latter are produced all up the branches, from their sides. It is one of the prettiest of the genus, and is distinguished by blooming so much later, and remaining in flower such a length of time. Of *Epacris grandiflora* there were two huge specimens belonging to Mr. Jackson, of Kingston, the tallest of which was six feet high, and bushy and healthy, and bearing flowers in due proportions. The combination of crimson and white in this old flower is exceedingly fascinating; and we never saw better-grown plants. The specimens of *Stylidium fasciculatum*, from Mr. Butcher, Mr. Jackson, &c., prove that this is a most desirable little plant, as well for its dwarfness and the great profusion of its pink and white flowers, as for their interesting nature. *Lachnæa pupurea*, in Mr. Hunt's group, was well calculated to give a more favourable idea of the species than has hitherto been entertained. Its heads of pretty pinkish purple flowers made a very showy appearance. *Pimelea incana*, four feet high, from the individual last named, demonstrated the rare liberality with which it protrudes its charming little white blossoms, and the graceful pendent disposition of the branches in large specimens. Mr. Dodemeade, gardener to W. Leaf, Esq., Streatham, supplied plants of *Diplacus puniceus*, and *Siphocampylus bicolor*, in a most vigorous and prolific condition; they are highly ornamental when thus appropriately cultivated, but are commonly too much stinted for water, or placed in too impoverished an earth. *Fuchsia Chandlerii*, a hybrid raised last year by Messrs. Chandler, of Vauxhall, between *F. fulgens*, and one of the smaller sorts, has its sepals of a whitish pink hue, tinged with green; its habit is like that of *F. globosa*. A plant in great perfection came from Mr. Dodemeade. *Fuchsia Standishii* was finely grown by Mr. Green, and stands very high among hybrids. *F. retorta*, probably a garden variety, appeared from Mr. Jackson, of Kingston, and is allied to *gracilis*, with reflexed sepals. And we were pleased to notice an admirable dwarf and spreading plant of the old *F. globosa*, also from Mr. Jackson, which has been too much disregarded since the influx of so many hybrids. *Cosmelia rubra*, though a straggling species and a shy flowerer, seems to be brought to a good flowering state by Mr. Green, and its drooping red blossoms are interesting as compared with the rigid, recurved scanty foliage. Two of the best grown greenhouse plants that we saw were the *Boronia denticulata* of Mr. Hunt, and *Polygala oppositifolia*, from Mr. Falconer, of Cheam. The first was conspicuous for dwarfness, compactness, general health, and prolificness; the last mainly for the agreeable disposition of its branches, and the amazing abundance of its peculiarly handsome flowers. From the stove-plants present we shall just select a few of the most meritorious. *Gloxinia rubra* reappeared from Messrs

Young, Epsom, and from other establishments, and goes on developing its novel reddish-crimson flowers with additional freedom. *Gloxinia violacea*, of which a noble plant was sent by Mr. Mountjoy, of Ealing, is most likely a hybrid, between some species of *Gloxinia* and the so-called genus *Sinningia*. It is caulescent, but dwarf, has shining leaves, and large deep violet-coloured blossoms. *Gesnera discolor*, the plant exhibited by Messrs. Young, of Epsom, at the last meeting, was produced in a more advanced stage. *Curcuma Roscoeana*, an extremely beautiful stove herbaceous plant, came from Mr. Bruce, gardener to B. Miller, Esq.; the colour of the bracts was a pale reddish-pink, which is perhaps due to the precocity of their development, for they are naturally, in favourable circumstances of moderate heat and adequate solar light, of a pure scarlet. A species of *Sinningia*, possibly *villosa*, deserves praise for the excellence of its culture by Mr. Hunt, gardener to Miss Traill, and its flowers, though not showy on account of their dull yellowish hue, are by no means without beauty. The *Ixora coccinea*, from Mr. Hunt and Mr. Bruce, were beyond all commendation. A head of blossoms on that of the former was at least nine inches across. *Clerodendron speciosissimum*, also grown by Mr. Bruce, had leaves of surprising dimensions and verdure, the stem being surmounted by a panicle of glowing red flowers. *C. hastatum* and *paniculatum*, both with spacious hastate leaves, and large terminal clusters of reddish-yellow blossoms, are valuable stove shrubs, and were exhibited in a most creditable state by Mr. Hunt. The superb *Rondeletia odorata*, one of the handsomest of all stove plants when properly managed, and bearing its sweet orange and red flowers for a lengthened period, was, we think, never seen in finer perfection than as produced by Mr. Butcher and Mr. Green. The ragged, rambling habit of this plant was hardly to be detected in the specimens spoken of, and the flowers were unusually good. New species, or such as are yet comparatively rare, constituted only a small portion of the exhibition. *Fuchsia cordifolia* is a species of Mexican origin, and has heart-shaped leaves, something like those of *F. fulgens*, but much smaller. The flowers are borne in the axils of the leaves, are solitary, and have light dull orange-coloured sepals, tipped with green.* A large specimen from Mr. Cock, of Chiswick, was in robust health, and well cultivated. A new hybrid *Fuchsia*, raised and shown by Mr. Standish, Bagshot, differed from *F. Standishii* in having greener foliage and redder sepals, with the petals of a still deeper tint. *Fuchsia globosa variegata* has the leaves curiously and uniformly variegated. It was produced by Mr. Smith, but not in flower. From Messrs. Veitch, of Exeter, a small plant of *Lechenaultia biloba* was sent. As it had apparently flowered without any artificial stimulus, the hue of the blossoms was singularly rich, though there are decidedly two or more varieties of this species. Mr. Marshall, gardener to Mrs. Langley, Kingston, had a plant of *Lilium Thunbergianum*, which was of low growth, and had very dark orange-coloured flowers. It is a hardy Japan species, thriving well, however, in a pot. A specious new annual, *Brachycome iberidifolia*, was sent in great beauty from Mrs. Wray, of Cheltenham. The flowers vary considerably in hue, but were, on the present plant, blue and bluish-purple. It would seem to be adapted for growing in pots, as well as in the open border. The wonderful Pitcher plant (*Nepenthes distillatoria*), about the habits of which such singular statements have been made, was brought in excellent condition by Mr. Mylam, gardener to S. Rucker, Esq., Wandsworth. Some of the pitcher-like appendages to the leaves were unusually fine, the plant being placed in circumstances congenial to its constitution; that is, where heat and moisture abound.—So far we have restricted this record to ordinary plants and tribes; it now becomes necessary to say, that if judgment were to be pronounced without the exclusion of any plants because they are scarce or expensive, the *Orchidaceæ*, so largely contributed to the exhibition, totally eclipsed every other class. Indeed, the collection of this enchanting race was all that could be wished by their most ardent admirers. Above all the rest, both in position—for it was suspended from the roof of the tent—and in splendour, shone a magnificent plant of *Dendrobium fimbriatum*, which cast on all sides a rich and almost metallic glow from its golden blossoms, so charmingly fringed round the labellum.

* The flowers are not quite half the size of *fulgens*.

Literally hundreds of flowers clothed both the old and young stems of this specimen, which was not more remarkable for its inflorescence than for the regular manner in which its half-pendulous stems were arranged round the basket in which it was planted. Messrs. Rollisson, of Tooting, furnished this plant. From the same firm there were *Dendrobium cœrulescens*, the delicate tints of which make it even more lovely than the preceding. It is allied to *D. nobile*, differing, for the most part, in having a bluish tinge in its flowers, and a more pointed lip. *Epidendrum alatum*, a handsome pseudo-bulbous species, with brownish sepals and petals, and a yellow lip, curiously striped; *Leptotes bicolor*, with its interesting white and purple flowers; a kind of *Cyrtopodium*, related to *C. punctatum*, but wanting the blossom spots; and a dark brown-flowered *Acropera*, from Mexico, were among the other Orchidaceæ of Messrs. Rollisson. Mr. Mylam, gardener to S. Rucker, Esq., brought *Aérides odoratum*, the loveliness and fragrance of which are not often surpassed, with nearly twenty full racemes of flowers. The much-coveted *Phalænopsis amabilis*, which blossoms almost incessantly, and is only in the possession of three growers; *Saccolabium guttatum*, bearing five long racemes of what may be reckoned some of the most pleasing flowers in nature; *Oncidium Lanceanum*, with its gorgeous and motley hues; *Chysis aurea*, as it is rarely witnessed, in a vigorous condition; a *Stanhopea*, which is perhaps a variety of *saccata*, with diminutive pseudo-bulbs and leaves, short scapes, and white flowers with pale spots, an orange centre, and a more freely spotted lip; another *Stanhopea*, of a pale yellow colour, having few and light spottings; *Vanda teres*, producing five exquisitely-painted blossoms; and *Cattleya Mossiæ*, of which the lip was extraordinarily large and rich, are a few of the remaining of Mr. Rucker's plants. G. Barker, Esq., of Birmingham, almost the only distant exhibitor of choice specimens, enriched the exhibition with *Cattleya Aclandii*, on which there were two perfect and highly coloured flowers; *Epidendrum aciculare*, a species with small pseudo-bulbs, slender flower stems, narrow brown sepals and petals, and a broad pink labellum; *Cyrtochilum stellatum*, the pseudo-bulbs and leaves of which have the yellow appearance of *Miltonia*, while the flowers are pale yellow, and the lip white, a little striped with pink; *Oncidium pulchellum*, one of the prettiest of the genus, developing liberally its delicate pinkish-white blossoms; *Maxillaria cristata*, bearing a pair of its drooping chocolate-hued blooms, striped with white, and having a fine white fringe to its lip; and *Odontoglossum cordatum*, the exterior parts of the flowers of which are mottled with brown and yellow, the lip being heart-shaped, and approaching to white. The long-looked-for *Schomburgkia tibicinis*, having at length flowered in the stove of Sir T. Acland, was exhibited by Mr. Craggs, the gardener there. The specimen was particularly large and luxuriant, and the flowers are pale pink, tinted with brown and purple, and having the outer portions much curled. It is not strikingly beautiful. *Peristeria pendula*, with drooping scapes and spotted blossoms, was shown by Mr. Edmonds, gardener to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Chiswick. *Oncidium flexuosum*, evincing superior cultivation, came from Mr. Bruce, gardener to B. Miller, Esq. In these notices of Orchidaceæ, and in all that have preceded them, it has been the intention to particularise and briefly describe only such as are worthy of general cultivation and regard, and of which the specimens shown furnish proof that they can be easily or successfully managed.

The *Pelargonias* were, as formerly, very gorgeous; those specimens of which the lower branches had been brought down to a position nearly horizontal, looking infinitely better than such as had all their shoots supported erectly. Mr. Cock, Mr. Catleugh, and Mr. Gaines were again the most successful exhibitors; their collections were of the same style of growth, compact, uniform in size, and covered with a mass of bloom; these collections were enriched with some new flowers of great beauty of form and brightness of colour. The six kinds Mr. Cock exhibited were, *Orange Boven*, *Florence*, *Clarissa*, *Lady Carlisle*, *Bridesmaid*, and *Comte de Paris*. The three kinds were, *Victory*, *Lady Murray*, and *Florence*. Mr. Catleugh's were, *Lady Bridport*, *Orange Boven*, *Coronation*, *Una*, *Bridesmaid*, *Comte de Paris*, and *Lady Mayoress*. The three kinds were, *Priory Queen*, *Touchstone*, and *Joan of Arc*. Mr. Gaines's were *Lord Auckland*, *Alicia*, *Seedling*, *Grand Duke*, *Fosteri rosea*, and *Beatrice*. A great many

seedling *Pelargoniums* were exhibited, some of a very superior character. In a stand of cut bloom from seedlings, exhibited by E. Foster, Esq., we noticed several beautiful flowers of first-rate properties. The best were, 1. Lilac-pink, upper petals having a large clouded dark spot, edged with lilac-pink; very fine form. 2. Light blush, centre white, upper petals large, clouded crimson spot, edged with light crimson. 3. Similar in body colour to No. 2, but the upper petals had not a clouded dark spot, but entire. 4. Rosy-crimson, upper petals a dark spot shading off to a light rose edge. 5. Fine rosy-pink, upper petals having a dark clouded spot shading off to a rosy-pink edge. 6. Resembles Joan of Arc, but the spot on the upper petals is somewhat larger, and edged with white. 7. Light rosy-pink, with a white centre, upper petals having a very distinct dark spot. In a collection from Mr. Catleugh, the Queen of the Fairies, raised by the Rev. R. Garth, attracted much attention; the under petals are pure white, and the rich dark spot in the upper petals is surrounded by a defined margin of white, which gives the flower a lively appearance. Mr. Gaines's Rising Sun was attractive from its brightness. There was also one with curiously-cut petals from Mr. Parsons of Brighton; the flowers were jagged like those of some of the *Alstræmerias*. The Shrubland Scarlet,—Smith's Scarlet, which has less leaves but similar flowers, and one called Compactum, having paler and smaller blossoms, with horse-shoe leaves, were from Mr. Conway, of Brompton. There was a good display of Pinks, and Mr. Norman, of Woolwich, gained the first prize for a stand of very finely-bloomed flowers. His seedlings were much admired, particularly one upon which the lacing was very delicate and perfect. Mr. Willmer also showed a good stand, and the amateurs in this class merit much praise for their exertions. The *Calceolarias* were finely bloomed, and exhibited their gay and lively flowers in the greatest profusion. Mr. Gaines's shrubby sorts were much admired; their compact growth and fine habit of trussing make them desirable varieties. Mr. Green's seedling *Calceolarias* were splendid specimens in form, size, brilliancy of colour, and precision of marking, and exhibited a great improvement in this class of flowers. The Heartsease were not so numerous as usual, and we did not observe anything novel in this class; among them were two stands of finely-grown flowers, to one of which a prize was awarded. The collections of *Ranunculuses* were small, but they contained some beautiful specimens. Of the Roses it must be enough to say, that they occupied all the centre of one of the large tents, and the admiration they elicited was equal to their merits. The best collection was that of Messrs. Wood of Maresfield, Sussex, whose flowers were in high perfection (a list of the best will be given in our next, descriptive of colour, habit, &c.); next to these were Messrs. Rivers of Sawbridgeworth; we took an extended list, part of which we give here, the other will appear in our next. In Moss Roses, the Blush, the Crimson, or Tinwell, the Luxembourg, and Single Crimson, were most conspicuous. Provence; the Curled, with curious crisped petals; Sylvain, a very large and fine deep rose-coloured variety; and Wellington, also extremely large. Among the varieties of *Rosa Gallica*, Shakspeare, a vivid shaded crimson; Eclat des Roses, a deep rose-colour; Sir Walter Scott, deep purplish-crimson; Rieu-ne-me-surpasse, a vivid red; Vesta, brilliant semi-double scarlet; Kean, bright scarlet, and very double; Assemblage des Beautés, crimson and scarlet; Cramoisie Picotée, slate coloured; Fleur d'Amour, deep crimson-purple; Madame Dubarry, of the same colour; Oracle du Siècle, very dark crimson; Boule de Nanteuil, crimson-purple, were finely shaped prize Roses, large, double, and compact. Among the Spotted and Marbled Roses of this family, Pulchra Marmorea, Berlèze, Picotée, and Bizarre Marbré were very striking. Of Hybrid Provence, Blanche fleur, delicate flesh-colour; Duchesse d'Orléans, blush; Mélanie, pure white; Eucharresse, deep rose-colour; and Emeraude, of a creamy-white, were finely shaped and beautiful Roses. Of Hybrid China Roses the varieties were very numerous: Madame Pisoni, delicate rose-colour; Lady Grey, pale rose; Hypocrate, deep rose; Louis Fries, brilliant rose; Lord John Russell, of nearly the same colour; Franklin, deep rose, very large; Beauté Vive, bright rose, nearly red; Henri Barbet, of nearly the same brilliant colour; Fulgens and Triomphe d'Angers, scarlet; Petit Pierre, Velours Episcopal, and Belle Parabère, purple; Madame Mortier, George the Fourth, and Becquet, deep crimson, were all remarkable for the size and beauty of their flowers. Among

the varieties of *Rosa Alba*, *Princesse de Lamballe*, of the purest white; *Félicité*, pale flesh-colour; *Pompon Blanc*, blush, and *La Séduisante*, blush, with a rosy centre, were all perfect and finely-shaped flowers. In *Damask Roses*, *Pulcherie*, pure white; *Déesse Flore*, *La Fiancée*, and *Madame de Maintenon*, pale flesh-coloured *Roses*; *Arlinde*, *Bachelier*, *La Ville de Bruxelles*, rose-colour; *La Joyeuse* and *Lady Fitzgerald*, vivid rose-colour approaching to light crimson, were all fine and distinct varieties. That fine *White Damask Rose*, *Madame Hardy*, can seldom be shown to advantage, as it is so apt to come with a green bud in the centre of the flower; in every stand of flowers this was the case. Among the *Perpetual Roses*, *Bernard*, with its carmine flowers, was really beautiful; *Madame Laffay*, of a bright rose-colour, very large and double; *Princesse Hélène*, deep purplish-rose; *De Neuilly*, bright rose; *Coquette de Montmorency*, bright crimson; *Fulgurie*, purple-crimson; *Clementine Duval*, bright rose; *General Merlin*, of nearly the same colour, were all finely-shaped double *Roses*, of much beauty. The most striking *Bourbon Roses* were *Émile Courtin*, bright rose, very large and double; *Madame Nerard*, pale blush; *Célimène*, light rose; *Duc d'Aumale*, deep rose; *Bouquet de Flore*, of nearly the same colour, but more vivid; *Le Grand Capitaine*, scarlet, much like *Gloire de Rosomene*, but more double. In the *China Roses*, that old variety, *Triomphante*, was very fine, with its large, deep, rose-coloured flowers: as were also *Archduke Charles*, approaching to crimson; *Madame Bureau* and *Clara Sylvain*, pure white (the last the finest of the *White China Roses*); *Mrs. Bosanquet*, delicate blush; *Augustine Hersent*, bright rose; *Fenelon* (*Desprez*), deep rose; *Louis-Philippe* (*d'Angers*), fine red; *Marjolin*, vivid crimson; *Fabvier*, scarlet. In the *Tea Roses*: *Goubault*, rose-colour, very large; *Mensais* and *Triomphe du Luxembourg*, buff rose, and remarkably large; *Caroline*, fine bright rose; *Pauline Plantier*, straw-colour; *Prince Hélène*, the same colour but rather deeper. Among miscellaneous objects of exhibition there were cut *Pæonies* from Mr. Rivers, containing most of the best herbaceous sorts, and one named *alba grandiflora*, which bears monstrously large single white flowers, with an exceedingly beautiful crown of stamens in the middle. It makes an admirable bed in the flower-garden or pleasure-grounds. A rich crimson-flowered *Cineraria*, raised from King, was from Mr. Standish, of Bagshot. A stand of *Sweet Williams*, from Mr. Foggo, gardener to the Marquis of Abercorn, consisted of a great variety in size and colour, and a few were really handsome. The award of medals was commensurate with the abundance and variety of horticultural products thus collected together, no fewer than ninety-eight having been assigned to successful competitors, five of them being of the value of ten guineas each, and ten of seven guineas. The following is the official statement:—

THE GOLD KNIGHTIAN MEDAL.—To Mr. Green, gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart.; and to Mr. Butcher, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, for large collections of Stove and Greenhouse plants. To Mr. W. Barnes, gardener to G. W. Norman, Esq., for twenty species of Cape Heaths. To Mr. Mylam, gardener to S. Rucker, Esq.; and to Messrs. Rollisson and Sons, of Tooting, Surrey, for collections of six species of Orchidaceous plants.

THE GOLD BANKSIAN MEDAL.—To Mr. Cock and to Mr. Catleugh, for large collections of Pelargoniums. To Mr. Milne, gardener to C. S. Chauncey, Esq.; to Messrs. Wood and Sons; and to Mr. T. Rivers, jun., for collections of *Roses*. To Mr. Hunt, gardener to Miss Traill, for a large collection of stove and greenhouse plants. To Mr. W. Barnes, gardener to G. W. Norman, Esq., for a small collection of stove and greenhouse plants. To Mr. Davis, gardener to Sir S. H. Clarke, Bart., for a collection of miscellaneous fruit. To Mr. R. May, gardener to E. Goodhart, Esq., for six species of Cape Heaths. To Mr. Mylam, gardener to S. Rucker, Esq., for three species of Orchidaceous plants.

THE LARGE SILVER MEDAL.—To Mr. Gaines, for a large collection of Pelargoniums. To Mr. Catleugh and to Mr. Cock, for small collections of Pelargoniums. To Mrs. Fleming; to Messrs. Paul and Son; and to Mr. H. Cobbett, for collections of *Roses*. To Mr. Green, gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., and to Mr. Catleugh, for Herbaceous Calceolarias. To Mr. Green, gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., and to Mr. Gaines, for Shrubby Calceolarias. To Mr. Green, gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., for Seedling Calceolarias. To Mr. Jackson

to Mr. Young; and to Mr. Falconer, gardener to A. Palmer, Esq., for small collections of stove and greenhouse plants. To Mr. Bruin, gardener to R. Gunter, Esq., and to Mr. Davis, gardener to the Lord Boston, for miscellaneous collections of fruit. To Mr. J. Wilmot, for Grapes. To Mr. C. Judd, gardener to G. Knott, Esq., for Pine Apples. To Mr. Butcher, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, for twenty species of Cape Heaths. To Mr. Bruce, gardener to B. Miller, Esq., for six species of Cape Heaths. To Mr. Insleay, gardener to G. Barker, Esq., for a collection of six species of Orchidaceous plants. To Mr. Butcher, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, for three species of Orchidaceous plants. To Mr. Insleay, gardener to G. Barker, Esq., for *Cattleya Aclandiae*. To Mr. Craggs, gardener to Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., for *Schomburgkia tibicinis*. To Mr. Mylam, gardener to S. Rucker, Esq., for *Aérides odoratum*. To Mr. Falconer, gardener to A. Palmer, Esq., for *Polygala oppositifolia*. To Mrs. Wray, for *Brachycome iberidifolia*.

THE SILVER KNIGHTIAN MEDAL.—To C. Knight, Esq., and to Mr. Norman, for Pinks. To Mr. Butcher, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, for a large collection of Pelargoniums. To Mr. Hunt, gardener to Miss Trill, and to Mr. Gaines, for small collections of Pelargoniums. To A. Rowland, Esq., and to Messrs. Lane and Son, for collections of Roses. To Mr. W. Watson, gardener to J. Wells, Esq., and to Mr. Gaines, for Herbaceous Calceolarias. To Mr. W. Watson, gardener to J. Wells, Esq., and to Mr. Catleugh, for Shrubby Calceolarias. To E. Foster, Esq., for Seedling Pelargoniums. To Mr. Bruce, gardener to B. Miller, Esq., and to Mr. Barnes, gardener to G. W. Norman, Esq., for a small collection of stove and greenhouse plants. To Mr. Mylam, gardener to S. Rucker, Esq., for *Nepenthes distillatoria*. To Mr. Chapman, and to Mr. W. Dowson, gardener to W. Leaf, Esq., for Grapes. To Mr. Floud, gardener to Sir J. J. Guest, Bart., for Pine Apples. To Mr. Foggio, gardener to the Marquis of Abercorn, for Nectarines. To Mr. Chapman, for the "Prince Albert" Seedling Grape. To Mr. Leslie, gardener to J. Fleming, Esq., for an Egyptian Green-fleshed Melon. To Mr. Jackson, for twenty species of Cape Heaths. To Mr. W. Barnes, gardener to G. W. Norman, Esq., for six species of Cape Heaths. To Mr. Upright, gardener to G. C. Ridge, Esq., for Tall Cacti in flower. To Mr. Barnes, gardener to G. W. Norman, Esq., for a collection of six species of Orchidaceous plants. To Mr. W. Masters, for three species of Orchidaceous plants. To Mr. Dickson, for *Erica depressa*. To Mr. Veitch, for *Lechenaultia biloba*. To J. Jarratt, Esq., for *Aérides odoratum*.

THE SILVER BANKSIAN MEDAL.—To H. Bridges, Esq., and to Mr. Willmer, for Pinks. To Mr. Keir, gardener to W. M. Coulthurst, Esq.; to Mr. Hooker; and to Mr. Willmer, for collections of Roses. To Mr. W. Barnes, gardener to G. W. Norman, Esq., for Shrubby Calceolarias. To Mr. Mitchell, gardener to E. Lawford, Esq., for Balsams. To Mr. W. Watson, gardener to J. Wells, Esq., for Ranunculuses. To H. Bridges, Esq., for Heartsease. To Mr. Norman, for Seedling Pinks. To Mr. Catleugh, for Seedling Pelargoniums. To Mr. Green, gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., for a Seedling Cactus. To Mr. T. Rivers, jun., for cut Pæonies. To Mr. W. Dowson, gardener to W. Leaf, Esq., for Pine Apples. To Mr. Tillery, gardener to his Grace the Duke of Portland, for Peaches and Nectarines. To Mr. Foggio, gardener to the Marquis of Abercorn, for Figs. To Mr. Myatt, for "Eliza" Seedling Strawberry. To Mr. Snow, for Cucumbers. To R. Brook, Esq., for Apples and Pears. To Mr. Bruce, gardener to B. Miller, Esq., for a Green-fleshed Melon. To Mr. Falconer, gardener to A. Palmer, Esq., for Tall Cacti in flower. To Mr. Bruce, gardener to B. Miller, Esq., for *Oncidium flexuosum*. To Mr. Bruce, gardener to B. Miller, Esq., for *Ixora coccinea*. To Mr. Bruce, gardener to B. Miller, Esq., for *Elichrysum humile*. To Mr. Bruce, gardener to B. Miller, Esq., for Cactus *Mallisonii*. To Mr. Mountjoy, for *Gloxinia violacea*. To Mr. Young, for *Gesneria discolor*.

SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE first show of this Society at the Surrey Zoological Gardens took place on the 15th of June, when a great number of good plants were exhibited; and the day being fine the gardens were thronged with company.

Among the collections of stove and greenhouse plants some handsome specimens were shown by Mr. Coutts, Mr. Attlee, Mr. Gard, Mr. Pattison, Mr. Knight, of Camberwell, Mr. Jackson, and Messrs. Fairbairn; Ericas, in a great many fine varieties, by Mr. Jackson, Mr. Fairbairn, and Mr. Curtis, gardener to J. Allnutt, Esq.; Calceolarias, Mr. Welsh, Mr. Edmonds, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Gaines, whose collection consisted of Horace, Celestial, Dusty Miller, Louis, Bride, Juba, New Purple, Balloon, Alba perfecta, Golden Sovereign, and Seedlings Nos. 53 and 56; and Mr. Catleugh, who had *Sulphurea splendens*, *Minerva*, *Corinne*, *Splendidum*, *Lady of the Lake*, *Violacea superba*, *Model of Perfection*, *Delicata*, *Barnes's Pilot*, and *Alba maculata*.

Of Pelargoniums there were many good collections, more numerous than at Chiswick, some of them the same that were at the Horticultural Show on Saturday, together with several others; among which were a collection from Mr. Chapman, of Vauxhall, consisting of the following varieties:—*Dido*, *Clitus*, *Victory*, *Climax*, *Lady Murray*, *Jewess*, *Beauty of Ware*, *Garth's Perfection*, *Alicia*, *Joan of Arc*, *Fandango*, and *Perfection*. Mr. Edmonds had a very fine collection of six. Mr. Catleugh's were—*Lady Mayoress*, *Stella*, *Una*, *Coronation*, *Garth's Victory*, *Cupid*, *Joan of Arc*, *Orange Boven*, *Lord Mayor*, *Touchstone*, *Comte de Paris*, and *Priory Queen*. Mr. Gaines's were—*Lady Elizabeth Bulteel*, *Gaines's Lord Auckland*, *Alicia*, *Beatrice*, *Magnifica*, *Lady Bridport*, *Garth's Perfection*, *Lady Dillon*, *Gaines's Exquisite*, *Gaines's Lady Palmer*, *Gaines's Grand Duke*, and a *Seedling*—the whole of them well-grown plants; and for Mr. Burrup's extra prize, Mr. Catleugh exhibited the following:—*Eliza superba*, *Coronation*, *Nonsuch*, *Foster's Multiflora*, *Clarissa*, *Queen Dowager*, *Portia*, *Rienzi*, *Nun*, *Lord Mayor*, *Una*, *Orange Boven*, *Erectum*, *Comte de Paris*, *Bijou*, *Vulcan*, *Foster's Prince Albert*, *Lady Elizabeth Bulteel*, *Firebrand*, *Alicia superba*, *Paragon*, *Gauntlet*, *Ruby*, *Foster's Life-Guardsman*, and *Sida*.

Several good seedling Pelargoniums were shown by Mr. Pamplin and Mr. Rendle, of Plymouth, and others. Among those of Mr. Rendle were the following varieties:—*Lyne's Circassian*, *Wood's Ivanhoe*, *Magnificent*, *Consort*, and two or three others.

Roses, though less abundant than at the exhibition on Saturday, were shown in great number and beauty; Messrs. Wood and Son, of Maresfield, and Messrs. Paul and Son, of Cheshunt, produced fresh collections for this occasion. Mr. Dennis, of the King's-road, Chelsea, sent several large boxes full of beautiful specimens, covering nearly half the table. Mr. Willmer, of Sunbury, Mr. Hooker, of Brenchley, Mr. Burrup, of Camberwell, Mr. Coe, and Mr. Seldon also exhibited fine collections.

QUERY.

SIR,—I should be obliged by your informing me through the medium of your CABINET, what kind of soil is *best suited* to the *Dahlia*, and if it ought to have much water or not: your answer to this in your next would oblige,

Peckham, 7th June, 1841.

H. D.

[A strong loam well enriched with rotten dung. As soon as the plants begin growing, give plenty of water; increase the quantity proportionate to the growth of the plants.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON LIME WATER, *CLIANTHUS PUNICEUS*, &c.—Having lately become a subscriber to your very useful CABINET, I should feel particularly obliged if you or any one of your numerous correspondents would be kind enough to tell me of what strength and in what manner to make the lime-water I so often see recommended in your pages for watering flower-borders, &c., in order to destroy the numerous small insects which are so destructive to flowers.

It would also oblige me to be informed what treatment is necessary for the *Clianthus puniceus* to ensure its flowering well; will it, as I have been informed, bear the winter uninjured if trained against a wall, and the roots protected with manure before the frosts begin, will a western aspect wall answer the purpose, and is any particular soil requisite? By answering these queries at an early convenience, it will greatly oblige,

A.

[The stronger the lime-water the better; some portions of lime being much stronger than others, no definite quantity can be stated. Trial only can point out the quantity. Pure lime-stone should be put into a tub or cistern, well stirred up with the water, then allowed to settle, and the water be poured over where desired. If to destroy slugs, worms, &c., the lime-water must be stirred up just before taking out of the vessel, and be used as a strong white mixture.]

The *Clianthus* grows well in rich loam and peat, planted out against a wall which has several hours' sun during the day. The more south the better; but if the western aspect is tolerably sheltered from strong winds, it is preferable to the east; in the latter, spring frosts are more likely to injure the young shoots. When thus grown, the plant requires winter protection. Where there is the advantage of a sash light from a garden-frame, that placed before the plant in a sloping form, having the sides boarded up, or secured by a straw or reed screen, is found to answer satisfactory. The roots, too, should have a little mulch, as dry leaves covered over with a little soil, &c. There is a splendid plant growing against an open wall in the garden of the Rev. C. N. Rolfe, Heatham Hall, Burnham, Norfolk, which has been planted but a few years, so protected in winter, and the plant covers the wall to the top, and extends several yards wide. Another most splendid specimen is growing in the garden of ———. Both bloom most profusely every season. We should esteem it a favour to have the particulars of soil, mode of treatment, extent of plants, &c., for insertion in the CABINET to meet the wishes of our correspondent.—CONDUCTOR.]

REMARKS.

TREATMENT OF THE *FUCHSIA FULGENS*.—No plant is more capable of being improved, or more certain of being spoiled by cultivation than the *Fuchsia fulgens*. After seeing it in its best state last year, I considered it altogether unworthy of the character it had received. I now entertain a different opinion; and that it may afford a hint to others, I detail the treatment that produced this change. Last year I treated the plant like a *Dahlia* or *Erythrina*; before it commenced growing I shook the whole of the dry soil, in which it had been wintered, from its roots, repotted it into as small a pot as would contain them, and assisted the growth by frequent shiftings until it showed bloom. The result was, so far as overgrown foliage was concerned, as fine a specimen as could be wished. The flowers were, however, very disproportionate, and produced in clusters at the ends of the shoots. These were well enough individually, but by no means realising, as a whole, the expectations that had been formed of it. I was so much disappointed at this that I neglected it, and placed it upon the back shelf of a greenhouse, where it remained torpid until April. It then began to put forth a few feeble buds at the extremities of its unpruned branches; and it was watered with the other plants, but no addition was made to the soil in which it had flowered the preceding autumn. This has effected a complete and desirable change of habit; the foliage is much reduced, and the flowers enlarged. They have not the same tendency to drop early; and instead of being produced at the tips of the shoots only, they form racemes of considerable length, and in this state the plant forms a fine object. Why a scanty supply of nourishment should increase the size of the flowers in proportion to the decrease of foliage, has not I think been clearly explained, as the rule is not universal.—(*Gardener's Chron.*)

ON *LOBELIAS DESTROYED BY THE SEVERITY OF WINTER, &c.* Last year I wrote to you regarding the *Lobelia propinqua*, *L. longifolia*, and *L. grandiflora*, having stood 23° of Fahrenheit, without suffering from it; I have now to mention that, trusting to their hardiness they were allowed to remain out last winter, but the cold was here much more severe, having on the 8th of January, 1841, fallen below 8° at nine, P.M.; and at eleven, P.M., so low as 2° of Fahrenheit: this was by much the coldest day during the winter, the only other day worth noting being the 14th January, when the thermometer stood at 7° of Fahrenheit. In some parts of Fifeshire the thermometer fell to zero; and in Perthshire, in some places to 2°, and in one place to 5° of Fahrenheit.

I do not find, however, that I suffered much loss in the garden, there being in general a small covering, of about two inches, of snow, which protected the roots; but unfortunately there was no snow covering the *Lobelias*, and it now appears

they died in consequence. The evergreens appear little injured, excepting the leaves of the common laurel. The Sweet Bay (*Laurus Nobilis*) is killed. The *Rosa multiflora*, not much injured; the *Rosa ruga*, unhurt. None of the Lupines at all hurt; such as *L. arboreus*, *L. Marshallianus*, or *L. Polyphyllus*, &c.

Since writing the above, I find that the loss of *Lobelia* has been general, so that the nurserymen are not able to supply the demand.

22d May, 1841.

SCOTUS.

P.S.—I recommend to your attention an article on the Culture of the Carnation, (in the 'Gardener's Magazine,' 1840, p. 153,) by John Gregor, of Torres, as it will cause a total change in the mode of cultivating that flower.

ON CULTIVATION OF THE HEARTSEASE.—In a former paper on the cultivation of the Heartsease, inserted in a recent number, I gave some directions for preparing the soil, and making the plantations for spring blooming. I also recommended that garden pots should be turned down over the plants during severe weather. It will be well if those who planted in the autumn availed themselves of the suggestion, or adopted some such plan for the protection of the choicer varieties; as the extremely piercing winds, and the unusually low temperature of the air during the greater part of the months of January and February, have made sad havoc where newly-made plantations were left altogether unprotected, especially in exposed situations. But after a winter of remarkable severity,—such as "the oldest man living can scarcely remember,"—the reign of the Ice King is now, it is hoped, nearly at an end, and the "cloud-embosomed lark" gives token of approaching spring, when the milder reign of Flora will commence, and the presence of her attendant train, unfolding their ever-varying charms, cause all loyal hearts to pay their accustomed homage, and rejoice

"In Nature's resurrection from the tomb
Of icy Winter's deepest, darkest gloom."

But I must not indulge in the wanderings of fancy, but endeavour to give a few practical directions suitable to the advancing season.

The beds planted in the autumn should now be loosened with the fork, and the plants carefully gone over, for the purpose of fixing firmly in the soil such as the frost may have lifted, which will be found to be the case with most of those that were not well established before the winter set in. If the stems of any of the plants are much exposed it will not be advisable to force them down, but to remove the soil, and lay them as-lant: it is important that they should not stand much out of the ground, as the frost at night, and the sun by day, at this time of the year, frequently act on the unprotected stems and affect the juices of the plants, so as to prove fatal after they have withstood the more equal severity of the winter. It is, at least, of equal consequence that the plants, at this season, should be protected from the increased action of the sun, as from the diminished action of the frost: they should, therefore, be again covered at night, if frosty, and the pots removed only for an hour or two towards evening. The same treatment should be observed if rainy days are likely to be succeeded by frosty nights; which, in this changeful climate, is often the case in the month of March.

At the latter end of March the beds should receive a top dressing of rotten dung and well-decayed turf, or fresh maiden soil; this dressing should be at least an inch thick, and the plants left with merely their heads uncovered. During the prevalence of the usual dry cutting easterly winds, the garden pots may again be used with advantage, but should be removed occasionally for a few hours, to give light and air. These minutiae may appear tedious, but it is principally by attention to trifles that the persevering and industrious florist ensures success; and as it is my aim to enable the admirers of the Heartsease to cultivate it in perfection, I would omit nothing calculated to produce the desired result; but if, during the winter or early spring, the plants are suffered to become unhealthy, all the after care and attention that may be bestowed will most probably fail, and disappointment consequently ensue. The appearance of the plants on my principal bed—which, up to the present time, have been subjected to the treatment recommended—compared with others planted at the same time and not so treated, is highly satisfactory.

* * For FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR for JULY, see August Number.



Seedling Pelargoniums.

THE FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

AUGUST 1st, 1841.

PART I.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

PELARGONIUM, VARIETIES. (*Stork's Bill*.)

GERANIACEÆ. MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

[PELARGONIUM, so named from *pelargos*, a stork; the capsules somewhat resembling the head and beak of a stork.]

1. FLASH. Raised by Mr. Catleugh, Florist, Hans-place, Sloane-street, Chelsea.
2. PRINCE OF WATERLOO. Also raised by Mr. Catleugh.

WE have been favoured with the mode of treatment as practised by three of the most successful growers of this beautiful family of plants, and which have but recently been inserted in the CABINET, that any additional observations on that particular are quite unnecessary in this place—the splendid specimens we have just seen exhibited at the London shows, by the respective growers referred to, both as to size of the plants and flowers, and profusion of the latter, being so much superior to every other that have come under our notice, that we are of opinion they will not be improved upon.

We were equally struck with the great improvement, in perfection of form, of the new kinds exhibited for the first time at the above-named shows. In striking contrast of fine colours, size and firmness of blossoms, and roundness of form, there has been a rapid improvement. The attention to hybridizing by impregnation has been judiciously performed, and the results have been most satisfactory.

Where persons have first-rate formed flowers, of different colours and markings, it is well deserving their attention to attempt at raising new varieties, it being so certain to succeed in obtaining good kinds, and in all probability some improved kinds. The pleasure of the

little attention required, and the satisfaction of anticipating, and then viewing for the first time the results, amply repay for the labour, if there were not the additional gratifications of contributing to Flora's more extended beauties, and the happiness of others.

In the summer of 1840 we took notes of all the newest and best kinds exhibited, as well as what we saw in the various private and public establishments. We have again attended to the subject, and the following are the kinds we took descriptive notes of, and which deserve a place in every collection of geraniaceæ.

CAROLINE (Gaines's). A beautiful rosy-pink, upper petals having a large clouded spot. Of first-rate form.

HOPE (Gaines's). A delicate handsome blush, the upper petals having a very large clouded dark spot edged with light. It is of fine form.

VANGUARD (Gaines's). The lower petals a bright rose; upper petals rosy-crimson, having a large dark spot. Of first-rate form.

PRIORY QUEEN (Catleugh's). A very beautiful pink, the centre of the flower white, producing a pleasing and striking contrast with the pink. The upper petals have a very distinct dark spot. Flower of first-rate form, and most profuse in blooming.

LORD MAYOR (Catleugh's). Of a handsome flesh-colour, the upper petals having a dark crimson spot edged with rosy-crimson. Very good form.

LADY MAYORESS (Catleugh's). Lower petals of a fine pink; upper petals of a deeper pink, and having a very distinct dark spot. Very good form.

MULTIFLORA (Foster's). Lower petals of a very beautiful pink; upper petals rose-colour, having a distinct dark spot. The centre of the flower is white. Of first-rate form.

RISING SUN (Gaines's). Of a splendid carmine; upper petals having a very distinct dark spot, with dark lines extending. The flower is strikingly brilliant, and of fine form.

QUEEN OF THE FAIRIES (Catleugh's). White, with a very slight tinge of flesh in some parts of the flower. The upper petals have a large clouded dark spot, edged about one-eighth of an inch with pure white. It is a very beautiful kind, of first-rate form.

FAIR MAID OF DEVON (Veitch's). The lower petals of a fine pink; upper petals rosy-crimson, becoming nearly white at the edge,

forming a pretty margin ; a large distinct dark spot. Flower nearly white at centre, very large, and of good form.

CAPTIVATION (Gaines's). Lower petals of a pretty pink ; upper petals of a rosy-crimson, having a large dark spot. Flower large, of fine form.

PRINCESS ROYAL (Gaines's). Beautiful flesh-colour, the upper petals having a dark velvet spot. Of very fine form.

NONSUCH. Of a fine deep rose-colour, the upper petals having a large dark spot. Of fine form.

CUIRASSIER. White ; some parts of the flower slightly tinged with flesh-colour, the upper petals having a large dark clouded spot extending to a fine violet purple. Of fine form.

PRINCE ALBERT (Foster's). Beautiful blush, the upper petals having a large clouded spot shading off to a fine rosy-crimson. Flower of first-rate form.

VULCAN (Catleugh's). Pretty lilac-pink, the upper petals having a large and very distinct dark spot shading off to a rosy-pink. Flower of first-rate form.

(To be continued.)

ARTICLE II.

REMARKS ON RAISING SEEDLING DAHLIAS.

BY MR. G. T. DALE, MANCHESTER.

HAVING for many years been a cultivator of the Dahlia, and having paid no little attention to its nature and properties, I beg to communicate an experiment I have tried this season with my seedlings.

Early in February I sowed a quantity of seed in pots in the house, and the same day sowed some in an open and exposed border. My plants in the house are more fine and healthy, but the plants in the open border far exceed them, yet they have been exposed to all the rough and boisterous weather, and in a climate anything but favourable to the Dahlia, as the stormy winds we have in this immediate neighbourhood are exceedingly hurtful to it. Thinking some of your readers would be glad to hear of this, I send it you. It certainly proves the Dahlia is becoming much more hardy.

ARTICLE III.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF ONE HUNDRED TULIPS, AS SHOWN BY THE FELTON AMATEURS, MAY 31, 1841.

BY MR. WILLIAM HARRISON,

SECRETARY TO THE FELTON FLORISTS' SOCIETY.

THE month of May has again arrived to cheer and gladden us with the brightness of its sunny and joyous career. The trees have again assumed the splendour of their umbrageous summer foliage, the meadows are clothed with their wonted luxuriance, the cuckoo and the landrail have again visited our land and delighted us with their monotonous yet pleasing evening music, and the hopes of the devoted Tulip grower have again been gratified with the sight of one of the most gorgeous and magnificent spectacles that perhaps the whole creation ever presents to the human eye,—the sight of a bed of Tulips in full bloom. Wherever may be his locality, he has, no doubt, like the writer of this article, spent the most of his leisure hours by the side of his Tulip bed, and day after day admired and criticised the succession of beauties as their expanded cups presented to his admiring eyes the various merits or demerits of the varieties in his possession. From the black feathering of an *Adde Winter*, or the dark flame of an *Alexander*, to the pale and delicate purplish streaks of a *Violet ma Favorite*; from the gay and flaunting yellow to the delicate hues of the cherry and the rose, as displayed in a *Duchess of Clarence*, a *Mary Stuart*, or a *Count de Vergennes*; all, all in their turns have met with their due share of admiration. For my part, May has been to me a month of unalloyed enjoyment. My days have been devoted to the usual routine of my occupation, and my mornings and evenings have been spent among my tulips. Retired from the varied and ever-cankering cares of life, and distant from “the busy hum of men,” the hours have glided over my head in

Calm contemplation and poetic ease,”

and in silence unbroken, save by the passing zephyrs, the cuckoo on the neighbouring tree, the landrail in the adjoining meadow, the rippling of the Coquet as she pursues her serpentine course, or the hollow murmurs of the distant ocean. So situated, it is impossible not to feel charmed with the beauties of the creation, and a feeling of the warmest gratitude to the Divine dispenser of all things pervade

one's breast, for his beneficence in making man's journey through life so varied and so flowery.

It is true that we may not be always prosperous and successful. Misfortune and disappointment assail alike with ruthless grasp, from the peasant to the prince; but as long as we act upon the golden maxim of "doing unto others as we would have them do unto us," we shall always find that

"The still small voice of Conscience yet will speak
Her whispering plaudits to the silent soul;"

and that solitude and Floriculture yield us a balm, of which adversity and "the whips and scorns of time" can never deprive us.

It is on this account that I advocate the cause of Floriculture, and the culture of the Tulip in particular, in the pages of the CABINET. I wish every man to derive as much pleasure from his garden as I do from mine, being convinced that it is one of the purest pleasures of which the human mind is susceptible. No unavailing regrets corrode the mind of the florist. What he does to-day affords him additional gratification afterwards, when he sees that his favourites are approaching maturity, to reward his industry and attention by a display of their varied beauties. But to preserve this state of tranquil happiness the mind must be kept free from disappointments; for, most assuredly, nothing can be more mortifying than to find that the roots which we have bought dear, and cultivated with the greatest care, turn out to be worthless. Nothing has such a tendency to discourage and cast a damp over Floriculture as this; and it was my knowledge of it that made me suggest the propriety of publishing accurate descriptive catalogues of tulips, so that every young cultivator might purchase according to his fancy, and not, as heretofore, to use a Northumbrian expression, be compelled "to buy a pig in a poke."

It gives me great gratification to find that I am not singular in my opinions on this subject. I have had several communications on the subject from different parts of the country from Tulip growers, since the publication of my "Cursory remarks" in the March CABINET, so that I trust the readers of that work may calculate with certainty upon being favoured with at least a few catalogues, sufficiently descriptive to serve as a sort of index to the prevailing tastes in the

different localities, and as a guide for future purchasers. I feel great pleasure in quoting from the communication of a Warrington correspondent, who thus addresses me on the subject:—

“SIR,—One of the most sensible articles on the Tulip which I have read for a long time is that which bears your signature, in Harrison’s last journal. I have always considered it a piece of downright arrogance for the south country growers to impute to us in the north either an ignorance of the true properties of a good Tulip, or an overweening fondness for dirty-bottomed ones, and I am inclined to think that you have done a good deal towards eradicating that notion. Tulips of fine form and beautiful bottoms may be had in abundance, and, in the south, blooms of such will obtain prizes whatever may be their markings; but I have always maintained that as this last property is the most difficult to obtain, and requires the greatest nicety of cultivation to produce in perfection, it ought always to be looked for in a show tulip. On this account, too, I think we ought to be cautious how we discard a dirty-bottomed bloom *in toto*, when its size, form, and markings render it an object of admiration. I have seen a *Roi de Cerise* take a premier prize, when there have been a good *Heroine*, *Catafalque*, *Unique*, &c. on the same stage, and yet it was impossible for the most critical judges to find fault with the award, such was the superiority of its size and form, as well as its colour and marking; there was a richness and brilliancy about it quite unusual, and few thought of looking at its bottom. In a case like this I maintain that it would have been bad taste to have staged in preference a *Louis XVI.* or any other fine tulip, if its feathering were broken or its beam blotched and irregular. Still I would not pretend to claim a general preference for such like Tulips; but what I think we ought especially to insist upon in a prize Tulip are, 1st, regular markings; 2nd, brightness of colour; and 3rd, good form and size. If these can be found in a pure-bottomed bloom, which ought always to be sought for, so much the better; but if not, then I think no judge ought to discard a dingy-bottomed one, which possesses every other requisite property, nor ought the correctness of his taste to be impugned for preferring it.

“I like your suggestion for marking the properties of Tulips in catalogues, and hope to see it generally acted upon. Being an amateur, and possessing only a very limited assortment, I feel that it

would very much facilitate my choice. * * * *

After the present blooming season is over, it is my intention to send a list of the best Tulips grown in this neighbourhood to Mr. Harrison, according to your suggestion, and I hope many others will do the same. It seems to me that we are on the eve of a revival in Tulip showing, &c."

I perfectly agree with this gentleman as to the absolute necessity of having regular markings on all the petals of a Tulip; for surely nothing detracts so much from the beauty of a bloom, however good it may be in form and bottom, than to see one petal regularly flamed, and another run and blotched, or one correctly and beautifully feathered, and another with the ground colour running up to the very top. We should aim at perfection in all things, and there are plenty of flowers to be had at a moderate price that will come up to the most rigid standard, and bear the scrutiny of the most critical censors; and this being the case, I think no amateur should be satisfied till he has a good many kinds in his possession that possess all the requisite properties I mentioned before; for when flowers are presented for competition, I beg to repeat that if they do not possess "a good cup, regular markings on all the petals, edges free from any incision or crack, and a perfectly pure bottom," I really think that good and impartial judges should never allow them to be placed on the prize table.

It is true that, in inclement seasons, indifferent varieties sometimes surprise us by the exalted positions which they obtain, but this only arises from the many "untoward events" which such delicate and capricious flowers as the Tulip are liable to meet with. The Tulip season of 1840 was remarkable for continued high winds, and in April, this year, we had a frost so intense, that at the end of my own bed the water in a watering-pan was frozen at least an inch in thickness. The consequence was that the flowers were levelled with the earth; and although they rose again, many of their stems were so injured that from that time up to the day of exhibition they kept tumbling over, one after another, to rise no more, thus prostrating at once their unexpanded beauties and the hopes of the competing florist. Such misfortunes cannot be guarded against, and must be submitted to with patience, but this is a calamity which all Tulip growers who are, like the Felton amateurs, situated in a valley, have

to complain of. It, no doubt, arises from the greater quantity of hoar frost which falls in valleys than in elevated situations; and the influence of the beams of the morning sun on the petals of a Tulip so frozen soon becomes obvious. The edges of the petals appear scalded and crumpled, and the blooms never expand with freedom and regularity. In such unpropitious seasons middling varieties sometimes take the places which the finest flowers alone would otherwise have occupied.

I am afraid, Mr. Editor, that I have been induced to make remarks which you may perhaps consider as a trespass upon your pages; but as there is "a time to mourn and a time to dance," so there is also a season for criticising the Tulip, and another for admiring the splendour of the Carnation and the stately magnificence of the Dahlia. I will not, however, enter into any controversial remarks on the chief point at issue between the critics in the South and those in the North regarding this flower, as respects the necessity of regular markings; for one would suppose that no unprejudiced person, in the full possession of his mental faculties, would consider any flower to be anything better than second-rate without it was really perfect in every respect. I may, however, be allowed to express a hope that we shall hear nothing more about the ignorance of the North country amateurs respecting the true properties of this beautiful flower.

In offering the following catalogue for the inspection of the amateur readers of the CABINET, I beg it to be understood that I have no selfish purpose to serve. Being only a private amateur and unconnected with the trade, my sole object is to endeavour to assist the purchaser in the selection of his kinds; and if I should be the means of preventing one single individual from entailing upon himself chagrin and disappointment by his future purchases, I shall consider myself amply repaid. I have adopted the following abbreviations, which I think as convenient as any that can be used, and they are sufficient to give an idea of the general appearance of the flowers, viz.—p. b. for pure bottom, s. b. stained bottom, g. c. good cup, v. violet, r. rose, f. feathered, fl. flamed, fl. and f. flamed and feathered, n. narrow, m. middling, br. brown, h. heavily, l. lightly. The catalogue will, therefore, be read thus: *Rose Amadis, a pure bottom, good cup, and rose heavily flamed, and so on.*

Roses.

Rose Amadis, p.b. g.c. r. h. fl.
 Triomphe Royale, p.b. g.c. r. h. fl.
 Rose Incomparable, m.b. g.c. r. l. fl.
 Rose Sublime, p.b. g.c. r. l. fl.
 Duchess of Clarence, p.b. g.c. r. l. fl.
 Rose Camuse de Croix, p.b. n.c. r. l. fl.
 — la Minto, p.b. m.c. r. h. fl.
 — Cerise Primo, p.b. g.c. r. l. fl.
 Admiral King's Barguin, p.b. g.c. r. h. fl.
 Rose Cerise, p.b. g.c. r. h. fl.
 — Cerise Triumphant, p.b. g.c. r. h. fl.
 Count de Vergennes, p.b. g.c. r. l. fl.
 Mary Stuart, p.b. g.c. r. l. fl.
 Roi de Cerise, m.b. g.c. r. l. fl.
 Dolittle, p.b. n.c. r. l. fl.
 Rose Vallona, m.b. g.c. r. l. fl.
 Admiral Dura, m.b. g.c. r. h. fl.
 Queen of England, p.b. g.c. r. l. fl.
 Rose Heroine, p.b. g.c. r. l. fl.
 Prince de Asturias, p.b. g.c. r. l. fl.
 Rose Hebe, p.b. g.c. r. l. fl.

Byblomens.

Imperatrice, p.b. g.c. v. l. fl.
 Roi de Conga, p.b. g.c. v. h. fl.
 La Admirable, p.b. g.c. v. h. fl.
 Incomparable, p.b. g.c. v. l. fl.
 Hugobert, p.b. g.c. v. l. fl.
 Violet Philleda, s.b. g.c. v. h. fl.
 Belle Incomparable, p.b. g.c. v. h. fl.
 Violet Favourite Burke, p.b. g.c. v. l. fl.
 Triumph de Lisle, p.b. g.c. v. h. fl.
 ————— rectified, p.b. g.c. v. h.
 fl. and f.
 Incomp. la Fidelle, p.b. n.c. v. l. fl.
 Maria Antoinette, s.b. g.c. v. l. fl.
 Roi de Siam, p.b. g.c. v. l. fl.
 Quaramble, p.b. g.c. v. h. fl.
 Duc de Florence, p.b. g.c. v. l. fl.
 Violet Ambre, p.b. g.c. v. h. fl.
 Pourpre Griseldme, p.b. g.c. v. l. fl.
 Violet Pourpre, m.b. g.c. v. h. fl.
 Inapproachable, p.b. g.c. v. h. fl.
 Alexander Magnus, p.b. g.c. v. h. fl.
 Violet Blanch, p.b. g.c. v. h. fl.
 Tower de Salisbury, p.b. g.c. v. l. fl.
 Another ditto, p.b. g.c. v. l. fl.
 Roi de Macedonia, p.b. g.c. v. h. fl.
 Roi de Violets, p.b. g.c. v. h. fl.
 Reine de Passebas, p.b. g.c. v. l. fl.
 Incomp. Bien fait, m.b. g.c. v. l. fl.
 Alexander the Great, p.b. g.c. v. h. fl.
 Black Baquet, p.b. g.c. v. h. fl.
 Marquis de Bade, p.b. g.c. v. l. fl.
 Hof van Etian, p.b. n.c. v. l. fl.
 Madame de Pompadour, p.b. g.c. v. l. fl.
 Major Partout, p.b. g.c. v. l. fl.

Constant, p.b. g.c. v. h. fl. and f.
 Another ditto, p.b. g.c. v. l. fl. and f.
 Belle Imperatrice, p.b. g.c. v. h. fl.
 and f.
 Maria Stuart, p.b. g.c. v. l. fl.
 Premier Noble, m.b. g.c. v. l. fl.
 Pearl Blanch, p.b. g.c. v. h. fl. and f.]
 Violet Alexander, p.b. g.c. v. h. fl.
 Pompey the Great, p.b. g.c. v. h. fl.
 and f.
 Passe Gary, p.b. g.c. v. l. fl.
 Evergne de Nitris, m.b. g.c. v. l. fl.
 and f.
 Bien fait rectified, m.b. n.c. v. l. fl.
 Favorite de Visco, p.b. g.c. v. h. fl.
 Incomp. Favourite, p.b. g.c. v. l. fl.
 Violet Perfecta, p.b. g.c. v. l. fl.
 Noble Blanch, p.b. g.c. v. h. fl.
 Lord Hill, p.b. g.c. v. l. fl.
 Overwinner, m.b. g.c. dark v. f.
 Incomparable Cyrus, p.b. g.c. v. l. fl.
 Grand Prior, p.b. g.c. v. l. fl.
 Washington, p.b. g.c. v. h. fl.
 Violet Bellissimo, m.b. g.c. v. l. fl.
 Urisle, p.b. g.c. v. l. fl.
 Violet Imperial, p.b. g.c. v. h. fl.
 Duchess of Wurtemberg, p.b. g.c. v.
 l. fl.
 Countess de Murat, m.b. g.c. v. h. fl.
 Semiramis, p.b. g.c. v. l. fl.
 Superb en Noir, p.b. g.c. v. l. fl.
 Violet ma Favorite, p.b. g.c. purple l. fl.
 Ursina Minor, m.b. g.c. v. l. fl.
 Sultan Achmet, p.b. g.c. v. h. fl.
 Incomp. Amazon, p.b. g.c. v. l. fl.
 Incomp. la belle Margareta, p.b. g.c.
 v. h. fl.
 Incomp. la Panache, p.b. g.c. v. h. fl.
 and f.
 Coning Douris, p.b. n.c. v. l. fl.
 Violet Superb, m.b. g.c. v. h. fl.
 Diana, p.b. g.c. v. h. fl.
 Agile Triumphant, p.b. g.c. v. l. f.
 Imperatrice de Maroc, p.b. g.c. v. h. fl.

Bizarres.

Demetrius, p.b. g.c. br. l. f.
 Trafalgar, p.b. g.c. br. l. f.
 Another ditto, s.b. g.c. r. l. f.
 Lawrence's Bolivar, p.b. g.c. br. h. fl.
 Leonardo da Vinci, p.b. g.c. br. l. f.
 Castrum doloris, p.b. g.c. br. h. fl.
 Perle de l'Orient, p.b. n.c. br. l. f.
 Grandeur du Monde, p.b. g.c. br. l. fl.
 Adde Winter, s.b. g.c. black f.
 Bell's King, p.b. g.c. br. l. fl.
 Capt. White, m.b. g.c. br. h. fl.
 Maddox's Yellow, m.b. g.c. br. l. f.

I regret that I have not been able to extend the list of Bizarres; but although a good many more are cultivated here, there is so much uncertainty respecting their correct names that any attempt at description would be fruitless. There may also be some mistakes in the names of some of the above, other amateurs probably growing them under different names, but I vouch for the accuracy of the descriptions, as they were all taken down carefully by myself from the beds of three competitors, when in full bloom.

And now, Mr. Editor, in taking my leave of the Tulip for this season, allow me to take this opportunity of expressing my grateful acknowledgments to you for your courtesy and kindness in furnishing us with the medium through which to communicate our opinions and gleanings to each other; and wishing the young Tulip collector every good fortune in the selection of his stock, every success in his mode of cultivation, and, above all, fair and impartial decisions on his flowers after he has had the trouble and pleasure of rearing them to perfection, I respectfully bid him farewell.

Felton Bridge End, Northumberland,

June 14, 1841.

ARTICLE IV.

A DIALOGUE ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE AURICULA.

BY WILLIAM HOWARD, ESQ.

(Continued from July Number.)

LEARNER. Do you ever wash or sponge the leaves?

INF. Sometimes in June, July, and the beginning of August, after a long continuance of dry weather; about seven or eight o'clock in the evening I sprinkle them all over with a patent watering pot, and I find it refreshes them much. About the last week in August I re-pot all my plants, which gives them time to establish themselves before winter; some persons do this soon after they have done blooming, but it is not a good plan.

L. Why do you not think so?

INF. Because the frequent waterings so impoverish the soil that they will require top dressing in September, which is a double trouble; besides, it causes them to bloom in the autumn, which very

few will do when potted in August, therefore I always re-pot mine in that month.

L. I have heard if the pips are pinched off it will prevent injury to the bloom in the spring.

INF. Perhaps it may, but I do not like to see them do so; and without a doubt August is the best time for potting. I will now show you my compost, and tell you how to mix it; we will walk to the yard, where I have just had in a fresh supply.

L. What a quantity of things you have collected; this is sea-sand.

INF. Yes; from Rhyl, in Flintshire.

L. This seems to be composed of bits of decayed sticks.

INF. An indispensable ingredient to form a good compost; but I prize most those black clods just brought in; I have it piled up in a large heap; there is enough to last the life of any amateur florist in the kingdom; just examine them, that you may know the quality of the peat.

L. They are covered over with heath in blossom and white moss; here is a beautiful plant of sun-dew.

INF. Well, all these beauties I make mincemeat of with a spade. Break one of the clods, you will find it composed of black soil and white shining sand; if you were to walk on the common, where it is brought from, you would see great drifts of this silver sand washed together by heavy rains.

L. Then why do you go to the expense of sending for sea-sand?

INF. I like sea sand the best, but I do not send purposely for it. Having had a horse and cart at the coast I have had it back carriage; and although the sand about here more resembles sea-sand than any I ever saw, yet, when I have an opportunity, I like that from the shore best. These clods form the principal ground of the compost. I will suppose a moderate cart-load of clods, the same quantity of well-rotted horse-dung from an old hot-bed, or any that looks black and cuts solid; I then add about six wheelbarrows full of decayed sticks, taken from the bottom of an old wood pile; decayed bean-stalks will answer quite as well; but such things can only be had in the country, where there is a good kitchen garden; then add four bushels of salt, four bushels of bone-dust, one bushel of lime, and four buckets of blood.

L. How do you procure so much blood ?

INF. Very easily, from the butcher who supplies my house with meat.

L. And what may be the expense of all these materials ?

INF. The peat I have in my own land, the blood is given me, the manure and sticks are on the premises, the bone-dust is 3s. 6d. per bushel, salt 1s. 2d., and the lime 5½d.

L. Then all this quantity costs you only a few shillings ; you prefer horse to cowdung ?

INF. Cow's will doubtless answer, but I have never tried any, having invariably used horsedung, which agrees well with my plants, nothing can do better ; and without prejudice, I like to let well alone. I have given you the componencies, I will now tell you how to mix them, and when to use them : first chop up the peat and the decayed sticks, mixing them well together, adding about a bushel of quick lime equally over it, then mix the blood and half the salt together, and these again with the bone-dust, then incorporate all these thoroughly and throw the remainder of the salt on the top. The compost is now in fine killing order. In this state, if it were put to the root of an oak tree it would destroy it.

L. It must be kept some time then before it be fit for use ?

INF. At least twelve months, and should be turned and well incorporated every three ; after the pernicious qualities are evaporated, it must be stored up under cover, that the rain may not wash out the virtues ; if it be kept dry it will remain good for years. When you want to use any, take out the quantity you wish and hand-pick it over to take out the stones and hard knots of heath roots ; but by no means riddle it, rubbing it through your hands is enough.

L. You have told me that in February the plants will require a top dressing, with something richer than that you use for potting in August ; how must this be made ?

INF. Simply by adding a little sheep's dung, or more blood, with a portion of this compost ; keep it till all the unpleasant effluvia has passed away, for few things are so offensive as blood in a state of decomposition. Some persons use night-soil, and various other things, but I prefer what I have named ; this compost will give a brilliancy to the bloom without causing the colours to flash, or sport, as florists call it,

L. Suppose I cannot procure this peat, can I substitute anything for it?

INF. If I were obliged to use a substitute, it would be well-decayed sticks and leaf mould, and sea or drift sand, mixed with the fine soil which moles lift up in a rich loamy pasture, with the interior of decayed trees; it matters not what the wood is, so that it is quite decayed, or rendered a black or dark mould. If you will refer to the second volume of the CABINET, page 169, you will find a good plain compost for immediate use, described by Snow-drop.

L. You seem to use a large quantity of salt in your compost.

INF. It may seem so to those persons who, perhaps, may only be acquainted with the knowledge of its pernicious qualities, and not its virtues. I have proved its utility, and do not think my compost perfect without it. In a raw state it will kill any plants, but it is time which takes off its virulence and leaves the compost mellow and free from worms; even the wire-worm, when the salt is mixed up, shows that he has had notice to quit.

L. I will now thank you to show me how you drain your pots, which I should fancy a material point to keep the plants in health.

INF. It really is so; the way I drain mine you may consider as unnecessarily troublesome, but it is a way from which I never vary. In the first place I take an oyster-shell, the hollow one—observe it has nine holes in it.

L. Are they not difficult to pierce?

INF. Nothing easier, they are done with a hammer and awl. On the shell I place two inches of broken pots or fret, then a little dead moss, and you are not such a novice as to require instruction how to place your plant. Remember not to press the soil round the roots, but merely give the pot a tap or two on the board after it is filled, and you will find the soil sink about an inch or more and it is done. The great advantage of this drainage is, should the plants be unavoidably or carelessly left exposed to several days' rain in summer or autumn, they are less liable to injury than when drained in a careless way. If you will adhere to these directions you cannot fail to grow Auriculas to your satisfaction. I have grown them so large that few persons would give credit to it; however I have the dried pips to show you gummed on paper, and will fetch them for you to see.

L. A tremendous size, indeed! What do you call this?

INF. Horsefield's fine Trusser; it bloomed nine pips, and each one measured two inches in diameter. This is Smith's Princess Charlotte, that Page's Duchess of Oldenburg; here are Smith's Waterloo, Partington's Trafalgar, Popplewell's Conqueror, and many others, nearly all as large as fine Trusser. These are certainly not so large, but infinitely better flowers: Lee's Colonel Taylor, Howard's Nelson, and Page's Champion. And these are some of the best white edges: Taylor's Glory, Kenyon's Lord Chancellor, Hughes's Pillar of Beauty. These are good grey edges: Fletcher's Ne Plus Ultra, Howard's Sweepstakes, Howard's Eclipse, Oliver's Lovely Ann, Grimes's Privateer, and Kenyon's Ringleader. You see how these have been grown, and if you will follow the directions I have given you, you may do the same. We will now join the ladies at tea. I will gather a young peach leaf to put into the teapot, it will much improve the tea, to my taste; some think it gives the flavour of noyau, and do not like it.

ARTICLE V.

ON BLOOMING THE YELLOW NOISSETTE ROSE.

BY W. G. B., CORK.

HAVING heard gardeners frequently complain of the difficulty of blooming yellow roses, and having flowered them myself very successfully for the last two years, I send you the method I have used, hoping it may be useful to some of your readers.

The plants are planted in rich mould, in the open border. When the buds begin to show, I place a hand-glass over each rose-tree; and, to insure plenty of air, I put four small pots under the four corners of the hand-glass. It will be necessary to shade in hot sunshine. I find, if they are not covered with a hand-glass, that the outside petals rot before the inner ones open. I had six fine Noisettes this year, on one small plant; and there will be a second crop about the end of July.

P.S. *Crassula versicolor* I find to be quite hardy. I left out a plant of it last winter; the mould in the pot was frequently frozen very hard. It looks very healthy now, and is coming strongly into flower in the open air.

June 30, 1841.

PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

ANGRÆCUM BILOBUM.—Two-lobed. (Bot. Reg. 35.) Orchidacæ. Gynandria Monandria. Sent from Cape Coast Castle to Messrs. Loddiges, with whom it has bloomed, The flowers grow in pendulous racemes. White with a slight tinge of blush. Each flower is about an inch and a half across, fragrant.

BORONIA LEDIFOLIA.—Labrador Tea-leaved. (Pax. Mag. Bot. 123.) A native of New Holland, and has recently bloomed with Messrs. Loddiges. It is a stiff and vigorous growing plant, having, like *B. serrulata*, entire leaves. The leaves too are without notches. The plant blooms most profusely, each flower being about three-quarters of an inch across, of a pretty pink colour. It merits a place in every greenhouse.

CALLISTACHIYS LINEARIS.—Red-flowered. (Bot. Mag. 3882.) Leguminosæ. Decandria Monogynia. Synonym, *C. sordida*. Mr. Drummond sent seeds of it from Swan River colony to Mr. Low of Clapton. It is an erect-growing shrub, blooming freely in terminal racemes. Corolla reddish-purple. Claw and wings of a greenish-yellow. Each blossom is about half an inch across.

CYMBIDIUM PUBESCENS.—Downy-lipped. (Bot. Reg. 38.) Orchidacæ. Gynandria Monandria. Discovered by Mr. Cuming in the woods of Singapore, and sent to Messrs. Loddiges, with whom it has bloomed. The flowers are produced on a pendulous raceme. Petals and sepals crimson edged with green. Label-umb yellow edged with crimson.

CYRTOCHILUM MACULATUM.—Spotted. (Bot. Mag. 3880.) Orchidacæ. Gynandria Monandria. Petals and sepals greenish-yellow, beautifully blotched with dark crimson. Labellum pale sulphur-coloured. The flowers are produced in large panicles, each blossom about two inches across. It is a very beautiful kind. A plant has bloomed in the Woburn collection.

EPIDENDRUM GRAHAMI.—Dr. Graham's. (Bot. Mag. 3885.) Orchidacæ. Gynandria Monandria. Sent from Mexico to the Edinburgh Botanic Garden. Flowers produced in a loose raceme, eight or ten on each. Each blossom is near three inches across. Petals and sepals of a greenish-yellow, tinged up the middle with brown. Lip, side lobes yellow, the middle lobe large, white, very beautifully streaked with red.

GOLDFUSSIA GLOMERATA.—Clustered-flowered. (Bot. Mag. 3881. Pax. Mag. Bot. 121.) Acanthacæ. Didynamia Angiospermia. A native of the mountains of Sylhet in the East Indies, introduced to the gardens at Sion House about four years back. There had been only one species previously introduced, and known by the appellation *Ruellia anisophylla*. The present species is of a more luxuriant habit, shrubby, evergreen, branching. The flowers are produced in loosish heads; corolla funnel-shaped, nearly two inches long, of a lilac blue. It is an ornamental hothouse plant, well meriting cultivation. The plant increases freely by cuttings, grows rapidly, and in a warm and damp stove flourishes satisfactorily. It requires a rich loamy soil with a mixture of sandy peat, and a free drainage.

IPOMŒA BATAFOIDES.—The Male Jalap. (Bot. Reg. 36.) Convolvulacæ. Pentandria Monogynia. Sent by Mr. Hartweg to the London Horticultural Society from Mestitlan. The plant is not so rambling or profuse in foliage as many of the *Ipomæas*, and the flowers stand conspicuously out beyond the foliage. The flower is of a rich crimson, shaded with lilac and pink. The plaits are of a beautiful carmine, shading off to white at the mouth of the tube, altogether producing a most brilliant effect. Like all tuberous-rooted *Ipomæas* it requires to be kept in a warm and dry situation during winter. As soon as it begins to start, it should be watered gradually, increasing as it extends in growth. It requires a temperature between a greenhouse and a stove, in which it blooms

profusely for a long period. The soil most suitable is equal parts of leaf-mould, loam, and sandy peat, having a good drainage. It is readily increased by cuttings, and deserves a place wherever it can be introduced.

POTENTILLA INSIGNIS.—Specious Cinquefoil. (Bot. Reg. 37.) *Roseacæ*. *Icosandria Polygynia*. Raised from Indian seeds sent to the London Horticultural Society. It is a hardy perennial, flowering from June to September. Flowers of a golden-yellow, each about an inch and a half across.

SALVIA HIANS.—Gaping Sage. (Bot. Reg. 39.) *Labiatae*. *Diandria Monogynia*. A very ornamental hardy herbaceous plant, sent from Cashmere. It is a perennial, grows about a foot high, and flowers profusely in May and June. The tubular part of the flower and upper portion of the labio blue, the lower part of the labio spreading, white, with blue spots. The contrast is very striking. Each blossom is near two inches long. The flowers are produced in lateral clusters. It ought to be in every flower border.

PLANTS NOTICED BUT NOT FIGURED IN BOTANICAL REGISTER FOR JULY.

PHLOMIS SIMPLEX.—A herbaceous plant growing about a foot high. Flowers in whorls, of a dull purple, hairy. It is a native of the Himalayas.

MAXILLARIA PLACANTHERA.—Bloomed with Messrs. Loddiges. Flowers green, spotted with dark.

MAXILLARIA JUGOSA.—From Brazil. Bloomed with Messrs. Loddiges. Petals and sepals of a rich cream colour, speckled with crimson.

CIRRHOPELALUM MACREI.—From Ceylon. Bloomed with Messrs. Loddiges. Sepals yellowish-brown, petals purple.

ERIA PULCHELLA.—From Singapore. Bloomed with Messrs. Loddiges. Flowers in spikes of a dull yellow.

MORMODES LINEATUM.—From Guatemala. Flowers olive-green, striped and spotted with brown.

ROSSIÆ PAUCIFOLIA.—From Swan River colony. Bloomed with R. Mangles, Esq. Flowers yellow and brown.

EPIDENDRUM LACERTINUM.—From Guatemala. Bloomed with Mr. Bateman. Sepals and petals bright green, column yellow, lip stained with purple.

CYPRIPEDIUM BARBATUM.—From Singapore. Flowers white, richly stained with purple and streaked with green veins. Bloomed with Messrs. Loddiges.

ORNITHOGALUM DIVARICATUM.—A bulbous plant from California. Bloomed at the garden of the London Horticultural Society. Flower stem two feet high; flowers white, with green stripes beneath.

HELLEBORUS ORIENTALIS.—It is probably hardy, very different from the *H. niger*, Christmas Rose. Flowers large, blush, upon a leafy stem.

HELLEBORUS OLYMPICUS.—Flowers green. Bloomed in the garden of the London Horticultural Society.

ERIA POLYURA. From Manilla. Flowers small, white, with a deep crimson lip.

SACCOLABIUM BLUMELI. From Java. Bloomed with Messrs. Loddiges. Flowers white and red, with a bright violet streak. Lip deeply stained with violet, having a white tip.

AERIDES BROOKERII.—The most superior species yet bloomed in this country. It has lately flowered in the collection of Sir R. Brooke, Bart., of Norton Priory. Flowers large, white; lip white, tipped with rose.

PHILADELPHUS MEXICANUS.—A new hardy shrub from Mexico. Grows about a foot high. Flowers cream-coloured, delightfully fragrant. It is likely to be a favourite plant for forcing.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION AT THE GARDENS, JULY 10.

AMONG the visitors were their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, &c. &c. The gardens seemed attired for the occasion in their holiday robes; the turf and trees, owing to the late rains, having again assumed the richest emerald tints, while the flowers displayed all the lustre and luxuriance which a July sun, tempered at intervals with the gentlest of showers, could impart.

Of the tribes of showy plants which appeared in the exhibition, the Heaths occupied by far the most prominent position. The collection of these from Messrs. Barnes, Butcher, and May, among the amateurs, and Messrs. Young and Jackson, nurserymen, were particularly admirable. Twenty specimens from Mr. Barnes, gardener to G. W. Norman, Esq., attracted universal attention from the immense masses of flowers they individually and unitedly presented, and the great variety of colours and forms thus collected together. The plants otherwise most noticeable were *E. Bowieana*, from Mr. Butcher, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, Ealing Park, five feet high, and literally loaded with its beautiful white blossoms; *E. ventricosa*, from the same establishment, a complete mass of splendid flowers; *E. ventricosa superba*, contributed by Mr. Green, gardener to Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart., Cheam, and covered with enormous heads of glowing pink inflorescence; *E. ventricosa purpurea*, more than four feet in height, so dense and bushy as to be capable of concealing a bird's nest in its centre, and bedecked with numberless pretty blush-coloured flowers, tipped with purple, from Mr. Jackson, of Kingston; a pale variety of *E. ventricosa*, four feet high, and almost as remarkable as the last, from the same grower; *E. viridis*, with curious dark green drooping blooms, and conspicuous for the size and health of the specimen, from Mr. Bruce, gardener to B. Miller, Esq., Mitcham; and *E. eximia* and *E. ampullacea*, from the nursery of Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co., Exeter, which for the spreading character of the plants, and the abundance as well as loveliness of the flowers, deserve the highest praise. Except one collection, of which shabbiness and scantiness of bloom were the chief characteristics, all the Heaths present were distinguished for good culture, which comprehends compactness of growth, verdure of foliage, with size, colour, and profusion of flowers. In the case of many of the larger plants, the soil was elevated two or three inches in the middle of the pot; though it should be remarked that this was not effected by burying the roots that much deeper in the spot mentioned, but by gradually raising the bases of the entire body of these above the surrounding soil. The earth employed, too, had obviously not been deprived of the fibrous matter it naturally contains, by sifting or any analogous process, for the fibre is very properly thought to be instrumental in keeping the soil open, and permeable by water. Fuchsias, including a considerable number of new hybrids, were the next leading objects of attraction: *F. fulgens* was shown in several states; those of extreme exuberance and unnatural dwarfness, with a stuntedness of growth and yellowness of foliage, being by no means so interesting as the intermediate condition, in which healthy leaves and a great quantity of fully-developed flowers were observable; *F. corymbiflora*, with its tall stems, large oblong leaves, and singularly long corymbs of bright crimson flowers, had a very stately aspect, and seems better suited for conservatories than for small greenhouses; Mr. Green had a plant of it in his principal collection. *F. formosa elegans* is an extremely pretty variety; it has small leaves, numerous stems, and an extraordinary profusion of blossoms, which have crimson reflexed sepals and a deep purple corolla; both for habit and flowers it is one of the best kinds now cultivated, and was exhibited in great perfection by Mr. Storey of Isleworth. *Fuchsia Towardii*, sent by Mr. Standish, of Bagshot, appears to be of common

hybrid origin, but is peculiar, from having the sepals and petals coloured throughout of a brilliant hue between crimson and carmine. Three new sorts, respectively called *refulgens*, *splendens*, and *triumphans*, came from Mr. Kyle, gardener to R. Barclay, Esq., Leyton; the last was particularly fine, the flowers being very large and long, with sepals of an indescribable carmine tint; a curious variety, of which it would be difficult to give a better notion than is conveyed in the declaration that it was like *F. fulgens*, in an unusually high state of culture, was shown by W. H. Storey, Esq.; the stems, leaves, and flowers were amazingly large, but otherwise resembling those of *F. fulgens*. From the last-named gentleman there was also a hybrid, somewhat allied to *F. Standishii*, which showed to what extent *Fuchsias* are influenced by proper treatment; it was about four feet high, and of an equal diameter—the stems, which were absolutely innumerable, being all apparently of this year's production, and so tastefully arranged, as well as so pleasingly sprinkled with blossoms, as to form a very striking group. Another new hybrid, with flowers not unlike those of *F. Chandlerii*, but tall, strong, erect stems and larger leaves, was from S. R. Prowse, Esq., Greenwich; the blooms are always axillary, which is not the case with *F. Chandlerii*, large specimens generally producing them in some kind of a raceme, with whitish sepals and a red corolla. A specimen of *F. globosa*, trained on a crescent-shaped trellis, cannot be approved, as it looks much better when managed as a bush. Other seedling *Fuchsias* were exhibited, but they are so closely related to each other, and to sorts already known, that it is unnecessary, were it possible, to offer any description of them. The hint may, however, perhaps be permitted that it would be well to extend the practice of hybridization to the intermixture of the less common forms and colours of *F. excorticata*, *lycioides*, *microphylla*, and *cylindracea*, with the better sorts, by which at least something novel would be obtained. Of the plants brought forward which have pre-eminent claims on the notice of the cultivator, there is a class of low evergreen shrubs, of which several examples will be mentioned. *Lechenaultia formosa* is probably the best illustration of this tribe; and the specimens shown at the two former exhibitions were fully equalled by those of Mr. Barnes, Mr. Green, and other gardeners, on the present occasion. The reader must imagine a depressed cone two feet in height, wholly encompassing the pot, and composed of velvety-looking scarlet blossoms, dotted here and there with a few green leaves, to gain even the faintest notion of the superlative beauty of these charming little objects, which are not excelled by anything within the whole range of our knowledge. *Helichrysum pumilum*, though a more diffuse-growing plant, with fewer flowers, is scarcely less worthy of esteem; that sent by Mr. Green, gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., had, however, lost most of its interest by the fading of the lively yellow disk. *Helichrysum proliferum*, bearing elegant moss-like leaves, and handsome crimson blossoms, was brought, in excellent order, by Mr. Davis, gardener to Sir S. Clarke, Barnet; the specimen was about two feet in height, and admirably grown—and the species ranks among the most ornamental of greenhouse plants. To *Roella ciliata*, were it not for the unfortunate tendency of its foliage to a rusty brown cast, the same praise would be awarded. Mr. May, gardener to E. Goodhart, Esq., furnished a very handsome plant of this delightful old species; and there was another in Mr. Green's stand; but although the flowers of both were copious and of a lovely blue, of various shades, the leaves were not free from the ordinary imperfection. *Statice puberula*, from Mr. Green, and Mr. Smith, gardener to C. Mills, Esq., Hillingdon, and *S. foliosa*, from Mr. Butcher, merit distinction, as interesting greenhouse dwarf shrubs, which bloom with such prodigality as frequently to perish in consequence; their pretty blue and white flowers were well expanded on the plants here referred to. *S. arborea*, with its larger leaves, more arborescent nature, and similar blossoms, elevated on a longer stalk, was sent by the Mr. Smith above mentioned, in a healthy and prolific condition. *Rondeletia odorata*, a decidedly valuable inhabitant of our stoves, was seen four feet high, in a bushy and free-flowering state, from Mr. Green. *Solanum Herbertianum*, which flowers almost every month in the year, and has blossoms of the purest purple, banded with yellow, was cultivated in a superior manner by Mr. Butcher. *Crassula coccinea*, exhibiting about twenty clusters of its showy crimson and

white blossoms, was also from Mr. Butcher, and reflected the greatest credit on the skill exercised in its cultivation. *Campanula fragilis*, covering a low, flattish trellis, that curved slightly downwards, presented a beautiful group of light blue flowers. Being naturally inclined to trail over the ground, the system of treating it was quite appropriate. It was grown by Mr. Marshall, gardener to Mrs. Langley, Kingston. The last of the kind we shall mention is *Gardoquia Hookerii*, which we never before saw in such vigorous health. There were four or five plants from Mr. Barnes, gardener to G. W. Norman, Esq., most of which had a single stem, to three or four inches above the pot, from whence the branches radiated in all directions, some being supported with slender stakes. The graceful little scarlet blossoms were not remarkably abundant, which is possibly attributable to the extra luxuriance of the specimens; these last were, however, peculiarly well cultivated. In the species we have thus been remarking on, there is an evident woodiness and shrubbiness which constitute a marked feature of distinction from those to which we shall now advert, which possess a greater or less degree of succulence, or a truly herbaceous habitude. *Triptilion spinosum*, supposed to be an herbaceous perennial, with deep blue blossoms, came from the gardens of Lady Grenville, Dropmore; Mr. Frost, the gardener there, having succeeded in growing and flowering it for the last two or three years. It is not less noticeable for its beauty than for the failures that have usually attended attempts to cultivate it. The specimen was in a pot, and the surface of the soil was covered with moss. *Besleria pulchella*, an ornamental old stove herbaceous plant, was shown by Mr. Barnes and Mr. Butcher. It is a rapid growing species, with succulent stems and leaves, the habit of some caulescent *Gloxinias*, and a prodigality of red and yellow flowers. *Gloxinia rubra* came from Mr. Green; and a plant of it, with very dark flowers, from Mr. Mountjoy, of Ealing. The power of the species to remain in bloom a great length of time has been rendered fully obvious by these exhibitions. A noble plant of *G. maxima*, having whitish flowers, with a tinge of blue in the throat, was supplied by Mr. Mountjoy, of Ealing. The same exhibitor brought a specimen of *G. hybrida*, bearing immense deep blue blossoms, in an extremely beautiful condition. From Mrs. Lawrence's gardens, there were some splendid plants of *Cuphea Melvilla*, a half-shrubby plant, with a growth similar to the larger *Salvias*, and bunches of scarlet flowers, tipped with green. Grown as these plants were, it is a very interesting object, and thrives well under the treatment given to *Salvia splendens*. This collection comprised, moreover, a plant of the pretty *Xanthosia rotundifolia*, which, with its curious white inflorescence, is rather attractive. An *Hydrangea hortensis*, sent by Mr. Taylor, gardener to ——— Coster, Esq., Streatham, had a surprisingly large head of flowers. *Trachelium caruleum* was exhibited by the same person, and whether kept in a pot, or treated as a summer border plant, is always admired for its dense clusters of small blue flowers. *Lisianthus Russellianus*, adorned with two of its superb purple blossoms, and a whitish-flowered variety which is more novel than beautiful, were from Mr. Cuthill, of Camberwell. *Dianthus Lusitanicus*, a species with many stems, of the height of two feet or upwards, and numberless white blossoms, whose petals are elegantly lacinated, was shown in a pot by Mr. Marshall, gardener to Mrs. Langley, Kingston. Two fine bulbous plants, *Amaryllis vittata* and *Lilium eximium*, will complete our list of the plants composing this division. The first was brought by Mr. Franklin, gardener to Mrs. Prior, Hampstead, and bore two spikes of magnificent red flowers. Six specimens of the last, grown by Mr. Mountjoy, of Ealing, in pots, were three feet high, and had three or four immense white blossoms on the summit of each of their stems. It is a Japan species, allied to *L. longiflorum*, and said to be quite hardy. In a few of the plants exhibited, the forms and strength of tropical vegetation were strikingly manifest. These were from the collection of Mrs. Lawrence, Ealing Park, and included *Hedychium coronarium*, magnificently grown, and crowned with yellowish-white and deliciously sweet-scented flowers; a species of *Heliconia*, with rich scarlet bracts, enveloping the various-coloured blossoms; *Clerodendron speciosissimum*, a species thoroughly distinct from *C. squamatum*, and in extraordinary health; *Poinciana pulcherrima*, with gorgeous orange blossoms, rising from amidst the beautifully-pinnated leaves, and

conspicuous for superior culture; and *Erythrina Crista-galli*, with larger flowers and of a deeper hue than is commonly seen in specimens grown in an unrestricted soil. Climbing plants comprised the charming *Gompholobium polymorphum*, most successfully managed by Mr. Barnes, gardener to G. W. Norman, Esq. The stems of this subject were much stronger, and the flowers finer and more liberally produced than is ordinarily the case. *Manettia cordifolia*, fastened to a large globular trellis, was again shown by Mr. Butcher, in great perfection. A very tall plant of *M. coccinea*, with larger leaves, and not so many blossoms, was likewise in the specimen tent. *Mandevilla suaveolens*, a new climber, with large white, fragrant, trumpet-shaped flowers, was in a good flowering state, from Mr. Butcher. It was attached to a cylindrical trellis. *Hoya carnos*, similarly treated, created a really beautiful display. It came from Mr. Tinsley, gardener to Mrs. Sharpe, Barnet; and though the trellis was only four feet in height, it had a great quantity of its delicate wax-like flowers. This mode of treating so favourite a plant ought to be extensively adopted. *Chironia decussata* is not naturally of a climbing disposition, but trained to a flat upright trellis by Mr. Tinsley, the lateral branches protruded forwards, each bearing their showy pink blooms at the extremity, and making altogether an imposing appearance. *Russelia juncea*, which is rather a trailing than a climbing species, was supported on a high wire trellis, from the top of which its graceful rush-like branches depended. Mr. Green was the exhibitor of this plant, which was more prominent for its verdant beauty than for the profusion of its flowers. We have anew to regret that climbers were not more numerous, and to reiterate our declaration that cultivating them in pots is the easiest as well as the best system of flowering them successfully. A new plant, with a single expanded flower, was exhibited by Mr. Butcher, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence. It was the *Lemonia spectabilis*, a stove-shrub, with glossy leaves, and solitary pink blossoms. *Berberis trifoliata*, with extremely elegant three-parted Holly-like foliage, was sent by Mr. Mountjoy, of Ealing, though not in flower. A species of *Yucca*, not very remote from *Y. filamentosa*, was from Messrs. Brown and Attwell, Uxbridge. *Rosa devoniensis*, which is an improvement on the yellow Noisette, was sent from Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co., its sole possessors. From Mr. Cuthush, of Highgate, there was a seedling *Chryseis* (*Eschscholtzia*), with semi-double flowers, the exterior of which is the colour of *C. crocea*, while the middle is of a much darker orange. It is a singular example of the propensity of some annual flowers to "sport," and most likely can never be perpetuated. Neither the magnificence nor the novelty which was apparent in the Orchidaceæ at the June meeting, distinguished the more recent exhibition. There were, nevertheless, some tolerably good specimens, and a few new, as well as a greater number of rare species. It is not a period at which many Orchidaceæ bloom, and the delicate structure of others renders cultivators undesirous of exposing them. Of that finest of Orchidaceous genera, *Cattleya*, there was a good variety of the queen of its species. *C. Mossiae*, from Messrs. Rollisson; *C. Harrisonia*, which has, perhaps, the finest-coloured flowers of any, from Mr. Butcher, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence; *C. intermedia*, whose blossoms are intermediate in hue between the last species and *C. crispa*, also from Messrs. Rollisson; and a new species, with pinkish-brown sepals and petals, and a purplish lip, from Mr. Inasley, gardener to G. Barker, Esq., of Birmingham. The flowers of the latter were not properly opened. *Stanhopea saccata*, with stronger pseudo-bulbs than usual, was sent by Messrs. Rollisson; *S. insignis* by Mr. Butcher; a variety of *S. oculata*, in which the ground-colour and spottings of the flowers were peculiarly clear, by Mr. Mylam, gardener to S. Rucker, Esq., Wandsworth; and a stately plant of *S. oculata*, with fully thirty flowers, from which a delightful odour was effused, by Mr. Redding, gardener to Mrs. Marryatt, Wimbledon. Of the beautiful genus *Oncidium*, only a good plant of *O. Baueri*, with its high-waving spikes of pretty yellow and brown blossoms, and a variety of *O. papilio*, were present. The former was from Messrs. Rollisson; the latter from Mr. Rucker. *Epidendrum cochleatum*, admirably cultivated by Mr. Butcher, was the sole representative of this extensive genus. There was a pretty yellowish-flowered variety of *Gongora maculata*, likewise from Mrs. Lawrence; who exhibited, besides, *Maxillaria cristata*, with two richly-variegated flowers; a large yellow-

blossomed species of *Mormodes Citrina*; and the lovely *Galeandra Baueri*, the choicest Orchidaceous plant that graced the part of the tent appropriated to the tribe. Mr. Mylam, gardener to S. Rucker, Esq., brought specimens of *Angraecum caudatum*, with its singular greenish and white flowers, which have an extraordinary tail-like appendage, sometimes six or nine inches in length; *Cycnoches chlorochilon*, whose gigantic flowers would be more interesting were they not of a greenish-yellow colour; *Phaius albus*, a tall-growing caulescent species, with pale green leaves and white flowers, of which the lip is streaked with pink; *Maxillaria macrophylla*, having remarkably large and broad leaves, with flowers somewhat similar to those of *M. Deppel*, the sepals being brown, the petals white, and the lip spotted with pink; with *Vanda Roxburgii*, which only differs from *V. tessellata* in having the outer members of its blossoms chequered with green, and a blue lip. *Vanda tessellata* was produced by Messrs. Rollisson, and has the sepals and petals mottled with brown, and the lip pink. These gentlemen sent, in addition, *Maxillaria vitellina*, with long racemes of showy orange flowers, and a brown labellum; *Phaius albus*, already noticed; and *Dendrochilum filiforme*, an interesting little pseudo-bulbous plant, quite new, with long waving spikes of small green blossoms, which are arranged very regularly on the rachis, and without being individually beautiful, have, on the whole, a pleasing effect. A stand of cut flowers, in which *Tacsonia pinnatistipula* made a considerable figure, was from Mr. Redding, gardener to Mrs. Marryatt. Some seedling *Verbenas*, exhibiting every variety of scarlet, pink, and lilac tints, and great diversity in the shape of the flower-heads, were from a person whose name we could not ascertain. Mr. Green's seedling *Calceolarias* were beautiful. The *Cockscombs* from Mr. Whilding, of Harrow, were dwarf; while those of Mr. Braid, gardener to H. Perkins, Esq., were taller, yet far larger and finer.

The exhibition of *Pelargoniums*, though very fine, was not so gorgeous, nor in such perfection, as it was at the former meeting. This probably arose from the varieties selected for exhibition; but, in justice to Mr. Cock, we must not include his collection in this remark, for no perceptible difference was visible in his plants; they were in fine condition and splendid bloom; his plant of *Emily* attracted great admiration, but this, we imagine, arose more from its peculiar colour than any other superiority, as *Eliza* superb, *Orange Boven*, *Diadematus superbum*, and *Juliet* (a seedling of Mr. Cock's) were equally well grown. Mr. Upright's plants, though rather small, were well bloomed; the other collections from amateurs contained plants of vigorous growth, but exhibiting a great deficiency of flowers. Mr. Gaines received the first prize in the nurserymen's class. Mr. Catleugh's *Splendidum* and *Alexandrina* were very perfect. Among the large specimens, Mr. Cock's plants were again conspicuous for size and abundance of bloom; *Renzii* was a magnificent plant. Mr. Catleugh's were compact and admirably grown, but, as a collection, it was rendered imperfect by the *Conservative* having lost a great portion of its flowers in its transit to the gardens. Mr. Gaines's three specimens were large, and covered with an equal head of bloom. That portion of the tent appropriated to the seedling *Pelargoniums* was crowded during the whole of the day, furnishing strong evidence of the interest excited by any novelties and improvements in this favourite class. The varieties exhibited were numerous, and among them were flowers of great beauty in form and colour; the most attractive were the seedlings from E. Foster, Esq., of Clewer Lodge; they were characterised by an extraordinary stain of rich and brilliant colour, quite novel in appearance; two were selected for prizes, being considered fine examples of form.* A plant of the Rev. R. Garth's beautiful seedling, the *Queen of the Fairies*, was exhibited; it appears to be a free bloomer, the truss which was expanding its flowers being furnished with nine pips; the precision of the marking in the upper petals is a strong peculiarity, and indicates a great improvement attainable in this portion of the flower; a prize was awarded to it, and another to Wilson's *Euchantress*, a bold and striking variety. There were other seedlings of great merit exhibited, showing that improvements are going on in all parts in this elegant class of flowers. Strongly impressed with the beauty of these seedlings, we cannot but feel that those

* We gave descriptions of seven of the best in our last Number.

selected for exhibition do not keep pace with the improvements that have taken place; many of the flowers shown this season should be discarded altogether, such as Beauty of Ware, Touchstone, Lady Murray, and others we could mention, as quite unworthy of appearing in a selection, being destitute of the properties which constitute a good flower, and whose only claim to notice consists in the enormous head of bloom they can be produced with; they do not represent the present improved state of this beautiful class, and the preference of such flowers by exhibitors acts as a discouragement to the efforts of those who are engaged in the praiseworthy occupation of improvement. The judges should look to this, and award their prizes to the best sorts if fairly cultivated, in preference to the comparatively worthless kinds. In the large tent we noticed a collection of twenty Pelargoniums from Mr. Catleugh, comprising many of the recently-introduced varieties; among them we noticed the Nymph, Witch, Medora, Arabella, Duenna, Jubilee, Wonder, &c.; and a box of cut blooms of the newer sorts looked very brilliant, and attracted many admirers. A collection of cut blooms of seedlings, and good varieties, from Mr. Russell, of Battersea, was shown, but so injudiciously exhibited as to destroy the effect of the flowers; there were several good seedlings, but we fear their merits were overlooked from the circumstance above stated.

Being early in the season, we did not anticipate so fine a display of Picotees: the numbers collected round the stands showed the interest they excited, and they merited all the encomiums passed upon them. The extreme delicacy and distinctness of the edging in some of the light edged, and the depth and richness in the heavy-edged, formed a most pleasing variety; and the Carnations, which were also extremely fine, shared with the Picotees the admiration of the visitors. Many fine blooms were exhibited in the amateur collections of Mr. Edmonds and T. Barnard, Esq.; and the nurserymen made an admirable display. The Picotees from Messrs. Willmer of Sunbury, Norman of Woolwich, and Dickson of Acre-lane, were in fine condition, and showed us some old favourites and new claimants for patronage; among others, Willmer's Euphrosyne, Miss Browning and Philomela, Gidden's Susan and Miss Desborough; and those who are fond of yellow grounds would be pleased with Willmer's Goldfinch, from its clear and brilliant yellow. Wain's Queen Victoria, exhibited in Mr. Norman's stand, is a most beautiful delicate rose Picotee, and one of the best flowers of its class. Gidden's Diana, both the scarlet and the purple, Sykes's Eliza, Sharp's Nymph, and Hufton's Miss Willery, were shown in great perfection. Among the Carnations, Norman's Lord Bloomfield and Eclipse, Scarlet Bizarre, Fulbrook's Grenadier, Willmer's Solander, purple flakes, Eason's Elizabeth, Cartwright's Rainbow, Willmer's Maria, Strong's Linnæus, Stone's Venus, Maud's Rowten, &c., were particularly deserving attention. The flowers were generally finely dressed, and showed in great perfection. There were also good stands of Pinks and Heartsease, but no novelty particularly deserving notice, except a singular Heartsease called Prince Albert, from Mr. Silverlock of Chichester, much stained, and marked with brown-purple on a yellow ground.

QUERIES.

ON A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF AURICULAS.—Having read, with great pleasure, in your Numbers for May and June, the elegant little essay on the culture of that beautiful, but, I am sorry to say, neglected flower, the Auricula, by Mr. William Harrison, I take the liberty, through the medium of your valuable magazine, respectfully to solicit your highly talented correspondent, as a finish to so valuable an article, to contribute a DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of some of the best varieties now in cultivation; it would be a production I have never seen published, and would, I am sure, be hailed with delight by all lovers of that beautiful flower, even if it embraced a considerable portion of one number of the *CAMMEET*, the value of which would be greatly enhanced if a plate of some first-rate flower were given with it. I know of many who are very fond of floriculture, but who seem to have no idea of an Auricula beyond a shaded Alpine, on which they set the greatest store; this I think is partly owing to the flower not being

more generally advertised and made known. Should my suggestion be adopted, I shall feel happy that I have, in ever so small a degree, helped to revive a desire to cultivate one of the choicest beauties of nature.

Lewes, June 1, 1841.

A SUBSCRIBER.

ON FUCHSIA CORYMBIFLORA.—I should be obliged if one of the numerous readers of your CABINET would give an article on the whole culture of the *Fuchsia corymbiflora*, in an early Number.

I have recently seen what I should consider a *lusus naturæ*, not having heard of anything similar to it; I allude to the spike of flowers on the orange lily, so common in our gardens, grown to a compact circular head, nine inches in diameter, of flowers of the usual size so closely placed that seventy flowers were expanded on four inches of the top of the stalk, which was flat, and an inch and a half in width, and covered with numerous small, lanceolate leaves, the whole forming a bouquet which would be a showy object in our gardens, if general.

July 6, 1841.

R. W. C.

P.S.—Is the inclosed the real and genuine "Phlox Drummondii"?—[Yes. CONDUCTOR.]

ON SUPERB PANSIES.—As a subscriber to your valuable CABINET, I beg the insertion of the following Query.

Being desirous of increasing my collection of Pansies, and not having time to visit all the Pansy growers in England, and having been repeatedly deceived by representations given, I should be glad if those individuals possessing first-rate flowers for sale, would forward me blooms by post, placed between damp moss in a card-case; I would immediately correspond with the parties.

I have heard of a very superb kind shown at Manchester, named the Jolly Sailor; any person forwarding me a bloom would much oblige.

Nurseryman, Ramsgate.

WILLIAM MILLER.

REMARKS.

STRIKING FROM LEAVES.—In the spring of 1838, previously to his leaving Downton, unfortunately never to return, it occurred to Mr. Knight's inventive mind, that plants might be propagated from single buds and leaves only. Accordingly, he had several pots filled with a fine sandy loam; the pots were about twelve inches in diameter, to receive the cuttings, which he prepared himself. The buds and leaves were cut out, as is usually done when intended for insertion in stocks, with but a very small portion of the albumen to each. The kinds that he operated upon were, Double Camellias, Magnolias, Metrosideros, Acacias, Neriums, Rhododendrons, and many others. The soil in the pots having been previously pressed firmly down, and the surface made perfectly smooth, the cuttings were inserted with a dibber, so as just to cover the bud, when the soil was pressed firmly against it. The back of the leaf, lying on the surface of the mould, was fed by absorbing moisture from it. The surface of the pots was quite covered with leaves, but so disposed that they did not overlap each other; they were then gently sprinkled with water, covered with bell-glasses, and placed on the flue of a forcing-house. The sprinkling was afterwards frequently repeated, and the glasses shaded from the sun by hanging paper over them. In a short time the buds were seen breaking through the surface of the mould, and by the end of summer some of them had made shoots six and eight inches long, especially the Camellias, which were then potted off. The others, that had not made equal progress, remained as they were until the following spring, when they likewise were potted, and found to be firmly rooted. Since that time I have tried other sorts with equal success; but, perhaps, plants that have large leaves are best adapted for this mode of culture.—(S. Lauder, Downton Castle, *Gardener's Chron.*)

ON CAUSING SEEDLING CACTI TO BLOOM EARLY.—The hybridizing of Cactus has of late years been carried on to a considerable extent, and many improved kinds have been raised. I find that seedlings, when about five or six inches high, taken and grafted upon *Opuntia vulgaris*, soon come into profuse bloom. I therefore strongly recommend the practice in order to obtain an early bloom.

Rochester, June 2, 1841.

CACTI.

BUDDING ROSES.—Among the many methods for budding Roses, I have found none answer so well as the following, which I have adopted for some time, and which I think should be more generally known.—The bud for insertion is taken off the shoot very close to the eye; the tip or part of the bark below the bud is cut off quite close, to allow the bud to be pushed closer into the stock without being bruised. It then requires only to be tied above the bud, and a composition applied to exclude the air and keep the bud cool, consisting of two-thirds cow-dung, and one-third stiff loam. The bud requires no untying, and gradually grows so closely into the stock as hardly to be distinguished from a shoot, and is not so liable to be blown out or injured. The composition is applied in a liquid state with a small brush.—(*Henry Curtis, Glazenwood.—Gardener's Chronicle.*)

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR AUGUST.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS.—All exotic trees and shrubs belonging to this department, that are in want of larger pots, or refreshment of new soil, should (if not performed last month) immediately be done. Geranium cuttings should be put off, and established plants repotted, headed down, &c. Calceolarias should be increased. Verbenas should now be increased, in order to get well established plants to endure winter. This is the proper time to propagate Aloes, Sedums, and all others of a succulent nature, by means of suckers or bottom offsets; when detached from the parent, they should be potted singly into small pots, using light dry compost, and watering sparingly till they have taken root. In the first, or second week at furthest, inoculation may be performed on any kinds of the Citrus genus.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Propagate by means of slips, and parting the roots, of any double-flowered and other desirable fibrous-rooted perennial plants done flowering. Auriculas should be cleared of all dead leaves, and shifted into fresh pots; prick out of the seed bed, where it was omitted last month, Seedling Auriculas and Polyantheses, and place in a shady situation; seeds may also be sown of both kinds in boxes or pans. Carnations may still be layered, also Sweet-Williams, the earlier in the month the better. Those which were layered four or five weeks ago will now be sufficiently rooted to be taken away and planted in beds or pots. Also plant out Pink pipings, which were put in in June. Sow seeds of all kinds of bulbous-rooted plants in pans or boxes, such as Spring Cyclamen, Anemones, Ranunculuses, &c. &c. Those kind of bulbs wanted to increase should be taken up if the leaves be decayed, and the offsets taken off. Transplant into nursery beds seedling, perennial, and biennial plants sown in spring. In dry weather gather those flower seeds that are ripe of any desired kinds. Plant out such kinds of autumn flowering bulbs as yet remain unplanted. Heartsease, towards the end of the month, should be propagated by slips, put into a shady border, and kept quite moist till they have taken root; these will form fine strong plants for blooming the spring following. Buds of Roses may still be put in, the earlier the better. Any budded early and looking fresh may have the bandage loosened to allow room for swelling. All shoots below the bud should be rubbed off. Chrysanthemums should be topped, if not done last month, in order to form compact heads of flowers. The tops put in make dwarf, late blooming plants.



THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

SEPTEMBER 1st, 1841.

PART I.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

ROSA DEVONIENSIS.

ROSEACEÆ. ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

THE Rose has deservedly been celebrated in nearly every age, for its beauty, its fragrance, and its form. It was in high repute with the Greeks and Romans, and is now the favourite flower among eastern nations. All that the ancients did with the Rose, however, is nothing compared with what has lately been effected by European cultivators, and more especially by British nurserymen. We allude to the numerous hybrid varieties that have been raised by them. Some kinds which, about twenty years ago, were considered tender, and were grown only in the greenhouse, &c., have been impregnated with hardy ones, and the production from time to time has been an addition to our hardy varieties.

Among the immense number of the class to which the *Rosa Devoniensis* belongs, it certainly ranks the highest, and it is said to be one of the finest Roses ever introduced. The flowers are not only of a large size, but are very double. The petals are cupped, the outer or guard ones being of a fine bold camellia-like texture. The flower is deliciously fragrant. The plant is of excellent habit, being of a free and vigorous growth, with beautiful thick, glossy, dark green foliage. It is also quite hardy, and partakes equally of the properties of the *Noisette* and *Odorata* classes. The stock, which is now offered to the public, was solely in the possession of Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co., nurserymen, Exeter. It certainly deserves to be grown by every admirer of this lovely tribe of flowers.

We applied to Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co. for all particulars relative to the Rose, as to the best mode of treatment, &c., but not having received them in due time, we reserve a more extended article on the Rose till our next Number.

A correspondent having recently requested some descriptive remarks explanatory of the different divisions of Roses as they appear in the catalogues of Messrs. Wood and Son, of Woodlands Nursery, Maresfield, Sussex, we applied to them to favour our correspondent, and the following having been sent us, we subjoin.

REMARKS ON THE DIVISIONS OF ROSES.

BY CHARLES WOOD, WOODLANDS, MARESFIELD.

IN compliance with the request of an old subscriber, I have ventured to subjoin a few remarks descriptive and explanatory of some of the different divisions of Roses as they appear in the catalogue, and which I hope will meet the wishes of your correspondent; although I fear it is almost impossible to convey (by letter) explanations sufficiently descriptive of the various classes, to enable an amateur to recognize at once to what family any particular Rose may belong; a conversant knowledge of the classes can only be acquired by a constant and persevering attention to the various habits and properties of the Roses themselves.

I will commence by a few remarks on the six divisions of climbing Roses, flowering but once in the season (*viz.*), June and July.

1.—EVERGREEN ROSE. (*Rosa Sempervirens.*) This splendid division is particularly remarkable for luxuriance of growth, the shoots being thickly set with deep dark green glossy foliage; the flowers are individually small, but well formed, and very double, and are produced in very large graceful clusters.

2.—AYRSHIRE ROSES. (*Rosa Arvensis.*) The Roses belonging to this section are easily distinguished from the above (as well as from all other climbing Roses) by their long flexible shoots; and although they grow with the greatest rapidity, still the wood being very fine and small with light green leaves, which gives them a most graceful delicate appearance, much resembling the common *Rosa Arvensis* of our woods and hedges, of which family they are merely hybrids; the flowers are globular, produced in large clusters, and are nearly all white or pale flesh colour, and exceedingly fragrant.

The Ayrshire Queen is, perhaps, an exception, as it departs from the character of a true Ayrshire; the seed that produced this Rose having been impregnated by some dark variety of *Rosa Gallica*, which must account for a deviation in appearance from the other members of this interesting family.

BOURSULT ROSES. (*Rosa Alpina*.) The distinguishing features of this beautiful class are peculiarly striking, having long reddish flexible shoots, thinly set with leaves, and nearly thornless, some of the varieties are entirely so; *Gracilis* is an exception (being a hybrid); its shoots are covered with formidable thorns.

BANKSIAN ROSES. (*Rosa Banksia*.) This pretty and highly interesting little division is so perfectly distinct, universally known, and justly admired, that it is scarcely necessary to describe it. Most of the shoots are very fine and twiggy, of a beautiful delicate light green, and thickly covered with small leaves; the flowers are small, but are produced in rather large clusters. *Banksia rosea* is a slight deviation from the true *Banksia*; it appears to bear an affinity to some of the Boursult Roses of humbler growth. Banksian Roses flower best when covering a wall, being too tender to be planted against pillars or trellis work.

ROSA MULTIFLORA. As the name implies, the Roses of this division produce their flowers in the greatest abundance, and in very large clusters; the shoots are very vigorous, strong, and thickly set with thorns; the leaves are large and have a very peculiar appearance. *Elegans* is, perhaps, an exception (being a hybrid); the leaves are smaller, and more destitute of thorns. Some of the Roses of this division are rather tender, and the luxuriant shoots are sometimes much injured by the severity of the winter. *Russelliana*, however, is perfectly hardy.

HYBRID CLIMBING ROSES. This class is one of the most difficult to describe. The origin of some of the varieties not having been properly ascertained, or their affinity discovered as belonging to any one class in particular, it is therefore almost impossible to lay down a criterion by which this section can be distinguished. They appear to be chiefly hybrids, emanating from various other classes, the varieties differing widely in character and habit from each other, for instance, *Wells's White*, or *Madame D'Arblay*, is a hybrid climbing Rose, of extraordinary growth, often making shoots from ten to fif-

teen feet in one summer; the wood is remarkably coarse, thick, and strong, covered with large black thorns; the leaves are also very large and finely shaped; the flowers are produced in tremendous large clusters, of the purest white, cupped, and nearly double. Wells's Garland, also a most desirable Rose, somewhat resembling Wells's White in character, only that it does not put forth such gigantic shoots, but the blooms are produced even in larger clusters than those of Wells's White. The flowers of the Garland are extremely varied in colour, and have a remarkably pleasing appearance. On the other hand, we have the little Rose Clair: although classed in the same division with the two above-named gigantic ramblers, yet it totally differs from them both in character and habit, inasmuch that it is of much more humble and moderate growth; the shoots are small, and have a delicate appearance; its flowers are single, but of a vivid crimson. Astrolabe also differs from the very vigorous members of this family; the shoots are smaller, and leaves finer. I can almost fancy I hear a Rose amateur or a young beginner exclaim, why huddle together in the same party two Roses so very dissimilar to each other in habit and growth as Wells's White and Rose Clair?

SWEET BRIARS. (*Rosa Rubiginosa*.) This interesting little family is so well known that it needs hardly explaining. The Scarlet, also called La Belle distinguée, or La Petite Duchesse, departs slightly from the character of the true Sweet Briar; it has decidedly been crossed by some variety of Rosa Gallica, its leaves being nearly scentless. Its wood and leaves have a somewhat deeper tinge than pertains to the Sweet Briar in general.

It will be also necessary to observe that the leaves belonging to some of the varieties classed in this division, although they have all the appearance of the Sweet Briar, still the leaves are nearly scentless.

AUSTRIAN BRIAR. (*Rosea lutea*.) This division is easily recognized from the last named by its dark reddish, coppery shoots, black thorns, and scentless leaves; the habit of growth is also more compact, the flowers inclining to copper and yellow.

ROSA HARRISONII forms a desirable addition to this division; its flowers are large, and of the deepest golden yellow, and its growth is of luxuriant and pleasing habit.

ROSA BERBERIFOLIA HARDII. This Rose is evidently a hybrid

between the *Berberifolia* and *Clinophylla*; its shoots and leaves are excessively fine, small, and delicate; it has certainly a most unrose-like appearance, yet it is a desirable, distinct, and very pretty variety; its flowers are very small and single, of a bright yellow, with a dark coppery spot in the centre, much resembling *Cistus formosus*; it is rather tender, and requires protection through the winter.

PROVINS ROSES. (*Rosa Gallica.*) The Roses comprised in this division have a peculiar tendency to compact, upright growth; the shoots are very luxuriant, and are thickly covered with dense, dark, coarse leaves, yet all retain that formal erect appearance so peculiar to themselves.

Many of the varieties of this beautiful division are well known to produce very large, regular, and exceedingly well shaped flowers, being well adapted for what are termed show Roses, or to be exhibited in single blooms in the manner that Dahlias are now shown. We are also indebted to this class for most of our splendidly spotted and striped Roses, some of which are indeed surpassingly beautiful.

[After the above had been put to press we received the following particulars from Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co.—CONDUCTOR.]

ROSA DEVONIENSIS is a hybrid seedling from the Yellow China Rose, *R. ochroleuca*, but it is not known by what variety it was impregnated.

We cannot do better than refer you to the enclosed circular description for an account of its properties, [as inserted above.—CONDUCTOR.] As regards culture, we may, however, say that we recommend its being planted against a wall, with either an eastern or a western aspect, as the colour will thus be much richer than if exposed to the full influence of the sun upon a direct southern aspect. The soil should be a good sound loam and well decayed dung, in equal proportions, as it requires a rich compost to enable it to develop its very large double flowers to full perfection, being frequently more than five inches in diameter. Nothing can exceed their fragrance, and they are produced very abundantly, and expand without any imperfection. We think it is decidedly the finest Rose ever introduced.

P.S.—One of the greatest excellencies of this lovely Rose is, that notwithstanding the great quantity of petals in every flower, or, as

is technically said, the great quantity of stuff in them, they expand most fully and freely.

Exeter Nursery, August 16, 1841.

ARTICLE II.

ON THE DELIGHTS OF A GARDEN.

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

LETTER I.

“A garden is the purest of human pleasures.”—LORD BACON.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I CAN assure you that I was much surprised on receiving your letter acquainting me that you had retired from business and were living in the country. This was what I little expected, as your active habits led me to suppose you would never withdraw from business until compelled by old age and infirmities.

In your letter you complain of time hanging heavy on your hands, and are desirous of some recreation which will also serve for exercise and dispel *ennui*. I know of none so agreeable and so well calculated to amuse and employ your time than the cultivation of a few flowers; but knowing your former sentiments upon the subject, I am almost afraid to mention them. In this pursuit you will find every day something to attract your attention, and new beauties spring up on every side calculated to raise your mind from the works of Nature “up to Nature’s God.”

It may be inferred from Adam being placed in a garden that those pursuits were the most suitable for the mind of man, and more calculated to give him the greatest pleasure.

Gardens have also been the principal attractions of the ancients, and we read of them having gardens stocked with the choicest plants and flowers upon the tops of their houses. It also appears from history that the luxury of having them attached to our dwellings took place 260 years before the birth of Christ. During Pliny’s time it formed one of the occupations of females, and it was a common observation in those days when a garden was out of order and not well kept, the mistress was a bad housewife. The Mahommedan faith teaches its followers that the blessings of a future state consist in

dwelling in delightful gardens. The fondness for plants is natural to all men who possess the least sensibility; and however their attention may be engaged by other pursuits, it generally happens that this predilection shows itself during some period of their lives. Nature seems to have designed men for the culture of her works, and to have ordained that we should be born gardeners, since our earliest inclinations lead us to the cultivation of flowers. The infant can no sooner walk than its first employment is to plant a flower in the earth, removing it almost every minute to wherever the sun shines most favourably. I scarcely need remind you of the schoolboy who, to lessen his anxious thoughts of the happy home he has left, cultivates with assiduity his little plot of ground. Even a Napoleon, a Siddons, and a Kemble, on their retirement from the busy scenes of life, devoted their time to this pursuit.

Flowers have also from the earliest ages been the symbols by which young persons have conveyed their sentiments to each other: for instance, a Tulip presented by a male to a female in the east is a symbol that his heart is all on fire, and almost reduced to a coal. A Rose-bud presented is a sign of love to the party, and a full blown Rose that their love is fully matured. The Violet is the emblem of modesty, and the Pansy or Heartsease is considered to convey the sentiment "*think of me.*" The Daisy is the emblem of innocence. The Wall-flower of fidelity in misfortune. I need not adduce anything further in their behalf, but if, on further consideration, you feel disposed to renew the delights of childhood, I shall feel pleasure in giving you my advice and directions to aid and guide you in making a judicious selection, and likely to contribute to your enjoyment.

ARTICLE III.

OBSERVATIONS ON BLEACHING THE TOM DAVEY PINK.

BY MR. NORMAN, FLORIST, BULL-FIELDS, WOOLWICH.

HAVING had several applications from Pink growers to inform them how to bleach the flowers of Tom Davey Pink, I am induced to forward for insertion in the FLORICULTURAL CABINET the following observations on the mode of treatment I have pursued.

The flower generally blooms of a blush colour well laced, but I

have exhibited it very fine this summer, of a pure white, beautifully laced with purple. To obtain it thus, I adopted the following plan.

I had a flat piece of board nailed to an upright support, high enough to come under the flower; a niche was made in the board just wide enough to admit the stem, and the opening, after the stem was introduced, is closed up with a little moss. The flower being thus fixed, I cover it over with a tumbler-glass in order to keep the air from it. Over this glass I place another to keep the flower from being scalded by the sun.

By the above-described simple means I have bloomed the Pink most beautiful for the last two seasons, and the result very amply repays for the little attention given.

ARTICLE IV.

A FEW REMARKS ON AN ARTICLE IN THE FEBRUARY NUMBER, 1840, OF THE CABINET, BY MR. TYSO, AND UPON THOSE BY MR. WILLIAM HARRISON, OF FELTON BRIDGE, IN NORTHUMBERLAND, IN THE AUGUST NUMBER, 1841.

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

I HAD purposed some time ago to reply to some articles inserted in your CABINET respecting Tulips, but want of leisure has hitherto prevented me.

I must preface my remarks by observing, that what I write is not in anger, nor intended to hurt the feelings of any one, but my desire is to promote a love of Horticulture, and more particularly a knowledge of the Tulip.

In the first place, Mr. Tyso, like many of the southern florists, does not think much of the taste, or of what the northern florists raise, as if nothing good came out of the north. We are, I admit, behind them in raising of Tulips and Dahlias from seed; and the reason is, the length of time it requires to perfect a blooming bulb of the Tulip from seed, has deterred many from paying attention to it; and another reason is, the humidity of the climate scarcely permits the seed to ripen. In Tulips we are rapidly advancing upon them, and I doubt not in a few years we shall equal, if not surpass, them. It cannot be denied that in Auriculas, Polyantheses, Pinks, and Car-

nations, we are upon an equal footing with them. I think that any one disposed to view the subject in a calm, dispassionate manner would without hesitation say that we are too fastidious.

Mr. T. ridicules the taste of placing such a Tulip as Duc de Savoie as taking the premier prize at exhibitions; but upon referring to the returns he will find that it is only at village shows where such is the case. It is well known to many that the Lancashire florists are principally weavers and persons in humble life, and from the depression of trade have not the means of purchasing high-priced plants, or roots, and being ardent enthusiasts in the art, only cultivate such as are within their means; consequently, such varieties as are enumerated by Mr. T. get placed No. 1; but if Mr. T. will look at the leading exhibitions, he will perceive in some cases the varieties he mentions do not get a place at all.

A private exhibition took place this year in the neighbourhood of Manchester (to which all were invited and none excluded), at which the principal collections of Lancashire and Cheshire came into competition; and such was the taste and judgment displayed on the occasion, that in a class, twelve in length, the Duc de Savoie, like Paul Pry, just dropped in. Probably it may be interesting to the readers of the CABINET to state a few particulars. The first prize for feathered Bizarres was awarded to an extra fine and large bloom of Surpasse Catafalque, a flower that possesses excellent properties, and free from the stain at the bottom of the cup, which is so much dreaded by the southern gentlemen. The second to Magnum Bonum, *alias* Sir Sidney Smith, Franklin, Washington, Trebisonde, Demetrius, &c. This, as respects form, cannot have much said in its favour, its greatest merits being its fine marking. This also has a good bottom. The third, Royal Sovereign, *alias* Charles X., George IV., Waterloo, Le Conquérant, &c. This must be admitted to be a first-rate flower. The fourth, Polyphemus, a flower universally admired in the south, of whose merits I need not speak. The fifth, Catafalque Supérieure, a flower possessing every property but one, that is, the cup is rather long. I need not go further in this class, as the above will show our taste.

In the Flamed Bizarre class, the first was awarded to Charbonnier Noir, a flower known to possess every requisite for a fine Tulip. The second to Albion, *alias* Lord Fortesque; this flower possesses a fine

form, thick glossy petals, a rich yellow beautifully feathered and flamed with a dark brown, almost black. This variety has not been seen so good as formerly, being now rather unsteady. Third, to Royal Sovereign, already described in the feathered class. The fourth to San Joe, *alias* Abercromby, Captain White, a most beautiful bizarre, its only fault the colouring of the feathering being red; had it been a dark brown it would not have been excelled by any Tulip cultivated. Fifth to Lustre de Beauté: this ranks high on account of its deep and heavy flaming properties, also from its being a steady flower and good marker; the cup and bottom good. Sixth, Polyphemus. Seventh, Castrum Doloris, (query old Dutch Catafalque in a flamed state?)

The feathered Rose class does not possess the qualities of the others, as good ones are very scarce. The first, Heroine, said by some to be the same variety as Triomphe Royale, only in a feathered state. This, I am of opinion, (and I am not alone,) is not the case, the bulb of Heroine being much shorter than the other. This is a first-rate flower, but has certainly one fault, the petals are rather pointed at the top. Second, Queen Boadicea, *alias* Duchess of Newcastle: this is one of the most splendid Roses cultivated, but very unsteady, one year without fault, the next almost a Breeder. Third, Comte de Vergennes: this is also a good marker, and fine white ground colour, form decidedly bad. Fourth, Hero of the Nile, a good marker, a sporting variety, cup long, and bottom creamy. Fifth, Duc de Bronte; the same remarks will also apply to this. The others, La Tendresse, Walworth, Lady Crewe, Globertine, Catiline, Dolittle, and Felicia.

The Flamed Rose class contains some excellent markers, but few in number. First, Rose Unique, *alias* Prince d'Asturias, the best marker of any Tulip cultivated, but has a stained bottom. Second, La Vandikken, also a good marker, cup long, pure bottom. Third, Triomphe Royale. Fourth, Seedling, very fine. Flamed Byblomens. First, Queen Charlotte, good marker, pure bottom, cup rather long. This variety is more highly prized in the north than any other Flamed Byblomen, but I think it is not worthy of the character, as it does not pencil in that beautiful manner which many of the other varieties do. It is very like Transparent Noir, and it is a question if it is not the same. Second, Alexander Magnus, one of the finest ever seen; sometimes it is caught good, but is faulty, having a long

cup. Third, Louis XVI. ; I need not say anything of this. Fourth, Bacchus (*alias*, in the north, Atlas). This is a first-rate Byblomen (for it is generally shown as such here, being of too purply a hue for the Rose class), marks well, and would, if of a darker colour, leave every other flower of this class far behind. Fifth, Violet Wallers, a flower also well known for its good properties. Sixth, Incomparable Premier Noble, a very good stage flower, form, &c. good.

Feathered Byblomens ; first to Baguet : this flower is highly prized as a fine marker, cup rather long, flower thin petalled, creamy white, and its stamens and anthers (which in a fine Tulip ought to be bold) insignificant ; these faults detract much from its other properties. Second, Maître Partout : of this I cannot say much, although sometimes a flower may be caught better shaped than usual, and consequently it gets a place much above its general merits. Third, Archduke Charles, generally supposed to be La Mère Bruin Incomparable in a very fine state. Fourth, Bienfait : this variety needs no recommendation. Sixth, Buckley's Beauty : it ranks high, but rarely to be met with in a first-rate state, there being so many bad breaks of it, but if a good break, will generally remain so. It is supposed to be raised from Bienfait, and partakes much of its character, only its edging is a little darker.

As there were two prizes awarded to Pans of six varieties, one in each class, it may be as well to enumerate them. First Pan, Royal Sovereign, Buckley's Beauty, Heroine, Lustre de Beauté, Rose Unique, and Queen Charlotte. Second Pan, Baguet, Sir Sidney Smith, Polyphemus, Lady Crewe, Rose Unique, and Alexander Magnus. Upon looking over the above statement it will be seen at once what is the taste of the northern florists. I think from what I have seen in the south, if the various collections were gone through, as many tinged bottoms would be found as in the north. The first question asked at the present time respecting a new variety is, has it a good bottom ; and next, what sort of a cup ; if it has not these properties it is not considered worthy of notice. If we may judge from the specimen of Breeders sent from the south, I should at once say, instead of us being a century behind them we are a century in advance. A Breeder may possess all the first-rate properties, but if not free from a stained bottom, it is put amongst those condemned and sold at 2s. 6d. per hundred. There are hundreds sold annually at

that price. It is like attempting to wash the black negro white as to expect that a black or stained bottom will break pure; it is out of the course of nature to expect it; I admit there is a probability, if the filaments are white in a Rose or Byblomen, and yellow in a Bizarre, but even in this case it is very doubtful. In conclusion, Mr. T. passes very great encomiums on Clarke's, Lawrence's, &c. Breeders, we must never have had a fair sample here of them or else the cream has been previously taken away. The principal part that I have ever seen have had (according to my taste) too long cups, others appear to have been raised from Roi de Siam from their creamy bottoms. I do not like creamy flowers, for the chances are against you of getting such bleached out until the flower is overgrown and the petals nearly falling. Mr. T. also, in a note, passes a few remarks upon Dutch Tulips. I think he will admit that, if they have not been the raisers of fine varieties, they have been the first to introduce them to the notice of florists, and taken great care in their propagation, and of course we ought to respect them for it.

And now a word to Mr. William Harrison respecting a passage in one of my articles which he does not understand. I stated that we agreed with the southern florists in all points save one, that was the marking. The meaning is plain: we like in the 1st, a good form; 2ndly, a large flower; 3rdly, a pure bottom; so do they; but in addition, we want the beautiful and regular pencilling round the petal. I would ask any amateur of painting, if a first-rate artist were engaged in a picture, and he had sketched it out in the most beautiful and correct manner, and afterwards put in the grounds which were to give effect to the picture when finished, and he were to see it in that state, certainly he would admire it; but when it was finished, and all those fine and beautiful tints and touches were put in, then would his admiration be increased an hundred fold. So it is with a Tulip; nature has put a little colour here and there without any appearance of regularity as the painter alluded to, and leaves it in an unfinished state; this is exactly the southern taste. The northern florists want nature to take her pencil and beautifully give those fine finishing touches in her best style, and if she does not do so, it is not considered fit for any exhibition.

Mr. Harrison's suggestions as to cataloguing Tulips is very good, but it is a work that will take more than one season to accomplish.

His plan is something similar to one I had purposed to adopt this season, and at the time it should have been done I fell lame and unable to walk, consequently I did not go from home to make those observations which were essentially necessary.

In looking over the list of one hundred varieties which he has given, I find many with names not to be found in any of the English and foreign catalogues in my possession, and I have upwards of thirty. I find also many, if according to name, incorrectly described. Rose Amadis is described as having a pure bottom, good cup, heavy flamed. I do not grow this variety, but, upon referring to a great authority, I find the following description:—A late flower; if a large bulb, will rise sufficiently for a third row; cup rather long, and a little pointed, but is an esteemed feathered and flamed flower. Rose Incomparable, Rose Sublime, Rose la Minto (query Rose Miniature), Rose Vallona, Mary Stuart, Admiral Dura, Rose Cerise and Rose Cerise Triumphant, I cannot find catalogued. Rose Cerise Primo, (query Rose Primo), Rose Camuse de Craix, a flower held in the highest estimation by all, is stated to have a narrow cup, when it has the finest of forms when expanded; and previously its cup appears rather long. This is the case with many varieties which show for a long cup, but making what is termed a good shoulder, shortens the cup considerably. Admiral King's Bargain should be Kingsbergen, stated to be a pure bottom. Upon looking at my remarks in my Tulip book, I find as follows:—"Will do, slightly stained at bottom." Comte de Vergennes, not a good cup. Roi de Cerise, instead of a middling bottom, I should say bad; Dolittle, pure bottom, not so; Prince D'Asturias, pure bottom, not so. Byblomens; Violet Phillida, Belle Incomparable, Violet Favourite Burke, Maria Antoinette, Quaramble, Violet Ambre, Violet Pourpre, Roi de Macedonia, Roi de Violets, Reine de Pays Bas, Hof van Etian, Madame de Pompadour, Belle Impératrice, Maria Stuart, Evergue de Nitris, Violet Perfecta, Noble Blanche, Incomparable Cyrus, Grand Prior, Violet Bellissimo, Urisle, Countess de Murat, Semiramis, Ursina Minor, Sultan Achmet, Incomparable Amazon, Incomparable la Belle Margaretta, Coning Douris Agile Triumphant, not to be found. Alexander the Great same as Alexander Magnus. Diana should be Incomparable Diana.

Bizarres; Perle d'Orient, Grandeur du Monde, Adda Winter Maddox Yellow, not catalogued. Captain White described middling bottom, instead of good bottom.

Having noticed Mr. Harrison's list, allow me to name the following, all good markers. Fl. means flamed; f. feathered; and "both" when the variety comes sometimes feathered and sometimes flamed.

Roses, good cups and pure bottoms.

Bacchus, fl.
 Brillante Eclatante, f.
 Cerise Incomparable, f.
 ——— Blanche, f.
 ——— à Belle Forme, f.
 Claudianus, f.
 Clio, fl.
 Lac, both ways.
 Ponceau très Blanc, fl.
 Queen Boadicea, f.
 Lady Crewe, f.
 Catilina, fl.
 Reine de Sicile, f.
 Pretiosa, f.
 Rose Camuse de Craix, fl.
 Rose Bien du Noir, *alias*
 Rose Camuse, fl.
 Rose Quarto, both.
 Rose Guerrier, fl.
 La Belle Nanette, f.
 Mauon, f.

Roses, cups rather long, pure bottoms.

Comte de Vergennes, f.
 Globertine, *alias*
 Andromache, f.
 Grand Roi de France, fl.
 Aglai, fl.
 Mason's Matilda, fl.
 La Vandikken, fl.
 Perle Brillante, f.
 Princess Wilhelmina, fl.
 Rosy Monty, fl.
 Lord Hill, fl.
 Moore's Rose, f.
 Walworth, f.

Roses, stained bottoms, good cups.

Admiral Kingsbergen, fl.
 Grand Voleur, fl.
 Roi de Cerise, fl.
 Rose Unique, fl.
 ——— Vesta, fl.
 Vainqueur, fl.
 Thalestris, fl.

Roses, stained bottoms, long cups.

Hero of the Mill, f.
 Matilda, fl.

Byblomens, good cups, pure bottoms.

Anacreon, f.
 Buckley's Beauty, f.
 Czarine, both.
 David, both.
 Duc de Bordeaux, fl.
 Evêque d'Amboise, fl.

Grotius, both.

Incomparable, f.
 ——— Daphne, f.
 ——— Bienfait, f.
 ——— Premier Noble, fl.
 Jeffries' Royal George, f.
 Lawrence's Friend, fl.
 Lord John Russell, fl.
 Lillard Violet, f.
 Louis XVI., both.
 Professor, f.
 Queen of Beauties, both.
 Reine de Sheba, fl.
 Roi de Siam, fl.
 Reine du Monde, f.
 Roscius, f.
 Superbe en Noir, fl.
 Violet Brun, fl.
 ——— Quarto, *alias*
 Alexander, f.

Byblomens, cups rather long, pure bottoms.

Adeliza, fl.
 Cupido, fl.
 Black Baguet, f.
 Lancashire Hero, f.
 Goldham's Earl of Liverpool, f.
 Impératrice de Maroc, f.
 Passe Grand Turc, f.
 Queen Charlotte, fl.
 La Victorieuse, fl.
 La Belle Chinoise, fl.
 Olympia, fl.
 Prince Elic, fl.
 Violet Wallers, fl.

Byblomens, stained bottoms, and good cup.

Impératrice de Romaine, fl.
 Sable Rex, fl.
 La Mère Bruin Incomparable, fl.

Byblomens, stained bottom, cups rather long.

Victoria Regina, fl.
 Queen Caroline, fl.
 Reine d'Égypte, f.
 La Belle Varenne, fl.

Bizarres, good cups and pure bottoms.

Albion, fl.
 Aristippus, fl.
 Bougainville, fl.
 Coggeshall Hero, f.
 Cato, both.
 Strong's King, fl.
 Surpasse Catafalque, f.
 Old Dutch Catafalque, f.

Carlass, f.
 Castrum Doloris, fl.
 Charbonnier, fl.
 Charles the Tenth, f.
 Platoff, f.
 Ivanhoe, fl.
 Leonatus Posthumus, fl
 Lord Milton, fl.
 Lustre, fl.
 Polyphemus, fl.
 Pompe Funèbre, fl.
 Optimus, f.
 Shakspeare, *alias*
 Garrick, fl.
 San Joe, both.

Bizarres, long cups, stained bottoms.

Bennett's Bizare, fl.
 Black Knight, fl.
 Emperor Charles, f.
 Invincible, f.
 Osiris, fl.
 Sir Thomas, fl.
 Sans Rival, fl.
 Wolstenholme's Bizarre, fl.

Bizarres, long cups, pure bottoms.

Catafalque Supérieure, f.
 Surpasse Caledonian Hero, f.
 Waterloo, f.

ARTICLE V.

REMARKS ON ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

BY J. A., HARRABY, NEAR CARLISLE.

I OFTEN see very important queries in your CABINET, and I am sorry to say that many such queries are never answered. Now I do not know anything more disheartening to a new beginner than to find his requests for information on practical points unattended to. Books are all well enough in their way; but there are many little items of horticultural knowledge which he that practises can alone give satisfactory information about. My practice has not been great enough hitherto for me to answer, with confidence, any of your correspondents' queries, else I have had sufficient inclination to do so. Could you not find time to give your answers to all queries that your correspondents did not attempt to answer before you went to press? If you did so, you would make your CABINET the most useful, because the most practical, horticultural journal ever published. At the same time, it would be still better if your readers would, as far as they could, make a point of answering such queries; for there are many little things which you might not have met with in your nursery experience, but which a person cultivating only a few plants might know well enough; for instance, in your last number, a correspondent states that the flowers of his *Lechenaultia Formosa* drop off, and he asks for information as to its treatment. Now I dare say you never found the flowers of the *Lechenaultia* to drop off; on the contrary, it will flower all the year with you, as it does with me; but if it be removed from a greenhouse in an airy situation to a room in a smoky town, the chances are that the flowers will drop off very soon after its removal, and its branches begin to wither and die. Your

correspondent does not state whether he had his plant in a room or in a greenhouse, nor whether he lives in town or country; but if, as I suppose, the former be the case, he need not be at all surprised at his flowers dropping off. There are many plants that will not flourish in a room in a town, which are bought for that purpose because they are pretty; but if all nurserymen were honourable enough to say to a customer, "This plant will not answer in a room in the town, but that will," we should see better shows of flowers in town windows than we sometimes now do.

Again, another correspondent asks if you would recommend him to heat a greenhouse with a stove. Now this is a subject on which we amateurs should help each other; for your experience will only be too great for us; that is, you heat upon too large a scale for us, and may probably smile at the mention of a Chunk stove for a greenhouse; but I that have tried one can state a few facts which may be of use in guiding your correspondent in his selection; for, if a stove would do for his house, it would be a pity he should be at the expense of a larger apparatus. If he intends to cultivate the vine, I would recommend him to have a hot-water apparatus at once; but if he only has plants in his house, as I have, and it is not very large, I think he will find a Chunk or Vesta stove sufficient for his purpose. I used one of the former last winter, and though it did not burn so long as was stated in the prospectus (*viz.* for 24 hours), yet it burned for 16 or 17 hours, without any attention whatever on my part, and cost about $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ for coke for that time. Thus, if I lighted it at 6 or 7 o'clock in the evening, I had no further care about it till next morning; which, to one that attends to these things himself, as I do, is a very great comfort. There is one thing to be said about stoves, however: when they do go out, or are put out, the atmosphere becomes cool very rapidly, because there is no great body to retain the heat, as in brick flues or hot-water pipes. They require care, therefore, on a frosty day, when you have to re-light them in the morning. I did not find it necessary to put any water in a basin on the stove.

As to liquid manure,—make a hole at one corner of your dung-heap, put an old cask in it, and make channels about the heap in that direction, and you will have plenty of liquid manure.

I am trying the effect of a solution of nitrate of soda on *Pelargoniums*, *Dahlias*, and *Roses*.

Harraby, May 7, 1841.

PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

BERBERIS CORIARIA.—The Tanner's Barberry. (Bot. Reg. 46.) Berberaceæ. Hexandria Monogynia. Another of the pretty Nepal Barberries, all of which are very neat and ornamental hardy shrubs. The present species is a robust evergreen, with lanceolate leaves, in clusters of six or eight, about an inch long. The flowers are yellow, and produced in racemes, about two inches long. The berries are of a deep red colour.

BIGNONIA SPECIOSA.—Showy-flowered. (Bot. Mag. 3888.) Bignoniaceæ. Didynamia Angiospermia. Discovered by Mr. Tweedie, at Buenos Ayres, and has bloomed in the garden of the Caledonian Horticultural Society, in the plant-stove, last April and May. The stem is woody, grows long, rather straggling. The leaves are of a bright green, each about three inches long. The flowers, large and handsome, erect, and terminal, it appears are generally produced in pairs. The tube of each flower is about three inches, and two across the mouth or limb. The tubular part is yellowish on the outside, of a brighter yellow within, streaked and veined with lilac. It is a very ornamental addition to the hothouse climbing plants.

CHOROZEMA SPECTABILE.—Showy. (Bot. Reg. 45.) Leguminosæ. Decandria Monogynia. A greenhouse twining plant, a native of Swan River. The leaves are oblong-lanceolate, about two inches long. The flowers are produced in long drooping racemes, of a deep orange colour, tinged near the centre with deep red. It blooms abundantly in the winter. The plant is of easy cultivation, growing freely in a compost of leaf soil and peat, with the addition of a little loam and sand. It produces seeds abundantly, and is readily increased either by seed, or cuttings inserted in silver sand. It has bloomed in the select collection of R. Mangles, Esq., and in that of the London Horticultural Society.

CONVOLVULUS SCOPARIUS.—Canary Rosewood. (Bot. Reg. 43.) Convolvulaceæ. Pentandria Digynia. From the Canary Islands, and has bloomed with Mr. Young, nurseryman, Milford, near Godalming. It is an erect, branching, half-shrubby plant, requiring to be kept in the greenhouse in winter, and then rather dry and dormant. The flowers are produced numerously; each about half an inch across, white, with a tinge of pink at the under side.

ONCIDIUM MONOCERAS.—One-horned. (Bot. Mag. 3890.) Orchidææ. Gynandria Monandria. From Rio Janeiro, and has bloomed in the Woburn collection. The flowers are produced very profusely in a branching panicle. Each flower is about three-quarters of an inch across. Petals yellow, blotched with rust-colour. Lip yellow, blotched with red in the disk. Column green.

OXALIS FRUTICOSA.—The Shrubby Wood Sorrel. (Bot. Reg. 41.) Oxalidaceæ. Decandria Pentagynia. Found in the woods of Brazil. It requires to be grown in a temperature somewhat higher than a greenhouse, usually grown in a moist stove. It has bloomed in the collection at Syon Gardens. The plant is what is termed half-shrubby, branching. The leaves are broadly lanceolate, somewhat like a short leaf of the common Spurge Laurel. The flowers are produced rather densely, among the foliage, towards the ends of the shoots. Each flower is a little more than a quarter of an inch across, yellow; the calyx is red.

PERNETTIA ANGUSTIFOLIA.—Narrow-leaved. (Bot. Mag. 3889.) Ericinææ. Decandria Monogynia. A native of Valdivia, shrubby, branching. Leaves narrow, lanceolate. The flowers are drooping, something like those of an Arbutus, white, each about a quarter of an inch across: they are produced singly from the axils of the leaves, at the ends of the shoots rather numerously.

PHYSIANTHUS AURICOMUS.—Golden-haired. (Bot. Mag. 3891.) Asclepidææ. Pentandria Digynia. A native of Ceara in Brazil. It has bloomed in the garden of — Blackburn, Esq., Hales, near Liverpool, in the hot-house, and is a rapid climber, extending the entire length of the house, and covered with

blossom. The leaves are about four inches long, and nearly three broad. The tubular part of the flower is about an inch long, and the limb an inch and a half across, somewhat funnel shaped, white. It requires to be grown in the open border in the plant stove, not doing well if confined in a pot.

SALVIA TUBIFERA.—Tube-flowered. (Bot. Reg. 44.) Labiata. Diandria Monogynia. A native of Mexico, sent from thence by Mr. Hartweg to the London Horticultural Society. It forms a branching bushy plant, growing about a yard high. The flowers are produced in profusion, in racemes about six inches long, of a rosy-crimson colour. Each blossom is about an inch long, in form closely resembling those of a *Gardoquia multiflora*, and produced as numerously. It is a very desirable plant for ornamenting the greenhouse in autumn and winter months. It propagates freely by cuttings.

TULIPA TRICOLOR.—Three coloured. (Bot. Mag. 3887.) Liliacæ. Hexandria Monogynia. A native of dry stony places on the sides of the Altai mountains. It has bloomed for several years in the collection of David Falconer, Esq., Carlowrie, North Britain. Flowers greenish on the outside, white within, and yellow at the base. The flower is spreading, nearly flat, about four inches across.

PLANTS NOTICED BUT NOT FIGURED IN THE BOTANICAL REGISTER.

SCHOMBURGKIA TIBICINUS. Flowers two inches and a half across, deep pink, speckled with white outside, rich chocolate red within. Lip white in the middle, deep rose at the sides.

EPIDENDRUM PHŒGNICEUM.—From Cuba. Bloomed with Messrs. Loddiges, producing a panicle three feet high. Sepals and petals a deep purple, mottled with green specks. Lip an inch and a half long, of the clear bright violet of *Cattleya labiata*, with similar deep crimson veins and stains in the middle.

ERIA CONVALLARIOIDES.—Bloomed with Messrs. Loddiges. Flowers small, whitish.

EPIDENDRUM RANIFERUM.—In the way of *E. nutans*. From Mexico. Flowers greenish, spotted with brown.

EPIDENDRUM RADIATUM.—In the way of *E. fragrans*. Bloomed with Messrs. Loddiges. Flowers pale pea green; lip striated with deeper rays of purple. It is a very interesting species.

POGONIA PLICATA.—A terrestrial orchidaceous plant from the Mauritius. It has flowered in the Syon Gardens. The blossoms are of a dull olive green, with a pale lilac labellum.

PHACELIA FIMBRIATA.—A native of North America, and is of straggling habit, like *Nemophila atomaria*, but prettier. A curious glandular fringe borders the corolla, which when first expanding is of a lilac colour, but changes to white. It is a pretty flowering hardy annual, and an interesting addition for the flower garden.

ARGYREIA FESTIVA.—From India to the Syon House gardens, where it has bloomed in the plant stove. The plant is a shrubby climber. The flowers are pure white, small.

EPIDENDRUM PTEROCARPUM.—From Mexico, and has lately bloomed with George Barker, Esq., Springfield. It has a long raceme of pinkish-yellow flowers, with the lip streaked with crimson.

EPIDENDRUM ARTICULATUM.—Also bloomed with Mr. Barker.

LINDENIA RIVALIS.—Found near Vera Paz by Mr. Hartweg. Of the natural order Rubiacæ, and section Rondeletiarum. The flower is long and tubular formed, with a five parted limb, and are produced in terminal corymbose heads.

GODETIA ALBESCENS.—A new hardy annual sent from Columbia. It is related in habit to *G. viminea*. It forms a close cluster of short branches, which weigh down the stem. The flowers are a pale lilac without any spot.

GODETIA GRANDIFLORA.—A new hardy annual from Columbia. The flowers are larger than those of *G. Lindleyana*, but they want the red blotches. It approaches nearly to *G. rosea-alba*. Both these new *Godetias* have bloomed in Short Gardens, Chiswick.

RIGIDELIA IMMACULATA.—A native of Guatemala, and is a curious bulbous plant. The flowers are yellow and red, reflexed.

TIGRIDIA VIOLACEA.—The flowers are of a rich purple-blue. It is a native of Mexico, and requires the same treatment as *Tigridia Pavonia*.

OLINIA ACUMINATA.—From the Cape of Good Hope. A shrubby plant. Flowers pale green, succeeded by dull red berries.

OLINIA CYMOsa.—From the Cape of Good Hope. A shrubby plant, producing small axillary clusters of whitish flowers. Fruit reddish-green.

PROTEA LONGIFLORA.—A Cape greenhouse shrub.

HIGGINSIA MEXICANA.—From Mexico. A greenhouse shrub, producing cymes of axillary yellow flowers. It belongs to the natural order *Cinchonaceæ*.

SCUTELLARIA SPLENDENS.—A native of Mexico. It is a fine plant, with cordate rugose leaves, producing numerous terminal racemes of tubular slender scarlet flowers an inch long. It is a perennial plant, requiring a greenhouse protection in winter. It will be a valuable acquisition. It has bloomed in the Berlin Botanic Garden, growing half a yard high.

BÆCKERA CAMPHOROSMA.—A native of the Swan River. It is a greenhouse shrub, with heath like foliage collected in clusters, and cup shaped like pink flowers.

MAXILLARIA BARBATA.—Flowers produced in a raceme, yellow, the labellum having a dark purple spot.

MAXILLARIA PURPURASCENS.—Scape rises about six inches, bearing a solitary flower, internally yellow, externally purple.

EPIDENDRUM TRIPUNCTATUM.—It has long grassy foliage. The flowers are produced in a scape, two in each. Sepals and petals of a dull yellow-green. The column is deep purple, with three lobes, each of which is tipped with one pale orange coloured spot. It is grown in the collection of R. Harrison, Esq., Aighburgh, near Liverpool.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

CARNATIONS, PINKS, AND PICOTEES.—I should feel greatly obliged if you, or some of your correspondents, would, through the medium of your valuable periodical, instruct me on the undermentioned queries relating to the culture of these beautiful flowers.

1. The best time, situation, and soil for sowing, slipping, or laying, cultivating, and flowering?
2. If flowered, in pots, what drainage and water are necessary, and the best sized pots?
3. Of twelve sorts (four of each kind), which the most preferable, with particulars of their colours, and where I should be likely to get healthy plants?
4. Having raised a good many from seed, how to ascertain whether or not they are new varieties?

A YOUNG BEGINNER, BUT AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Haverfordwest, July 21, 1841.

P.S.—I should feel further obliged, by being recommended the best work on the subject.

ON DUTCH BULBS.—You would much oblige a constant reader of the *CABINET*, if you would be kind enough to insert in one of your early Numbers, previous to the ensuing season for purchasing bulbs, the address of some distinguished Haarlem florist, to whom an amateur might apply directly for a collection of genuine Dutch Tulips. Also if you would give the addresses of one or two English florists, to whom application might be made for Tulips of English growth, in contradistinction to those of Dutch origin; so that any person who was so disposed, might make separate collections of each kind, and form a comparison of their respective merits, as some of your professional correspondents of late unhesitatingly pronounce those of British raising to be superior to their foreign rivals. A. Z.

ON A HOT WATER APPARATUS.—Will you do me the favour to acquaint me with the name and direction of the maker of the hot water apparatus for a pit, of which full particulars were given in the 5th volume of the *CABINET*, under the signature of "C. C. B."?

I am desirous of having something of the kind made, and wish to employ a person who has some knowledge of its form, &c. Should you not be able to give me the desired information, if you will please insert this letter in your next Number of the *CABINET*, C. C. B. may do me the kindness to answer it.—K. G.

ON A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF GERANIUMS.—You, or some correspondent, would much oblige me by a list of modern Geraniums, arranged in something the following way, say twelve of each:—

The most fragrant (a most important and much neglected quality).

The whitest.

The deepest coloured.

The strongest blots.

The most veined in the blossom.

The boldest flowering.

The longest flowering.

The earliest.

The latest.

Those peculiar for anything (such as unique).

The number of magnificent varieties is now so great, that some arrangement of them, according to colour and quality, seems necessary to enable people to suit themselves: selection among so many perfect and beautiful flowers is now almost impossible. If you have only to go into Covent Garden market, you become bewildered. What can be expected when you go to Mr. Catleugh's, Mr. Gaines', Mr. Groom's, &c., and twenty other excellent establishments? X. Y.

[We hope some of our Geranium growing friends will give our correspondent a list of the description required.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON DESTROYING THE BROWN GRUB.—If you or any of your intelligent correspondents could tell me in what way to prevent the ravages of the Brown Grub; an insect which buries itself under ground, and has destroyed many of my most valued heartease plants by eating their roots asunder, you would confer a great obligation on me. Can the object be effected by using any particular ingredient in the compost?

Goudhurst, July 1, 1841.

A CONSTANT READER.

ON SIZES OF POTS.—I would feel much obliged if some correspondent would be so kind as to give a list of the size of Pots in inches, as I feel it great loss when reading, say of small sixties, thirty-twos, &c., in not knowing the size to which reference is made.

W. G. B.

ON A DEFECT IN FLOWERS OF THE PELARGONIUM.—Notwithstanding the very satisfactory papers that have appeared in some late Numbers of the *CABINET* on

the culture of Pelargoniums, I find one circumstance alike unnoticed in them, and every other floricultural notice that has come under my observation.

What I allude to is a sort of tarnish, or loss of lustre on the petals (chiefly the upper), presenting an appearance as a butterfly's wing when rubbed, whether owing to disease or accident I cannot say. Flowers having a rich ground colour, and considerable portion of the upper petal not covered by the eye, are most liable to it. Many of the flowers also have the coloured surface quite stripped from the edge of the petals (also chiefly the upper), leaving a blotted white membranous margin. I have noticed these disfigurements in several collections, some in houses where heat was applied; others where there was no artificial heat whatsoever; in some, vines were grown; in others not; and in all, compost were of different textures. I have made many inquiries as yet without any satisfactory result, and I am at present trying some experiments of blowing them in shade, &c.; but, as far as I can at present form an opinion, without any beneficial effect. Some kinds do not seem liable to this, though very like in general appearance to others that are; for instance, the Gem is scarcely ever free from the defect; Viola never suffers; white and bluish grounds are but little if at all affected. Should you or any of your experienced readers or correspondents be able to point out a remedy, or assign the cause, it would be of great importance to the florists of this neighbourhood.

I send a petal affected in each of the modes described; should they carry well, they may explain my meaning better than words.

Clonmel, July 2.

AN ORIGINAL SUBSCRIBER.

REMARKS.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS.

NEW HYBRID FUCHSIAS.—During the last ten years attention has been paid to obtain improved varieties of the very interesting, ornamental, and beautiful tribe of Fuchsias. Previous to the introduction of *F. fulgens* into this country, Mr. Thompson, gardener to Lady Gambier, of Iver House, had been the most successful in obtaining fine varieties, by cross impregnation of the Globe, flowered with other different formed kinds. Since the introduction, however, of *F. fulgens*, a new race of floral beauties has appeared, by impregnation of the previous kinds by it. The first that came under our notice, and of which we gave a figure, was *F. Chandlerii*; we were struck with its singular beauty when we first saw it, and the oftener we have seen it in bloom the better we esteem it. We recently saw a plant about three feet high, with numerous lateral branches, each branch having sixty or more flowers, the plant being, literally, *abundantly laden*. The plant deserves every attention to extend its size and train it so as best to exhibit its lovely blossoms to view. It deserves a place in every greenhouse, conservatory, flower-garden, or dwelling-house window. At the Surrey Zoological Gardens exhibition, on June 16th, we saw a plant of *F. Standishii* that had been trained up to a single stem seven feet high, and had lateral branches near its entire length in most profuse bloom, and had a very striking appearance, amply repaying for the attention given it. The following splendid new kinds are the best that came under our notice, and are deserving a situation wherever practicable.

F. multiflora.—Flowers, both sepals and petals, of a deep fulgent red. They are produced in terminal racemes of about five inches long, and about twenty flowers in each. The plant was about a yard high, and was a very striking object of beauty.

F. Buistii, a very distinct flower. The sepals are of a rosy-carmine colour, remarkably reflexed, showing the pretty violet corolla to great advantage. It is a most profuse bloomer, and highly merits a place wherever it can be introduced.

F. formosa elegans.—The sepals are of a fine bright red, and the ends recurving much; exhibits the deep rich violet petals striped with crimson to full view. The plant was a yard high, erect, having numerous stiff lateral branches, most profusely laden with the beautiful flowers.

F. pendula terminalis.—Sepals deep red, petals purple, tinged with carmine. The flowers are produced numerously.

F. floribunda.—Sepals of bright crimson-red, petals of a violet-red. Produced numerously.

F. eximium.—Sepals of a crimson red, petals of a similar colour. The flowers are in the form of, but larger, *F. globosa major*. They are produced in terminal clusters of twenty or upwards in each, displaying a profusion of bloom.

F. grandiflora maxima.—Sepals purplish red. Corolla nearly the same colour.

F. gracilis superba.—The form of the flower is similar to the old kind, but they are much larger and of a finer colour.

F.—A seedling of Mr. Standish's was exhibited at Chiswick; the flower near the form and size of *F. Standishii*. The sepals and petals are of a carmine red.

F. cordifolia.—The plant is of robust habit, leaves of a deep green, about half size of *F. fulgens*; the stems are red. It makes a very compact bush. The flowers are a little more than half the size of *F. fulgens*. Three parts of the length of the tubular part of the flower is of a reddish buff colour; the other part, and the divisions of the sepals, green. The petals are green too. The contrast of the stems and leaves, and the reddish buff with the green of the flowers, give the plant a very unique and highly interesting appearance.

The following ten kinds are a selection of Mr. Smith's, and are decidedly superior to all other hybrid productions we have seen:—

F. mirabilis (Smith's). Sepals, outside crimson, inside rosy crimson, tipped with green; recurved. Petals violet-red, very large, and exposed to view. Plant of vigorous habit, and free bloomer.

F. insignis (Smith's).—Sepals fine carmine, recurved. Petals rosy-violet, very large and visible. A very profuse bloomer.

F. magnifica (Smith's).—Sepals bright lucid carmine, reflexed. Petals bright rosy-crimson, exposed to view, and profuse bloomer.

F. grandis (Smith's).—Sepals crimson, having five long divisions. Petals rosy, violet, nearly an inch long, very visible. A free bloomer.

F. invincible (Smith's).—Sepals bright carmine, tipped with green. Petals bright violet-red. A free bloomer.

F. arborea (Smith's).—Sepals, tubular portion rose, divisions yellow and green, reflexed. Petals bright red. A very profuse bloomer.

F. Dalstonia (Smith's).—Sepals, tube rosy buff; terminal divisions yellow and green. Petals fine rosy-carmine. A free bloomer.

F. conspicua (Smith's). Sepals, bright lucid carmine outside, and rosy carmine inside. Petals fine rosy-crimson. A free bloomer.

F. carnea (Smith's). Sepals bright rosy carmine, with greenish yellow terminal divisions. Petals bright carmine. A most profuse bloomer.

F. blanda (Smith's). Sepals pale rosy-flesh, tipped with green. Petals bright carmine. A profuse bloomer.

The habit of the above ten kinds is vigorous, growing rapidly and blooming abundantly. They were all the production of kinds impregnated with the fine deep-coloured *F. fulgens grandiflora*, which circumstance no doubt has given them such superiority in colours.

F. prostrata (Scholefield's).—The habit of this plant is perfectly prostrate, hanging all round the pot like a *Disandra prostrata*. It is a free bloomer. Sepals bright pink, reflexed. Petals a very deep violet. It is a very distinct, interesting and handsome variety, well deserving cultivation.

F. rosea-alba.—Sepals white, tinged with pale rose. Petals of the same colour. A very singularly distinct kind.

(To be continued.)

SALVIA PATENS HARDY.—It may not be generally known among your numerous readers that *Salvia patens* is quite hardy, and may be cultivated with perfect success in the flower-garden with other herbaceous plants. I turned some plants out for experiment last year in the borders here—where we are rather damp than otherwise—with no other preparation than sufficient drainage, and my success is complete, as the severity of last winter proves. The plants are much stronger than those kept in-doors, and much improved in habit, the shoots being double the strength of the other, short jointed, and altogether very superior in character to greenhouse culture.

A LIST OF THE SUPERB SPECIMENS OF PINKS EXHIBITED BY MESSRS. NORMAN AND SON.

At your request I have sent the different Lists of the Thirty blooms of Pinks, exhibited by me at the following Shows. The prize was for the best collection. They were placed on the stand in five rows, with six in each row.

SHOWN AT THE LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY SHOW AT CHISWICK.

Dark rose-leaf, Willmore's Queen Victoria.	Purple, fine, Cousin's Little Wonder.
Red rose-leaf, Norman's Henry Creed.	Red, Holmes's Coronation.
Dark rose-leaf, Ibbett's Triumphant.	Dark rose-leaf, Colis's Majestic.
Red rose-leaf, Hodge's Gem.	Red, Bragg's Duchess of Cornwall.
Purple rose-leaf, Wallis's Unique.	Dark rose-leaf, Norman's Defiance.
Red rose-leaf, Unsworth's Omega.	Red rose-leaf, White's Warden.
Black rose-leaf, Aker's Lord Brougham.	Purple rose-leaf, Coppin's Duke of Bedford.
Red rose-leaf, Church's Rowenia.	Red rose-leaf, Norman's Henry Creed.
Dark, Agate's Eliza.	Dark, Willmore's Queen Victoria.
Red rose-leaf, Creed's President.	Red rose-leaf, Church's Rowenia.
Dark rose-leaf, Prior's Miss Blackstone.	Black, Aker's Lord Brougham.
Purple, fine, Cousin's Little Wonder.	Red, Unsworth's Omega.
Black rose-leaf, Norman's Duke of Wellington.	Dark, Prior's Queen Victoria.
Red, Kelson's Emma.	Red, Cousin's Beauty of Kent.
	Dark rose-leaf, Randle's Beauty of Charlton.
	Red rose-leaf, Pinder's Lady Hallowell.

SHOWN AT THE ROYAL SOUTH LONDON SOCIETY.

Robinson's Blackheath Hero, dark.	Hogg's Alpha, red rose-leaf.
Norman's Henry Creed, red-lace rose-leaf.	Cousin's Little Wonder, purple, fine.
Weeden's Queen Victoria, dark rose-leaf.	Stevens's Sir George Cook, dark.
Unsworth's Omega, red rose-leaf.	Church's Rowenia, red rose-leaf.
Norman's Duke of Wellington, black rose-leaf.	Aker's Lord Brougham, black rose-leaf.
	Creed's President, red rose-leaf.
	Wallis's Unique, purple rose-leaf.

SHOWN AT THE SOUTH ESSEX SOCIETY.

Norman's Henry Creed, red rose-leaf.	Hogg's Alpha, red rose-leaf.
Willmore's Tom Davey, purple rose-leaf.	Creed's President, red rose-leaf.
Unsworth's Omega, red rose-leaf.	Ibbett's Captain Dundas, purple rose-leaf.
Norman's Duke of Wellington, black rose-leaf.	Hughes's Conqueror, red rose-leaf.
Wood's Superb, blush rose-leaf; bleached the same as Tom Davey.	Willmore's Duchess of Kent, rosy purple rose-leaf.
Jelf's Ne plus Ultra, purple rose-leaf.	Smith's Dr. Coke, red rose-leaf.

Woolwich.

NATH. NORMAN.

ON A LIST OF CARNATIONS, A DAHLIA BOX, &c.—Being a young florist, and a subscriber to your CABINET from its commencement, and wishing to communicate with your correspondent, who has given a very useful list of Carnations, &c., in your June Number of the present year, and who signs his name "HANNIBAL," I should be much obliged if he, or you, would favour me with his real name and address. [We do not know them, but hope our correspondent HANNIBAL will favour us with them at an early opportunity, that we may transmit the same to the gentleman who above solicits the favour.—CONDUCTOR.]

I am glad to find that you have given lists of the names of the best plants, flowers, &c., at different exhibitions; and if to this is added the name and residence of the grower, or person from whom the sorts may be had, so much the better; as such information, with the best mode of cultivation and general history of the plants, is what we most want in the country.

In your June Number I also see a query on a Dahlia Box, signed B. J. C. Being a member of the Horticultural Society at Shrewsbury, I have the opportunity

of seeing several different show-boxes; and there is one sort which I could particularly recommend as perfect in every respect, for either Dahlias, Pinks, or Carnations, &c. One could be made to hold any number of blooms that may be desired. It is rather a difficult matter to describe it so as to be clearly understood; but if your correspondent likes to send me a glass, or stone bottle, of the size and sort used for exhibiting blooms in his neighbourhood, I would get him a good box made at a reasonable expense, and send it to him by coach or van, or otherwise as he may direct. We show in stone bottles, which cost about 1*l.* each, and are less liable to break, and carry steadier than those made of glass.

Shrewsbury, July, 1841.

G. H.

P.S.—If B. J. C. lives at a great distance, so as to make it expensive to send a full-sized show-box, I could send him a very small model of one gratis, he paying for the carriage of it.

[We have the address of our correspondent, if B. J. C. will write to us for it.
—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.

Mignonette may now be sown in pots, to bloom in winter.

Pelargoniums, cuttings of, may now be put off; plants from such will bloom in May.

Pinks, pipings of, if struck, may be taken off and planted in the situations intended for blooming in next season.

Plants of Herbaceous *Calceolarias* should now be divided, taking off offsets and planting them in small pots.

Verbenas of kinds and runners of them 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, in order to be well established before winter.

Plants of Chinese *Chrysanthemums* should be repotted if necessary; for if done later the blossoms will be small. Use the richest soil.

When *Petunias*, *Heliotropiums*, *Salvias*, *Pelargoniums* (*Geraniums*), &c. have been grown in open borders, and it is desirable to have bushy plants for the same purpose the next year, it is now the proper time to take 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 the ensuing May in open borders of rich soil, the plants will be stocky, and bloom profusely.

Tigridia pavonia roots may generally be taken up about the end of the month.

Greenhouse plants will generally require to be taken in by the end of the month. If allowed to remain out much longer, the foliage will often turn brown from the effects of cold air, &c.

Plants of *Pentstemons* should be divided by taking off offsets, or increased by striking slips. They should be struck in heat.

PANSIES.—The tops and slips of *Pansies* should now be cut off, and be inserted under a hand-glass, or where they can be shaded a little. They will root very freely, and be good plants for next season if done early.

If *Pelargoniums* have not been headed down they should immediately be done, so the shoots may push a little before repotting for winter. Such plants as have been headed down, and now have pushed shoots two inches long, should now be repotted.



THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

OCTOBER 1st, 1841.

PART I.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

STACHYS DOWNESII.

LABIATÆ. DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

THIS very handsome species was raised in the garden of Thomas Downes, Esq., Marwood Hill, near Barnstable, in Devonshire. By the kindness and liberality of that gentleman we were favoured a year back with a plant of it. At that time it had been stated that a new species then coming out, viz. *S. speciosa*, was the same as *S. Downesii*, we therefore procured a plant of the former, and this season have bloomed both kinds, and find them very distinct, *S. Downesii* being so very superior to the other; the habit of the plant being much neater, and vastly superior in profusion of its charming spikes of flowers. The colour, too, is very striking when in contrast, *S. Downesii* being a beautiful carmine. Whether the plant be grown in the conservatory, greenhouse, or open border, during summer, it is alike an object of attraction. It is a very desirable plant to grow in masses in unison with *Salvias*, *Lobelias*, &c. It is of easy culture, and propagates very freely by cuttings. It grows from two to eight feet high, branching numerously, and each terminating with a long spike of flowers.

LECHENAULTIA BILOBA.—Goodeniaceæ. Pentandria Monogynia. During the past summer disputation as to the existence of a blue flowered *Lechenaulia* has been ended, several specimens having been exhibited at the Chiswick and other exhibitions, and plants of it being now in most of the principal nursery establishments. It flowered first in this country in the nursery of Messrs. Veitch and Son of Exeter. The plants we saw bloomed freely, and appeared to be of a

more vigorous habit than the older kinds of *Lechenaultia*. The plant deserves a place in every collection of greenhouse plants. The soil in which *Lechenaultias* flourish is a turfy sandy peat, not sifted, but chopped and rubbed some little finer by the hand. About one quarter of the soil should consist of white sand; if not naturally so, it must be added. In potting, a free drainage must be given of potsherds and rough turfy peat, and the roots must be kept near the surface of the soil. In all subsequent pottings, the ball of roots must be placed so as to form a mound in the middle of the pot, so that the roots will not be liable to saturation; this is an essential requisite in cultivating them successfully. In watering the plant, it should never be poured near the stem, but around the inside of the pot, and not of a less temperature than the situation it is grown in. The plant delights in being kept near the glass, and shaded from hot sun. The tender fibrous roots which extend to the side of the pot are liable to injury by the heat of the pot; to prevent this, the plant should be placed in another of larger dimensions, and the space filled with moss, which is easily kept moist. In summer a cool frame suits well for situation, but shaded from hot sun; in winter a dry greenhouse is requisite.

BRACHYCOME IBERIDIFOLIA.—A new and very pretty annual, lately introduced from the Swan River colony. We have seen some beautiful specimens of the plant in bloom during the present season, grown in pots, about two feet high, and near as much across the head of flowers, and the very numerous branches were clothed with a profusion of varied coloured blossoms; some nearly white, others pink, bluish-purple, or dark blue.

If treated as a border annual, it requires to be raised and planted out as other tender border annuals are. If grown in pots, it is one of the most neat and ornamental plants for adorning the greenhouse during the summer months. When it is grown in the open border, the flowers are liable to be injured in colour by rain, &c., but when under glass, they retain their lovely varied hues. In the greenhouse the plant requires to be kept elevated, and in an airy situation. When the plant has filled the pot with roots, it requires to be carefully repotted into a larger. A rich loamy soil is most suitable. It is the most ornamental annual that has recently been introduced. Seeds of it will no doubt be offered the ensuing season by the principal seedsmen.

ARTICLE II.

OBSERVATIONS ON PRIZE DAHLIAS.

BY K.

IN a recent number of the *Gardener's Chronicle*, page 437, appears the following extract from a letter circulated by Mr. J. R. Pearson, and addressed to the Nottingham Floral and Horticultural Society, upon the mode in which Prize Dahlias are treated previous to an exhibition:—

“ But I am desirous of proving that the whole system of growing and showing Dahlias is deceptive. How many persons have ordered quantities of Dahlias from exhibited specimens, and when they have planted them in good rich soil, and tied them up to a neat stake, expected to have had flowers like those they saw at the show, and instead of having blooms in the shape of half a globe, have had flat, ordinary-looking flowers! They were not aware that the plants from which the blooms were cut for the show had, ever since they were in large bud, been watered with a strong solution of manure and blood, stripped of half their shoots, buds, and foliage, the flowers covered over with pots and glasses to preserve the back petals till the centre ones had time to grow up, and that the plant had, by these means, been rendered such an object, that it would disgrace a kitchen garden; that after this, the bloom had been cut and placed in a cellar, in air-tight boxes; and that when it was ready for inspection it was almost as artificial as if it had been made of wax. Will a gentleman who has been disappointed in this manner be any more satisfied, when told, that, by surrounding his plants next year with stakes, boards, and glasses, till they look like scarecrows, and by watering them with a solution, which will effectually correct the too delightful fragrance of his other flowers, he may perhaps get as good a bloom as the one he saw?”

These remarks, which can scarcely “ be considered a fair exposition of the manner in which prize Dahlias are prepared for show,” I should not have thought it necessary to answer, had it not been that, in a subsequent number, page 517, another individual comes forward and asserts that “ they contain but too true a description of the appearance of the prize Dahlias; that they are not to be tolerated even in a kitchen garden when bedecked as they usually are, except that one in the centre of each square might serve the purpose, as it deserves the name, of a scarecrow.”

I conceive that the mischief that will arise from giving credence to the foregoing remarks is such as should engage every one, who is anxious to see the culture of the Dahlia promoted, in an attempt to disabuse the mind of the enterprising amateur who may, in despair at reading the above, relinquish every hope of attaining perfection in the blooming of his plants, and at once determine him to exclude altogether from his garden a plant, of which he is told that, to cultivate it aright, will be to bedeck it in the garb of a "scarecrow," and thereby unfit it even for a kitchen garden. My presuming to offer a few observations upon this subject is in the hope that I may induce those who would be persuaded that the cultivation of the Dahlia is "a disgrace to their gardens," to believe that they may still prosecute their taste in the cultivation of this splendid flower, and obtain first-rate specimens, and all without disfiguring their borders to a degree beyond what is observable in the treatment of other plants. I will not pretend to deny that Mr. Pearson has been witness to a mode of treatment similar to what he speaks of; but this I will venture to assert, that such a system, however well it may repay the trouble, is not the *one indispensable* system, and that though, in his statement, there are many things which the successful cultivator will naturally adopt, yet there are also many things, the disuse of which will not deprive him of the possession of as great a number of good blooms, but will abridge the trouble attendant on the cultivation of this flower. I am willing to allow that there are objections, as far as appearance goes, to almost every mode of treatment. Are we, on that account, to abandon the Dahlia altogether, and refuse to administer that support which nature alone cannot give? Are we to neglect those systems which alone have brought the Dahlia from its "single blessedness" to the state of perfection at which it has now arrived? Is not the cultivation of the Pelargonium, the Carnation, the Rose, and the Heartsease, liable to the same charge of disfigurement? why, then, select the Dahlia as the flower of all others to bear the imputation of deceptive cultivation, except that, perhaps, from its size, and peculiar habit, it is, more than any, liable to the ravages of insects, and the injurious effects of the weather, requires a more extended system of cultivation, and therefore presents a wider object of attack? It is stated, that "the whole system of growing Dahlias is deceptive;" but I am at a loss to understand how any system can be deceptive that is the means of improving the general

character of a flower. All systems in floriculture are legitimate that can in any way contribute to improvement in the growth of the plant, and—barring all *mutilation* and *dressing*—to improvement in the character of the bloom. If this were otherwise, we should at every step be impeded by the recollection that we were applying to the cultivation of a flower certain systems to which, in its natural state, the flower was wholly unaccustomed, and must rest content to abandon all idea of improving the art of floriculture, for fear we should introduce a system at variance with, or in advance of, nature. Would Mr. Pearson plant out his Dahlias in the open border, where no manure had been administered, and at the same time expect to see his plants luxuriant and his blooms flourishing? He must know full well that such a treatment would, so far from answer his expectations, be the best possible mode of perpetuating the *single* Dahlia. If he would not do so, he must resort to what he terms the deceptive system; he must use some of those stimulants that he so strongly condemns: he thereby recognizes the principle of the system, and perhaps then only differs from the professional grower as to the extent to which it is to be applied: but why, let me ask, set a limit to the use of any thing that is found beneficial to the growth of the plant? If I find, by using a wheelbarrowful of manure, instead of half that quantity, to a plant, that I can grow stronger plants, why may I not do so? Am I to be debarred using a little bone-dust, or manure, or nitrate of soda, or any thing I please? Am I to be compelled to allow the plant to retain its lateral shoots, and its buds in clusters, merely because my using the manure and the knife would be introducing an artificial and deceptive system of cultivation?

We are told, that “many persons have ordered quantities of Dahlias from exhibited specimens, and when they have planted them in good rich soil, and tied them up to a neat stake, expected to have had flowers like those they saw at the show, and instead of having blooms in the shape of half a globe, have had flat, ordinary-looking flowers.”

This remark, I presume, is intended to apply chiefly to the new varieties which annually appear, and which the public generally have no other opportunity of inspecting than at the shows: of these it may be said that a vast number are not to be depended upon, as they are not sufficiently proved; and that, consequently, no cultivator can

prevent disappointment. How many hundreds, in the recollection of us all, have been brought out, and from the decision upon a single bloom been declared first-rate, but have, from the cause above named, died a natural death, and their claims to excellence are now no longer recognized by the prize growers! that, more than any other,—and not defective cultivation,—is the reason we so often feel disappointment on growing for the first time some new varieties. Another cause of the failure in obtaining good blooms is the weak state in which the plants are sent out by nurserymen, and it is much to be regretted that the plants do not possess strength sufficient to enable them to bloom freely before the frosts attack them. Probably the demand is such as to prevent nurserymen doing this. In the midland and northern counties this inconvenience is much felt.

I will not presume to lay down an entire system for the cultivation of the Dahlia, but merely give a general outline of the treatment which—or something like it—an amateur must adopt, if he intends growing blooms of any excellence, and shall be content to leave the trial of other and, in my opinion, needless experiments to those who feel inclined to attempt them.

The system I pursue is, I believe, one very generally adopted, and one with which I succeed in obtaining an abundance of fine blooms. About the end of May, or the beginning of June, I put the plants into the ground, with a large proportion of well-rotted manure; at the same time I use about half a quartern of bone-dust to each. I then place over the plant a slug-pot, containing water, which effectually protects the plant from the attacks of the slugs, and, in a great degree, from the injury inflicted by the earwig, which latter is easily caught by turning a 60-sized flower-pot, with moss at the bottom, over the smooth round pole, two inches in diameter, which I affix (inside the slug-pot) to each plant.

(To be continued.)

ARTICLE III.

HISTORY OF THE HEARTSEASE.

BY MR. THOMSON, OF IVER.

“ABOUT seven or eight and twenty years ago, Lord Gambier brought me a few roots of the common yellow and white Heartsease, which he had gathered in the grounds at Iver, and requested that I would

cultivate them. Always eager to please my worthy and ever-to-be-lamented master, I did so, saved the seed, and found that they improved far beyond my most sanguine expectation. In consequence thereof I collected all the varieties that could be obtained. From Brown, of Slough, I had the blue; and from some other person, whose name I do not now recollect, a darker sort, said then to have been imported from Russia. These additions wonderfully improved my breeders. But still, though the varieties I soon obtained were multitudinous, their size was almost as diminutive as the originals. Nevertheless his lordship was pleased, and thus I was amply rewarded. Up to this period, which was about four years after my commencement, I began imperceptibly to grow pleased with the pursuit, for all who saw my collection declared themselves delighted therewith. I then began to think that some of my sorts were worthy of propagation; and this circumstance led me to give one, which took his lordship's fancy, a name. This was entitled *Lady Gambier*, and as I struck cuttings of it, they were given as presents by my worthy employers to their numerous friends and acquaintances. The character of this flower was so very similar to that which was afterwards spread about under the name of *George the Fourth*, that I have no doubt but that variety was a seed therefrom. Who raised it, I could never ascertain. This, though in comparison with the worst flower now grown, and many even of the named varieties are still bad enough, would even beside them be reckoned little better than a weed. Still *Lady Gambier* was the beauty of her tribe, and won golden opinions from every beholder. It was, indeed, in shape little more symmetrical than a child's windmill, but looked in size among the sisterhood like a giant surrounded by dwarfs. But the giant of those days would be a pigmy now, as *Lady Gambier* herself appeared in comparison with another flower, which I soon after raised, and which, on account of what I then considered its monstrous proportions, I christened *Ajax*. This I then thought never could be surpassed, and yet in shape it was as lengthy as a horse's head.

“ Still I had worked wonders, and I resolved to persevere. I did so, and was at length rewarded by producing rich colouring, large size, and fine shape. The first large and good shaped flower that I raised was named *Thomson's King*. Still, up to this period, a dark eye, which is now considered one of the chief requisites in a first-rate

flower, had never been seen. Indeed such a feature had never entered my imagination—nor can I take any merit to myself for originating this peculiar property—for it was entirely the offspring of chance. In looking one morning over a collection of heaths, which had been some time neglected, I was struck, to use a vulgar expression, all of a heap, by seeing what appeared to me a miniature impression of a cat's face steadfastly gazing at me. It was the flower of a Heartsease, self-sown, and hitherto left 'to waste its beauty far from mortal's eye.' I immediately took it up, and gave it 'a local habitation and a name.' This first child of the tribe I called Madora, and from her bosom came the seed, which after various generations produced Victoria, who in her turn has become the mother of many even more beautiful than herself. Hitherto, in the way of colour, nothing new had been introduced; white, yellow and blue, in their numerous shades, seemed to be the only colours which the Heartsease was capable of throwing out, till about four years since, when I discovered in my seedling bed a dark bronze flower, which I immediately marked and baptized Flamium;—from this have sprung Tartan, Vivid, and the King of Beauties, which has only bloomed this spring, and is, decidedly, the best flower of its kind that has ever been submitted to public inspection."—*Flower Gardener's Library*.

Modes of Propagation.—In order to have fine proportioned flowers, save no seed but from such kinds, and draft out of the collection just when blooming any kinds not of fine form, so that no impregnation may be effected from inferior sorts. If any of the latter class are kept, let them be grown remote from the best kinds. The best time to sow the seed is early in April, or late in August. The soil must be kept constantly moistened till the seedlings come up, which will be in nine weeks. Sow either on a north border, or in pots where they can be kept shaded from hot sun. Sow thinly, transplant when they have made four or six rough leaves, except late sown in Autumn, then leave them till spring. The best soil to sow in is light loam, and cover the seed about one-eighth of an inch.

Cuttings may be struck at any time from spring to autumn, but the latter is the best period. Side shoots not flowered are the best, short jointed, and not more than three or four inches long. Put them out in any shady border, watering freely in a dry season. One neglect of water generally destroys the cuttings. A light but rich soil is essen-

tial to success. Loam and leaf mould, in equal parts, is the best. In preparing the cutting, trim off the leaves to within an inch of the top, then cut across close under the joint, with a clean cut. Insert so deep as only an inch remains above the soil, pressing it very closely to the bottom of the cutting; as soon as they begin to grow pinch off the leading shoots, it causes them to root better, and makes the plants bushy.

Offsets.—These can be put off at any time but mid-winter; they are not as good for successful culture as plants from cuttings.

General Culture.—Soil a maiden loam, which has been turned up with the turf in it, so as to be broken down by the weather; if not sandy, a portion should be added. Leaf mould annually added to enrich it, and a portion of fresh loam should annually be given where grown on the same spot.

Situation.—For early spring blooming, a sheltered southern one is best; this plantation should be made early in September. When these plants are in full bloom, another plantation should be made where they will be shaded from sun from ten o'clock to four; these will be in full bloom in June or July; a third plantation should then be made, in a situation where two or three hours of mid-day sun can be shaded from. Never plant *under* the drip of trees, or a hedge, but out of the reach thereof. Show flowers are always obtained best from plants struck from cuttings. For early spring showing, plants grown in pots, and placed in a frame, are best.

The above are the particulars of the treatment of this lovely flower by Mr. Thomson, of Iver, and are given in a concise and sensible Treatise on the Heartsease by him.

ARTICLE IV.

FLORICULTURAL GLEANINGS.—No. 1.

DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS ON A FEW PICOTEES.

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

THE floricultural season is fast gliding past us. We are fast getting over the various subdivisions of the florist's year; our beauties are fast fading from our admiring eyes, and our chances of prosperity and success with our increased stock the ensuing season are again

beginning to engage our thoughts, and turn our attention from the realities of the present to the most agreeable anticipations of the future.

We have seen our Auriculas and Polyanthuses spring up to perfection, crown our labours and gladden our eyes with their various beauties, thus repaying our care and attention with one of the purest gratifications that the heart of man can feel. We have seen our Tulip beds rise into their wonted magnificence, as if by the magic wand of some invisible magician, after having trusted our bulbs to the fostering bosom of nature for seven or eight months previous. We have recognized "*the old familiar faces*" with our accustomed satisfaction, seen them attain their gay meridian, then droop and fall before the withering effects of time; and then have we packed our roots away into their destined cells with all the care of the miser bending over his hoarded gold. We have watched our Ranunculus beds too, and followed them through a similar routine and brief existence, observed the progress of the rising stems, screened them from the scorching rays of the meridian sun, admired the various edges, stripes and freckles which they displayed, and then stowed their tiny roots away till the approach of another spring. The Rose and the Pink have again appeared and made their exit, not only pleasing the eye with their varied hues and fine lacings, but delighting the olfactory nerves also with their delicious fragrance. The gaudy splendour of the Carnation and the delicacy and neatness of the Picotee come next to keep up the succession of summer's visitors, and engage the attention of the competing florist. The first flowers of these, too, have now left us, but the lateral blooms yet linger on the stems, as if loth to take their departure from the beds where they have afforded so much pleasure to their admiring possessors.

I have been thinking that a few "Descriptive remarks" on a few of the best varieties that are in cultivation here would be an interesting record to myself till the arrival of another season, and that perhaps they might have *some* interest for the young readers of the CABINET: at all events they will not occupy much space, so that, if they are not very valuable, *much* more valuable matter will not be excluded by their insertion. Some of the kinds noticed deserve every commendation, and do great credit to their fortunate raisers; and as we should give "honour to whom honour is due," I think it only fair to infer

that a few impartial remarks will not be misplaced, at this season of the year, in the pages of the Floricultural Cabinet.

I shall begin with Picotees, and in the first place I beg to introduce to the notice of the readers of the Cabinet,

ELY'S MRS. HEMMINGWAY.

This is one of the many good new varieties sent out by those most fortunate raisers, Messrs. Ely and Son, of Rothwell Haigh, near Leeds. It is one of the two heavy purple-edged seedlings which they sent out for the first time last autumn, and does them great credit. It obtained me the Premier prize here this season, and I am very glad to find that she made her *début* in Northumberland under such favourable auspices. The flower is of the middle size, the edging a most beautiful rosy-purple, and the ground colour such as would please the most critical and fastidious. The petals, too, are strong and substantial, and of a beautiful round form. Its only fault, if fault it be, is that the edging has a tendency to extend a little down the centre of the petals; but as many other varieties do the same, and to a far greater extent, especially the heavy-edged ones, I am aware that many amateurs consider this no blemish at all. The flower requires little dressing from the exhibitor, and, from the strength of its petals, it stands beautifully after the artificial support is withdrawn from its guard-leaves. I beg, therefore, to recommend it to the competing amateur as a variety which he may cultivate with the greatest confidence. Its growth is strong and vigorous, and its layers seem to strike readily, which is another very important consideration. I have not yet had the pleasure of seeing her *twin-sister*, Ely's *Grace Darling*, but I trust that she will turn out worthy the high and pure name of our brave, humane, and intrepid Northumbrian Heroine.

WILLMER'S ALCIDES.

This is a very good Picotee, the ground colour being a very good and clear white, and heavily edged with a darkish blood-red colour. The leaves are of an excellent round form, but unfortunately the middle of each petal is so heavily blotched with the extension of the edging as to go almost completely down the *flattened* part of each petal. It seems as if the brush of nature's artist had been too deeply dipped, and too much saturated with the colouring in the finishing of this

flower, and as if a large drop had been allowed to fall off and run down, when he had got half way round each petal. By those, however, who overlook this, it will be considered a very good heavy-edged variety.

TALFORD'S FANNY KEMBLE.

This is a very excellent Picotee indeed, and to those who consider *size* a first-rate recommendation, it must be quite a desideratum. The only drawback upon it is the thickness and fullness of its pod, which is almost *globular*, and is, consequently, very difficult to keep in competing order, being sure to burst out at one side and down to the sub-calyx, even before the pod is quite filled, if the grower does not watch it with uncommon attention, tie it up soon with waxed thread, and divide the calyx regularly about half-way down. This being attended to, it will bloom well, and the magnitude of the full-blown flower well repays the cultivator for the extra trouble required in the management. It is a great pleasure to watch the progress of this flower, after the guard-leaves have turned back, to dress the succeeding petals regularly down into concentric circles as they become ready, and then see the central ones shoot up and form the crown. When this is attained it is worthy of a place on any stage, and I am surprised that it is not found in any of the catalogues of late years. I have had a second pod to-day in full bloom, which measured upwards of three inches in diameter, and I have just now pulled it in pieces and find that it contains no less than 63 petals. I had no idea of this till I counted them, but it is an absolute fact. This is quite an original way of conveying an idea of the magnitude of a flower, but I think it is a very good one. The ground colour of this flower is an excellent white, and the edging neat and of a lightish purple. It is well worthy of a place in the beds of all those competitors who will bestow the extra attention upon it which it unquestionably requires.

TYSO'S ASPASIA.

This is another very excellent heavy-edged red Picotee. It possesses a very good white ground, and the edging is of rather a lighter rod than *Willmer's Alcides*. It is also a much more delicate-looking flower, from its not being near so much blotched down the centre of the petals, these markings, where they do occur, being made up

chiefly of light pencillings, which do not detract so much from the beauty of the flower. It seems a tolerably vigorous grower, and is a middle-sized flower, with petals of an excellent round form.

(To be continued.)

ARTICLE V.

ON CULTIVATION OF HYACINTHS, &c.

BY MR. SUTTON, NURSERYMAN, READING, BERKS.

As a brilliant display of blooms of the Hyacinth, and other early blowing bulbous rooted plants, is found to depend, not merely on a judicious selection of sorts, but also on the cultivation they receive, Messrs. Sutton beg respectfully to present a few brief hints on the subject.

OF HYACINTHS IN GLASSES.

The most proper time for planting is October, when the Hyacinth should be placed in dark-coloured glasses, with water scarcely reaching the bulb, when it should be put in a moderately warm closet or other dark place for two or three weeks, by which time they will have emitted roots, and should be removed to an airy, light, and cool situation till about Christmas, when they may be brought into the warm sitting room and placed near the windows. Rain or river water is to be preferred, and should be changed every two or three weeks, the fresh water being applied about the same temperature as that removed. Should the water in either of the glasses become foul sooner than the others, the roots and the under part of the bulb will generally be found covered with a decayed substance, which should be removed and the whole plant washed. Should off-sets appear round the bulb they should be removed early. As soon as the Hyacinths are overblown, the blossoms should be stripped off without destroying the leaves or stem, and the plant laid in the earth until June, when they may be taken out and laid up on shelves or boxes in an airy situation until October, when, though not fit for blooming a second season in water, they will produce fine blossoms in the open ground, and by thus saving annually the bulbs which have been forced and their numerous off-sets, a beautiful Hyacinth bed of every shade and colour may soon be obtained, which is one of the most pleasing objects in the months of April and May. The errors too often observable in growing Hyac-

cinths in water are,—placing them in the full light when first planted, which is very unfavourable to the growth of the roots—keeping them away from the light when throwing up the leaves and blossoms, which prevents their coming to their natural colours—placing them (before the leaves and stems are sufficiently advanced) upon a chimney piece or other very warm place, which spends too much of the bulb in fibrous roots, and forces up the blossoms before they arrive at their proper size, form, or colour.

OF HYACINTHS, DWARF TULIPS, &c., IN POTS.

Hyacinths, Narcissus, Jonquils, Tulips, Persian Irises, and other bulbs for early blooming in pots, (without any hot-beds or greenhouse,) should be planted in October, for which purpose deep-shaped flower pots should be procured, called bulb pots, placing crocks or coarse gravel at bottom for drainage, and be filled to within two inches of the top with rich loam, containing a portion of fine road sand and decayed manure; then place the bulb on the same without pressure in so doing, then fill to the top with the same compost, after which a little pressure should be used, which will settle the bulb and mould firmly together with the top of the bulb just above the surface of the soil.

When the desired number of roots have been thus potted, they should be removed to any spare corner of the garden, and buried to the top of the pots in the earth, when they must be covered with leaves, coal ashes, or any other light dry substances to the depth of nine or ten inches, where they may remain without any attention until January; the covering should then be carefully removed, when the plants will be found to have vegetated an inch or two, they should then be placed in any warm and light situation, where they will make rapid progress, and produce blossoms far superior to those obtained by other modes of treatment.

ARTICLE VI.

REMARKS ON THE OLD DOUBLE YELLOW ROSE.

BY ELIZABETH, ENSHAM, IN OXFORDSHIRE.

As you beg for all the information your subscribers can give respecting the culture of the old double yellow Rose, I am induced to give

you the following account of one that never fails to blossom in the garden of a friend of mine at Stanton Harcourt, near Ensham, in Oxfordshire. I must premise that there is no sort of care in the shape of protection of any kind ever given it, even in the coldest winters: it is planted at the *south-east* corner of the house, so that one-half of the tree is trained with a *full south*, and the other half with a *full east* aspect. The south side of the tree has the greatest number of blossoms, but I have never recollected the east side to be altogether without them. The soil is a hard gravel. I have for several years tried to get a tree for my own garden from this one, but have never succeeded. I have tried grafting, budding, and slips. I have this year put in several buds, but do not think they will grow

ARTICLE VII.

ON GROWING THE CAMELLIA IN HOUSE WINDOWS.

BY G. T. D., MANCHESTER.

IN the July number of the Cabinet, an old Subscriber asks for information as to growing this beautiful plant. Having for some time grown a number in my windows which have done remarkably well, I feel happy to give him the information he requires. I should recommend him, as a beginner, to purchase his plants immediately, as the buds will now be well set; let him place them in those windows which have the best light, water them regularly, but take care not to make the soil over wet, as it would tend to cause the buds to fall off. Of course, they must be placed in such rooms as have constantly a fire through the winter months. After flowering, I move mine from the parlours to the kitchen window, previous to which, I shift them into larger pots; by moving them in this way, I get the additional heat they need, during the season of growth and forming the flower-buds for the next season. I let them remain here as long as they are in a growing state, or until the buds are properly set; I then again place them in the parlours. During the time they are in the kitchen windows the leaves will collect the dust, which I recommend to be washed off twice a week with a sponge kept for the purpose; and in the summer months, at least once every week, take them into the garden and sprinkle well with a watering-

pan. With respect to the sorts to be grown, I should say choose those which will make the best variety, as almost all sorts will grow equally well.

I have a considerable number in my windows now, which have been treated in this way, and more healthy plants I never saw.

The soil I use is composed of peat soil, mixed with white sand, sandy loam, and a little well rotted manure. Should your correspondent require further information, I shall be happy to give it.

September 3, 1841.

ARTICLE VIII.

REMARKS ON ENTRAPPING EARWIGS WHICH INFEST THE DAHLIA.

BY MR. J. MAJOR, LANDSCAPE GARDENER, KNOSTROP, NEAR LEEDS.

THE prevailing practice of placing garden-pots on the tops of Dahlia stakes to entrap the earwig, so injurious to the blossom of that plant, to me appears highly discordant with good taste, and yet these unsightly objects are exhibited in almost every garden and pleasure-ground, from the time of planting the Dahlia to the end of the season.

Permit me to suggest as an improvement, that the pot be placed erect on the ground behind the plant close to its stem, with a small quantity of wool inside, or any thing else that would afford warmth and concealment to the insect which feeds in the night and secretes itself during the day; or, in place of the pot, a small piece of woollen cloth may be put between the stem of the plant and the stake, or a bundle composed of half a dozen bean-stalks, five or six inches long, may be placed between the plant and the stake, or amongst the branches. Indeed, almost anything that would afford concealment to the insect, and at the same time not look untidy, would answer: of whatever material the trap is, it should be frequently examined, and the insect shaken out and destroyed. I may also mention, that the caterpillar, which feeds upon the Dahlia-blossoms, and secretes itself during the day between the stake and plant and in the bloom, may be entrapped by placing the old blossoms about the plant in the above manner.

PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

ANDIFLORUS.—Large-flowered Blushwort. (Bot. Reg. 49.)
 Cyrtandraceæ. *Didynamia Angiosperma*. A stove-plant of considerable beauty, and of the easiest culture. It only requires a damp stove, and to be secured to a log of wood, to which it quickly attaches its ivy-like roots. It soon becomes a pendulous, bushy, branching plant; and each branch is terminated by a cluster of from ten to fifteen deep orange and scarlet flowers. It blooms nearly every period of the year. The plant is to be procured of most nurserymen, at a cheap rate, and deserves a place in every hothouse. When the plant has done blooming, and made its growth for the next season, it requires to be rested by withholding water for a time.

BORONIA TRIPHYLLA, VAR. 2d, LATIFOLIA.—The three-leaved. (Bot. Reg. 47.)
 Rutaceæ. *Ocandria Monogynia*. This neat and pretty kind is a native of New Holland, and has bloomed in the collection of Messrs. Loddiges. It is rather an erect-growing shrub, branching, and blooming freely. Each flower is about three-quarters of an inch across, of a pretty rose-colour. Like all the *Boronias*, and similar plants, it thrives best in a light *sandy* soil, to have the pot well drained with potsherds, and over them some rough pieces of turfy peat. To be placed where it can have plenty of light and air, in winter. In watering, great care is requisite, so the plant does not become too dry or be kept too wet; for if once much affected by either, the plant seldom recovers.

BOSSLEA TENUICAILIS.—Slender-stemmed. (Bot. Mag. 3895.) Leguminosæ. *Diadelphia Decandria*. A native of Van Diemen's Land, and has bloomed in the Edinburgh Botanic Garden. It is a greenhouse plant, of considerable beauty, blooming profusely. Flowers yellow, streaked, and marked with red. They are produced in long spikes. Each flower is rather more than half an inch across. It is a procumbent, shrubby plant, producing numerous long branches. It deserves a place in every greenhouse.

CLIANTHUS CARNEUS.—Flesh-coloured Glory Pea. (Bot. Reg. 51.) Leguminosæ. *Diadelphia Decandria*. (Synonym. *Strobilorhiza speciosa*.) Discovered by Dr. Enlicher, on a small rock off the coast of Norfolk Island. The flowers are produced in erect racemes, five or six in each, rather less than those of *Clianthus puniceus*, of a pretty rosy-pink colour. It is a twining plant, and flowers well in a cool conservatory. It is also an evergreen, and suitable for covering a trellis, &c. It delights in a strong rich soil, with plenty of root room, and thus becoming large by being so treated, blooms freely. It strikes readily from cuttings, and may be had cheap at the general nursery establishments.

DENDROBIUM DISCOLOR.—Dull-coloured. (Bot. Reg. 52.) Orchidaceæ. *Gynandria Monandria*. Messrs. Loddiges obtained it from Java; with them it has bloomed. It has stout, erect stems, four feet high, swollen in the middle, and terminates in racemes of about sixteen flowers, of a dingy yellowish brown, which are as curled as those of *Gloriosa superba*. Each flower is about two inches across. The lip has five wavy plates of a light violet colour.

HYPOCALYPTUS OBCORDATUS.—Obovate. (Bot. Mag. 3894.) Leguminosæ. *Diadelphia Decandria*. (Synonyms. *Crotularia cordifolia*, *Spartium sophoroides*.) A very pretty greenhouse plant, which has been for some years in this country, but is not as generally found in collections of plants as it merits. It is a Cape plant, easily grown, blooms freely, and for a considerable time. It is a shrubby plant, growing two feet high, branching, each terminating with a raceme of flowers, of a beautiful reddish purple. It may be procured cheap at most of the public nursery establishments, and certainly deserves a place in every greenhouse.

MARIANTHUS CÆRULEA-PUNCTATUS.—Blue-spotted. (Bot. Mag. 3893.) Pittosporææ. *Pentandria Monogynia*. From the Swan River Colony. Seeds of it were received by Mr. Law of Clapton, and marked *Sollya* or *Billardiera speciosa*, from the Darling range of mountains. The plant has bloomed with Mr. Cun-

ningham, in the stove at the Comely Bank Nursery, Edinburgh, and proves to be very curious and interesting. It blooms very freely, too, when grown in the greenhouse, as it has done at the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh. The stems are slender, woody, and twining. Leaves two inches long by half an inch broad. The flowers are produced in umbellate cymes, very many in each, erect. The corolla is irregular, of a blue lilac, paler on the outside. Each flower is near an inch across. The plant is well worth a situation in every greenhouse. It will very probably be found about as hardy as the *Sollya heterophylla*.

ODONTOGLOSSUM PULCHELLUM.—Pretty Tooth-tongue. (Bot. Reg. 48.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. A native of Guatemala. The flowers are produced in a raceme of six or seven in each. Each flower is about an inch and a half across, white, with a small patch of yellow spotted with red at the origin of the labellum.

OXALIS LASIANDRA.—Downy-stamened Wood Sorrel. (Bot. Mag. 3896.) Oxalidæ. Decandria Pentagynia. A native of Mexico. At Berlin it grows and blooms freely in the open border, and rises about nine inches high. It has bloomed in the greenhouse in the Edinburgh Botanic Garden. Each scape of flowers contains about twenty. The flowers are of a pretty crimson colour, having a bright sulphur eye. Each blossom is about an inch across. The plant continues long in bloom, and at Berlin it is grown to form a showy edging to garden walks.

PLATEA ORNATA.—Gay-flowered. (Bot. Reg. 50.) Amaryllidaceæ. Hexandria Monogynia. A bulbous plant, a native of Chili; the scape rises about nine inches high, bearing a head of from four to seven flowers upon foot-stalks two to three inches long. Each flower is about two inches across. The outside is of a snowy white. Inside white, with numerous vermilion-coloured lines.

SIDA (ABUTILON) BEDFORDIANA.—Duke of Bedford's Sida. (Bot. Mag. 3892.) Malvaceæ. Monadelphia Polyandria. A small tree, about five yards high, discovered in the Organ Mountains of Brazil by Mr. Gardner, who sent it to the collection at Woburn, where it bloomed last November. The flowers resemble in form those of *Abutilon striatum*, but do not droop as do the latter, but are nearly erect. They are of a beautiful yellow, richly veined with blood-colour, each flower being near two inches across. They are produced *numerously* at the ends of the branches. It is a very desirable plant, well worth a place in every collection of stove-plants.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS.

WHITE-FLOWERED VERBENA.—Mr. Ivery of Peckham has obtained a beautiful white-flowered Verbena; it appears to be an hybrid between *Verbena tucroides* and the *V. pulchella alta*. The flowers are about the size of *V. Tweediana*, of a pure white. It is a valuable acquisition to this lovely tribe of flowers. It will be offered for sale the ensuing spring.

AMANECUS LONGIFLORA.—The well-known *Triverania* has recently had its name changed to *Amanecus*. The above is a new species, now in bloom at the garden of the London Horticultural Society, and is certainly one of the loveliest plants that has been introduced for some time. The plants are about 18 inches high, forming a pretty bush, and are most profusely covered with bloom. Each flower is about two inches and a half across, of a beautiful blue, with a light centre. The flower in form is something like that of the old and handsome species known heretofore as *Triverania coccinea*, only this new species has a tube near three inches long. At present it is grown in the hot-house, but we are told it is very likely to flourish in the greenhouse; to us it appears so: if so, it ought to be in every one. The liberality of the Society, no doubt, will soon extend its circulation. It propagates very freely from cuttings.

There is another new species in bloom along with the above, viz., *A. rosea*. The plant forms a bush similar to the old *Triverania coccinea*, but the flowers are nearly double the size, of a beautiful rose colour. This, too, is a very interesting and valuable addition, deserving an equal extent of cultivation.

[Want of space induces us to omit further notice of many new plants till our next number.—CONDUCTOR.]

PLANTS NOTICED BUT NOT FIGURED IN THE BOTANICAL REGISTER.

HYMENOCALLIS PANAMENSIS.—A handsome fragrant flowering plant from Panama. The flower scape grows rather more than a foot high, containing about a dozen flowers growing in an umbel. Each flower has a tube six inches long, green at the lower part, white at the upper; limb white, about eight inches across. It has flowered in the garden of the London Horticultural Society.

BERBERIS TRIFOLIATA.—A beautiful evergreen shrub, from Mexico, presented to the London Horticultural Society. Dr. Lindley fears it will not prove hardy, but considers it to merit a place in the greenhouse, yielding in beauty to no other species yet introduced. It is a very rare kind.

LISIMACHIA LOBELIODES.—It is a perennial rock-plant, from North India. The flowers are white, with pink veins, nodding, and are profusely produced in naked racemes at the ends of the branches.

LINARIA VENOSA.—A perennial plant from North India. The flowers are of a dull yellowish-brown, streaked with dark lines.

HÆMANTHUS MAGNIFICUS.—From South Africa. It has bloomed at Spofforth. It approaches very near to *H. PUNICEUS*, though very superior in beauty. It deserves a place in every greenhouse. It is in the collection of Messrs. Loddiges.

STIGMAPHYLLON CILIATUM.—A stove plant in the Sion collection. It is a climber. The flowers are handsome, large, bright yellow, produced in axillary umbels.

PEDICULARIS PYRAMIDATA. From the Himalaya, in North India. It is a hardy perennial, producing spikes of lively purple flowers. It has bloomed in the garden of the London Horticultural Society.

HEMIANDRA EMARGINATA.—A pretty little herbaceous greenhouse plant, from New Holland. The flowers are white, with a few pink spots. It is an interesting plant.

EUCALYPTUS CALOPHYLLA.—From New Holland, to Captain Mangles, R. N. The leaves are from four to six inches long, pale green, with a rich red margin. The flowers are white, large.

HAKEA RUSCIFOLIA.—From the Swan River. A low grey bush. Flowers white, produced in dense umbels, honey scented. It is a pretty looking greenhouse shrub.

ROSCOA LUTEA.—From North India. It flourishes in the greenhouse during summer. It is a scitamineous plant, herbaceous. Flowers in spikes, of a pale buff.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF BEST TULIPS.—I was very much pleased with Mr. William Harrison's DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF TULIPS, and likewise with the spirit that it is written in; but until some considerable revision has taken place in the nomenclature of tulips, I think we shall make but slow progress in tulip fancy. I am but a young florist, but have had the mortification of purchasing the same tulip under several different names. Now if you could prevail on some of your correspondents (that are able to do it) to give a descriptive catalogue of such sorts as are worth growing, with the synonymous names, you will be doing a great service to the fancy. The Editor of the "Gardener's Gazette" has attempted it, but very imperfectly, in the 129th number of that work, and I see that your worthy correspondent has fallen into a little error with his list. In the first place Rose Hebe and Queen of England are one and the same

flower. Again, *Triomphe Royal* and *Heroine* are the same flower, but in different character. Likewise *Roi de Lion* and *Roi de Congo* are one flower. Many of your correspondents' names are new to me.

August 11, 1841.

A FRIEND TO FLORICULTURE.

ON TREATMENT OF SEEDLING CALCEOLARIAS.—One of the oldest Subscribers to the FLORICULTURAL CABINET takes the liberty of asking what is the best mode of treating Seedling Calceolarias that were sown in March. They are now fine plants, some of them have blown, and others are coming into bloom. Those that have been out of doors seem to shoot into bloom more readily than those that have been under the cover of a greenhouse. He wishes to know how they should now be treated—whether taken in, or left out for some time—and what soil is best. He has grown them in a mixture of sea-sand, quite free from salt, and coming from Bude, and leaf mould. Ought they not to be kept short of water? The plants are small.

ON MICHAELMAS ASTERS, &c.—Wishing to increase my varieties of the autumnal flower, commonly called *Michaelmas Daisy*, I shall be glad to receive labelled blossoms, with price, from any vender who in a penny letter would forward them in a lozenge or other box, addressed S. S., 4, Butter Market, Reading,—which cheap and easy mode of conveyance, I would suggest to nurserymen, might give a great impetus to floriculture. Your insertion of this will greatly oblige

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.

ON PETUNIA MARGINATA PRASINA AND PRIORY QUEEN PELARGONIUM.—I wish to obtain *Petunia marginata prasina*; I have applied to many nurserymen but have not been able to procure one, perhaps some one of your numerous readers would inform me where such a plant could be obtained.

In your catalogue of new pelargoniums, which you remarked on in your last number, was one called "*Priory Queen*," universally admired; perhaps some one of your correspondents would inform me whether it was not raised by Mr. Bassett, at the Priory, Bodmin, Cornwall.

C. W. F.

ANSWER.

ON A LIST OF CARNATIONS, DAHLIA, BOX, &c.—If your correspondent B. J. C. lives at a great distance, so as to make it expensive to send a full sized show-box, I could send him a very small model of one gratis, he paying for the carriage of it.

Being a young florist, and a subscriber to your Cabinet from its commencement, and wishing to communicate with your correspondent, who has given a very useful list of carnations, &c., in your June number of the present year, and who signs his name, "*Hannibal*," I shall be much obliged if he, or you, would favour me with his real name and address. [We hope our correspondent *Hannibal* will oblige us with it.—CONDUCTOR.]

I am glad to find that you are now beginning to give lists of the names of the best plants, flowers, &c., at different exhibitions; and if to this is added the name and address of the grower or person from whom the sorts may be had, so much the better, as such information, with the best mode of cultivation, and general history of the plants, is what we most want in the country.

In your June number, I also see a query on a dahlia box signed B. J. C. Being a member of the Horticultural Society, at Shrewsbury, I have the opportunity of seeing several different show-boxes, and there is one sort which I could particularly recommend, as perfect in every respect, for either dahlias, pinks, or carnations, &c. One could be made to hold any number of blooms that may be desired. It is rather a difficult matter to describe it so as to be clearly understood, but if your correspondent likes to send me a glass, or stone-bottle, of the size and sort used for exhibiting blooms in his neighbourhood, I would get him a good box made, at a reasonable price, and send it to him per coach, or

otherwise, as he may direct. We show in stone-bottles, like ink-bottles, which cost about 1*d.* each, and are less liable to break and carry steadier, than those made of glass.

REMARKS.

ON *SALVIA PATENS*.—I was much gratified with the remarks upon *Salvia patens*, in the August Number of the FLORICULTURAL CABINET. There is an additional fact relative to this beautiful plant, perhaps not generally known, viz., its ripening its seeds in the open air. Last spring I planted several plants in the border of my garden, which have produced several seeds, some of which I have gathered in a perfectly ripe state.

Halstead.

T. B.

ON THE CULTURE OF THE *IXIA*.—I am sorry to trouble you, but you promised me, in your April number, an article on the culture of *Ixias*, and as it has not yet appeared, I shall deem it a particular favour if you can give it in your next.

CAMELLIA.

[It had escaped our recollection and is now too late for the October number; we will give it in our November one.—CONDUCTOR.]

PELARGONIUM, CULTURE OF, BY MR. W. CATLEUGH.—The cuttings are placed in an open border, about the middle of July, and the situation selected is one fully exposed to the mid day sun. In about six weeks the cuttings are rooted, and are then potted into sixty-sized pots. The pots are placed in a shady situation, on boards or slates, and in three weeks they are removed to a more exposed and airy situation, when the wood becomes hard. They remain here till nearly the end of September, when they are taken into the house for the winter. At this time the plants are stopped at the third or fourth joint, and they are at the same time shifted into 48-sized pots. The soil is a turfy loam and sand. After this shifting, but little air is given for about eight or ten days; but after this time as much air is again allowed as the state of the weather will admit till about the beginning of December, when the pots will be well filled with roots, and require to be again removed into thirty-two-sized pots. Bone dust is added, but with caution; and never near the surface of the soil, because it is of too drying a nature. The plants are again stopped, and the temperature of the house is maintained at about 45 degrees; at the end of ten days it is allowed to fall to 42 or 40. The flues are damped two or three times every night, to keep the air of the house moist, allowing top air when the weather is favourable. About the middle of February, the plants intended for large specimens are again shifted into forty-two-sized pots; and the vigorous sized kinds require a size larger. At this time each shoot is tied separately to a proper stake. Fires are discontinued about the beginning of April, and the plants are syringed over head three times a-week, and the house closed for the night. This treatment is continued for about a month, the house being damped every evening, and the top sashes opened the first thing in the morning, and as much air allowed during the day as can be given with safety. When the plants show bloom they are freely watered and shaded with canvass. At the time of housing the plants, the dead leaves are carefully removed, and when the green fly makes its appearance, a fumigation of tobacco is used, care being taken that the plants are in a dry state at the time; they must be well watered in a day or two afterwards. When the flowering season is over, the plants are removed to an exposed situation for a fortnight, till the wood is hard, when they are cut down. Those plants intended as specimens the second year after heading down, are placed in a sheltered situation, where little water is given, and when the shoots are an inch long, they are shaken out of the pots and planted in others two sizes smaller; by this treatment they are kept more healthy during winter. When thus potted, they are placed on a stage in a shady situation, and removed to the house "at

the proper time," and treated during the winter as already described. The plants intended for exhibition are occasionally watered with liquid manure, syringing overhead is discontinued. Gauze blinds are used, by which bees are prevented entering the house to injure the bloom, and are on no account allowed to flag by exposure to the sun, or for want of water. It is especially recommended to commence the training of the plants at an early period of their growth, while the shoots are young and pliable. By early training, the shoots acquire the desired form, and fewer stakes are therefore required. The flowers are arranged so that there is an equal distribution of blooms over the head of the plant; to effect this, small willow twigs are used. "Practice alone can teach the art of preparing flowers for exhibition. The less art is used the better, and the means should always be kept out of sight." "The compost I use for my *Pelargoniums* is the following:—Two barrows full of good maiden loam, with the turf, one ditto well rotted cow dung, three years old. This requires to be frequently well turned over in winter, to destroy the worms and insects. One peck of silver sand, one ditto of bone dust; for the winter repotting, a little more sand is added."—*Gardener's Chronicle*.

[The above remarks are abridged from articles inserted in the *Gardener's Chronicle*; they are similar to what has been given by Mr. Cock, and the foreman of a London nursery (a celebrated grower of *Pelargoniums*), but there being a few slight alterations we insert them, trusting they may further assist in the culture of this beautiful tribe of plants.—CONDUCTOR.]

PELARGONIUM, CULTURE OF, BY MR. COOK, OF CHISWICK.—Mr. Cook strikes his cuttings about the beginning of June, or sooner, if the plants will bear cutting. As soon as rooted, they are removed into sixty-sized pots, and set in a shady situation on boards or slates, or in a cold frame. When rooted, they are removed to an open situation, and as soon as the plants will bear the sun without flagging, they are stopped. In September, they are repotted into forty-eight-sized pots, and at this time he commences training. In December and January those that are sufficiently strong, are again shifted into sixteen-sized pots; in these pots they are allowed to bloom. About the middle of July or beginning of August, they are headed down and set in a shady sheltered situation; and when the plants have shoots nearly an inch long, the soil is nearly all shaken from the roots, and are again repotted into the same sized pots. As the shoots are formed they are carefully thinned out. In the greenhouse, the plants intended for exhibition are kept four feet apart; the front sashes are kept open on all convenient occasions. In November, the plants are stopped, and a stake put to each shoot. The leaves are thinned out to allow the air to circulate freely. In December and January, the strongest plants are again selected and potted into eight-sized pots, and at this time additional heat is applied to enable the plants to root rapidly. In February, they are syringed in the afternoon, but sufficiently early to allow them to dry before night. In March they are again repotted in No. two-sized pots, water is now very liberally supplied. When the flowers begin to open, a shading of cheese cloth is used on the outside of the house. Air is admitted before the sun has much power on the glass, and this is found to prevent the attacks of the green fly. The success of all the other operations depends on the mode of applying fire heat. The fires are lighted at 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon, allowed to go out about 9 or 10. They are again lighted about 3 or 4 in the morning. The thermometer during the night is kept at 40 degrees or 42 degrees Fahrenheit. The soil is prepared thus—a quantity of turfy loam is chopped and laid up in a heap, a quantity of fresh stable litter is then shaken up and laid in the form of a mushroom bed. If the weather is dry at the time the manure is well watered, liquid manure and the steam or ammonia is prevented from passing off by a covering of slates. In this state it is allowed to remain fifteen or sixteen days, and is then mixed with about an equal quantity of fresh loam, and when the mixing is completed, the heap is at last covered with loam. At the end of a month or five weeks it is turned over three or four times, in order that the dung and loam may incorporate well together. At the end of twelve months it is fit for use. To two barrowfulls of this compost is

added one of leaf mould, and a peck and half of silver sand.—*Gardener's Chronicle*.

ON *PORTULACCA THELLUSONII*.—Treated as a half-hardy annual, the seeds of *Portulacca Thellusonii* may be sown in the beginning of March, on a gentle hot-bed, protected by common mats or thick canvass thrown over a temporary wooden framing; or they can be sown in pots, and these plunged in fermented material in any hot bed that happens to be in use. When the young plants appear, they should be potted in small pots, and kept for a time in a warm frame or greenhouse, and afterwards transferred to an open frame, which should be covered at nights in cold weather, till they are required for transplanting. About the middle of May they should be transferred to the open ground; but a dry sheltered border or rockery must be prepared for them, and the soil should not be of a wet or retentive nature. They will thus flower during sunshine (for the flowers do not expand except under the direct rays of the sun) for a lengthened time, and seldom cease before the arrival of frost.—*Paxton's Mag.*

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, JULY 20th.—Mr. Fairbairn in the chair. Mr. Small was elected. Mr. Wildman, the secretary, brought two seedling Dahlias for the opinion of the Society, which was as follows:—Rose colour; petals generally good and of considerable depth; medium size; pleasing colour; rather sunk in the eye, but deserving cultivation. Crimson; rich in colour; petals decidedly good; too much sunk in the eye; rather small, but a very promising flower.

July 22d. *Show of Carnations and Picotees*.—The first exhibition of this society has been looked forward to with interest, and the support it received from the lovers of Floriculture has amply fulfilled the expectations of those interested in its success. There was an admirable display both by amateurs and nurserymen; and although the season has been unfavourable for developing in perfection the beauties of the Carnation, the stands bore no evidence of this, for flowers in better condition or finer in colour we never saw. The room was well attended during the whole of the day, and the visitors appeared much gratified. The encomiums the flowers called forth were but a just tribute to the skill and attention required to produce them in such perfect condition. In addition to the stands for competition, collections were contributed by Messrs. Willmer, Norman, and Orson. The 1st and 2d prizes for seedling Picotees were awarded to T. Barnard, Esq. No. 1, named Mrs. Barnard, was a light-edged Rose: this very beautiful seedling is a full-sized flower, composed of very broad, round, smooth-edged petals, of pure white and good texture; the petals are of a cupped form, edged by a bright delicate rose colour, which is confined to the margin, leaving the white free from specks. The petals are eighteen in number, and gradually diminish towards the centre of the flower; three or four small ones in the centre forming the crown. It is a very elegant and remarkable variety, differing much in appearance from those commonly seen, the petals being so very large. It is a decided acquisition, and will no doubt be the parent of a fine race of flowers of the same character. Mr. Wildman exhibited specimens of his seedling Carnation, named Marshal Sout. Mr. Willmer brought a pan of superb Picotees, which must have taken the first prize had they not been disqualified; their names were Willmer's Charon, Diadem, Queen, Miss Desborough, Mrs. Eunal, Diana, Teazer, Dickson's Trip to Cambridge, Waive's Victoria, Wood's Margaretta, Sharpe's Duke of Wellington. The following is an official list of the prizes:—Carnations, in stands of twelve dissimilar blooms. AMATEURS: 1st to Mr. Dowler, for Telemachus, Bonpland, Wilson's Harriet, Rainbow, Amato, Puxley's Prince Albert, Duke of York, Iris, Strong's King, and three seedlings; 2d, to Mr. Burrup for Dalton's Lancashire Lass, Wood's William IV., Strong's King, Martin's President, Yates' Supreme, Amato, William Caxton, Willmer's Conquering Hero, Duke of Devonshire, Duke of Roxburgh, Duke of Manchester, and Middlesex Hero. NURSERYMEN: 1st, to Mr. Willmer, for Wood's William IV., Strong's Duke of York, Ely's Duke of Devonshire, Hale's Prince Albert, Willmer's Solander, Wallace's Beauty of

Bradley, Rainbow, Duke of Northumberland, Lady Croly, Brook's Garland, Bishop of London, and Count Palma; 2d, to Mr. Norman, for Grenadier, Mrs. Smith, Colonel Wainman, Sir R. Peel, Lady Loudon, Norman's Mary Anne, Sir G. Osborn, Strong's King, La Belle Orpheline, Duchess of Marlborough, Martin's Virgin Queen, and Splendid; 3d, to Mr. Dickson for Davey's Tower of Babel, Gregory's Alfred, Smith's Wellington, Marquis of Chandos, Chambers's Kate, Willmer's Duchess of Kent, Stone's Venus, Brook's Flora's Garland, Middlesex Hero, Conquering Hero, Hogg's Champion, and Jacques' Iris.—**PICOTEES**, White grounds, in stands of twelve dissimilar blooms. **AMATEURS**: 1st, to Mr. Burrup, for Waine's Victoria, Annesley's Sanspareil, Burrough's Sylph, Hogg's Queen of England, Orson's Adelaide, Hufton's Miss Willoughby, Sharpe's Duke of Wellington, Miss Desborough, Vespasian, Willmer's Queen, Heath's Superb, and Wood's Agrippina; 2d, to Mr. Dowler, for Hogg's Queen of England, Lady St. Muir, Gidding's Diana, Green's Queen of England, Wood's Captain Wood, Annesley's Plenipo, Dickson's Duke of Cambridge, Willmer's Emma, Gidding's Teazer, Lydia, and two seedlings; 3d, to Mr. Woodman, for Brook's Emma, Lord Eldon, Vespasian, Sir R. Hill, Tintorette, Sykes' Eliza, Princess Victoria, Moonraker, and three seedlings. **NURSERYMEN**: 1st, to Mr. Norman, for Youell's Fair Ellen, Harlequin, Hogg's Miss Campbell, Crask's Victoria, Willmore's Agnes, Sykes' Eliza, Wood's Ophelia, Gidding's Diana, Wilson's Plus perfect, Waine's Victoria, Lady St. Muir, and Franklin; 2d, to Mr. Dickson, for Waine's Victoria, Teazer, Vespasian, Brook's Miss Brook, Annesley's Sanspareil, Green's Victoria, Sharpe's Duke of Wellington, Wood's Agrippina, Hogg's Queen of England, Barnard's Bride, Sykes' Eliza, and seedling. Seedlings, single blooms: 1st class prizes were awarded to Mr. Barnard for his Picotee, Barnard's Miss Barnard, and to Mr. Willmer for a Carnation, which, however, in the opinion of the judges, was too like Ely's Duke of Devonshire.

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. Perennia 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 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. Seeds of most annuals, to bloom early and vigorously, should be sown immediately in the open borders.

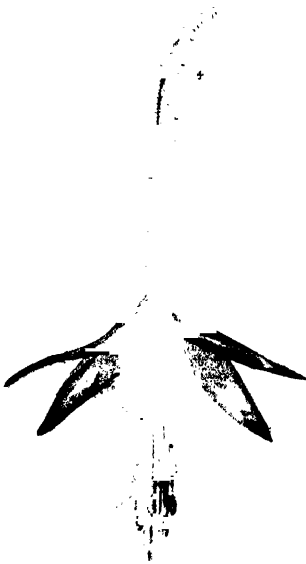
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THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

NOVEMBER 1st, 1841.

PART I.
EMBELLISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

No. 1. FUCHSIA CORDIFOLIA. HEART-LEAVED.

ONOGRARIA. OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

THIS species has been introduced into this country by the London Horticultural Society. It was discovered by Mr. Hartwey on the volcano of Xetuch in South America, at the elevation of ten thousand feet above the sea. It has a robust branched stem, and forms a very compact bush. The leaves are of a deep green, and the stems are red. The plant grows vigorously in the open border, and blooms freely. The flowers have, this season, been higher coloured when grown in doors than in the open air. It is an interesting, handsome flowering species, well deserving cultivation. It strikes readily from cuttings.

No. 2, 3, 4, and 5 are hybrids, which we have raised by cross impregnation with the numerous kinds we previously possessed. We impregnated them with the *F. fulgens*, and out of an immense number of plants we raised we have selected upwards of twenty very strikingly distinct and handsome. They are of vigorous growth and each profuse in blooming. Figures of others, in addition to those we now give, will subsequently appear. The lovely family of Fuchsias well merit cultivation either in the conservatory, greenhouse, or open air, in each situation they are beautiful, graceful in habit, striking in colour and form, and displaying their beauties the greater part of the year in doors, and for half a year in the open air, being especially ornamental at the end of summer and in autumn.

We had a plant of *Fuchsia corymbiflora*, about two feet high, planted in the open border last May, in a sheltered situation from west and north winds; the soil is a light sandy loam, this was moderately enriched with rotten dung. The plant was well attended with watering and training, it grew to upwards of five feet high, and at the summit in July showed a head of bloom; as soon as this made its appearance lateral shoots were produced. The principal raceme, and more than twenty others on the like number of lateral branches, have been finely in bloom for several weeks. On the first produced raceme we counted upwards of two hundred and forty blooms. The plant was an object of universal admiration, and its beauty we cannot do justice to here. We have heard by some that the plant has not realized in all instances what had been anticipated of it; the failure has been from treatment alone. Those persons who keep their plants unpruned, and allow them to produce lateral shoots next season, will, if otherwise properly attended to, find it one of the most ornamental plants that can adorn the flower border. We expect next season to have a number of hybrids from the seed we have saved from our plant, which has been impregnated with kinds most likely to effect a change. We think *F. cordifolia* is a very suitable kind to hybridize with, and recommend our readers to make the experiment; we have no doubt the result will amply compensate for the attention required. We find that the new hybrid kinds we possess, not only bloom early in the spring but they continue till now, and many appear likely to bloom for several weeks to come.

ARTICLE II.

FLORICULTURAL GLEANINGS.—No. 2.

DESCRIPTIVE REMARKS ON A FEW PICOTEES.

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

ELY'S DOCTOR HORNER.

THIS is another of Ely's choicest Picotees. It well deserves the name of a magnificent variety; and the amateur who grows this and Mrs. Hemmingway, may calculate, with certainty, upon exhibiting two of the finest purple-edged varieties that are in cultivation, provided he succeeds in keeping them from accident, and preserves them in competing order. Dr. Horner gets to a very superior size,

and yet from its good long pod it is not difficult to keep in proper order, like Fanny Kemble, and some others. In my opinion it well deserves the name of so distinguished a florist. Its petals are of first-rate form, and of remarkable substance in strength, equalling many tulip petals. Indeed so strong are its guard-leaves, that it will stand till in full bloom, without drooping and without any artificial support for its guard-leaves, which can be said of few other varieties. The ground colour is a brilliant white, and the edging a lightish purple, with here and there an occasional pencilling down the middle of a petal. I see Ely has it classed among his heavy-edged varieties, but I think it would be more properly placed in the light-edged class, as its edging is not near so heavy as Mrs. Hemmingway's; and, from the superior size of the flower, it perhaps looks a little lighter than it really is. To the amateur, therefore, who either grows for competition or only for his own amusement and gratification, I beg to recommend, as a first-rate picotee, Ely's Dr. Horner.

MARTIN'S PRINCE GEORGE.

Martin's Prince George is another very good Picotee, the ground colour being a most beautifully pure and glittering white, and the edging a heavy dark red; but unfortunately this variety blotches so heavily down the centre of each petal, as very greatly to detract from the value and beauty of the flower in the opinion of many good judges. This, however, seems to be its only fault, as it gets to an excellent size, and has a good round petal, which, with the purity of its ground colour, will perhaps, with the majority of cultivators, be sufficient to counterbalance the defect above mentioned.

MARTIN'S UNION.

This is a very pretty little Picotee, with a very pure white ground, and delicately edged with darkish purple. It is nearly entirely free from any marking, except the edging, which is very pretty and correct; but in my opinion the flower is rather too small for successful competition.

GIDDING'S BEAUTY OF HEMMINGFORD.

The Beauty of Hemmingford is one of the sweetest and most delicate looking flowers that I have yet seen, having a beautifully pure white ground, and a light edging made up of pretty pencillings

of a palish rose colour. The edge is not continuous, being made up of lines or pencillings very regularly round; although, like most other varieties, they have a tendency to extend farthest at the middle of the petals. It is, so far as I have seen, one of the most delicate looking flowers grown, and its petals are of a very good form; but it is apparently only a middle-sized flower.

NORTH DURHAM TRIUMPHANT.

This is a Northumbrian Seedling, raised by the gardener of the Hon. H. T. Liddell, M.P., and named in commemoration of his election for the northern division of the county of Durham, after the passing of the Reform Bill. It is a very good white ground, and the edging made up of deep pencillings of darkish purple going completely round the petals. It is a good sized Picotee, with well formed petals, and is well worthy of a place in the southern catalogues.

WELLS' JENNY JONES.

Jenny Jones is a beautiful Picotee indeed—a lovely combination of the Lily and the Rose, the ground colour being a very pure white, and the narrow edging a beautiful light red or scarlet. Its first blooms, when I saw them, were entirely free from speckle or pencillings of any description, the edging being light and regularly laid on all round the edge, which gave it a very delicate and striking appearance. It is a middle-sized flower, with petals of a good round form, and, in my opinion, one of the sweetest light-edged varieties in cultivation.

THE LITCHFIELD HERO.

This is a superior sized old red-edged variety. The pod is rather thick, and consequently rather apt to burst without timely attention; but when well grown it is a very superior flower, getting to a large size with a fine high round crown. The ground is a very good white, and the edging a blood red, made up of pencillings which extend regularly a good way down from the edges of the petals. It is still well worthy of a place in the bed of the competing florist.

ELY'S ELIZA.

This is another of Ely's numerous family, and is a very good flower, although it may perhaps now give way before some of his more modern varieties. It is, however, a very good purple heavy-

edged flower, and I am sure will be cultivated by many amateurs for several seasons yet to come. It possesses a very good white ground, and pretty heavily laced with purple, the petals of a very good form, and the pod long and easily kept from bursting.

SHARP'S RED ROVER.

This is a very beautiful Picotee, the ground colour being a very fine white, and the edging a heavy red. It seems pretty free from central blotchings, and so far as I have seen, appears to be only a smallish flower; but this may have arisen from the weakness of the plants which I saw. The leaves are well formed, and it seems a very sweet and desirable variety.

THE BEAUTY OF BAILY.

This is a neat Picotee, with a very good white ground, and a light edge of lightish purple, similar to that of Fanny Kemble. It is of the middle size, with well formed petals, and a longish pod, not apt to trouble the grower with bursting.

ELY'S MRS. HORNER.

The last, though far from being the least in point of value in my present list, is Ely's Mrs. Horner. This seems to be a favourite flower in every neighbourhood into which it has been imported, and seems destined to secure, as Shakspeare says, "golden opinions from all sorts of people." It is one of Ely's very best varieties, possessing a beautiful white ground, and heavily edged with bright scarlet, with trifling markings down the centre of the petals. Its pod is well formed and not apt to burst, the petals of first rate form, and the flower about the size of Mrs. Hemmingway. It deserves to be, and I am sure soon will be, in the collection of every amateur who is fond of this tribe of Nature's autumnal visitors.

Should the foregoing remarks be acceptable to the readers of the CABINET, I shall pursue the subject at a future opportunity; and in a subsequent paper I shall offer a few similar impartial remarks on a few of the best Carnations at present in cultivation in the North of England.

Felton Bridge End, September 11th, 1841.

[We hope our respected correspondent will favour us with further contributions.—CONDUCTOR.]

ARTICLE III.

REMARKS ON GERANIUMS, PELARGONIUMS, ROSA
SULPHUREA, ETC.

BY PROVINS.

HAVING subscribed to the CABINET from the commencement, and finding it useful, pleasing, and instructive, I am anxious as far as circumstances will permit, to render it more correct in certain respects. All florists are not botanists, and it has been the lot of but few to have received a classical education; it may therefore be useful to give a hint or two, in the hope that they may be the means of introducing a more correct mode of expression, if they do not lead to positive accuracy. In the first place with respect to Geraniums and Pelargoniums. Many persons seem to be of opinion that whether the name Geranium or Pelargonium be used is quite immaterial, and the latter being considered most fashionable is usually employed. Now whether a plant be termed a Geranium or a Pelargonium depends on the length of the style; by Geraniums being meant the tribe called Cranes' Bills, and by Pelargoniums the tribe called Storks' Bills: thus the Ibericum and Villosum are Geraniums, and the Daveyanum and Barringtonium, Pelargoniums. Again, few things are more offensive to a person who has enjoyed such an education as has afforded him but a smattering of Latin, as to meet perpetually with what are called false concords. This cannot altogether be rectified: but if the unlearned would, as a rule, take care that the name of a plant ending in *us* was followed by an adjective also ending in *us*, many mistakes would be avoided; thus for the Yellow Lupin, *Lupinus* is followed by *Luteus*; for the Wood Vetch, *Vicia* is followed by *Sylvatica*; and for the Hairy Tare, *Ervum* is followed by *Hirsutum*. Still a difficulty remains, as some adjectives end in *is* or *es*; they must therefore retain their respective terminations, as *Autirrhinum caryophylloides*; but where the name of the plant ends in *um* and the adjective in *is*, the latter should be turned into *e*, as *Hypericum Chinense*, not *Chinensis*. It has, however, been suggested that plants in general might be considered feminine, and the adjective in case of doubt be made to terminate in *a*, but this would be inadmissible in such as terminate *is*, as *tristis*.

A word or two still remains to be said upon the *Rosa Sulphurea*, respecting which, for the information of Elizabeth of Ensham, I have already shown in this work* that it flourishes on the warm sands of the

* See the CABINET for April, 1840.

South of France, and that I knew a plant which blossomed annually against a wall on a gravelly soil, and that I also knew an instance of an unusually large bush on a cold and stiff soil, which had never been known to flower. I have also ascertained that another plant in my own immediate neighbourhood, on a warm and loose soil, bloomed regularly, till it was ignorantly destroyed last year. I would recommend Elizabeth, however, to shade her Yellow Rose when in flower, from the mid-day sun, and in dry weather to give it at that time a little water. She need not despair of procuring plants by budding, if the operation be performed by an experienced person. This Article may doubtless be of use to some of your readers, whilst to others it will be uninviting; I therefore request the Editor will throw it aside, or make use of it at his discretion.

I forgot to observe that in the spring of this year, my gardener walked round a garden a few miles off, where he observed the *Rosa Sulphurea* in bloom, and on inquiry I ascertained that the soil was also light and friable.

[We feel greatly obliged by the above communication, and hope the readers of the CABINET may be favoured with others from our correspondent.—CONDUCTOR.]

ARTICLE IV.

OBSERVATIONS ON PRIZE DAHLIAS.

BY E.

(*Concluded from No. 104, p. 222.*)

THE “watering the plants with a strong solution of manure and blood” is a nostrum of which I have never been recommended the use. A better and a less troublesome plan is the following:—about the end of July or the beginning of August, when the plants have attained their full growth, I place a quantity of manure round the roots of each plant and cover it slightly with soil, and the watering upon this supersedes the watering with the solution of manure, and removes the unpleasantness occasioned to the olfactory nerves, which Mr. Pearson complains of. Nitrate of soda, in the proportion of twelve gallons of water to one pound of nitrate, has been strongly recommended, and I have observed the benefit accruing where judiciously applied round the roots in the early stages of the plant. As the plant increases in size, I thin the lower lateral shoots, lest the natural luxu-

riance of the plant should weaken its resources for the flowering season; by no means do I touch a *leaf* that can be saved, as the nourishment it supplies is far greater than it consumes. Our labour is not yet concluded; one thing more as to the pruning is requisite and indispensable; I leave no more buds than each foot-stalk is well able to support. It will surely never be asserted that a judicious pruning of the shoots and thinning of the buds tends to disfigure a plant. On the contrary, it is one amongst other things which will enable the plant to throw out its foot-stalks well above the foliage, and which, freeing it from the superabundance of wood which conceals and destroys the blooms, cannot but improve its general appearance. How inelegant is a short stunted plant growing in the form of a Peony, and wanting that stately appearance which pruning and high cultivation will give! Mr. Pearson next complains of "the flowers being covered with pots and glasses, to preserve the back petals till the centre ones have time to grow up, and of the plant being by these means rendered such an object that it would disgrace a kitchen garden;" and after this of the "bloom being cut off, and placed in a cellar in air-tight boxes, and that when it is ready for exhibition it was almost as artificial as if it had been made of wax."

In all remarks upon systems of Floriculture, care should be taken that we do not throw obstacles in the way of that delightful pursuit, but that we endeavour, by bringing our experience to bear upon any branch of it, to give the public the benefit of that experience, and, if possible, in place of any particular system of treatment to which we object, to suggest any change we may consider an improvement. If the writers of the remarks I have quoted above had entertained that opinion, and, when they condemned the present mode of treatment, had told us how we could get rid of the shades and at the same time grow blooms of corresponding merit, all the Dahlia growers in the kingdom would rejoice; but I think it will scarcely be denied by those who aim at competition that shades are indispensable. Individuals may be content to grow Dahlias in an unprotected state, and if the appearance from the window of their drawing-room be all that is sought for, they would defeat the object they have in view by the introduction of the shade; but it is in vain for persons who adopt that treatment to compete at an exhibition with the prize grower, who knows full well that it is as extravagant a hope as it would be for himself to attempt to grow Pines on the open ground, or to strip his

vinery of the glass, and expect to carry off a gold Banksian for the best grapes. The Dahlia wherever it succeeds cannot do so without the shade; abandon your shade, and you may as well with it abandon also your Dahlia.

It is almost needless to state what we have to surmount ere we can calculate on rearing a healthy bloom. The slug in the primary stages, the earwig, the thrip, and other insects; the pelting rains, the scorching sun, and the boisterous winds in the more advanced stages, each in their turn discolour and destroy the petals of the bloom, and prevent, where no efficient—and if you like unsightly—protection has been raised, the exhibition of some favourite variety.

The kind of shade I am in the habit of using is made in the following manner:—take a half-inch deal board nine inches square, bore a hole through the centre large enough to admit your little finger; saw a nick from one of the sides to meet the hole in the centre, the nick to be wide enough to allow the stalk of the bloom to pass freely; to the hole in the centre fit a hollow wooden tube having a piece cut out the whole length of the side, something like the lower end of an apple scoop, the opening to be just wide enough for the stalk of the bloom to pass into the tube; the tube to taper at the lower end, and to be thick enough at the other to prevent its passing more than half through the hole in the board. Underneath the board, and immediately opposite to the nick, a shaft, from twelve to sixteen inches in length, three quarters of an inch in depth, and half an inch in width, is firmly nailed. To hang this shade upon the pole, another and a thicker piece of board is made use of; the following are the dimensions:—length six inches, width four inches, and thickness one inch; towards one side of this a hole two inches in diameter is bored to admit of its sliding up and down the pole; and a wedge attached in the usual way to fix it at any height required; on the upper side of the board two light staples, about two inches and a-half in length, are driven in at three inches apart, and to such a depth only, and in such a position as to permit the shaft of the other board to pass clear of the pole, and through or under both staples, and to receive support from them when the shade hangs in a horizontal position.

In fixing the shade, first pass the smallest board, with the staples uppermost, down the pole, let some one hold it at the height required

for the bloom you intend to shade, pass the shaft of the shade carefully through the staples, then move the stalk of the bloom through the nick into the hollow tube, which must be immediately turned half round to prevent the bloom escaping back again, and with a hammer fasten the wedge to keep the whole apparatus firm. The bloom stands, by help of the tube, just free of the board; turn a flower pot or glass over it, and your shade is complete.

Three of these shades at a time may be attached to a plant, if required; and by fixing them to the single pole inside the slug pot you avoid the risk of injuring the roots, as you must inevitably do by the general system of making a fresh hole with the stake every time a flower requires the shade; also your shades stand much steadier, indeed they cannot possibly move; no slugs can approach the plant; and besides, with these the plant does not look so much like a "scarecrow," since no more poles are used than in cases where the shades are altogether dispensed with; and the foliage serves to conceal a great part of the apparatus.

As to the "*air-tight boxes*," I consider them wholly needless for all practicable purposes. If some persons can, without the aid of these boxes, and after travelling from one hundred to two hundred miles with their blooms, produce them in such a condition as to obtain the Premier prizes, I think we put ourselves to unnecessary trouble if we resort to any such fancies.

Such are my humble opinions upon the cultivation of Prize Dahlias, and I will only add that should I have failed in establishing the claims of the Dahlia to the distinguished place it is entitled to hold in the estimation of the florist, I trust that others, who by talent and experience are far better qualified than myself to undertake the task, will not hesitate to complete it.

Lincolnshire.

ARTICLE V.

ON EXHIBITING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

BY FLORISTA, RUGBY, WARWICKSHIRE.

THAT the present age is one of improvement in all departments of horticulture, the annual splendid exhibitions in different parts of the kingdom fully testify; yet, from practical observation, it forcibly occurs to me that an evil exists in many societies in the mode of ex-

hibiting florists' flowers, which requires immediate amendment; and I therefore trust the consideration of the subject will be taken up by the committees of every society, where this practice is permitted, to the end that it may be fully discussed in all points.

It is the prevailing custom at various shows to judge flowers in classes; and in many places where this plan exists, the same variety of flower is not permitted to be exhibited more than once in its class, except where premiers are given. The tendency of this mischievous and impolitic principle leads to great disappointment in the minds of visitors as regards this part of the exhibition, who, upon inspecting the various classes of prize flowers, in expectation of seeing only *first rate* varieties, find that out of a row of perhaps from eight to twelve blooms, there are not half a dozen in which the requisite qualifications of a fine flower are fully developed; the remainder (from the contracted principle upon which the judges are bound to act) being composed not of the best flowers (because it would take in a second time the same sort), but, for *varieties* sake, inferior ones, very few of which would attract the notice of a grower were he to see them in a collection; when on inspecting the stage where the unsuccessful flowers have been deposited they discover splendid blooms, infinitely superior to many of those placed as winning flowers; and the decision of the judges becomes naturally questioned.

It is universally admitted, that the acknowledged object of all horticultural societies is to promote the cultivation of fruits, flowers, &c., by creating an emulative spirit amongst the various growers to produce the finest specimen; then why should any regulation be suffered to remain in force, tending to defeat so praiseworthy an object?

It is not unreasonable to suppose that a small grower with his score pots of leading flowers, being able occasionally to produce a bloom that might compete with growers on a much larger scale, and yet fail to obtain the precedence, and whose reward and encouragement for future efforts is in seeing his flowers placed on the discarded stand; such flowers, being meritorious ones, would have stood prominent in classes, if an unlimited mode of exhibiting had been adopted. I am convinced that amateurs who only possess means of growing on a limited scale, but whose principal chance of success is in classes, would be induced to enter the field of competition, instead of being deterred by the overwhelming chances against them.

Another advantage might I think accrue to wholesale growers, as it would in all probability lead to an increased demand for *good sorts*, whilst the inferior varieties would naturally improve the stock of border flowers, by an addition of such sorts as ought never to have been exhibited on a prize stage.

I would suggest that a committee of growers be appointed by each horticultural society in the kingdom, and that they be instructed to decide upon the price at which new productions ought to be sent out, and also to grant certificates under their hands, containing a true statement of the real merits of such flowers, which I apprehend would be an ample guarantee to purchasers; the public would not then so often see the announcement of new varieties going out with a character of "first rate," which after being thus introduced, bloom, then sink into oblivion, and are heard of no more.

I anticipate that my suggestion will meet with the decided opposition of those parties who are in the habit of sending out annually numbers of seedlings, by which florists' flowers have of late increased in quantity more than quality; but if such persons had been purchasers at a high price of worthless varieties, I think they would be as anxious as myself to have a standard adopted for testing the merits of new flowers.

As exhibiting in classes is the adopted mode of testing the merits of flowers singly, let them be thrown open so as to admit all the best blooms, whether of one variety or several, and at once set aside the narrow principle which dictates the placing of secondary sorts, for varieties sake; then we shall soon perceive that in many points the interests of florists will progress as rapidly as they have of late retrograded.

[It is very general now for seedlings, of what are termed florist flowers, to be exhibited in single specimens the first season, and in increased numbers of six or more the second, at some of the principal exhibitions in this country, and before sending out as first rate flowers to have been approved there, and then offered to the public in the third season, if there be stock to justify so doing, so that our correspondent mistakes if the assertion is meant to apply to all.

Formerly, when floral exhibitions were much less numerous and extensive than now, specimens of seedling flowers were generally shown very locally, and but at a few small exhibitions, perhaps in

many instances where the decision of merit was, by local custom, or when the judges being unacquainted with the generally required properties, decided erroneously, there was considerable risk in purchasing, although the proprietor sent it out under such existing circumstances, with the greatest confidence of merit, because of its being an approved flower. New kinds of florist flowers are annually sent out, and the increase is manifold upon the period we above refer to; but the ratio of disappointment in each tribe of flowers is not now anything near equal in proportion. The improvement in the knowledge of the really constituted merits of a flower, and that becoming so universally, the facilities for travelling rendering it convenient now for persons from every part of the kingdom to attend the general exhibitions, and seedlings being an especial object of inspection, there is not much danger to be apprehended from an attempt to impose bad flowers for really good ones; and should even an experiment be tried it would now only succeed to a very limited extent, and the person meet with merited chastisement.

Extensive dealers, too, are now equally careful in purchasing flowers before a sufficient trial has been had to justify their merits, so that they can with confidence offer them to the public, and allowing for the casualties of an unfavourable season or improper mode of cultivation, general expectation is realized. Although we state thus much in defence of the trade, as it is termed, in general, and that suspicion of attempts to deceive purchasers need not be entertained now as formerly, we should be glad, and so will the trade generally, for committees to be appointed; it would further benefit that class of persons equally to amateur purchasers.

We hope some of our readers will give the entire communication of our correspondent their attention, and favour us with their opinions on the subject of exhibiting as proposed.—CONDUCTOR.]

ARTICLE VI.

ON FORCING THE HYACINTH, AND CULTURE OF IN MOSS.

[*Read at the Meeting of the West London Gardeners' Association for Mutual Instruction.*]

COMMUNICATED BY MR. THOMPSON.

MR. SHEARER read his paper on the forcing of the Hyacinth. In the beginning of October a few are placed in pots and glasses, preferring the single sorts for early forcing, which, if required, could be

flowered at Christmas. Others are planted at the end of October, and the last succession about the middle of November. The pots upright thirty-two's, about seven inches deep and four inches wide; the soil half road-sand and half leaf-mould, with good drainage, the bulb gently pressed into the soil above the brim of the pot. They are placed on coal-ashes, in any open spare part of the garden, covered eight inches with old tan or leaf-mould, as a rustiness, or canker, was produced on the young leaves and flowers by coming in contact with coal-ashes. In eight or ten weeks they will generally be found in a fit state to be removed to the greenhouse, or any cold pit. From thence the most forward are removed to a house in which the temperature is kept from 60° to 65° , and placed about eighteen inches from the glass. If any showed indications of expanding their flowers before the stem was of sufficient length above the bulb, a piece of grey paper, of the desired length of the stem, was wrapped around the pot, and then placed in a cucumber-frame, with the temperature from 70° to 75° . In the latter end of December, or early in January, they rise six or eight inches in about ten days; if later in the season, they advance quicker. When fully expanded, they are taken to the temperature of 60° , and finally to the greenhouse. He adopts the same practice with them when grown in glasses; first placing them in a dark room, to encourage the protrusion of roots, with a change of water once a week until they are removed into the frame or forcing-house, when a fresh supply should be given every day. The constituent elements by which plants are supported was thus explained:—That carbon is obtained by them in the form of carbonic acid gas derived from the atmosphere, generated there by the respiration of animals, and in the soil by the decay of vegetable matter; and this with its compounds is absorbed by the roots, and inhaled by the leaves. When acted upon by heat and light, the carbon is retained and the oxygen evolved. Among many other observations, he remarked that the roots of plants appropriated for their own support the nutritious matter contained in the water, that the residue causes putrefaction, and generates animalcula destructive to the roots and to vegetable life. Hence the necessity of changing the water when the Hyacinths are in a rapidly-growing state. He produced on the table two fine specimens grown in glasses. In one of the glasses a tablespoonful of charcoal was mixed with the water, and in the other the same quantity of chalk, (the carbonate of lime;) by which experi-

ments, repeatedly tried, he proved their efficacy in preserving the waters pure from the time they were put in the glasses until after flowering.

Mr. Massie agreed with Mr. Shearer that coal-ashes injured the tops of the leaves. He preferred old tan, as leaf-mould was generally infested with slugs. The water he used was preserved by boiling it. He recommended the greater portion of the compost to be decomposed cow-dung for growing them in beds.

Mr. Sherwood was of opinion that, by boiling the water, the acid, if it contained any, would be removed.

Mr. Guilfoyle always covered with leaves: the compost one-half road-scrappings, one quarter cow-dung, and one quarter light loam.

Mr. Caie considered that the vegetable particles in water are destroyed, either by boiling, by the admixture of lime or of charcoal, or, as directed by Mr. Kerman, by a small quantity of nitre to perpetuate its freshness.

Mr. Morse observed a difficulty in forcing the double yellows. When removed from the tan, he always covered them with loose hay, to induce them to throw up good stems. He found, in cutting the bulbs of such as did not rise well, that they were rotten. He was fearful, when the brown paper was removed, that a sudden exposure to light would injure the leaves; but in all other particulars he approved of the essay.

Mr. Guilfoyle alluded to the practice adopted in Holland, where they were grown and increased in soils naturally sandy. He used cow-dung and coarse sand for flowering them in beds.

Mr. Morse observed that, after forcing, the bulbs were not restored to their original vigour for three years. He planted four inches deep in cow-dung and loam, and always found it difficult to produce good bulbs from offsets.

Mr. Caie.—Deep planting was the best way to restore them to vigour. He detailed many systems which he adopted at Woburn Abbey, and believed that a gay appearance could be given to flower-gardens in early spring, by planting in beds, and forming into groups of diversified colours, Scillas, Anemonies, Cyclamens, and many other bulbs invaluable for early flowering.

Mr. Shearer never particularly noticed any difficulty in forcing the double yellows. The specimens exhibited were Daniel O'Connell and Princess Charlotte. He tried to grow them in sand and in

dark places, but not with the same success as with the system he detailed.

The Secretary then read the following communication from Mr. Henry Bowers, gardener and forester at Laleham, near Chertsey, in answer to a request to be favoured with a detail of his system of growing Hyacinths in moss:—"I procure a quantity of sound bulbs, such as feel weighty and have a clean solid ring at bottom, then number each variety, and make a list of all, as a reference either for the curiosity of ladies and gentlemen, or for the information of the young gardener. Thus prepared, about the 20th of October I get a quantity of the greenest moss; if matted, it must be well separated with the hands; also a number of clean pots of three sizes, namely, large 48's, large 32's, and flat 24's. Place an oyster-shell, or a piece of potsherd, at the bottom of each pot, and fill closely with the prepared moss, to appear like a heaped measure. Take the 48 size, and displace with the finger a little of the moss in the centre, where the bulb is carefully pressed in. As the work proceeds, rub a little white paint on the side of the pot, and with a lead pencil mark the number of the sorts as per list, and one letter signifying the colour, as B for blue. Take the next size, 32, and in like manner place three bulbs at equal distances, and of three distinct colours; next flat 24, in which four or five could be placed, the fifth to be chosen the strongest and best, placed in the middle, a little elevated in the moss, where it gives a pyramidal appearance to the whole. The pots, containing three or four bulbs, should be numbered on the side close to the bulbs, by which they will be distinctly known, the fifth marked with an asterisk, thus *. When all are done in this order, I give them a plentiful watering, and place them in a three-light box, or in a sheltered corner of the melon-ground, with other bulbs, covered with twelve inches of coal-ashes or old tan, and from thence they are taken to the forcing-house as required, until the middle of March, when the remainder can be removed to a frame or greenhouse, and flowered for the drawing-room. They require plenty of air, and protection from frost; watering to be repeated every third day in fine weather, and once a week in dull seasons. I have placed pans of water under some, but without any beneficial effect. Indeed, after various experiments, I prefer the regular application of water as the season will admit. In the course of three weeks they will push forth sponglets into the moss, where they will flourish vigorously. The

heat of the rose-house, or succession pine-stove, will bring them into flower in three or four weeks in December, January, and February, and in a much shorter period as the season advances. I always use clean water of the temperature of the house; and where there is no cistern, vessels filled with water, placed in the house during the night, will be fit for use next morning. When the plants are in flower, they may be placed in a variety of shapes to advantage. They can be placed in fancy baskets, as they are extremely light, and the pots easily concealed by strewing a little fresh moss over the surface, —or in the most ornamental situations, without fear of injuring the furniture; or the pots may be taken away by turning the plant down, and tapping the pot all round with the hand until the moss and roots slip out, when they could be placed in baskets, vases, or in other ornaments, without injuring the roots or breaking the moss. Place some moss round the sides to keep them steady, sprinkle the whole with clean water, and remove them to their allotted places. Having placed the baskets on large tea-trays, water to be given from a fine rose watering-pot twice a-week over the flowers to refresh them, and to renew their very sweet odour." He advised, when the plants are in flower, to take them out of the pots as directed, and to pick all the moss from the roots, then to pass a thread loosely round the roots, and to slip them into the glasses filled with water. When the flower-guards are put on, all are complete for windows, &c. &c., the glasses to be filled with fresh water every third day.

PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

BOSSIA DISTICHA.—Double rowed. (Bot. Reg. 55.) Leguminosæ. Didelphia Decandria. This pretty flowering greenhouse shrub has been introduced into this country by Captain Mangles, R.N., from the Swan River colony. It has bloomed in the garden of the London Horticultural Society. The plant grows erect, branching, and flowers very freely. The blossoms are large for the size of the plant, about three quarters of an inch across, yellow with a crimson-red stained margin, round a small yellow eye. It is a graceful, neat, and pretty flowering plant, well meriting a place in the greenhouse.

BURLINGTONIA RIGIDA.—Rigid stemmed. (Pax. Mag. Bot. 193.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. A beautiful flowering epiphyte. The flower-stems are erect, each bearing four or five flowers nearly two inches across; white, delicately tinged, and veined with pale pink. There is a fine specimen of it in Messrs. Loddiges' collection at Hackney Nursery.

CÆLOGYNE CRISTATA.—Crested. (Bot. Reg. 57.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. A very showy Indian species, which has recently bloomed in the collection of George Barker, Esq., Springfield, Birmingham; and a medal was awarded by the London Horticultural Society for a specimen exhibited at the

rooms in Regent-street. It is a native of Nepal. Each flower is about three inches across, white, except there are some streaks and lines of yellow on the labellum.

CUPHEA MELVILLEA.—Melville's Cuphea. (Pax, Mag. Bot. 197.) Lythraceæ. Dodecandria Monogynia. A native of British Guiana. It is a stove herbaceous perennial plant, blooming from May to November. It is like *Salvia splendens*, &c., in its mode of growth, each shoot terminating in a simple raceme of twenty or more flowers. Each flower is about an inch and a half long. The calyx is the coloured part, having no petals; the tubular part, to about a quarter of an inch of the end, is of a fine crimson red, the end being green. We recently saw a fine specimen in bloom at Messrs. Henderson's Nursery. The plant deserves a place in every collection of stove plants. It is of easy culture, and readily increased by cuttings.

EPIDENDRUM CALOCHEILUM.—Beautiful lipped. (Bot. Mag. 3898.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. From Guatemala, and has bloomed in the Woburn collection. The flowers are numerous, on a spreading peduncle. Each flower is about two inches across. Sepals of a yellow green, with a dull purple blotch below the apex. Labellum yellow veined, and reddish veins at the base.

MIRBELIA SPECIOSA.—Showy. (Bot. Reg. 58.) Leguminosæ. Decandria Monogynia. A shrubby greenhouse plant, from New Holland. The flowers are of a violet-purple colour, with a yellow vexillum, each being about half an inch across. It grows and blooms freely.

MORMODES PARDINA.—Leopard spotted. (Bot. Mag. 3900.) Orchidaceæ. Gynandria Monandria. This beautiful species has bloomed in the Woburn collection. The flowers are produced numerously in a naked raceme, each flower, when extended, being near three inches across; they are yellow, profusely spotted with red. The present species is much more lively and showy than the variety unicolor, which we noticed in our September Number.

SALVIA CONFERTIFLORA; var. B.—Thick-flowered. (Bot. Mag. 3899.) Labiatae. Diandria Monogynia. From the Organ Mountains of Brazil. It has bloomed in the Glasgow Botanic Garden, coming to a greater perfection in the greenhouse than the open ground. The plant grows to three or four feet high. The flowers are produced in long raceme, of a bright-red colour, except the portion within and just above the calyx, which is a clear white. The present plant is much superior to the original species, whose flowers are of a dullish orange-red. The spike of the present variety is half a yard long.

STATICE MONOPETALA.—Monopetalous Sea Lavendar. (Bot. Reg. 54.) Plumbaginaceæ. Pentandria Pentagynia. Found wild in the southern parts of Europe, and in the north of Africa. It is a shrubby plant, nearly hardy. It blooms freely from July to September. The flowers are produced in a panicle of spikes, each blossom being near an inch across, and of a bright rose colour.

STROBILANTHES SESSILIS.—Sessile flowered. (Bot. Mag. 3902.) Ruelliaceæ. Decandria Monogynia. Sent from Bombay to the Edinburgh Botanic Garden in 1833, and bloomed very freely in April of the present year. It is a herbaceous perennial plant, the stems rising half a yard high. The flowers are generally produced in pairs, a pair at each of the axils of the leaves to the terminations of the stems. The flower is funnel-shaped, rather more than an inch long, and about an inch across the mouth; the tubular portion of a beautiful rosy lilac, the limb marked and suffused with violet. It is a beautiful flowering stove-plant.

TABERNÆMONTANA DICHOTOMA.—The forked. (Bot. Reg. 53.) Apocynaceæ. Pentandria Monogynia. From Ceylon. A beautiful fragrant flowering stove-plant. In its native country it grows to five yards high. It has bloomed in the stove collection at Sion-House gardens. It is a branching shrubby plant; the leaves are thick, from six to eight inches long, and about half as broad. The flowers are produced in simple or compound racemes at the extreme divisions of the branchlets; they are remote, large, white, with a yellow tube, scarcely fragrant. Each flower is about three inches across.

TITHONIA OVATA.—Ovate-leaved. (Bot. Mag. 3901.) Compositæ Seneci-

onidæ. Syngenesia Superflua. From Mexico. It is a strong growing plant, blooming in the open border in autumn. The flowers are of a deep orange-yellow colour, each being about two inches across, produced in a short terminal kind of corymb.

PLANTS NOTICED IN BOTANICAL REGISTER NOT FIGURED.

TRITELIA AUREA.—A small bulbous-rooted plant. The flowers are a deep yellow. It has lately flowered with Captain Sullivan, who brought it from Monte Video, and who sent it to Sir C. Lemon, Bart., at Carleu.

MORMODES AROMATICUM.—From Mexico. It is of a pale pink, with dull red specks. The flowers have a powerful odour, like aromatic vinegar.

EULOPHIA SQUALIDA.—A terrestrial orchideous plant, with foliage like a Bletia; scape rises half a yard high, having dingy pale flowers.

DENDROBIUM EXCISUM.—From Sincapore. It is very like *D. revolutum* or *calcaratum*.

FUCHSIA RADICANS.—From Brazil. It has a creeping stem, which roots like ivy. The flowers are very like those of *F. macrostema*, about two inches and a half long.

CATASETUM FULIGINOSUM.—Its habit is that of *C. tridentatum*; but the flowers are in a dense erect raceme, of a deep green colour, spotted with a dull black purple. Lip stained with pale purple. It has lately bloomed in the collection at Sion Gardens.

LOBELIA PYRAMIDALIS.—From the Himalayas. It is a herbaceous plant. The leaves are narrow, long, lanceolate, finely serrated. The flowers are about an inch long, of a greenish-violet colour.

NIPHEA OBLONGA.—Mr. Hartweg sent this from Guatemala to the London Horticultural Society. The present is an herbaceous plant, having hairy, fleshy, oblong, serrated leaves, like those of a *Gloxinia*, and bearing a cluster of large snow-white flowers at the summit of the stem. It is a Gesneraceous plant, but it approaches near to *Gloxinia*.

NOTICED IN NURSERIES, &c.

At Mr. Henderson's Nursery.

LOBELIA BICOLOR.—Flowers pale lilac; leaves very prettily veined. Greenhouse.

CYANOTUS AXILLARIS.—Flowers fine blue, and with its singularly pretty feathery stamens is very beautiful. Greenhouse.

BEGONIA MARTYNIA.—The foliage is very pretty, dark, handsomely notched. It blooms very freely; the flowers are flesh-coloured. Stove.

IPOMÆA HARDINGII.—The leaf is as large, and somewhat like in form, as one of the Tulip Tree. The flower is large too, of a pretty lilac, with fine purple plaits. Stove.

MALVA CAMPANULATA.—Flowers freely, of a pretty light lilac colour. Greenhouse.

SOLANUM CRISPUM.—The flowers are of a pretty pale blue. Greenhouse.

MENANTHUS CÆRULEA PUNCTATA.—The leaves and habit of the plant is very like a *Hovea*. The flowers are produced in spikes, blue, very neat and pretty. Greenhouse.

At Messrs. Low and Co's.

MARTYNIA.—An unnamed new species, with large cordate leaves. The stem is about two feet and a half high, crowned with a panicle of flowers. Each flower is about an inch and a half long, of beautiful orange colour, spotted and streaked handsomely in the inside. Greenhouse.

EUPHORBIA SANGUINEA.—The leaf is cordate, of a deep purple colour; it has not yet bloomed, but it is a handsome-looking plant, well deserving a place in every collection of stove or greenhouse plants.

BRUGMANSIA PARVIFLORA.—The plant is quite of a dwarf habit, the flowers of a pretty orange colour, each being about an inch and a half long. Greenhouse.

GESNERIA ZEBRINA.—The leaf is kidney-shaped, with reddish veins. The flowers are produced in large panicles, forty or more in each. The outside of the flower is scarlet at the upper side and yellow underneath; the inside is most numerous and beautifully spotted with crimson. It is a very handsome flowering species. Each flower is about an inch and a half across. Stove.

BEGONIA PUNCTATA.—A new species, not bloomed; the leaf is large, prettily spotted with dark.

BORONIA VIMINEA.—A very pretty plant, blooming profusely. Each flower is about a quarter of an inch across, of a pink colour. The plant had then been (September 27th) six months in bloom in the greenhouse.

PIMELEA SPECTABILE.—The flower is the colour of *Hispida*, but twice the size. Greenhouse.

PIMELEA HENDERSONIA.—The flowers are of a pretty pink colour, about a quarter of an inch across. Both kinds are pretty, and well deserve a place in the greenhouse.

GOMPHOLOBIUM KNIGHTIANUM.—A new species. Flowers about the size of *G. polymorphum*, of a pretty rosy-lilac colour.

London Horticultural Society's Garden.

SALVIA DULCIS.—Like *S. Grahami* in growth, the flowers of a beautiful rose colour. Like the *Salvias* in general, it will do well in the open air in summer, or in the greenhouse.

SALVIA REGLA.—We noticed this in a recent number. We observed that the plants bloomed more freely in the open ground than in the conservatory. Its pretty red flowers making it very showy. It was in fine bloom in October, and no doubt would continue till frost destroyed the spikes.

BÆCKIA CAMPHORATA.—The plant is slender, blooming most profusely; the blossoms, principally at the upper side of its spikes, which are near two feet long. Each flower is about a quarter of an inch across, white, with a slight blush tinge. A very handsome greenhouse plant.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON PLANTING RANUNCULUS AND ANEMONIES TO BLOOM IN JUNE.—A constant subscriber to the FLORICULTURAL CABINET would feel obliged if the Conductor would favour him with an answer to the following queries:—

At what time should Anemonies and Ranunculuses be planted to be in full bloom about the middle of June?

[About the middle of March. We have done it for years.—CONDUCTOR.]

The usual treatment of *Amaryllis formosissima* and *Alstromerias*?

Sept. 23d, 1841.

R. W. C.

[We will give an article on each in our next.—CONDUCTOR.]

ON INCREASING THE DOUBLE-FLOWERED LYCHNIS.—Having purchased, some time since, a plant of double-flowered *Lychnis*, having a single stem, I should

be obliged by some information as to its management in the way of increase. The nurseryman from whom I purchased it tells me it is difficult of striking owing to its tubular stem.

Sept. 24th, 1841.

A SUBSCRIBER.

[The plant usually produces suckers, if cut down early after blooming. If the stems be cut off before the blossoms expand, and be cut into pieces, by cutting horizontally through close under a joint, and leave a joint above the soil, such cuttings, inserted in sandy loam or sandy peat, and put into a slight heat, will very readily strike root.—CONDUCTOR.]

PLANTS WHICH WILL GROW UNDER THE SHADE OF TREES.—I have a bank of large trees in my pleasure grounds which I am desirous of covering with some dwarf plants that will flourish in the shade; I want to plant before winter, so that an early answer will oblige.

Herts, October 18, 1841.

LUCY.

Spurge Laurel; *Daphne pontica*; the broad, narrow leaved, purple, and variegated Periwinkles; *Box* may be kept as low as desired by pruning; Butchers' Broom, and Alexandrian Laurel; the common Laurel kept pruned down; the Holly so pruned,—we have seen both attended to so as to become like horizontal growing plants; *Rhododendron ponticum* and *maximum*, where a free admission of air draws under the trees; several of the *Berberis*'s, as the holly leaved, but they are too dear to plant to a great extent as yet; *Lauristinus*, if there be a free current of air. Several *Vaccinium*s do well and fruit freely; Irish Ivy covers rapidly and is easily prevented ascending the trees. The above are ever-green, and make a permanent green covering. For a very dwarf and most rapid cover the large broad-leaved Periwinkle and Irish Ivy are the best. Near to the margin of a walk it would give a pretty relief to have a few flowers which flower in such situations, such as *Arabis grandiflora*, white; Hound's Tongue, blue; Double White Wood Anemone, Lily of the Valley, Winter Aconite, the various Primroses, Single Hyacinths, Squills, Wood Sorrel.

ON TRELLISES.—You, or some correspondent, would confer a great favour on many of your distant friends by describing and figuring the various sorts of trellises most suitable for climbing plants when grown in pots. The sort of material and mode of attaching the trellis to the pot should be mentioned, so that a workman may be able to construct them. Climbing plants are now attracting the attention they deserve, and yet of all others they are the most awkward in the hands of an amateur.

FLORA.

ANSWERS.

ON PRIORY QUEEN PELARGONIUM.—In answer to a question asked by C. W. F. in the present October Number of the CABINET, I beg to say the Pelargonium, called the Priory Queen, was, I believe, raised by Mr. Bassett at the Priory, Bodmin, in Cornwall, and sold to Messrs. Pince and Co., of Exeter, by whom it was sent out.

Oct. 18th, 1841.

AJAX.

ON THE DOUBLE YELLOW ROSE.—Your wishing for all information respecting the Double Yellow Rose, I herewith send you a description of one in the garden at Albury Hall, Herts, where no kind of care or attention is paid to it beyond cutting out the superabundant shoots in winter. It is planted against a north wall, where it has stood many years, and always blooms and expands its blossoms admirably every year. It is growing in a very stiff loam, without manure ever being applied to it.

Oct. 6, 1841.

HERTS.

ON THE SIZES OF POTS.—A correspondent in the September Number of the CABINET wishing to know the size of flower-pots, I take the liberty of sending you the following, which may be useful to many of your subscribers as well as W. G. B. :—

1st size. called	Thimbles,		2 inches wide,	1½ inch deep.
2d ditto	Sixties	(60s.)	3 inches wide,	3 inches deep.
3d ditto	Forty-eights	(48s.)	4 inches wide,	5 inches deep.
4th ditto	Thirty-twos	(32s.)	5 inches wide,	6 inches deep.
5th ditto	Twenty-fours	(24s.)	6 inches wide,	6 inches deep.
6th ditto	Sixteens	(16s.)	8 inches wide,	8 inches deep.
7th ditto	Twelves	(12s.)	8½ inches wide,	9 inches deep.
8th ditto	Eights	(8s.)	9 inches wide,	10 inches deep.
9th ditto	Sixes	(6s.)	10 inches wide,	11 inches deep.
10th ditto	Fours	(4s.)	11 inches wide,	12 inches deep.
11th ditto	Twos	(2s.)	12 inches wide,	12 inches deep.

In all these sizes there are trifling variations in forming what are called flats and uprights.

Oct. 6th, 1841.

A NORTH BRITON

MR. EDITOR,—In order to redeem my promise, and meet the desire of your correspondent, I beg leave to subjoin the method which I adopt in the preservation of Dahlia roots during winter.

The practice pursued by dahlia-growers generally has been to pack them in dry sand, or something of that nature, and then to place them in some situation where they may remain dormant during winter; but I am led to imagine that those who pursue this plan will be very frequently subjected to disappointment when they draw them forth in the succeeding spring. When I had experienced a series of disappointments resulting from this treatment of the roots, I began to consider whether this might not be obviated by the adoption of a different management; and after experimenting in a variety of ways, I have been led to give a decided preference to the following mode :—When the Dahlia season is past, and the tops have properly withered, I take up the roots and place them in the greenhouse or vinery, so that they may be thoroughly seasoned. I then place them in the garden-house, on a raised frame made of boards placed two or three inches apart, so as to admit of a free current of air passing between the roots. If there is any danger likely to arise from frost, some straw or a few mats can be placed over them; but as I have a fire for the purpose of warming the greenhouse in frosty weather, the use of mats is unnecessary. Those who have not these conveniences may still, with a little planning and attention, adapt this method to their individual circumstances. As an evidence of the superior safety of this mode of preservation, out of nearly 200 which I kept last winter I did not lose a single root.

And now the labour of a year has gone,

The Dahlia's bloom has pass'd away;

It dies, but, cared for, it will bloom again,

The fair attendant of a summer day.

Thus nature perishes that it may spring

Enliven'd from drear winter's stormy blast;

And man holds this a type, that he may hope

To bloom again when nature's self has pass'd.

I remain, &c.

Oak Leigh, near Northwich,

Oct. 21st, 1841.

JAMES M' MILLAN,

Gardener to C. W. Newman, Esq.

REMARKS.

DATURA ARBOREA.—A correspondent, "H. S." of Farnham, near Cavan, says, that he has a specimen of *Brugmansia sanguinea*, which instead of cutting down low in the spring in order to make it flower, as mentioned by "P. W. J.," in p. 612, he merely prunes to keep within bounds. The plant has been in a tub

about one foot in diameter for some years, placed in a conservatory on the centre border, into which the roots have penetrated. He finds it necessary to keep it dry during the winter, and the water that he does use is placed in the house some time before it is required. The dimensions of his plant are, height eleven feet and a half, circumference of the stem eleven inches, and of the branches thirty-nine feet; it has been in flower since May, and has now one hundred flowers on it, averaging nine inches in length.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*.

LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. *Meeting on 5th October*.—Mr. Walker, gardener to T. Harris, Esq., sent a magnificent specimen of *Oncidium Báueri*, for which a Banksian medal was awarded; with plants of the well-known *Zygopetalum crinitum*, and *Stanhópea insignis*, and cut flowers of *Peristéria elata*, the "Spirito Santo" of the Mexicans, and of the beautiful *Tacsónia pinnatistipula*. A well-grown plant of *Lisianthus Russellianus* was exhibited by Mr. Cuthill. From Messrs. Veitch and Son were two plants of a new *Gloxinia*, imported from Brazil; the flowers were like those of *speciosa*, but the leaves are of a very large size, and have a pale mark running along the veins; a certificate was awarded for it. Messrs. Chandler and Son sent a handsome specimen of *Sedum Sieböldii*, a Japanese species, which has proved quite hardy, and is admirably adapted for growing on rocks; two plants of the curious *Sempervivum aristatum*, and a tray of singular tipped Dahlias, which, though not florist's flowers, will yet be found showy plants for the border; a certificate was given for the *Sedum*. Mr. Jackson exhibited a fine collection of specimen Heaths, for which a Banksian medal was awarded; among them, *Banksiana* for its singularity, and *retorta major*, *Archeriana*, and *exurgens coccinea*, for their beauty were deserving of notice. W. H. Storey, Esq., sent a seedling *Epacris*, named *grandiflora rosea*. Mrs. Lawrence had a small collection of plants, among which was a very handsome specimen of *Aphelandria cristata*, with several fine orange scarlet spikes of flowers, for which a Banksian medal was given; among the other plants worthy of notice were *Maxillária Steclicii*, with brown spotted flowers, and leaves like whip-lashes; *Epidendrum ciliare*, and a seedling *Euphorbia*, raised between *splendens* and *Brónnii*. Mr. Mills exhibited handsome plants of *Ipomœa Horsfalliæ*, and *Manétia cordata*, with a brace of Yarmouth hybrid Cucumbers, grown in his improved pit; for the latter a certificate was given. From Mr. Bateman were cut flowers of *Odontoglossum grande*, *Gongora maculata*, *Maxillária pallidiflora*, and *Dendróbium chrysanthum*; the latter is one of the most beautiful of its class, producing as it does masses of brilliant orange flowers, relieved by a rich brown spot in the centre; a Banksian medal was awarded for this. Banksian medals were given to Messrs. Wood and Son, and Messrs. Lane and Son, for their collections of autumnal Roses. Among the more desirable were—*Bourbon*: *Armosa*, *Queen*, *Gloire des Rosamènes*, *Julie de Loyennes*, *Madame Despréz*, and *Theresita*. *Perpetual*: *Antinous*, *Belle Italienne*, *Isaure*, *L'Ablée*, *Rose du Roi*, *Bernard*, *Billiard*, and *Prudhomme*. *Hybrid Perpetual*: *General Allard*, *Comte de Paris*, *Madame Laffay*, *Victoria*, *Fulgorie*, and *Princess Hélène*. *China*: *Pulchella*, *Captain Parry*, *Napoleon*, *Lady of the Lake*, *Fabvier*, *Theresia Stravius*, and *Cramoisie éblouissante*. *Tea*: *Goubault*, *Bride of Abydos*, *Pactole*, *Jennie Deans*, *Caroline* and *Clara Sylvain*, *Noisette*: *Aimée Vibert*, *La Biche*, *Comtesse de Grillon*, and *Euphrosine*. Messrs. Wood also exhibited flowers of a seedling *Petunia*, named *Magna rosea*, a handsome variety, but too coarse; and Messrs. Lane, specimens of *Fuchsia corymbiflora*, cut from a plant 3 feet 4 inches high. The plants from the Garden included several fine Orchidaceous Plants; the noble *Odontoglossum grande* was finer than it has yet been seen in this country; the flowers were between six inches and seven inches across, and much brighter in colour than the specimen from Mr. Bateman. The fine specimen of *Miltónia cándida*, some spider-like flowers of *Brasavola Martiana*; the *Zygopetalum rostratum*, with its handsome broad white labellum, and the singular little cluster of red-and-yellow blossoms of *Saccolábium papillosum*, were sufficient proofs that these plants are among the greatest wonders of the vegetable world. The other plants of interest from the garden were, *Mulgédium macrorrhizum*, an herbaceous plant from the North of India, with pale lilac flowers, and which, from its producing its blossoms abund-

antly at this time of the year, will be found a useful rock-plant; and a Cotton plant in flower, with a half-ripe pod, and a ripe pod, showing the natural state of this highly useful production.

FUCHSIA FULGENS A FRUIT TREE.—I do not know whether the generality of those who cultivate this plant are aware of the merits of *Fuchsia fulgens* as a fruit tree, or rather shrub. The fruit is not unlike a small girkin; and when quite ripe, turns of a pale yellow, and comes off at a touch. Last month I ate them in perfection in a conservatory at Highclere. They are, to my taste, as good as any grapes, excepting the high-flavoured sorts of Muscat. Whoever has a conservatory or greenhouse should raise this fruit.—*A. Herbert. —Gardeners' Chronicle.*

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 loosened at the surface, to prevent its forming a mossy or very compact state.

The plants of the Cactus that have been kept in the open air during the summer may be brought to bloom successively, by taking such as are desired to bloom immediately into the heat of a forcing pine-house. Other plants, to bloom afterwards, should be kept in a greenhouse protected from the frost.

Plants of the *Calceolaria* that have been grown in the open borders during the summer months should now be taken up and potted, afterwards kept in a cool frame, or cool part of the greenhouse, being careful not to give too much water, just sufficient to keep the soil moist will only be necessary. Offsets will be found rooted; take them off and pot them.

Chinese Primroses that have been grown in the open borders, Pelargoniums, Heliotropes, &c. if not taken up already, will require to be immediately, if to be preserved.

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.

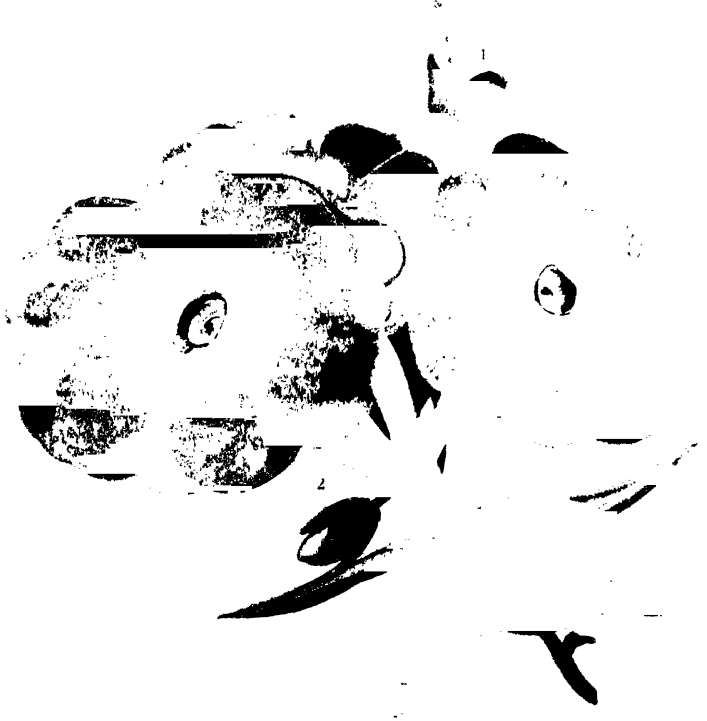
Dutch roots may in this month be successfully planted. See articles on culture as to potting and burying under ground, in previous numbers of the *CABINET*.

Fuchsias and greenhouse plants intended to be inured to the open air will require to have protection at the roots. See articles in previous numbers of the *CABINET*.

Tubers of *Commelinas*, and bulbs of *Tigridias*, should be taken up and be preserved dry through winter; the latter have a quantity of soil retained.

Newly planted shrubs, in exposed situations, should be secured to stakes.

Herbaceous border plants may still be divided and replanted.



THE
FLORICULTURAL CABINET,

DECEMBER 1st, 1841.

PART I.
EMBELLISHMENTS.

ARTICLE I.

1.—DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS. VAR. MANSLEY'S NULLI
SECUNDUS PICOTEE.

CARYOPHYLLEÆ. DECANDRIA, DIGYNIA.

THIS beautiful Picotee was raised by Mr. Robert Mansley, of Halifax, in Yorkshire, and of its class stands unequalled. The purity of colour, the perfection of edging, and nobleness of the flower, place it pre-eminent. We received blooms of it at the time we were attending the Carnation and Picotee shows in the Midland and Southern Counties, but though we had, at many of the exhibitions, carefully to inspect the specimens, we did not see one equal to this kind. We understand that it has taken the first prize wherever exhibited. It well deserves a place in every collection.

Having in several late Numbers given communications on the culture of Carnations and Picotees, as well as there being an additional one in our present Number by a 'North Britain' correspondent, we deem it unnecessary at the present to add more on the subject, especially when our respected correspondent Mr. William Harrison, Secretary of the Felton Bridge Floral Society, is favouring us with a descriptive list of the best kinds, with suitable remarks on culture, &c. These will be given in our successive Numbers.

2.—FRANCISCEA LATIFOLIA. (*Broad leaved.*)

SCROPHULARINÆ. DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

This genus was so named in honour of Francis, Emperor of Austria, who was a distinguished patron and promoter of Botany.

The first introduced species, *F. Hopeana*, is now found in many collections of greenhouse plants, and for its beauty and fragrance deserves to be in all, and being to be had at 1s. or 1s. 6d. per plant, we strongly recommend it to our readers. The present species far exceeds the former in beauty: its brilliant violet-purple blossoms, produced in such profusion, give it a most imposing appearance, and render it one of the most beautiful flowering plants. It flourishes well and blooms freely in the greenhouse during summer, and if placed in the plant stove in autumn will bloom through the autumn and winter. We received a specimen of it from Dublin, where it has bloomed in the Botanic garden under the care of Mr. Moore.

Both kinds grow freely, well drained, in a compost of heat and loam, and are readily propagated by cuttings inserted in sand, placed in moist heat, under a glass.

ARTICLE II.

FURTHER OBSERVATIONS ON THE CULTURE OF THE CARNATIONS.

By E. H., STIRLINGSHERE.

I WAS gratified by finding my observations on the Carnation were deemed so useful as to be inserted in the June Number of the FLO-RICULTURAL CABINET; and should you consider the continuance of those observations worthy of a place in any of your future Numbers, I should feel much pleased thus to contribute to the interest of the readers. I have, in the June Number of the CABINET, page 128, noticed the soil which is considered by florists best for growing the Carnation in, and also the manner of propagating it by seed sowing and by layers; and I have mentioned that, after the layers are taken off and potted, they are to be placed on tiles or slates, and they are to be placed in winter-quarters in October. Now before giving directions for the wintering and winter-quarters of this plant, let me first say a few words about piping or cutting. The usual mode is to wait until the flowers are in bloom, that it may be seen whether the flowers are in their right colours or not. But this greatly lessens your chance of success, as the shoots get too hard and woody, and do not strike so readily. Hogg says, "the operation of piping ought to

commence about the 1st of July ;" therefore piping should commence sooner than laying. He also mentions that the compost for piping should consist of one-third maiden earth, one-third leaf mould, and sand equal parts, one-third rotten horse-manure, to be well mixed together and passed through a fine sieve ; that the ends of the cuttings, when struck, may enter easily and without injury. The piping should be cut with a sharp pen or budding knife, at the second or third joint, according to the condition of the grass, but the shorter the better ; the cut must take place horizontally, close below the joint, and the part that covers the joint ought to be carefully removed and peeled off. The surface of the bed in which you plant your pipings ought to be made flat and level ; then gently water it, and the pipings may be stuck in three quarters of an inch deep, in rows ; but take care not to crowd them, then they may be again watered. On no account shut the glasses till they are quite dry, or they will inevitably fog, decay, and perish ; indeed this is often the way in which a whole bed of pipings perish. They will require shading when there is sun, and the best article for this purpose is a net or old mat, as they admit of a glimmering of the sun's rays without having it too powerful. If the weather continues hot and dry, they will require to be watered occasionally early in the morning over the glasses, which for one fortnight at least need not be removed if they are doing well. After this you may take them off, as you see occasion, for half an hour in the morning or evening to dry the glasses, and if any of the pipings appear mildewed or decayed, pull them up. At the end of six weeks they ought to be sufficiently rooted to be transplanted into small pots ; but I am of opinion that a prepared bed, over which a frame and lights can be placed for a week or two till they take root again, is the better and more certain method. The pipings may be allowed to remain in this frame till the middle of September. If the weather is unfavourable, you may even let them remain a few weeks longer in the frame. In taking them up, if you find any of them not rooted but sound, and their ends hard, do not let them remain on the same spot, but remove them to another bed with a little temporary heat, and cover them with glasses as before ; this will not fail to start them and hasten their fibring. This is the method, or nearly so, which Mr. Hogg recommends ; and he says if this method be adopted and pursued, it will be certain

to succeed ; and I think I may say I have found it to succeed a very great deal better, and you have more chance of the piping and striking well by following this method than by most others.

It may now be advisable to say a little about the winter situation, &c. &c. Florists who have the means of wintering them in frames seldom run the risk of keeping them in the open ground during winter. I may here perhaps be allowed to say, that one cause of the great losses of fine collections that many young florists have to complain of, during the winter I mean, is owing to their stock or collection of Carnations being placed in a situation where there is either too much heat or damp. Too much heat of course draws the plants, and consequently they are rendered incapable of bearing the cold of our spring ; and the florist, instead of having a fine bloom from those plants which have probably been in a slight hot-bed all winter, finds that they, on being turned out into the open ground in March, are too fragile and delicate to bear up against the sharp winds so common in this and the following month ; and in this way he probably loses a valuable collection. On the other hand, too much cold, and particularly damp, ought carefully to be avoided, for this is almost as certain to cause you to lose your collection as too much warmth. I think all who follow Mr. Hogg's hints respecting their treatment when in an inactive state in winter, will be rewarded by having a stock of strong and healthy plants able to be turned out in March and bloom well in summer. I may, previous to saying more, observe that at the bottom of the frames four or five inches of coal-ashes ought to be strewed for the pots to stand on. This keeps out worms, and at the same time protects the fibres during very severe weather : they should be placed also near the glass. Hogg, amongst other directions respecting the manner of preserving this plant in winter, recommends " that the frames may be rested or placed on bricks, to admit of a free circulation of air below among the pots ; the frames in some seasons may remain raised in this manner even till Christmas, for it is quite time enough to remove the bricks and let the frames down close to the ground when the frost appears to set in. Let your plants have all the benefit of the air you can by drawing the lights off in fine dry weather, and by giving air in wet from behind. In frosty weather, when not very severe, they should be exposed to the air for a few hours in the middle of the day. Decem-

ber and January are the months in which great caution is necessary in order not to over water them. Keep them moderately dry, and when they require water, let it be given them through the narrow pipe of a small watering-can instead of the rose. If you water with the rose, unless there be a brisk air and a little sun to dry the plants, the drops will hang upon them for several days, and spot and mildew the leaves. Great attention ought to be paid not to shut them up when wet. In order to prevent any green incrustation from taking place, take a small pointed stick, and when you see occasion stir the mould lightly. Should the weather be temperate and mild, with any gentle rains from the south or south-west, they should be permitted to receive the benefit of them for half an hour during the winter; this will greatly refresh them if you take great care to have their leaves dried again as soon as possible. The above method is nearly the same as that laid down by Mr. Hogg, and I am convinced it will be found to succeed admirably. I tried it for two winters, and the collection of Carnations were very delicate; and I am sure, under any other mode of treatment than the above-mentioned, they never would have survived the winter. But under this they even improved, and in spring were quite hardy and excellent bushy plants.

Florists in general have a larger stock of Carnations than they find convenient to bloom in pots, therefore they plant out some of them in a bed or border towards the end of March. If you are anxious to have a fine bloom, and your plants are fine sorts, a fresh bed should be then prepared for them. In this case they first remove a foot in depth of the old earth, and then dig over what remains to the depth of a foot or more; they will then cover the surface with a stratum of horse-manure three inches deep, of the kind which has been used as a cucumber-bed, and is not exhausted much. The mould, which in the first instance was removed, is to be replaced with the same sort of compost as is intended for Carnations in pots, raising the bed about four inches from the surface of the ground, and rounding the top a little in a convex form, in order to give the water a gentle descent each way. After planting this bed, you will of course require to give them an abundant supply of water, especially when they are near flowering, to swell the pod and increase the bloom. I must now finish for the present, and should the above be thought worthy of a place in your valuable CABINET, I shall feel much pleased; and

should you, at a future period, permit me, I intend adding a few observations on Carnations in pots, and on the wintering of the yellow Picotee.

ARTICLE III.

REMARKS ON THE *BELLIS PERENNIS*, OR DOUBLE FLOWERED GARDEN DAISIES.

BY MR. PETER MACKENZIE, WEST PLEAN, SCOTLAND.

I HAVE looked over the eight volumes of the *FLORICULTURAL CABINET* for some notice respecting the culture and increase of those beautiful little flowers that appear as pleasant

“As Jupiter
On Juno smiles, when he impregns the clouds
That shed May flowers.”

I refer to the *Bellis perennis*, but more particularly to the double varieties of our gardens; and in the volumes of the *CABINET* that are published, I find only one notice recommending them to public regard. It is from the pen of Mr. Charles Goodall, Rode Hall, Cheshire, vol. iii. page 34. When I read that excellent article, I was somewhat surprised that the number of varieties cultivated were so few. I know that it is a common opinion among the gardeners that there are not above six or eight varieties of the Double Daisy, but those who think so are greatly mistaken. I am convinced that if the different varieties were collected that are now grown in the gardens of

“The fair, free homes of England.”

they would make a splendid appearance.

The Daisy is a flower that is loved in the dawning of infancy, and is not denied the eulogium of the philosopher. It has afforded a theme for all our poets. It is a flower that blooms in the sublime Epic as well as in the simple Pastoral. Its very name is Poetry. Sir David Lindsay, in the 16th century, sings—

“Where art thou, May, with June, thy sister sheen,
Weel borderet with daisies of delight,
And gentle July with thy mantle green,
Enamelit with roses red and white.”

Shenstone the poet, and lover of landscape gardening, does not pass it by without notice.

“The turf with daisies broider’d o’er,
Exceeds we wot the Parian floor.”

Gay, in the *Shepherd's Week*, makes honest Jobbin Clout sing of it. The author of the *Man of Feeling* places the gem in another aspect—

“ Tread with awe the path around,
Tread with awe, 'tis hallowed ground;
For here in this sequester'd dell,
Wis ye who the guests that dwell;
Simplicity whose brow adorn,
The daisies washed by dewy morn.”

Passing by many other names that sing of

“ The heather and the daisy of the hill,”

I am convinced that if the Double Garden Daisy was taken under the patronage of some enterprising florists, it would soon repay them for the trouble bestowed upon it. As an instance that many varieties may be had for seeking after: in the list of prizes offered by the Auchenbomie and West Plein Horticultural Society for last year, there was one for the best collection of Double Daisies. I may notice that this society has only for its object the improvement of cottage gardening; yet instead of half a dozen being produced, there were upwards of twenty distinct varieties brought forward for competition, some of them were very beautiful. I believe if you had seen them you would have got them figured for the CABINET. If such an out-of-the-way place can produce so many, what may we not expect from those places that take the lead in the floral world, if they were to exert themselves but a little. There are many of your readers who may have small gardens and limited incomes, that may have as much pleasure in the possession of a beautiful Daisy as in that of even a first-rate Dahlia.

ARTICLE IV.

A SELECT LIST OF TULIPS.

FROM “A WARRINGTON CORRESPONDENT.”

IN accordance with my promise to Mr. William Harrison of Felton I here transmit you a list of about one hundred of the best Tulips grown in this neighbourhood, which, upon the whole, will be found to contain a greater number of superior varieties than his; and being more equally distributed in classes, a judicious selection may the more easily be made from it. I have considered it unnecessary, however, to affix the particular marks of character recommended by him, for

they do not afford any index to the relative merits of each. The following method of noting them will be found more useful.

To those which are very superior, and at the same time scarce here, I have prefixed the numerals 1, 2, 3, &c.; to those which are more plentiful, as well as superior, and indispensable, an asterisk*; to those which are excellent in their markings, but have some defect which renders them less valuable as show flowers, a dagger†; and those which have no mark prefixed have either bad bottoms, or are so inconstant in their markings as not to be admissible in a best bed, and, although plentiful, may be altogether discarded.

BIZARRES.

Feathered.

- 1 Old Dutch Catafalque.
- 2 George the Fourth (Page's.)
- 3 Magnum Bonum.
- 4 Royal Sovereign.
- 5 Pearson's Wellington.
- * Platoff.
- * Charles the Tenth.
- * Surpasse Catafalque.
- * Catafalque Supérieur.
- * Demetrius.
- * Goud Bures.
- * Trafalgar.
- * Crown Prince, or Sultana.
- † Earl St. Vincent.
- † Firebrand.
- † Duc de Savoie.
- Goud Munt.
- Grandeur Superbe.

Flamed.

- 1 Polyphemus.
- 2 Pompe Funèbre.
- 3 Charbonnier Noir.
- 4 Albion.
- 5 Carlo Dolce.
- 6 Bishop of Exeter.
- * San Josef, or Captain White.
- * Hill's Lustre.
- † Lord Wilton.
- † Garicola.
- † Phœnix.
- Surpasse le Cantique.
- Black Prince.

BYBLOMEN.

Feathered.

- 1 Ambassador de Hollande.
- 2 Buckley's Beauty.
- 3 Lancashire Hero.
- 4 David.

- 5 Violet Alexander.
- 6 Incomparable Bienfait.
- 7 Primo, or Magnus.
- 8 Reine d'Egypte.
- 9 Grotius.
- * Baguet.
- * Washington.
- * Grand Financier, or Franciscus Primus.
- † Cheval Noir.
- † Tonte.
- Laura.
- Rowbotham's Incomparable.
- Marie Autoinette.

Flamed.

- 1 Queen Charlotte.
- 2 Superbe en Noir.
- 3 Archelaus.
- 4 Princess Wurtemberg.
- 5 Incomparable Premier Noble.
- 6 Incomparable Diana.
- * Roi Siam.
- * Sable Rex.
- * Violet Wallers.
- * Alexander Magnus.
- † Imp. de Maroc.
- † Prince Regent.
- † Archduke Charles.
- † Queen May.
- † Magnificent.
- Violet fou Noir.
- Gaystella.
- Violet Lynx.
- Sang du Bœuf.

ROSES.

Feathered.

- 1 Rose Brilliant.
- 2 Queen Boadicea.
- 3 Countess Balcarras.
- 4 Cerise Incomparable.
- * Heroine.
- * Lady Crewe.

- * Count Vergennes.
- * Walworth.
- * Do little.
- * Duc de Bronte.
- † Hero of the Nile.
- † Holden's Rose.
- † Chediera Beauty.

Flamed.

- 1 Galitzin.
- 2 Duchess Newcastle.
- 3 Ponceau Brilliant.
- 4 Atlas.
- 5 Rose Quarto.

- 6 Vainqueur.
- 7 Rose Monte.
- * Lady Willmott.
- * Unique.
- * Triomphe Royale.
- * Lord Hill.
- * Vesta.
- * Sherwood's Rose.
- † Roi de Cerise.
- Incomparable Helena.
- St. Domingo.
- Vulcan.
- Rose Ruby.
- Grand Voleur.

By way of appendix to this list, it may be necessary to observe that in feathered varieties especial care should be taken to look out for clean breaks; for if the name alone is trusted to, disappointment will often result.

I have had Goud Bures, Crown Prince, Duc de Savoie, Baguet, Count Vergennes, Walworth, Heroine, Hero of the Nile, and a few others, which in different breaks have presented the appearance of two distinct varieties; the one being always clean and perfect, and the other never. Indeed this very circumstance has given rise to different names being given to the same Tulip. Thus, Royal Sovereign is nothing more nor less than a Charles X. very fine; Magnum Bonum is a very fine Sir Sidney Smith or Trebizonde, and the distinction in all such instances is really worth preserving, for the finer the first break, the more certain is it to continue true to its character.

Warrington, August 14th, 1841.

ARTICLE V.

ON PRESERVING THE DAHLIA AND TENDER HERBACEOUS PLANTS DURING WINTER.

BY CIVIS.

HEARING from all quarters complaints of the destruction of Dahlia roots during the last winter, I beg to inform you, in case any of the readers of your CABINET should like to try the experiment, that never having been able to keep many roots sound any winter in the usual way, I determined this last to leave them out, only covering them

about six inches deep, and a foot all round, with old tan, and the result was, I dug them all up as sound as possible about a fortnight since (early in March), and putting them into the hot-bed they made their shoots in five or six days. The only thing requisite beside the tan is, to tie the stems of the plants up to sticks, cutting off one of the side shoots close, as, if the stems are either cut off or broken down, the water lodges, and the roots are sure to perish.

Having likewise for the last three winters saved many tender herbaceous plants by a very simple contrivance, I will take this opportunity of mentioning it. I have had made at the potteries a quantity of covers the shape of a sugar-loaf, one foot high, and one broad at the bottom, with a knob on the top by way of a handle. About an inch from the bottom are cut four holes half an inch wide all round the cover, only leaving an inch and a half between each hole. These I put over any plant after it had been cut down, and leave them on three weeks at a time, or longer sometimes, as they give sufficient air and light, but if left too long in fine weather they will of course force the plant. The great advantage I find in them is keeping off the heavy rains of November and February, as well as the severe frosts. These covers are likewise very useful in transplanting plants in the sun, or in raising seeds in the borders in dry weather. They stow in a small compass, being made to fit one on the other. I have had several hundreds made, and the cost is only half-a-crown for twelve, two-pence halfpenny each. I can strongly recommend the trial of them to any one.

March 18th, 1841.

ARTICLE VI.

ON THE GENUS PRIMULÆ.

BY N. H.

THIS genus derives its name from the Latin word *primus* (first), as it is one of the earliest flowering plants that have been introduced into the English gardens, having been introduced here by the Dutch; it consists of low herbaceous, fibrous-rooted, hardy perennial, Alpine plants, valuable to florists on account of its flowering early in the spring, and being so easily cultivated, and being of so hardy a nature.

The plants are all of humble growth, with oblong broad rough leaves, and low slender stalks, monopetalous, five-parted flowers; some singly, as in the *P. vulgaris*, and others in clusters, as in the *P. Polyanthus* and *Auricula*. There are five species of this genus, which I place in the following order; viz. *Prim. vulgaris*, or common Primrose; *P. elatior*, or Oxlip; *P. veris*, or common Cowslip; *P. veris elatior*, Primrose Polyanthus, or Polyanthus; *P. Auricula*, or *Auricula*, as it is generally called; all of which I shall treat of separately, both in description and cultivation.

ON PRIMULA VULGARIS, OR COMMON PRIMROSE.

This delightful little plant has thick and very fibrous roots, crowned by a cluster of large, oblong, indented, rough leaves, and numerous flower-stalks, from about three or four to five or six inches high, each terminated by one flower. It is a very common plant, indigenous to this country, and grows wild in the woods and on the hedge sides. It generally flowers about March and April, and sometimes I have known it to continue till the middle of May, though it generally flowers till the latter end of April.

The varieties of the common Primrose are—Common Yellow Primrose of the Woods, White, Paper White, Red, Double Yellow, Double White, Double Red, Double Pink, Double Crimson, and Double Lilac; but the most esteemed of these are all the double ones, especially the Double White and Crimson.

The cultivation of this plant being of so easy a nature, I shall not dwell very long upon it; but I shall give the compost of Mr. Hogg, in his excellent "Treatise on the Carnation," &c. &c., in which he says—"The Primrose and Polyanthus require a much greater portion of sandy loam than the *Auricula*, a very small quantity of rotten cow-dung, and a little leaf-mould, or heath or peat-earth, mixed with them; in this they are found to grow extremely well. The Double Paper-white Primrose requires no dung at all; indeed, dung is hurtful to it." The propagation of the Primrose is by slipping or parting the roots; and you may get them very abundantly by seed sown in a shady place in autumn or spring; but I prefer spring, because, by the approach of winter, they will get sufficiently strong to be put into the open border, while those sown in the autumn require to be sheltered during the winter. The most proper time of

parting or slipping the offsets is about July, August, and September; that is as soon as the pips begin to fade. Then you must put the young plants in the open border till about October, when they will have taken a good root, and then move them in pots into shelter. At least that is the general way in which I treat them; but persons should be careful not to neglect dividing them once a-year, or at least once every two years, or they will become too large to do well, and will flower badly. The borders which I like the best have either a northern or eastern aspect; in these two situations I find them to grow extremely well.

ARTICLE VII.

FLORICULTURAL GLEANINGS.—No. 3.

A HINT ON THE PRESERVATION OF DAHLIA ROOTS.

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

THE glory and grandeur of our Dahlias are now over for this season, and instead of magnificent blooms, nothing is presented to our eyes but rotting, unexpanded pods and blackened leaves and stems. But they are not by themselves in betraying this desolation of the year, for little now remains to cheer the heart of the lover of Nature's charms. The appearance of all around us betokens autumnal decay, and the approach of that season of rest which all creation claims after performing her annual functions. The joyousness raised by the luxuriance of summer now gives place to a soothing melancholy—a feeling inseparable from the decline of Nature's charms.

The pale descending year, yet pleasing still,
A gentler mood inspires, for now the leaf
Incessant rustles from the mournful grove,
Oft startling such as, studious, walk below,
And slowly circles through the waving air.

In such a meditative mood as this, I, the other day, strolled on, occasionally kicking up the "sere and yellow leaves" that covered my path, till I arrived at Lorenzo's cottage. The prospect gradually widened as my distance from my own domicile increased, till at last the eye took in a large extent of cultivated country. The dreary summits of Rimside Moor rose in stern grandeur to the northwards,

while the background of the picture to the westward was finished by the towering summits of the Simonside Hills, looking down in frowning majesty upon the plains below. Turning to the eastward, a wide extent of cultivated country lay spread out at my feet, with the crystal stream of the Coquet winding her way through it to mingle her limpid waters with those of the dark blue ocean. After contemplating this scene for some time, I pursued my way till I found myself at the wicket leading to Lorenzo's cottage. I had the pleasure of finding him at home, and 'after the usual friendly greetings were over, we were soon in the depth of a floricultural conversation, and as happy as two monarchs talking about the weal of their several states. We soon had the table covered with Chronicles, Cabinets, and Gazettes, and experienced that—

A friend, a book, the stealing hours secure,
And mark them down for wisdom.

But the sun was fast nearing the western horizon, and I resolved to make an inspection of Lorenzo's flower-garden before night closed around us. We therefore sallied forth, and I found it as usual a picture of neatness. His tulip bed was already planted up, and the next bed for his ranunculuses was already made up and ready for planting the ensuing spring. His pink pipings were strong and planted out, his carnation and picotee layers carefully potted off, and the skeleton beds neatly levelled, and raked as carefully as if it had been in the height of the blooming season. His dahlia roots had that day been unearthed, and were carefully ticketed and standing on the walk ready for removal to their winter-quarters. *And where were those winter-quarters?* This is a question of the greatest importance to the dahlia grower, and one that many will like to see answered to their satisfaction, after the heavy losses they experienced in their stock of roots last winter. For their information then, and in the hope that the fact may be of some use to some of the readers of the Cabinet, I beg to give them Lorenzo's mode of keeping his roots, which has hitherto been a successful one. After drying his roots for a few days within doors, and then gently rubbing off the soil from them, and draining out the wet from the hollow stems when necessary, by letting them stand a day or two inverted, he then packs them away into a deep cellar, placing them upon the floor but without

the least covering. Here they remain in perfect safety till it is time to force them away in the spring.

To the testimony of my friend Lorenzo, I beg to add my own. My mode of keeping my own roots is simply this: my house is a double one, having a flight of stairs going up the middle of it from east to west. Under those stairs is a large closet which, during winter, is generally used for keeping potatoes. Upon these, then, I placed my dahlia roots last winter, and while many of my neighbours lost their all, I had the satisfaction of preserving *every root*. It is true I have not tried this system for more than two or three years; but I think the plan that preserved roots in the inclement weather of last winter must be a safe one, and therefore I offer the hint to my brother florists. It appears to me that no packing up is necessary if the amateur only has a place sufficiently protected from the frost. My closet is so situated that it has two walls between it and the external atmosphere, and this seems sufficient, without any additional protection. It may, perhaps, also be necessary to say that my bulbs would be about six yards from a kitchen-fire. To the dahlia grower, therefore, I beg to offer this hint in the spirit of friendship and goodwill.

After spending a happy evening with my friend, as I had often done before, I returned to my own fireside, and soon after resigned myself to the potent sway of—

“Tir'd Nature's sweet restorer, balmy Sleep

Felton Bridge End, November 9th, 1841.

ARTICLE VIII.

THE PLEASURES OF SOLITUDE AND GARDENING TO A CONTEMPLATIVE MIND.

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

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

To a contemplative mind, this world presents no sphere so pleasing as a calm and peaceful seclusion in the tranquillizing retirement of solitude. The ceaseless hum which invariably pervades the busy

haunts of men, and irritates and distracts the mind from the legitimate pursuits of science, or the cultivation of the extended and flowery fields of literature, is there altogether unknown; the corroding cares of the commercial speculator never invade the peaceful abode; the petty broils and ephemeral ebullitions which so frequently occur on the vast theatre of active life are left far behind us; and we feel, as we take up our temporary abode at a distance from the increasing cares which engross the attention of the busy multitude, that the mind acquires a pleasing quiescence which, in the debilitating pursuits of pleasure, the ardent soarings of ambition, or the more harassing and incessant demands of business, it can never hope to attain. To the man who is possessed of a heart tremblingly alive to every tender impulse, and deeply imbued with reverence to the supreme Dispenser of all things, and love to his fellow-creatures generally, such seclusion gives rise to the most agreeable feelings, and produces the most unalloyed felicity. Reared, perhaps, among the magnificence of the everlasting hills, he feels a sort of intimacy with their frowning summits, and views their varying aspects and the succession of the changing seasons as traces of the power and bounty of that omniscient Being

“Who rules the whirlwind and directs the storm.”

The rising verdure of spring, the waving luxuriance of summer, the sweet but declining graces of autumn, and the wild grandeur and magnificent frowns of winter, awaken in his bosom springs of gratitude to the omnipotent Governor of the universe, which, in the giddiness and frivolity of an inhabitant of a large city, are often sealed up for ever. Not a cowslip or a primrose—the eldest daughters of the spring—can start from its state of embryo, to ornament his path up the rocky dell, and shed its perfume with each passing zephyr, not a bud can expand, not a warbling chorister can raise its grateful matin song, not a streaming meteor can shoot across the azure canopy above him, without producing the most pleasing and lively emotions, and elevating his thoughts to Him, the great source from whom emanates all the beauty and harmony that are so profusely scattered around us.

To the man whose days and years glide smoothly on along the rapid yet almost imperceptibly-moving stream of time, and who can “feel for the woes of another,” in whatever garb that individual may approach his presence; whether in the costly and gaudy trappings of

worldly pomp, which have yet proved inadequate to the securing of human happiness, or in the threadbare garments of the unfortunate and the miserable, whom the heartless worldling spurns from his dwelling; the pleasures of retirement and gardening are varied and universal. He views the widely extended country spread around as a prolific and luxuriant garden, and, seated on some towering eminence, with a favourite author as his only companion, surveys the wonders and beauties of Nature with the greatest complacency and delight. They produce that calm and placid feeling of tranquil happiness which it is absolutely necessary to feel before we can reason calmly on the varied aspects of human life, and form just and accurate estimates of the characters and dispositions of those among whom our destiny has cast us, in whatever sphere that may happen to be. For although the busy world is the proper theatre on which our materials must be amassed and our observations on passing events made, it is only after we have retired from the intoxicating power of their combined influence that we can reason calmly on their tendency, and apply our collected information to its proper uses. We then feel that soothing balm stealing over the soul which, in the toil, and bustle, and anxiety of business is always sighed for in vain. The woody dell, the heath-clad mountain, the serpentine river, the foaming cataract, all conspire to wrap the mind in a pleasing reverie, and to engage it in a train of peaceful meditations on the flowery scene around, presenting so many prospects of rural repose and pastoral felicity. The cooing of the dove on the steep of the mountain, the wild and melancholy wail of the curlew on the adjoining moor, the sighing of the breezes through the adjoining wood, and the ceaseless murmurings of the hidden river heard in the distance below, sound in his delighted ears as but a part of the plaintive melody of creation, and in the rapture which fills his bosom on witnessing the quiet scene, he feels as happy as his monarch on the throne, and exclaims with George Darley—

“ Pleasant in these dim woods, where Quiet dwells,
To hold sweet undertalk with her, whose voice,
Spirit-like, whispers us beneath the boughs,
Herself unseen! Pleasant, with light foot-fall,
To press rich Autumn’s bed of russet leaves,
Make the warm-smelling moss give out its odour,
And here, unbonneted, in sunless noon,
Drink the green air, refreshing both to sense
And soul, world-wearied!”

To the man, the springtide of whose years has been spent in the

tranquillity of retirement, and whose youthful mind has acquired a peaceful calmness, in perfect unison with the pastoral repose among which his youthful years glided so peacefully away, the solitary scene of his nativity becomes ten thousand times dearer as the anxieties and turmoil of business thicken around him in after years, and compel him to abandon the quiet valley, to cultivate the acquaintance of strangers in a land distant and unknown. How often, amid the distracting cares which surround him, does the mind turn with languor and loathing from the anxieties of business, and direct its eye, as through a *telescopic vista*, to the bright and sunny regions of the past! How often does he think of the unsullied days of childhood and youth, when he bounded up the valley with a few chosen companions to enjoy the refreshing coolness of the evening, and watch the silver orb of night rise in unclouded majesty above the towering summit of the heath-clad mountains to the eastward, while his native stream murmured along at their feet over its slaty bed! How often does he think of the buoyant feeling which pervaded their bosoms when, emancipated from the thralldom of school, they wound their way up the solitary dell, leaving the busy world far behind them, to exercise their piscatorial skill; when the guileless heart was free from forebodings of the future, and the past presented but a succession of enjoyments, unalloyed with care or grief! Ah!—

“ These are the days when youthful hopes beguile,
 We think that bliss like this will still prevail;
 But sage experience shows the specious wile,
 And every year leaves something to bewail.”

For how often does the sigh heave his bosom when he thinks of the untimely fate of many of those companions who, while health and vigour are his, in a foreign land are falling beneath the assaults of the relentless destroyer, and filling untimely graves! What, though he is surrounded by more luxuriant scenes and fanned by more odoriferous gales than in youth? He longs to call a moderate independence his own, and then breathe once more the salubrious air of his native mountains, which have occupied his day dreams and gilded his night visions since the time when he last beheld them, and which are engraven on the tablets of his memory as with a pen of adamant. Though surrounded with gaudy pageants, magnificent scenes, and costly viands, he longs to retire to his native solitude,

where, with some fair form and devoted and affectionate heart, he might enjoy the real beauties of Nature ; where, in

- some calm, sequestered spot,
The world forgetting, by the world forgot,"

the bonds of affection would be the only restraint upon his liberty ; where care, discontent, and sorrow would never approach ; where peace and harmony would reign undisturbed, and the seasons flee away unnoticed as speedily as the divisions of a day.

In such a seclusion as is here attempted to be pourtrayed to the reader, what pure and unalloyed enjoyment is derived, by the admirer of Nature's charms, from the amusement of *gardening* ! When the suns of spring again reanimate the young shoots, and make them start from their *hibernacula* or winter retreats, how pleasant it is to watch the progress of the season, and see our auriculas and polyanthus again approaching their gay perfection ! When May arrives, what pleasure to watch over and protect the delicate and splendid beauties of the tulip ! And as the months glide on, what varied and fragrant beauties are to be found in the ranunculus, the pansy, the pink, the picotee, and the carnation ! And what encomiums are then lavished upon our friend Ely and others for the many beautiful varieties with which they have adorned our flower-beds—varieties on which Nature's most correct artist seems to have been employed with the greatest care ! And last, though not least, to crown and close the floricultural year, comes the stately and permanent magnificence of our dahlias, which keep our gardens a blaze of autumnal beauty, till the early frosts of approaching winter lay prostrate their beauties, and instead of realized hopes, leave us only our stock of roots, and anticipation of a renewal of their beauties the following season.

Such are a proof of the charms of solitude, and some of the soothing aspirations which bind mankind to the oar of life, and impel them forward along its varied, intricate, and frequently dangerous currents. Without the soothing whisperings of that sweetest of all our earthly counsellors—hope, which often soothes and ameliorates the rugged present, by presenting in perspective a brilliant and happy future, life would often appear but a dark and dawnless night ; and as such would hold out few attractions to the adventurer upon its changing ocean. Such, however, is the wisdom and beneficence of Omniscience, that, while patience—that grand and universal medicine for all our worldly

afflictions—teaches us to combat and overcome the difficulties of the present, hope never fails to step in to our aid, and promise in futurity, in the bosom of solitude, that happiness and undisturbed tranquillity which, after the prime and vigour of existence have been spent in a station of activity and usefulness, all mankind are so anxious to enjoy; from the philanthropic statesman, who has for years laboured to confer important benefits upon his species, and managed the important helm of his country's affairs with honour and success, to the humble mechanic, who, not less respected in his own sphere, at last finds that the frivolities of society have no charms for him.

The term solitude does not necessarily imply absolute renouncement of the world for a hermit's cave, at an immense distance from the active theatre of commercial life. A man may enjoy as beneficial and soothing a retirement in the silence and privacy of his own dwelling, in cultivating his fields or adorning his garden, in propagating and watching a dahlia, from its first bursting and from the ugly tuber, to the time of its attaining its full growth and luxuriance of blossom, or in arranging his tulip boxes, and polling his auriculas, at a short distance from the anxious speculations of commerce, as if he had scooped his cave in the side of a distant mountain; while the disadvantages of a life of total seclusion and abandonment of the world are entirely avoided. It is in such occasional and partial seclusion as this that man can most readily step aside, after the avocations to which his destiny calls him are terminated, and calmly commune with his own heart. It is there that we can, with the greatest facility, acquire that utmost height of human philosophy, *the knowledge of ourselves*. And it is there that we can, with the greatest ease, calm the unruly passions of the human breast into complete repose, banish the approach of envy and ill-will, and feel the justice and wisdom of that maxim which binds us to "do to others as we would that they should do to us." With those who are actuated by such feelings time flies cheerfully and happily away; days, months, and years glide over them in calm and rapid succession, and leave no traces behind them but such as have tended to the improvement of the mind or the cultivation of the best affections of the heart. Thus retired from the frivolities and affectation of the world, they feel how soon the *real* wants of Nature are satisfied; they allow themselves to glide quietly down the mighty stream of Time, at peace with their own hearts and in love with every

member of their species; and, eyeing the vices and follies of the world with pity rather than anger, they rejoice at their own happy and tranquil lot, and experience how easy it is to say—"I have learnt, in whatever state I am, therewith to be content."

It is impossible to picture a state of greater happiness in this transitory scene than that which is enjoyed by an amiable and affectionate family, or by a secluded society in such retirement as this, where each individual member is studiously anxious to advance the happiness of the rest. There the best affections of the heart and the most endearing traits of the human character are daily portrayed, and distinguish the actions of the peaceful inhabitants. No heartless discords, no striving for precedency, interrupts the friendly harmony which dwells among them, and which might *everywhere prevail* if the heart were cultivated with that anxiety which is sedulously displayed on the frivolities of dress, and the "poms and vanities" which so generally pervade society. Such vain and unnecessary pomp, however, seldom finds a place with the peaceful inhabitants. Such were the enlightened and amiable members of "the Port Royal Society." "These were men whom the love of retirement had united to cultivate literature in the midst of solitude, of peace and of piety. They formed a society of learned men, of fine taste and sound philosophy. Alike occupied on sacred as well as profane authors, they edified while they enlightened the world. The example of these solitaries shows how retirement is favourable to penetrate into the sanctuary of the muses, and that by meditating in silence on the oracles of taste, in imitating we may equal them."

The trammels to thought and the useless forms and observances of society no longer clog and envelop the mind the moment it feels itself in retirement; it then immediately falls upon its own internal resources, and, eagle-winged, can scale with success the steep and towering pinnacles of scientific knowledge, or stoop down and scrutinize and admire the wondrous and beautiful productions of Nature with the purest delight and the calmness of conscious security. The moment a contemplative character finds himself alone, how tranquil are the feelings that take possession of his breast! The extravagance and exuberance of a wandering imagination are softened down and chastened by the peace and tranquillity which surround him; the varying rays of thought are concentrated into one bright and radiant

focus; and the highest productions of science, the brightest works of genius, the finest workings of sensibility, and the benevolent schemes of the philanthropist for the amelioration of the sufferings of his race, thus spring into existence, which, but for the benign influence of solitude on the heart, would in all probability never have found their way to the public eye.

It is only in solitude that mankind can calmly feel and truly estimate the variableness and uncertainty of public opinion and popular applause. In the sweets of retirement man feels how superficial and unfounded are often the opinions of the giddy multitude. Far retired from the contaminating influence of malice and uncharitableness, from the attacks of which even the most virtuous are doomed to suffer, and anxiously wishing to see universal happiness reign around and harmonize with the unison of the universe, he soon learns to value lightly opinions formed without reason or reflection, and to pity rather than despise those who act with a destitution of that Christian charity which is the golden chain that binds man to his fellow-man, and teaches us that the feelings of another ought always to be held sacred. If, however, the man of sensibility does allow the envenomed shafts of malice occasionally to ruffle the philosophic calmness of his thoughts, the consciousness of the purity of his own intentions soon restores his wonted quietude. He turns to the inspection of his flower-beds with patient resignation, and enjoying the rural harmony by which he is surrounded, feels regret that the carpings and backbitings of the busy world so little accord with the order and harmony of the works of Omnipotence which surround him. In the incessant warfare which the untoward circumstances of commercial life, and "the whips and scorns of time," keep up his best principles and finest feelings, he finds at last that the surest way to preserve the latter from the ruthless desecration of thoughtless ignorance or base ingratitude is to retire to some distance from the sphere of activity to which his choice of life had destined him, to seek the seclusion of solitude, where, with a few silent companions to conduct his thoughts to the glory and grandeur of past ages and the contemplation of the purity and beauty of immaculate virtue, he may enjoy that tranquillity and happiness in the bosom of his family and in the confidence of his friends, which leave a far more delightful impression on the mind than the acclamations which follow the conqueror's steps, or the glory that crowns the

“—————There’s a joy,
 To the fond votaries of fame unknown ;
 To hear the still small voice of conscience speak
 Her whispering plaudits to the silent soul.
 Heaven notes the sigh afflicted goodness heaves,
 Hears the lone plaint by mortal ear unheard,
 And from the cheek of patient sorrow wipes
 The tear by mortal eye unseen, or scorned.”

Such must have been the feelings which pervaded the bosom of an eloquent and pathetic modern writer, when he wrote “The Wish,” from which the following description of the pleasures of retirement is not inappropriately extracted. “If I might hope from fate the fulfilment of my only wish, I would not desire the superfluities of wealth, nor dominion over my fellow-creatures, nor to spread my fame in distant countries. I would wish to retire from the bustle of a town, where a thousand snares are laid for the virtuous, where custom has established a thousand follies, into rural solitude, and to pass my days in my cottage and little garden, unenvied and unknown. In the shady trees around the cottage, the birds should dwell in undisturbed repose and sing responsive from tree to tree. Behind my house should extend my spacious garden, where *obedient art* should lend its willing aid to perfect and improve the pleasing designs of Nature. A hedge of hazels should enclose it, and in each corner should stand a vine-covered bower. Thither would I often repair, to avoid the scorching heat or to see the sun-burnt gardener turning up the soil, to sow in its

bosom the seeds of nutritious vegetables. A clear stream should meander through the rich meadow beyond my garden, and then wind its course through the shady grove, intermingled with young and slender stems. With a vineyard on one side, towards the open country, and a field waving with golden grain, the richest monarch would be poor in comparison to me.

“ While he who dwells in a town is awakened from his slumbers by the distracting tumult ; while lofty walls intercept the lovely view of the morning sun, and his imprisoned eyes are never cheered by the beauteous scenes of the rising day, I should be awakened by the soft breezes of the morn and the gay concerts of the birds. I should spring from my couch, and hasten to meet Aurora in the flowery mead or on the neighbouring hill, while my songs of transport should echo from its brow. For what is more delightful than beauteous Nature, when, in harmonious confusion, she displays the infinite variety of her charms? Presumptuous man ! why seekest thou to embellish Nature by thy ridiculous art? Construct labyrinths with verdant walls, and let the yew, at measured intervals, rear its pointed head ; let the walks be of pure gravel, and not a blade of grass disturb the steps of the wanderer. Give me the rural mead and the entangled thicket ; their variety and irregular disposition result from secret principles of harmony and beauty, which fill the mind with rapturous emotion. Often would I wander till midnight beneath the moon’s mild beam, in solitary pleasing meditation on the harmonious universe, while innumerable worlds and suns sparkle over my head.

“ When gloomy days with chilling rains, or inclement winter, or the sultry heats of summer, deny me the pleasure of a walk, I would shut myself up in my solitary chamber. There I would spend my hours with the noblest society, the pride and honour of past ages ; with those great men who have transferred the stores of their genius into instructive books ; whose society imparts dignity and elevation to the soul. This teaches me the customs of many nations, and the wonders of nature in distant countries ; and that discloses her most secret operations. This develops the economy of nations and records their history, at once the disgrace and the honour of humanity ; and that describes the charms of virtue.”

(To be continued.)

The compost I have grown them most successfully in is, one half turf or maiden loam of a sandy nature, and nearly one half of well rotted hot-bed manure, with a small portion of leaf mould; these are well chopped and mixed up together, but not sifted. It is essential that the plants are well drained. As soon as a crown is formed, pot them in larger sized pots, but not over pot them; shift them when you see they require it. Let them remain in the frame till they are grown to a very large size, and then remove them into a greenhouse or conservatory to remain. Use strong liquid manure water, watering them all the time they are in the frame, as it causes the comb to be of a richer colour, and much finer than if watered with even pure rain water. By this plan I have grown them to measure 23 inches in length, and eight inches in diameter, and they have bloomed in full vigour until late in November.

Balsams will do remarkably well under the same treatment as the coxcomb.

PART II.

LIST OF NEW AND RARE PLANTS.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS NITIDA.—Shining Bear-berry. (Bot. Mag. 3904.) *Ericaceæ*. *Decandria Monogynia*. Synonym, *Arbutus discolor*. A native of Mexico, where it grows in the coldest situations. Seeds of it were sent to J. T. Mackay, Esq., and a plant raised at the Dublin College Botanic Garden, where

it has bloomed. It is a most desirable shrubby plant, and it is hoped it will prove quite hardy; a slight frame protection has been found sufficient hitherto. It is a very graceful shrub, having somewhat the appearance of a long willow-leaved *Arbutus*. The flowers are produced in a compound, or paniculated, many-flowered raceme, very similar to an *Arbutus* flower in colour and size, but the quantity of blossoms are far more abundant. Dr. Hooker states, "a more desirable plant has not been introduced for a long time."

COLEUS BARBATUS.—Bearded flowered. (Pax, Mag. Bot. 219.) Labiatæ. *Didynmia Gymnospermia*. Synonym, *Plectranthus barbatus*. A native of Abyssinia. It is a green-house shrubby plant, growing about half a yard high, and blooming very freely on its numerous stems. The flowers are produced in spikes of six or eight inches long, of a light blue and pale purple colour, each blossom being about an inch long,

CYRTOCHILUM FILIPES.—Thread-stalked. (Bot. Reg. 59.) Orchidacæ. *Gynandria Monandria*. A native of Guatemala. It has bloomed with Mr. Bateman, and is in the collection of the London Horticultural Society too. The flower has very much the appearance of an *Oncidium*. Sepals and petals brownish red, with a yellow edge and marked with yellow in various forms. Labellum yellow. Each flower is near two inches across. The flowers are produced on a pendant raceme of many flowers. The following kinds of *Cyrtochilum* are known to exist, but not as yet introduced into this country. *C. undulatum*, New Grenada. *C. flexuosum*, New Grenada. *C. ixiodes*, New Grenada. *C. volubile*, Peru. *C. pradinum*, Peru.

DIPLOLÆNA DAMPIERI.—Dampier's Double Cup. (Bot. Reg. 64.) Rutacæ. *Polyandria Monogynia*. A native of the Swan River. It is a robust hardy greenhouse shrub, requiring similar treatment to the *Correns*, to which it is allied, though not in its general appearance. It has the arrangement of parts formed in composite plants without any affinity to them; it is also apetalous among polypetalous ones. The flowers are somewhat like those of a *Hypericum*, about two inches across. The centre rosy-red, the other portion yellow.

GESNERA DISCOLOR.—Varnished Gesnera. (Bot. Reg. 63.) Gesneracæ. *Didynmia Angiospermia*. A handsome flowering, herbaceous species, said to be from Brazil. It has bloomed in the collection of Mr. Young, of the Epsom Nursery. The flower stem rises two feet high. The flowers are produced in vast profusion in a very branching leafless panicle. Each flower is near two inches long, and near half an inch in diameter across the tube, of a beautiful varnished carmine red colour. The branches are of a shining deep purple. It deserves to be in every collection of the tribe of stove-plants.

ECHINOCACTUS CORYNODES.—Many-flowered. (Bot. Mag. 3906.) Cactæ. *Icosandria Monogynia*. Grown in the rich collection of Cactæ, in the Botanic Garden at Kew. It blooms freely in the summer months. The flowers are of a bright sulphur with a red eye formed of stigmas. The form of the plant is subglobose, depressed at the top, and the sides are cut into about sixteen ridges.

ERIA CONVALLARIOIDES.—The close-headed woolwort. (Bot. Reg. 62.) Orchidacæ. *Gynandria Monandria*. It has small whitish flowers collected in dense heads.

HEIMIA SALICIFOLIA, VAR. GRANDIFLORA.—Large-flowered. (Bot. Reg. 60.) Lythracæ. *Dodecandria Monogynia*. This plant was originally introduced into this country under the name of *Chrysostemma salicifolium*. When grown successfully it is one of the handsomest greenhouse plants. It has been grown in the open air, but though it will live so exposed, it does not bloom near so satisfactorily as in the greenhouse. The plant branches freely, and blooms profusely. The flowers are produced on its long branches in three or four at each joint. Each blossom is near two inches across of a fine deep yellow. It has recently bloomed in the collection at Sion House Gardens, where it had been received from Buenos Ayres. It deserves a place in every greenhouse; it is probable it may be had cheap at the principal nurseries.

PREPUSA HOOKERIANA.—Scarlet and white-flowered. (Bot. Mag. 3909.)
Gentianæ. Hexandria Monogynia. A native of Brazil. It is grown at Kew and Glasgow Botanic Gardens. In its native state it grows in large patches in moist exposed places, blooming in March and April. It is a perennial, herbaceous plant, growing half a yard high. The flower stems are of a beautiful pink. The flowers are nodding, each an inch and a half long. The calyx is inflated, of a pale pinkish-red colour. The limb of the corolla, being the only part seen, is of a yellowish-white, near an inch across. The *Lychnis roseus* flowers give an idea of the form of those of our present plant, only the latter are four times the size. It is a very interesting and pretty plant.

RHODODENDRON GIBSONI.—Mr. Gibson's rose-bay. (Pax. Mag. Bot.)
Ericaceæ. Decandria Monogynia. From the Khoseea Hills in the East Indies to the Chatsworth Collection, where it has recently bloomed. The habit and foliage of the plant are quite novel among *Rhododendrons*, and approach nearer to the *Azulla*. The flowers are however those of a *Rhododendron*, and for size, delicacy of tint, and beautiful yellow spotting on the upper segment are almost unrivalled. Each blossom is more than three inches and a half across, whitish, tinged with pink, and the top segment spotted with yellowish brown. The plant grows erect, branching, and blooms most profusely. It deserves a place in every greenhouse or conservatory. It must be seen in order properly to appreciate its merits. Mr. Paxton has named it after the person who discovered it.

WITSENSIA MAURA.—Dark-flowered. (Pax. Bot. Mag. 221.)
Iridaceæ. Triandria Monogynia. A native of the Cape of Good Hope; we saw it in bloom the last summer at Mr. Low's Nursery, Clapton. Its manner of growth is somewhat like the *W. corymbosa*; but grows much more vigorous, and higher. The flowers are produced in pairs, and have a very long tube which is green on the lower part and gradually merges into a blackish-purple at the top; each flower is upwards of three inches long.

PLANTS NOTICED IN BOTANICAL REGISTER NOT FIGURED.

CLERODENDRON SPLENDENS. Imported from Sierra Leone, and is now in bloom in the stove collection of Mr. Knight, of King's Road, Chelsea. From most other species of *Clerodendron* it is distinct, being a climbing plant, but does not ramble. The leaves are very like those of *Combretum purpureum*, in fact it has much the habit of that plant. The flowers are produced in clusters near the tips of the shoots, and though not large are very showy, being of splendid deep scarlet colour. It begins to bloom at an early period of its growth, and it appears to be a plant that will continue long in bloom. It is a valuable acquisition to our climbers and well deserves a place wherever practicable.

DYCKIA ALTISSIMA.—From Buenos Ayres, to the Glasgow Botanic Garden, and has bloomed in the greenhouse of the London Horticultural Society. The flower stem is slender, rising six feet high. The flowers resemble those of *D. rariflora*, but not quite so brilliant.

CÆLOGYNE CORONARIA.—From India to the Chatsworth collection of Orchideæ. It is a pretty species, with pale greenish-yellow petals and sepals. The lip has a yellow centre, and a beautiful streaked and spotted crimson edge.

ERIA BIPUNCTATA.—Another Orchideæ from India to Chatsworth; it has the flowers of a *Liparia* and foliage of an *Eria* so far as aspect goes. The flowers are very diminutive, of a yellowish-white tipped with purple, and the labellum with yellow.

PLEUROTHALLIS PICTA.—An Orchideæ from Mexico, with purple flowers.

ONCIDIUM BARKERII.—From Mexico to Mr. Barker's, Springfield, near Birmingham. It is a fine species. The flowers are very large, lip of a clear pale yellow, and rich brown spotted petals and sepals. The lip is an inch and a half across. The raceme is about a foot long.

ONCIDIUM NEBULOSUM.—From Guatemala to the London Horticultural Society, where it has bloomed. It is a fine species, having the appearance of *O. reflexum*. The flowers are large, pale yellow, with faint spots of brown at the base of the lip and on the sepals and petals.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

QUERIES.

ON PRUNING ROSES.—As an Amateur Florist, and devoted to the Rose above all other beauties of the garden, you would do me a most especial benefit and favour, by giving a page or two in your CABINET to the art of *pruning Rose Trees*, now become almost a "craft or mystery," by reason of the numerous plants of recent introduction. I have nearly killed some valuable sorts by pruning after the old fashion. Mr. Rivers has skimmed the subject in his "Guide," but much more is wanted; and let me entreat you, before the spring, to comply with my reasonable request.

Clapham, Nov. 18th, 1841.

OTTO.

ON FLOWER BEDS FOR A GRASS PLOT.—Having a Grass Plot before the drawing-room windows, the length of which is 45 yards, the breadth 30 yards, I am desirous of laying it out with flower-beds; will you, or any of your correspondents, oblige me by giving me a plan for the same?

Nov. 10th, 1841.

A SIX YEARS' SUBSCRIBER.

ANSWERS.

TREES TO COVER A WALL.—A "Constant Subscriber" asks for a list of hardy and half-hardy Plants suitable for covering a wall. The following list is much at the service of a "Constant Subscriber."

Showy and rapid growing, well calculated for speedily covering the upper part of a wall:—

Hardy.—*Wistaria Consequana*, *Bignonia capreolata*, *Tecoma* (*Bignonia*) *radicans*, *Lycium Afrum*, *L. Europeanum*, *Rosa Banksia*, *R. B. lutea*, *Clematis florida flore pleno*, *C. flammula rotundifolia*.

Half Hardy.—*Edwardsia grandiflora*, *Cobea scandens*, *Tecoma Australis* (*Bignonia andoræ*), *Passiflora cœrulea*, *Calampelis scabra*, *Rhodochiton volubile*, *Ma andya Barclayana*, *Tropæolum tricolorum*.

Evergreens.—*Clematis pedicellata* (*cirrhusa*), *Caprifolium sempervirens*, *Rosa sempervirens*.

Showy plants that will ultimately, but not so speedily as the forementioned ones, reach the top of the wall:—

- Queen*.—Blush ; petals broad, very double ; blooms in clusters of six or eight.
- Fulcherrimum*.—Pink ; petals broad, very double.
- New Sanguineum*.—Fine crimson-red ; broad petals, very double.
- La Superb*.—Light rosy-pink ; outer petals broad, next tasselled, and centre ones incurved, double.
- Colonel Coombs*.—Orange tinged with red, and having a red centre.
- Leonora*.—Yellow tinged with orange-pink ; before the petals expand they are red, the undersides only showing.
- Invincible*.—Pure white ; broad petals, very double ; the petals are so numerous that, as the centre ones advance, they cause the outer ones to reflex.
- Surprise*.—Pure white ; petals broad.
- Magnet*.—Bright yellow ; broad petals ; flowers in clusters of five or six.
- Spectable*.—Very pure white ; quilled and tasselled ; shows a small yellow centre.
- Georgiana*.—Bright blush ; petals large, broad ; centre of the flower a rosy purple before the petals expand.
- Goutain St. Cyr*.—Yellow on the upper side of petal, the underside orange ; double.
- Cassimer Perrier*.—Bright puce-crimson ; petals broad ; double.
- Imperial*.—White inside of petals, outside light blush ; broad. When the outer petals are expanded fully the flower becomes nearly funnel shaped.
- Memnon*.—Beautiful light pink ; petals broad ; blooms in clusters of six or eight ; double.

- Madame Pompadour*.—Beautiful pink; broad petals; double.
Arago.—Orange; crimson red before expanding.
Conqueror.—Blush; very broad petal; large flower.
Floribundum.—Tasselled pink; deeper colour towards centre.
Formosum.—Sulphur when the petals first expand, but afterwards become white, so that the flower eventually has a white ray and sulphur disk, producing a pretty effect; petals broad.
Gem.—White; broad petals, outer ones tinged with pink.
Insigne.—Deep rosy-purple at the outside of petals, the inside being nearly white; petals broad.
Sanguineum.—Deep crimson; broad petals.
Lucidum.—White incurved; broad petals.
Marquis.—Blush; broad petals; very double.
Compactum.—White; broad petals; in form like a fine double ranunculus.
Princess Maria.—Rose; broad petals; in form like a double ranunculus.
Duc de Catineau.—Deep red; broad petals; the centre is yellow before expanding.
Isabella.—Beautiful pure white upper side; outer side of petals before they expand yellow; in form like a double ranunculus.
Coronet.—Centre of bloom pale sulphur; when petals have expanded some time they become pure white; petals broad; in form like a double ranunculus.
Minerva.—Centre of bloom pale yellow, next petals white, outer ones pinkish-blush; broad petals.
Mirabile.—Centre light buff, the outer petals creamy-white; petals broad; flower very double.
Theresa.—Orange red; petals broad; flower large.
Celestial.—Centre white; outer petals of a beautiful blush tinge; flower the form of a double ranunculus.
Triumphant.—Centre buff; as the petals expand, they become nearly white on the upper side and of a deep pink on the under side; flower very double.
Rosalind.—Beautiful pink; outer petals quilled, centre ones tasselled.
Exquisite.—Cream coloured centre, but as the petals expand they become white; petals broad.
Bicolor.—Pure white inside, outer tinged with yellow; a very neat form and blooms profusely.
- [To be continued, with instructions on a new mode of treatment recently adopted.]

SUPERB ROSES.—This list of the best Roses in each section named below have been sent us by Mr. C. Wood, of Woodlands Nursery, and growing in their celebrated collection. **SEMPERVIRENS:**—*Félicité perpétuelle*, small double cream-coloured, a specimen trained over a trellis, which covers upwards of 60 square feet, and is quite dazzling; *Princess Louise*, creamy white and rose; and *Princess Marie*, fine reddish pink. **AYRSHIRE:**—*Alice Grey*, beautiful large blush; myrrh-scented, blush, remarkable for its peculiar aromatic odour; and *Ruga*, pale flesh. **BOURSAULT:**—*Crimson*, purplish crimson, velvety; and *Gracilis*, fine bright rose colour. **MULTIFLORA:**—*Laure Davoust*, fine deep pink; and *Rubra*, small, compact, rose colour. **HYBRID CLIMBING:**—*The Garland*, small pink, lilac, and blush, very changeable; this variety flowers in immense clusters; on one branch of a rather large specimen that we saw, there could not have been less than 700 flowers; and *Wells' white*, which also produces immense clusters of blossoms. All the above-mentioned kinds are strong growers and free flowerers, and therefore admirably adapted for training up pillars, dead trees, or over trellis-work. **BRIARS:**—*Mossy*, double-rose, bud quite mossy; *Rose Angle*, double bright pink; and *Scarlet*, beautiful crimson scarlet; the two first named possess the fragrance of the common Sweet Briar. **GALLICA:**—*A Fleurs à feuilles marbrées*, a singular variety with variegated leaves and deep blush flowers, marbled with red; *Anabelle*, double, deep lilac blush; *Belle de Marly*, large, rose mottled with lilac, a good show flower; *Caragéon*, globular, large blush; *D'Aguesseau*, large deep crimson, very double; *Duc de Treviso*, crimson, edged and striped with purple, remarkably

lina, pure white, with a salmon, and sometimes quite an orange centre—splendid; and Wells' Red, No. 21, rich red and pink—the flowers are produced in the most graceful clusters. **MUSK**:—*La Princesse de Nassau*, pale straw colour, very highly scented. **MICROPHYLLA**:—*Pourpre du Luxembourg*, fine dark red; and *Triomphe de Macheteaux* rose, beautifully edged with white, cupped, and very large. **BRACTEATA**:—*Lucida duplex*, fine large double white, with glossy foliage; and *Maria Leonida*, beautiful white, with a rosy centre.—*Gardener's Chronicle*.

At the London Horticultural Society's show, at Chiswick, we carefully inspected the very splendid exhibition of Roses, and out of the many thousands exhibited, we took minutes of all *the best* in each class; we shall give them in this and the next two Numbers.

By MESSRS. WOOD AND SON, WOODLANDS NURSERY, MARESFIELD, SUSSEX.

Hybrid China Roses.—*Becquet*; very rich beautiful deep dark purple. *Fulgens*; very bright dazzling scarlet, cupped, most beautiful. *Coupe d'Amour*; bright pinkish rose, cupped, middle sized, very beautiful.

Mareschal Lannes.—Most beautiful bright red shaded with purple.

Bizarre de la Chine.—Very rich red and purple.

Lilac Queen.—Purple and lilac, large; a splendid flower.

Vingt Neuf Juillet.—Very beautiful bright dazzling scarlet, shaded with purple.

Petit Pierre.—Purple and red, cupped, large and very double.

Triomphe d'Angers.—Most brilliant crimson, striped with light, delightfully fragrant.

Magna rosea.—Very beautiful deep rose.

Camuzet carnee.—Magnificent bright rose; a very delightful scented kind.

Smith's Seedling.—Bright rosy-crimson.

Pallaqi.—Bright scarlet, very showy.

Madame de St. Hermine.—Deep rich cherry colour, very beautiful.

Sandeur Panachee.—Rosy-lilac, beautifully and distinctly striped with white.

Blairii.—Beautiful rose coloured.

Lascasus.—Fine rose coloured, very large and splendid.

Attelaine de Bourbon.—Beautiful bright mottled rose colour; large and very double.

Beauté vive.—Fine distinct rosy red, cupped; a beautiful kind.

Coccinea superba.—Fine scarlet and crimson, beautifully cupped.

(To be continued.)

FLORICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER.

PLANT STOVE.—Roses, Honeysuckles, Jasmynes, Persian Lilacs, Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Carnations, Pinks, Primroses, Mignonette, Stocks, Aconites, Persian Irises, Crocuses, &c., required to bloom from January, should be brought in early in the present month. The plants should be placed at first in the coolest part of the house: never allow them to want water. Pots or boxes containing bulbous-rooted flowering plants, as Hyacinths, Narcissus, Persian Irises, Crocuses, &c., should occasionally be introduced, so as to have a succession of bloom. 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

FLOWER-GARDEN.—Be careful to protect beds of what are technically called “Florists’ flowers.” should severe weather occur. *Calcrolarias* that were cut down and repotted last month will require attention. Not to water too much, or they will damp off. Keep them in a cool and airy part of the greenhouse or pit. Whilst in a cool and moist atmosphere, the shoots will often push at the underside numerous rootlets. Where such are produced, the shoots should be taken off and potted; they make fine plants for next season, and are easier propagated now than at any other season. Protect the stems of tender climbing *Roses*, and other kinds, by tying a covering of furze over them, that whilst it fully protects admits sufficiency of air for the well being of the plant.

Auriculas and *Polyanthuses* will require plenty of air in fine weather, and but little water. The like attention will be required to *Carnations*, *Pinks*, &c., kept in pots. *Dahlia* roots should be looked over, to see if any are moulding or likely to damage. Let the roots be dry before they are laid in heaps. Newly planted shrubs should be secured, so that they are not loosened by the wind. The pots of *Carnations* and *Picotees* should be placed in a situation where they may have a free air, and be raised above the ground. If they are under a glass-case, it will be much better than when exposed to the wet and severity of the winter, or many will in all probability be destroyed. Where it is desirable to leave patches of border-flowers undistributed, reduce them to a suitable size by cutting them round with a sharp spade. When it is wished to have a vigorous specimen, it is requisite to leave a portion thus undisturbed. Ten-week *Stocks* and *Mignonne*, in pots for blooming early next spring, to adorn a room or greenhouse, must not be over watered, and be kept free from frost. A cool frame, well secured by soil or ashes at the sides, and plenty of mats or reeds to cover at night, will answer well. Tender evergreens, newly planted, would be benefited by a little mulch of any kind being laid over the roots. During hard frosts, if additional soil be required for flower-beds upon grass lawns, advantage should be taken to have it conveyed at that time, so that the turf be not injured by wheeling. Pits or beds for forcing *Roses*, &c., should be prepared early in the month. Tan or leaves are most suitable, unless there be the advantage of hot water or steam. New planted shrubs of the tender kinds should have their roots protected by laying some mulch, &c. Suckers of *Roses*, &c., should now be taken off, and replanted for making bushes, or put in nursery rows; soils for compost should now be obtained. Beds of *Hyacinths*, *Tulips*, &c., should have occasional protection. Any roots not planted may successfully be done in dry mild weather till February.

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